

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
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NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 5, 1871.
THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
HAS THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY
REPUBLICAN
PAPER IN THE SOUTH.
THE DAILY REPUBLICAN
May be had of the following dealers:
George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.
C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.
C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place.
James Ennis, Poydras Street, near
Cafayette Street, First District.
John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Con-
stance streets.
J. W. Long, corner of Love and Eighth
streets, Third District.
E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market,
Sixth District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed
J. A. Smith Justice of the peace for the
second ward, St. Mary parish.

Read the notice of Messrs. A. Rochelean
& Co. in reference to the trade mark on
the champagne bottles of Messrs. Krug &
Co., of Rheims.

A Lutheran clergyman in Pittsburg
poisoned himself the other day because he
could not make up his mind about certain
theological questions.

"It is forty years, my old friend John,
since we were boys together." "Is it well,
don't speak so loud; there's that young
widow in the next room."

The thermometer yesterday morning at
seven o'clock was 52° at New Orleans, 49°
at Augusta, 31° at Cincinnati, 40° at Louis-
ville, 30° at Nashville, 43° at St. Louis, 50°
at Key West, and 53° at Havana.

Sealed proposals will be received until
Saturday, the fifteenth instant, at twelve
o'clock, for the sale to the city of eight
thousand bonds. See advertisement of John
A. Walton, Administrator of Finance.

An anniversary party will be given by
the members of the New Orleans Boys' Cen-
tral High School, at Lycium Hall, on
Thursday evening, thirteenth instant. We
acknowledge the courtesy of the invitation
committee.

The fast sailing iron steamship Thomas
Kelan, Dubois, master, will sail from her
wharf at the foot of Callopie street, for
Galveston and Rockport, next Saturday
morning at nine o'clock. Cabin passage to
Galveston, ten dollars; deck passage, five
dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has re-
ceived a letter, postmarked Baden Baden,
including a draft for \$5000 in gold,
to be added to the "conscience fund." The
writer states that he was a former citizen of
the United States, and the money sent be-
longed to the government.

While the war ended there was no rail-
road in Kansas. Now, five eastern lines
cross the State with the rest of the Union
and it has fourteen hundred miles of rail-
road. Why this outstripping of Texas?
Because it was a Republican State, says the
Houston Union.

The Secretary of the Treasury has re-
cently destroyed over forty millions of the
funded loan bonds recently engraved and
printed, being of the five and four and one-
half per cents. They were so badly ex-
ecuted that the Secretary deemed them unfit
to go to the public, and the engravings have
been destroyed.

Ex-Senator Wade expresses surprise at
the use of his name as a candidate for
Governor of Ohio. He is of opinion that a
stronger man, and one more actively identi-
fied with politics than himself, should be
made the nominee. He is now entirely out
of the political arena, and says he wishes
to remain so for the balance of his life.

General Clement Thomas, who has been
brutalized by the wolfish mob of Paris, was
himself a rabid republican and chronic
revolutionist. He fought at the barricades
in 1830 and 1848, and after Louis Napoleon's
overthrow in September, 1870, was ap-
pointed by the Favre-Gambetta government
commander-in-chief of the national guard
of Paris.

Publishers say that the most difficult man
in America to obtain a promise from as to
any literary labor is Emerson, but that the
promise once obtained, the work will cer-
tainly be delivered within the time pre-
scribed. After him, Lowell ranks next; but
he usually wants a liberal extension for un-
expected delays and unforeseen contingencies.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday
by Hon. W. H. Clark, the able representa-
tive in Congress of the Third Congressional
District of the State of Texas. Mr. Clark
was accompanied by Hon. J. P. Newcomb,
Secretary of State in the Lone Star State.
Both gentlemen, who are staying at the St.
Charles Hotel, will extend their visit for a
few days, and we hope their stay will be
made pleasant by the hospitalities of our
citizens.

Mr. F. G. Conkling, son of Hon. Roscoe
Conkling, United States Senator from New
York, died at the Charity Hospital, Tuesday,
of congestion of the brain. He was stricken
with a form of insanity at the St. Charles
Hotel, from whence he was removed to a
ward at the Charity Hospital. Dr.
Hagler is of the opinion that his recovery
was probable, even if he had remained at
the St. Charles Hotel, with the best
nursing that the best medical attendance.
Mr. Conkling, who was about twenty-four
years old, came to New Orleans on business
for his father.

Says the Golden Age: "We are glad to
hear that our excellent friend, George Wil-
liam Curtis, has been rendering good ser-
vice to the church here by his island home
by sending services and sermons on Sundays.
Congregations generally have a strong pre-
ference against lay preaching, probably
quite as much on account of the character
of the preacher as the quality of the dis-
course. The society is peculiarly favored
and has a layman who practices through-
out the week in such a way that everything
is brought to him here fresh on Sunday,
particularly when he renders one of Robert
Culley's sermons, which are proper and
full of grace—into this, please readers, we
would have been Mr. Curtis had not he
been so good that he has almost any other
man present."

A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

With the close of President Grant's
present administration twelve years will
have elapsed since the people delegated a
Democratic administration; since they
directly authorized the installation of a
Democratic President for the avowed pur-
pose of having the government adminis-
tered in accordance with the tenets of the
Democratic party. True, it may be
claimed Andrew Johnson's administra-
tion was Democratic; but when it is re-
collected he was chosen Vice President at
the same time that Abraham Lincoln was
re-elected President upon a Republican plat-
form, it cannot be truthfully said the peo-
ple designed having the government ad-
ministered upon Democratic principles—the
very principles that inaugurated the re-
bellion not yet subdued when a new
lease of power was granted to the Repub-
lican party by the people in 1865. The
verdict of the people in granting this
new lease of power at that time, together
with the success that had attended the
Union armies, had a most damaging effect
on the followers of the rebellion and its
sympathizers. Their condition was be-
coming daily more desperate, and the
prospect utterly demoralized the more
implacable enemies of the republic.
They were bloody and vindictive in feel-
ing, and satisfied as they were compelled
to be, that the rebel armies would finally
have to succumb, a new and terrible
scheme was concocted that ended in the
death of President Lincoln, just after
he had entered upon his second presi-
dential term, and at a time when the
rebellious armies had surrendered. The
strength and full object of the plot and
the number of persons who secretly
hoped for its success can not be known
to the great body of the American people
who unhesitatingly denounced the cruel
assassination of President Lincoln. These
are matters that are only known to
God and those who entered into the plot,
and those whose sympathies were with it,
to be expressed when the action of the
plot was crowned with complete success.

There are other matters connected with
Mr. Lincoln's death that are not hidden.
Among them the matter of succession to
the presidency of the republic and the
policy of the new administration. This
was a vital matter, as the success of the
issues of the war in a great degree de-
pended upon the complexion of the ad-
ministration. The country soon learned
that President Johnson had a policy
styled "my policy," that did not meet
the views of a very large majority of the
people—did not coincide with the views
of those who elected him—did not harmonize
with the views of Congress. The policy
of Mr. Johnson, if carried out, would
have placed the government of the
Southern States in the hands of the men
who had been actively engaged in the
rebellion and the Democratic party. The
people were not prepared for this; and
as the President arrayed himself against
Congress in the work of "reconstruction,"
the people strengthened that body until
the President was powerless and at its
mercy. If Mr. Johnson's administration
was intended to be Democratic, it was
deprived of all power by the people to mis-
represent them; and, if the men who plot-
ted the death of Mr. Lincoln expected to
benefit the Democratic party by placing
Mr. Johnson in the presidential chair, they
too were fooled by the same agency. And
when the Democratic party, forgetting
the claims of Mr. Johnson, nominated
Seymour and Blair, and took issue with
the Republican party upon the question
of reconstruction, they suffered another
defeat at the hands of the people, who
elected Grant and Colfax.

These, it is true, are matters of the
past—matters that have been so repeat-
edly and necessarily decided by the peo-
ple that it would seem like folly for the
Democratic party to hope for another
Democratic administration until time
sufficient has elapsed to efface its misdeeds
from the minds of the people. The evils
of the last Democratic administration ten
years have not sufficed to wipe out. The
war which it permitted to be forced upon
the country, has left evils in the shape of
ku-kluxism, taxation, public debt, a de-
preciated currency, a large standing army,
etc., that will take something more than
Democratic promises to correct. It is all
very well to talk about "a cessation of
vindictive legislation and military inter-
ference" in the Southern States where
ku-kluxism exists, and a "recognition of
their equal rights, including self-govern-
ment and political equality with the other
States and peoples of the Union." But as
democracy in its palmist days failed to do
these things, and used its power to extend
and further the interests of slavery and the
slave autocrats; to give the slave States
an ascendancy over the free States; in fine,
to make slavery the corner-stone of repub-
lican government in a country com-
prising forty millions of freemen—it will
be hard to convince said freemen that it
would do them now, even should they
trust it with power again.

This being the case, present appear-
ances indicate unmistakably that Repub-
lican rule is likely to continue for a
much longer period than has yet been
attained by the Democrats. Presidents
Jefferson, Madison and Monroe each
served eight years successively. When
President Grant's present term expires
the Republicans will have been in power
twenty years, and if the Republican party
acts wisely it will retain the confidence
of the people many years to come.

THE CONFISCATION LAWS.

The Supreme Court of the United
States has finally been brought to a
square decision on the merits of the
confiscation act of 1862. And the de-
cision affirms in unqualified terms the
validity and binding force of the law.
The court has had the benefit of the
ablest talent of the country for and
against the proposition, and, after hear-
ing argument until the subject is quite
exhausted, has come to the conclusion
that "the confiscation act of 1862 is
valid and constitutional, and that it is
binding on the Congress to prescribe a
remedy against the property of the

CLASSIFICATION OF LICENSES.

We do not suppose that any system of
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litical opposition. But it is nevertheless
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by whom public taxes are levied to divert
them, if possible, of all objectionable
features, so as to make them, if not uni-
versally acceptable, to be at least such
as will find no objection from the reflecting
portion of the taxpayers.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

For the last three days the Slaughter-
house bears have had everything their
own way in Carondelet street. The bulls
appear to be, for the present, totally
demoralized, and afraid to accept any
kind of offers, so that, as they retire
from its support, the stock continues to sink;
just as, a short time ago, people were asking,
"Where will this advance stop?" and
predictions of a flight to 60 were freely
hazarded, so now they are inquiring
when the bottom will be touched, or if
there is really any bottom at all. What
it all means nobody can say; but every-
body surmises that, during the fall, a
large "short" interest must have been
created, and that by this the depression
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assert confidently that the movement has
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Shed was reported yesterday, and it was
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Sanitary and Fertilizing (25 shares)
sold at 25.

At the board, \$2000 new city seven
sold at 73.

The following were the offers and bids.

Company	Amount
New Orleans Gaslight Company	150 00
City of New Orleans	22 50
Carrollton Railroad	115 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	25 00
Crescent Street Railroad Company	71 50
New Orleans Bank	43 00
Crescent City Bank	40 75
Union Bank	40 25
Central Bank	41 25
People's Bank	41 25
Lafayette Bank	42 00
Field	1 1/4
Jackman Railroad First mort- gage bonds	— 80
State six per cent bonds, 1870	— 71 1/2
City consolidated bonds	— 73 1/2
City five per cent Waterworks bonds (new)	— 75
City seven per cent funding bonds (old)	— 73 1/2
City ten per cent bonds, 1870	— 75
Commercial insurance stock	— 37 1/2
Municipal and Mexico Gulf Canal	300 00
Factors and Traders Insurance Company	— 25
Germania Insurance	— 25
Hope Insurance	— 25

NO REMEDY.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, after
having denounced as false for months the
repeated and oftentimes demonstrated
assertion that the Ku-Klux were commit-
ting all sorts of outrages upon the negroes
in the South, at last became a convert to
the belief which it had derided so often
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that the Ku-Klux do exist in the
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the testimony of the ablest Democratic
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of the evil which Congress is attempting
to legislate against.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

This great contest, toward which the
eyes of all the politicians of the country
have recently been turned, has taken
place, and the Democrats are grievously
disappointed. The little taste of success
in New Hampshire emboldened the
enemies of the Republican party, and
encouraged them to put forth every exer-
tion to secure a like cheering result in
the land of steady habits. The powerful aid
of unscrupulous Tammany was invoked,
but in vain. Governor English's visit to
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disappointed. The little taste of success
in New Hampshire emboldened the
enemies of the Republican party, and
encouraged them to put forth every exer-
tion to secure