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NEW ORLEANS, MAY 18, 1866.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Published every Friday morning. Subscription \$10 per annum in advance, half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.

NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD H. DURELL

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is \$6 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance.

We call the attention of our readers to the resolution of the State Central Executive Committee concerning the State Convention which meets to-day at Mechanics Institute.

The Vote of Jefferson.

In our report yesterday of the vote of Jefferson parish the figures gave 1315 votes for Oscar J. Dunn for Lieutenant Governor.

Cars are now loaded at Mobile with new vegetables, consisting of green peas, turnips, cabbages, cucumbers, snap beans, beets, Irish potatoes, dewberries, strawberries, etc., attached to passenger trains, and forwarded with expedition to Chicago for a market.

To Clear and Liquor Dealers.—The United States Marshal will sell this day (Friday), at 12 o'clock, at the entrance of the United States Court, next door to the Post office, for duties, two cases, 9600 Havana cigars, London brand; four barrels of Havana white and red rum, high proof. See advertisement of United States Marshal's sales.

Delegates Elected to Republican State Convention.

FIRST WARD—W. K. Fish, Charles H. Hughes, S. Moore, W. C. Fox, D. Wilson, W. Miller.

THIRD WARD—Hy. Clay, J. M. G. Parker, James Quinn, W. Johnson.

FOURTH WARD—Captain Pinchback, Captain Parker.

FIFTH WARD—V. Gerodias, J. F. Mollere, S. W. Ward—W. H. Green, L. Deason.

SIXTH WARD—H. Lynch, David Douglas.

SEVENTH WARD—Dr. McKays, William Weber, Eugene W. Williams.

EIGHTH WARD—O. S. L. Lovens, S. M. M. H. Von Werthman, J. M. G. Parker.

NINTH WARD—Robert Marshall, John S. Hatfield.

A COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—They have one of those remarkable institutions in Shreveport. In that city of more than 20,000 inhabitants, there is said to be a regular organization of colored men who profess to be deeply imbued with Democratic principles and ideas.

When we have demonstrated by the unerring laws of political economy that the false ideas of the Southern planters relative to labor and cotton raising have destroyed the cotton interest, and involved both themselves and the freedmen in ruin; when we have demonstrated that equality before the law, complete and immediate protection to life and property, and the largest liberty compatible with public order, are the principles to be adopted and carried out if we wish to secure a speedy and wonderful development of our material resources—all these matters of opinion, of political economy and social science, and very recently, if at all, connected with the private character of individuals, our motives—

which are our own, which are sacred, and are bound to be accepted as good and pure will be publicly declared them—are as one called into question; and all manner of calumnies, avarice, cunning, is resorted to, or in default of this moral strategy, we are called fools, idiots, and lunatics.

When we, as Republicans, explain to the freedmen that they should not vote for their former masters, not for the reason that the latter are dishonest, cruel, or wicked, but for the simple reason that their political principles are bad, when we are without effect, we question the character of our explanation, our motives, or impugning their loyalty, we are at once beset by the clergy as villains, bull-hounds, and branded as necessaries.

THE USE OF HARD NAMES IN POLITICS

After the doctrine of force—that might makes right—could no longer be justified, monarchs and nobles set up the moral theory, the theory that ruled "by the grace of God," which was in vogue during so many ages, and relics of which are still to be found in some of the despotisms of Europe. They maintained—and some of them still maintain—that were it not for the efforts of the enlightened few, i. e., themselves, the larger portion of the community (being ignorant and despicably wicked) could not be kept from robbery, arson, rape, and in fine the whole category of crimes. Should the sovereign withdraw his hand for a single day it was affirmed. They declared that the "base lackey peasants," who for centuries comprised nine-tenths of the population of the now most advanced European powers, would do nothing but slay, plunder, and ravage. Words could not be found strong enough to describe the meanness, cowardice, and utter worthlessness of the humble masses. The very name of the peasant in England was "villain," a synonym of "rascality of the deepest dye. The Italian peasant is still known by the same term, and in every European language the common designations of the peasants and serfs of fifty years ago—now become the terror of kings, and princes—were words expressive of poverty, degradation, and wickedness.

We need not inform our readers that this same theory was the fundamental idea of the slaveholding oligarchy, and that kindred sentiments are to-day really the main thing obstructing the progress of reconstruction. True, the Southern chivalry gave the "franchise" to the "poor whites," but that was only a tab to throw to the modern whole, Democracy. It amounted to nothing; the polls always having been a snare and a delusion to the "low-downs" of the South, in fact the very instrument by means of which they were made to stultify and degrade themselves. The "poor white trash" and the herds of slaves were treated just as the peasantry in Europe were treated over half a century ago. The Southern chivalry claimed the almost divine right to not only hold and manage their slaves but to rule the poor whites, and in fact the whole country, in view of their own self-assumed moral excellence, valor, superior wisdom, and higher civilization.

The result of the war has of course somewhat modified Southern ideas. The "chivalry" now admit that one Southerner can not whip half a dozen Yankees, but that a Yankee, a Southern liberal, or an educated colored man is or ever can be their peer and equal, they will no more admit than before the war. These slaveocrats, or would-be slaveocrats speak of the freedmen and their loyal friends just as they spoke of the slaves and their friends ten years ago, just as the aristocrats of Europe spoke of their serfs fifty years ago. The bankrupt planter, the self-styled aristocrat, still attempts to assume the bearing and language of a feudal lord, just as if that thing were not about played out in Europe and an object of contempt and ridicule and sarcasm. (It may, however, comfort the Southern aristocracy to tell them that we have more than once had our Republican hosts blacked by a real baron, in Hungary.)

Now what we complain of is that the Southern newspapers and the leaders of public opinion usually speak of the Republicans in their midst, indiscriminately and falsely, as mendicants, corrompt, sneaks, pestilent fellows, and disturbers of the peace—the same kind of abuse as that which the European aristocrats of fifty years ago habitually heaped upon the "base lackey peasants;" precisely the same kind of abuse that one Mussulman heaped upon another by calling his mother hard names, and skin to that Democratic clincher which always closes discussion: "Would you like your sister to marry a negro?"

This is the method of argument usually indulged in by our Democratic neighbors, a method which doubtless has the odor of sanctity, but we are glad to say has become musty from disuse in more enlightened communities. When we have proved that the Southern theory of government is antagonistic to civilization, erroneous in policy, and, if carried out in practice to its legitimate results, would lead to anarchy and barbarism, and utterly deorganize society—questions that have little more to do with morals than the double rule of three or the color of one's hair—our moral character is at once assailed, and in place of answers to our arguments, all manner of opprobrium and filthy epithets are hurled upon us in Chinese fashion from the rebel armory of stink-pots.

When we have demonstrated by the unerring laws of political economy that the false ideas of the Southern planters relative to labor and cotton raising have destroyed the cotton interest, and involved both themselves and the freedmen in ruin; when we have demonstrated that equality before the law, complete and immediate protection to life and property, and the largest liberty compatible with public order, are the principles to be adopted and carried out if we wish to secure a speedy and wonderful development of our material resources—all these matters of opinion, of political economy and social science, and very recently, if at all, connected with the private character of individuals, our motives—

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THE CONVENTION TALK

The Board of Registration has directed an extension of time till the first of June wherein Sheriffs and collectors of taxes may settle with the State Auditor for the amounts received by them under the ordinance of the Convention, which is published for information. At the same time the Board admonishes the officers named that they must enforce the provisions of the ordinance, and continue to collect taxes until the first of June.

The late Convention has not imposed a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of the State, and little if any of the tax imposed has yet been paid in. Much inconvenience to officers and members of the Convention, as well as to State creditors generally, and necessary loss to them as well as to the treasury, have resulted from the want of ready money. The prices paid for most all articles has been based upon the depreciated value of State warrants. With ready money in the treasury this would have been avoided. But the time for payment has now fully come, and it is the imperative duty of the Board of Registration to perform the duties imposed upon them. The notice published by them should, therefore, be considered imperative, as they have no alternative under the law.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS

All reports from the country parishes indicate that the season has thus far been most propitious and that the growing crops are coming forward in the most satisfactory manner. Perhaps not quite so large a breadth of cotton has been planted as last year, in Louisiana, but much more corn, and very much more of the other cereals. The experience of cotton planting during the last three years has amply demonstrated that it is far more profitable to cultivate a hundred acres well than to attempt to cultivate five hundred acres in the wasteful manner characteristic of slave times. There is, therefore, a prospect of a greater yield of cotton in Louisiana than last year, and what is far better, the almost certainty of realizing a profit in the business unless the crop should suffer from some unexpected disaster.

An Important Correction

A correspondent, "W. B. G.," corrects an error which was inadvertently made in yesterday's Reviewers. The article of the Constitution quoted by him not only disqualifies the Democratic Senators elected from the Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne districts, but several others in various parts of the State, including some in New Orleans. This is the communication, dated yesterday:

In your editorial of this morning you stated that the Senators from Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne are disqualified, but that by advertising officially their regrets of the past they may qualify. Very many of our friends have made that same statement, who would not have done so if they had looked at the subject a little closer.

Article eighteen of the Constitution just ratified states "that no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected."

Now, gentlemen, be qualified electors, "no person excluded in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office unless he shall have received himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate, and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal."

Have these certificates been made and published? No, they have not. Therefore, no man who has not done so is qualified to vote or hold office.

How can they not have done so if they will? They will not have done so if they will agree with me that it is too late for persons to qualify after the election has taken place.

DEADNESS—DEADNESS. I have had in daily use, for several years, the "Origin, history and manufacture of the Piano Forte," by Wm. McCammon, Gray & Co. With the most abundant opportunities for thoroughly testing them in every respect, I can speak with unqualified approbation in their praise. For durability, strength, swiftness in tone, and for their quality in general, they are unequalled by any other piano.

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS. I have had in daily use, for several years, the "Origin, history and manufacture of the Piano Forte," by Wm. McCammon, Gray & Co. With the most abundant opportunities for thoroughly testing them in every respect, I can speak with unqualified approbation in their praise. For durability, strength, swiftness in tone, and for their quality in general, they are unequalled by any other piano.

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PIANO FORTES

Wm. McCammon, Sole Owner of the Patent Manufacture of

OVERSTREET, GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PATENT IMPROVED INSULATED IRON RIM

FRAME PIANO FORTES,

ALEXANDER N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SMALL PARLORS, SITTING ROOMS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

All four round corners, elegant and ornamental in appearance—a beautiful piece of furniture. Every Piano warranted to give satisfaction.

All the Pianos have the Patent Iron Frame and Rim cast in one piece, making them the most perfect and durable make, and especially adapted to warm climates.

Grand Pianos, from \$300 to \$1200. Address WILLIAM McCAMMON, Warehouse and Factory corner of Broadway and North Ferry streets, Albany, New York.

All my Pianos have four round corners. The Wood Rims have no superior in quality of touch or tone. They have the overbridge on the treble, which gives to the upper notes a purity of tone unequalled in any other Piano. The prices of my Wood Rims with the improvement, are \$85 more than named on the circular of the Iron Rims.

I refer to the testimonials below.

CERTIFICATE. Extract from a letter received from Prof. E. A. Robbins, Composer and Author "New Method Teaching Piano,"

WRENTHAM, Mass., March 11th, 1867. Mr. Wm. McCammon: Dear Sir—I had intended to have written you some days before, but with reference to the New Wood Rims Piano I purchased of you; but this is its first opportunity since setting it up; and I know how well pleased I was with the instrument in all respects by my almost instantly deciding upon it. My wife, however, was so wrapped up in the Piano we prepared to purchase, that she would not admit the possibility of anything short of a Grand exceeding its charming qualities, until the new one was permitted to sing its own praise. This did it for a while.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S MORTGAGES

William Erickson & Son vs. Schooner "The Star,"

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 986.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to direct me to the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession,

The Schooner MARY KELLY, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by William Erickson & Son, in the above entitled suit, and now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of April, 1866. F. J. HERBON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 78—April 13 25 25

George T. Babo vs. Steamship Morgan, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 987.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to direct me to the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession,

The Steamship MORGAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by G. T. Babo, in the above entitled suit, and now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-fourth day of April, 1866. F. J. HERBON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 78—April 25 25 25

Nicholas Garbin vs. Steamship Morgan, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 987.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to direct me to the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession,

The Steamship MORGAN, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Nicholas Garbin, in the above entitled suit, and now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twentieth day of April, 1866. F. J. HERBON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 78—April 25 25 25

United States vs. the Steamship Enterprise, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 988.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to direct me to the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession,

The Steamship ENTERPRISE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by the United States, in the above entitled suit, and now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of April, 1866. F. J. HERBON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 68—April 13 25 25

Henry B. Arbo vs. Steamship Enterprise, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 989.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to direct me to the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession,

The Steamship ENTERPRISE, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Henry B. Arbo, in the above entitled suit, and now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to be held at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamship should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of April, 1866. F. J. HERBON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 68—April 13 25 25

F. M. Phillips and J. J. Sharp vs. the Steamer "The Star," her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

LEGAL NOTICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF BARN S. STEVENS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS BARNABAS STEVENS, of the parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, in this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interested, that the first day of June, 1866, at 11 A. M. is assigned for the hearing