New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY CONSTABLE JOHN McCORMICK, at 12 o'clock, at the Black Ridge, Metarie Ridge, the steam ing Johnny Wise.

BY A. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11, 2½ and 7 o'clock, at No. 100 Canal street, fine arts.

Local Intelligence.

IT IS AMUSING.—During the executive session of the Senate, while the outer doors are closed to all outsiders, it is decidedly amusing to stand by and watch the different persons as they march up and desire to enter. Individuals, jam full of self importance and conceit of what they call for, rush to the outer door as if nothing could stop them. The keeper quietly tells them that the Senate is in secret session, on which Mr. Conceit drops his head, and, glancing each side of him, makes a grand effort to glide off unnoticed, yet still aware that his rebuke has been noticed by the rabble. It is really amusing to witness the scene.

BRIEF MENTION. — To-day the Police Board will hear what Superintendent Loan has to say about the charge brought against him by Commissioner Ryan concerning the bunko games.

The recent talk against bunko games and the men who are called ropers and steerers has had the effect to almost silence the members of that rascally fraternity. At least for the present but little will be heard of that class, and perhaps the game is closed up for some time to come, if not forever.

W. T. Ingraham was yesterday captured at No. 56 Camp street, on complaint of Mr. J. R. A. Gauthreaux, for embezzling the sign manuel of Mother Justice, the blind goddess, and as he could not explain the situation he was permitted to remain in the first calaboose last night.

Laura Bell will have to be rung pretty well before she is told that T. Ferguson says she is guilty of having perjured herself. Judge Evans will look at her to-morrow, and if the evidence is sufficient he will send her to the Criminal Court.

M. Quod's, the Detroit *Free Press* man's book, is now ready at Bryan, Brand & Co.'s, No. 35 Carondelet street.

John Smith, the one sometimes called Irish Pat, calls on his friends to look after him, as he is in trouble about a case of larceny, and what is about as bad, an officer says he is a suspicious character.

William Harrison, occasionally called Young because he is old, is a breacher of a trust and an embezzler, if L. Loubat is correct in his estimate of the man, who is a prisoner in the fourth calaboose.

The House committee to investigate the Metropolitan Police business is not idle. There has been considerable evidence taken, and each witness heard leads on to something of greater importance.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 19, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, sixty feet. High tide at 5 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet.. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet. Bottom soft.

R. H. HOOPER,
Master of McAlester.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows January 20: At 8 A. M., 44°; at 2 P. M., 58°; at 6 P. M., 56°. Lowest point during the night of January 19, 42°.

Great Guns of Ancient Times.

Speaking of the great guns recently cast in Germany and England, a correspondent says:

The monster cannons now in existence are simply examples of the manner in which history repeats itself. Four centuries ago, in 1478, the Turks erected a battery of guns against Scutari, the largest of which was capable of throwing a stone shot thirty-two inches in diameter, and weighing 1640 pounds, whereas the projectile of the English eighty ton gun weighs only 1250 pounds. It is evident, moreover, that these enormous guns were of practical service, for it is recorded that 2584 rounds were fired from them in thirty days.

At the Castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, there still exists a battery of bronze cannon, some of which have a bore of twenty-eight inches in diameter. When the British Admiral, Sir John Duckworth, forced the passage of the straits in March, 1807, one of his ships was struck by a huge stone bullet thrown from one of these guns, and it is said that the missile made so large a hole in the side of the vessel that the captain, when he looked over the side to see the extent of the injury, was surprised to see two of his sailors thrust their heads through the aperture at the same instant.

The Royal George, whose name is so familiar to all readers of Cowper's poetry, was one of the ships injured in this encounter. The great gun of Beejapore, with a calibre of twenty-eight inches, is another instance of what gun founders could accomplish more than three centuries ago. This weapon was last discharged, it is said, during the eighteenth century, on the occasion of a visit from the Rajah of Sattara. The shot weighed more than 1000 pounds. The Izar Pooshkar, or great gun of Moscow, has a bore of fifty-five inches in diameter, but has never been filled with shotted charges, and we think that few persons would be anxious to make the experiment now.

A Great German Battle.

The other day a simple-minded German called on a grocer to pay a bill, giving him a ten dollar note. The grocer examined it and said: "Hullo, where did you get this note?" "Vot is de reason mit does note?" replied the honest Teuton; "don't she vash good, hein?" "Good!" answered the grocer; "why, you're a lucky man—that note is worth $10 50." "Ish dat so? Why for?" "You see the signature over here, don't you?" "Dose things like a corkscrew mit the worms? Yah." "Well, that's Spinner's signature." "Vell." "Well, Mr. New is now Treasurer of the United States." "You don't tole me so! Vell." "Well, and notes signed by Spinner are getting scarce, and people pay five per cent more for them than the new issue." "By shiminy, is dot so?" "Yes. Let me see your bills. Why, every one of them is a Spinner. Man alive, your fortune is made." In pursuance of the grocer's advice, Mr. Schneider called at the sub-treasury Saturday afternoon to get the premium on his bills. What success he had it is impossible to state, but he was seen later in the evening lurking round the street by which the grocer must go home, and on being accosted by an acquaintance the following conversation took place: "Der peoples von Shermany fights well, hein?" "Oh, yes! the Germans are unquestionably a military nation of the first class." "Some big fights, hein? Leipsic?" "Yes." "Und Sadowa?" "Yes." "Und Kœniggratz?" "Certainly." "Und Worth, und Mars-la-Tour, und Gravelotte, und Sedan?" "Of course, of course!" "Dose was all big battles, und der Deutsch licked?" "Yes." "Well, you joost wait till dat grocery store shuts himself und you saw a Deutsch victory vot makes you forgot all them little ones."—*Chicago Tribune.*

STATE NEWS.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

From the *Advocate*, January 17:

A rumor is circulating in town to the effect that Mr. Richard Odom, an old and esteemed citizen of this parish, residing near Greenwell Springs, about seventeen miles from this city, was called to his door at a late hour during Sunday night, by some unknown person, and shot down. We hope the rumor is untrue. Mr. Odom has always borne the reputation of being a good, quiet citizen; was a Democrat, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

The report published in the New Orleans *Times* of the seventeenth about the killing of a negro at Alto by Mr. J. T. McKitrick, we learn, is false. We have seen a gentleman from Port Hudson who says the negro referred to, after leaving the boat, was walking on the road toward Port Hudson, and was met in the path by McKitrick, and was asked by the latter what he was doing there, to which inquiry the negro returned some impudent reply, when McKitrick pulled out his pistol and shot him.

About the killing of the young man Brown, we learn the following: McKitrick met Brown in the village of Port Hudson, and after some conversation asked him if he was a friend to Jim Hyce. To this inquiry Brown said he liked Jim very well, when McKitrick remarked he had no use for such people. After further talk he invited Brown to take a drink and then walked into a barroom for that purpose. While they were in there a third person came in and asked McKitrick to step into the back room as he wished to see him. They went into the room mentioned, Brown remaining in the barroom. After remaining out some five or ten minutes McKitrick came back into the barroom and remarked he believed he would shoot Brown, at the same time pulled his pistol and fired.

We give these particulars as we get them for what they may be worth. But there is one thing we are fully satisfied of, the negro was not killed for the purpose of robbery.

From the *Advocate*, January 18:

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Richard Odom was not shot, as rumored here on Monday. But we regret to state that some unknown person shot and killed a negro residing on Mr. Odom's plantation. There is altogether too much of this shooting lately, and it is the duty of all good citizens to at once take such prompt steps to put a stop to such unwarranted steps.

How Drunk Comes.

In a late number of the Edinburg *Review* is an exhaustive and carefully written paper upon "the physiological influence of alcohol." It is calm and scientific, not emotional, but crowded with facts and information.

According to this article, when a spirituous drink is taken into the body it does not simply run through the digestive cavity of that body, but it runs through the blood before it can find any escape, and it clings to that blood for a considerable period, flowing with it, round and round through the circling stream of its unceasing progress. It goes everywhere in each fibre, membrane and tissue, and fills and saturates each vital organ—flesh, brain, heart, liver, lung, kidney, skin and secreting apparatus. Wherever there should be blood, under the natural arrangements of life, there is now blood mingled with the alcoholic spirit.

Articles of food are "complex bodies, built up from simpler elements by the effort of vegetable life." Alcohol is not such a complex substance, but it is a "product of the downward degradation and decay of such a complex principle." The foods which furnish subsetance to the living structures are, for the most part, composed with the aid of nitrogen, and have therefore an affinity with the vital parts of the human structure. "The fibrin of the blood, the muscular flesh, the cartilages and tendons, the membranes and the skin, the soft nerve pulp and the brain are all so many examples of nitrogenized matter." But alcohol is entirely devoid of nitrogen in any form. In the exceptional cases where alcohol has been found useful as a medicine an unnatural condition of the body exists, and physicians should determine when stimulants as a medicine are necessary.

The parts of the body which possess the most energetic vitality—the brain, the nerves and the nervous material of the spinal cord—are principally composed of matter of the most pulpy consistence, so soft that it may be almost termed melting. This nerve pulp is packed into minute pliny sacks and tubes discernible only by microscopic aid. Through these tiny and almost invisible films the blood is "filtered." The nerve pulp appropriates such qualities of the blood as nourish life and build up the structure, and at the same time reject and throw back into the stream their own waste particles. Large quantities of water enter into the composition of this pulpy matter, and the first evil effects of alcohol is to withdraw this water. For alcohol has an "uncontrollable impulse" to draw water into itself. Excessive use of alcohol hardens and dries up the nerve pulp in such a way as to impair if not spoil it for its proper office. When excessive drinking does not produce intoxication it is because the nerve pulp has become insensible as an "oiled sponge."

The first stages of intoxication are shown in the want of command over the lower lip and lower limbs. The nerve pulp of the spinal cord is touched. The muscles feel the torpor. Trembling and shuddering follow. Next the nerve pulp of the brain comes under the evil influence, and the control of the judgment and the will disappear. When a man is what is termed "dead drunk," the paralysis of the higher nerve centres and of the brain is carried to its full end. All inlets of the senses are closed; all consciousness and sensation are destroyed, and all power of voluntary movement is effaced. The heart—the seed of life—toils on. If an enormous quantity of alcohol is swallowed at once, as is the case of foolish wagers, the toil of the heart soon ceases, and the man is dead indeed. But in ordinary instances the torpor saves life, as it stops the drinker just at the point when further drinking would kill him outright.

With this general view of the effects of alcohol, and the manner in which they are produced, it is easy to understand why headache, sleeplessness, nausea, palpitation of the heart and the "trembling delirium" accompany and follow the excessive use of alcohol. A poison in the stomach can be pumped out or voided. A poison in the blood must wait removal till the efforts of nature effect it. But when nature itself is abused or impaired, its recuperative powers soon become destroyed. The effects of continued alcoholization upon the liver, kidneys and stomach it is unnecessary to describe, as they are well understood. But where the mischievous process begins and how it is continued are points new to the most non-medical readers.

The Sick Room.

One of the worst faults of our very faulty modern architecture, as applied to houses, is found in the fact that our architects do not take into their plans the possibilities of sickness in the family. They act on the presumption, if they are not utterly careless and forgetful touching this matter, that only well people and strong people are to occupy the house that they design. Now, no house is properly constructed that has not in it a room or rooms expressly designed for the accommodation of the infirm and the sick. This room should be in the first place properly located. It should have a warm, sunny exposure. The window light should be ample and command the widest possible view. Sickness is tedious enough, when the invalid has the best possible conditions for comfort and amusement; but it is doubly tedious when one is confined in a room which affords to the sufferer nothing more diverting and inspiring than the sight of bare walls, and windows that reveal nothing but sightless air.

The writer says that everything should be done to shorten the long days and make the tedious nights cheerful, and that "the first essential in a sick room is a good, liberal fireplace. As a ventilator, this is unsurpassed. Through it and by means of the warmth which it generates, the whole room is kept, in its atmospheric conditions, wholesome and pure. Nothing is more soothing and quieting than the influence which subtly steals into the senses of him who gazes dreamily into the gentle flame. How much it relieves the monotonous dreariness of confinement, no one who has not experienced it can realise. It is companionship in itself."—*Golden Rule.*

Hamlet always spoek well of the Ghost.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN RAY.

Before the Southern Republican Club of New Orleans, January 19, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Southern Republican Organization—The duty has been assigned to me to make the opening and introductory address to the organization, explanatory of its objects and purposes, and of the general articles of its platform.

The objects and purposes of all political organizations are usually expressed in a few terse and comprehensive resolutions, commonly called its platform. This must necessarily be the case; those resolutions are usually susceptible of great latitude of construction, and require amplification to comprehend fully their meaning. So it has been thought proper that those members of this organization who have studied the subjects treated of in the platform, should, in the shape of addresses, amplify and explain the articles of the platform, so that the whole objects and bearings of the organization should be thoroughly understood, and that if there should be any differences of opinion that it should be settled by a full, fair and free discussion inside of the organization.

I have been permitted to select the first and second articles of the platform as the subjects upon which to address the organization this evening, which, in connection with some introductory remarks I am expected to make, will constitute the substance of my address.

The first inquiry that naturally suggests itself is as to the reason why we have thought it necessary to establish this organization. There are already two great political organizations in the State, the Republican and the Democratic. Why, then, establish this? It is because we do not think that the purposes and objects had in view by this organization will be likely to be attained by either of the others. The extreme views of the leaders of those other organizations, and their action heretofore when they were in authority, have satisfied us that, as now organized, and with the leaders likely to have the control of them, we can not expect to have the principles of our platform carried out. It, therefore, becomes necessary for all those who sincerely desire our principles and purposes carried out and put into practical operation, should combine and act as a unit in forwarding our objects.

It may not be necessary for this organization to do more than announce its principles and purposes, and to combine as a unit to carry them out. Such a combination may be so powerful as to induce the great political parties already spoken of to concede to its plans and to adopt its principles, and use the means recommended by this organization to attain the desired ends. If so, everything we propose will be attained through the moral force of correct political principles and united action to carry them out

It may be asked why our organization is secret if we desire to accomplish good purposes through it? In reply, I would answer that our principles and the objects we have in view are not secret. We have published them to the world and invite discussion. The only thing in our organization which we keep secret is our discussions in regard to the means of attaining the desired ends. In our secret and quiet meetings, where what transpires is kept secret, as the private discussions of gentlemen always are, every member can unbosom himself and freely give any information he may possess, or advance any opinion he may entertain, whether popular or not, without fear of having it criticized by unfriendly opponents or subjecting himself to popular animadversion for the expression of unpopular views; and besides, discussions in our secret meetings are more orderly and better calculated to attain a satisfactory end.

Our platform shows we do not countenance any illegal proceeding; on the contrary, all our energies are directed to the enforcement of the laws, and to the establishment and maintenance of law and order; consequently, no injury to the State or any individual can result from our secret discussions and actions.

The object of this organization is to consult as to the true interests of the State, and to adopt such policy as to promote that purpose. There can be no higher patriotism than this. It is the very essence of patriotism.

No political organization, open or secret, merits support unless its objects and purposes are to promote the true interests of the State, which consist in the greatest good to the greatest number of the citizens.

On questions of State policy differences of opinion will be held by different persons, and those entertaining common sentiments will join together to carry out their views; hence the origin and inevitable organization of political parties. The majority of the members of such parties may be regarded as equally honest and desirous of promoting the true interests of the State; and the question for solution by the people is, which policy so recommended is most conducive to that end. After this question is settled by the election of the candidates of one of these parties, then it is to be seen whether the leaders of such party will carry out the principles and policy of their party. No good can result from correct principles unless they are carried out, and the carrying of them out depends on the persons elected; if they are true to the principles on which they are elected, and patriotic, they will carry out the true objects of the party, but if they are corrupt and seeking more to advance their personal interests and that of their friends and retainers than the true interests of the State, then the objects of the party will be defeated and the party brought into merited disgrace, unless it wrest from the hands of its unfaithful agents the management of the party.

The first question in order to be considered by this organization is as to the correctness of our party principles as laid down in our platform. If, on a careful analysis and examination, we find they are defective, or are susceptible of amendment, we should perfect them.

The second question in order is as to what policy we will recommend in order to carry out our principles, and when that is determined on, to pursue it with energy, zeal and entire unanimity.

The geographical position of Louisiana, fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, traversed through her entire length by the Mississippi river, an inland sea, under the control of the federal government; New Orleans, one of the great exporting and importing cities of the country for the States in the Mississippi valley, situated near the mouth of this great river, renders her one of the most important States, in a national point of view, in the Union. Add to this the agricultural resources of the State in sugar, cotton and rice, all articles extensively exported, and the commercial interest of New Orleans, and we have a grand total of interest not surpassed by any State in the Union.

It is to preserve this State in the Union, in harmony with the federal government, and to protect and advance her great interests, that we, as citizens of the State, are called on to do.

To understand properly the relation of the State to the general government, and the duties and obligations of the citizen to the general and State governments, lies at the very foundation of the knowledge necessary to enable a citizen to discharge properly his duties. It was the failure properly to understand this relation that led to the rebellion, and this was the great political question settled by the war.

The paramount laws of the land are the constitution of the United States, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties made with foreign nations. Every citizen of a State must be a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance to the United States, and must obey the constitution and laws of the United States as paramount to the constitution and laws of the State, should they conflict.

The constitution, laws and treaties of the United States operate on the individual citizen, and constitute a rule for his action; they do not operate against the States in their capacity as States, except in so far as the States are prohibited by the constitution from acting.

The true theory is that the law making power of the United States is, by the constitution, restricted to national subjects, and the States have the right to make all laws not prohibited by the constitution of the United States or of the State. Consequently, when a law of the United States is constitutional, a State law can not infringe it. Hence the allegiance of the citizen to the United States is paramount; but this does not in any manner impair his duty to obey the laws of the State not in conflict with the constitution of the United States or of the State.

The idea that there can be two governments covering the same territory and over the same people, each sovereign in regard to certain duties to be performed by them, is a paradox in politics, and is incorrect in idea. One must be the supreme power and the other subordinate, although certain duties are intrusted alone to each in their appropriate spheres.

We hold, then, that there is no sovereign power in a State; that the sovereignty resides in the United States, but that under the constitution of the United States the States alone are intrusted with certain duties, which, if in the exercise thereof, they should be opposed or obstructed, the United States would assist in having executed, which shows the sovereignty of the United States, and the want of it in the States. If the States were sovereign in any particular, and were opposed in the exercise of that sovereignty by a citizen, combination of citizens or by a foreign State, by what right could they demand protection for that sovereignty from the United States. It would be inconsistent to contend for such an idea.

Then, the United States being the only sovereign power in the government, and as the constitution and laws of the United States operate directly on the citizen, it follows that our allegiance is primarily due to the United States; this does not lessen or impair, in any respect, our duty to obey the laws of the State. Our duty to respect and obey the laws of the State when they are not in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States, is as imperative as that to respect and obey the laws of the United States. In fact, disobedience to the constitutional laws of the State, is a violation of our allegiance to the United States, as the constitution and laws of the State, not in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, are part of the sovereignty of the United States, and any violation of those State laws, by combinations too powerful for the State authority to suppress must, be suppressed by the authority of the United States in the exercise of her sovereignty. Then the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof and treaties and the constitutions of the States and the laws passed by the States not in violation of the constitution or laws or treaties of the United States, constitute the entire sovereignty of the United States, and all together constitute one harmonious whole. The fact that authority is not conferred on Congress to legislate on most of the subjects on which the State Legislatures are authorized to legislate, does not impair the sovereignty of the United States, as in the exercise of that sovereignty the people of the United States have instrusted to the States the management of their domestic and local affairs; the same as if the constitution of the State had instrusted to the parishes the exclusive right to regulate the local and domestic affairs of parishes. This would not make the parishes, in any sense of the word, sovereign or independent of the State in any political or governmental sense.

Going further back—the theory of republican government is, that the sovereignty rests in the people, and whatever government is established by the people is the sovereign government for the time being, subject to change by them, at will, provided they do so by pursuing the forms previously prescribed for that purpose.

The second article in our platform should, in the natural order, have been the first; it is, "The Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." This form of stating this political principle was first adopted in the national platform of the Whig party, in 1860, just previous to the rebellion, and was the principle announced in opposition to secession. The result of the war sanctifies the idea contained in this proposition, and overthrows and repudiates the idea contained in secession.

Let us now analyze this article of our platform, which has been sanctioned as the true principle of our government by the ordeal of war.

What is meant by "The Union?" This means one sovereign government, composed of the people of the States, the States being agents in the administration of a portion of the affairs of that government, and in the contradistinction to the idea of confederacy that gave rise to secession, which means a confederacy of States, in which part of the sovereignty resides in the United States and part in the States, each independent to that extent of the other; hence the idea that the States might nullify the laws of the United States, when, in their opinion, the United States infringed on the rights of the States, and that the United States had no constitutional right to enforce obedience to such nullified laws in the States. It was upon this principle that the rebellion was attempted to be justified.

What is meant by "the constitution" in this article? It is the constitution of the United States, not the constitutions of the States, that is referred to in this connection, and it means the form of government for the Union. It does not mean a divided sovereignty between the United States and the States, but it means the sovereign government of the United States, one and inseparable.

The next clause in this article, "enforcement of the laws," is the natural and logical sequence of the preceding clauses, "the Union, the constitution." Government is instituted for the purpose of prescribing rules and regulations for the protection of the minority against the majority, of the weak against the violence of the strong, the poor against the rapacity of the rich, the peaceable and law abiding against the disorderly and lawless, and by which property may be acquired and the individual protected in its possession and use.

There would be no object in having a government unless it attained these purposes; hence the last part of this article is the fruition or the attainment of the objects of the Union and the constitution, as without the enforcement of the laws there would be no good attained by the former.

It then becomes the duty of every citizen to aid in the enforcement of the laws, national and State, to the full extent of his position and ability. After a law has been enacted no question can properly be asked as to its expediency. So far as the duty of executing it is concerned, the question as to whether the law is expedient or beneficial is only to be discussed with a view to its repeal or amendment, and is properly a political question; but as long as it is a law it should be executed. It is said that if a law be a bad one, the more rigidly it is executed the sooner it will be repealed, and the community get rid of its bad effects. This may be correct so far as to hastening its repeal, but is not a good reason for a more rigid execution of this than beneficial laws. All laws should be executed according to their true spirit and intention, whether generally supposed to be good or bad. In a government like ours, the main strength of a law depends on the law-abiding sentiment of the people. If the people of any State become demoralized so far as to oppose the law, or refuse to aid in the enforcement of it, the evil effects very soon begin to be apparent in disorders and acts of violence; in dissatisfaction and distrust among the people, and a decline in prosperity in all departments of business; life becomes endangered, and property insecure. So the very soul or essence of government lies in the enforcement of the laws.

It is our idea that there are very few laws which, if honestly and fairly administered or enforced, would not be beneficial. Good and well intended laws often become odious from the manner in which they are executed, or from the failure to enforce them. Human intellect is too imperfect and language is too indefinite to frame laws so clear that a dishoneet or selfish judge, or other officer intrusted with their interpretation and execution, may not pervert them to bad or selfish purposes. Right here lies the great difficulty in good government. The law makers are generally further removed from the temptation to make bad laws than those who execute the law are to execute it for their selfish purposes.

The danger to good government, then, lies more in the failure to enforce the laws, or in enforcing them so as to promote selfish ends, than in making the laws.

These considerations naturally lead us to inquire into the character of the men who ought to be selected to make the laws, and those who ought to be intrusted with their execution.

No function of government requires a higher order of men than that of legislators. They should be men really interested in the State; of sufficient age to insure the requisite experience; of cultivated intellect, and of unsullied integrity. With such men as legislators, there would be little danger of the passage of oppressive or injudicious laws.

But, as we have said, the most judicious and best intended laws may be perverted in their execution so as to have the very opposite effect from that intended. A law should be enforced according to its true spirit and intention; and as all laws are required, by the consnstitutions both of the United States and the State, to operate alike on all citizens, they should be enforced alike against or in favor of all, the rich and the poor, white or colored.

The execution of the laws is intrusted to two sets of officers, the one judicial, and the other executive and ministerial. The judicial officers have the most difficult and delicate trust to execute of any officers of the government. It is their office to construe the laws, and supervise the mode of execution, according to the forms of law. From the very character of their duties, it is plain to be seen that they may, if ignorant of their duties, or actuated by any improper motive, do irreparable injury to the State and citizens. The essentials of the character, therefore, of a judge, should be that of scrupulous integrity, profound legal attainments, and high sense of justice, together with such a degree of industry as will prevent any unnecessary delay in parties attaining their rights. In this latter requisite it is our experience that most of our judges are lamentably derelict in duty, which often operates the ruin of litigants, and rarely ever to their advantage. They should be held to a strict accountability for this latter duty, as it does not require any particular talent to perform it.

The executive and ministerial officers have a much less difficult duty to perform in their part of the enforcement of the laws; they have their duties so plainly marked out by the law itself, or by direction of the court and precedents, that any man of ordinary intelligence with industry may perform these trusts. Although even these offices may be abused by unscrupulous officers, hence it becomes necessary even in these offices to have men of a high order for honesty and capacity; in fact, no person should be allowed to fill any office of any grade who had not the essential requisites of honesty, and the capacity adequate for the discharge of the duties of the office to which he may be elected or appointed. Much of the injury to the State results from a failure of the people in elective officers, and of the appointing power in appointing persons to office not possessing those essential requisites. Our State furnishes many lamentable examples of a violation of this rule.

We have endeavored in this address to show you what the word "Union" means in our platform; that it means one sovereign government, the United States, also the functions of the State organizations in the Union, and the duties of the citizens to the United States and the States, all one harmonious whole. We have also shown you what is meant by the word "constitution" in this article of our platform, to be the form of government for the United States; and we have also shown what is meant by the pharse, "the enforcement of the laws," in the same connection. We have shown what are the paramount laws of the land, to which the citizen owes allegiance, and the manner in which and by whom the laws are executed. This embraces the whole theory of the government, and is a subject that can only be cursorily treated in one address; yet it is useful, and I hope will interest you to the extent, at least, of recalling to your minds the theory of our government, and the basis of our allegiance to the government.

It is fair to assume, and we believe it to be a fact, that the laws of the United States, and of this State, are fully adequate, if properly enforced, to accomplish all for which government is instituted. The annual sessions of Congress and of the State Legislature enact all laws necessary to keep up with the requirements of advancing civilization; hence, it is only necessary that these laws should be enforced to secure to the people all that was intended by government.

The question may be pertinently asked whether in this State the laws are enforced so as to carry out the object of government? Before answering this question we must see what are the essential objects of government. Certainly the first and most essential function of government is to guarantee to the citizen liberty, which means that every citizen should enjoy equal rights and have the right to do any act not prohibited by law, and be protected in his person from unlawful violence, and in the possession and enjoyment of his property. If government fails in any of these particulars, the body politic is injured to that extent, and any general failure to execute the laws amounts to revolution.

We have thus far only discussed the second article in our platform, as it seemed to us as naturally first in order. We now revert to the first article, which reads, "Louisiana first and party afterward." By this we understand it is not meant that we owe our first or highest allegiance to Louisiana, but that, as citizens of Louisiana, we should labor to build up and protect her great material interests, and that we should subordinate party to those great interests. This is an idea that no patriot would oppose.

Those who organize and compose a political party in this country, do it on the idea that the course of policy recommended is the best to promote the public welfare. No political party of any influence in this country could be organized and kept together for any length of time on any other principle. This is the idea announced in this article of our platform. This organization was gotten up expressly to promote all the great interests of this State. The only question is whether the course of policy recommended by our organization is best calculated to promote the great interests of the citizens of this State? On this point, we challenge the closest analysis of our platform. If it is not perfect, it is our desire to make it so, and close investigation may lead to amendment, which is our object if defects be found.

It is not necessary to attempt to amplify this article of our platform. The idea announced by it is so evidently patriotic and correct as not to require amplification.

The object of this address is introductory and as explanatory of the principles of this organization in regard to the theory of our government, and the foundation on which our institutions mainly rest, and which lie at the basis of good government.

The other articles of our platform designate the policy of our organization in regard to particular matters, and which will be explained and amplified by gentlemen of our organization in addresses which they have promised to prepare and deliver at our subsequent meetings.

Meteorological and River Report.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service office stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	51	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	48	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport	22	N. E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	25	N. W.	Fair
Fort Sully	4	N.	Cloudy.
Galveston	64	E.	Fair.
Indianola	65	S. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	28	N. E.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	18	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
Louisville	50	S.	Fair.
Memphis	53	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	50	S. E.	Clear.
New Orleans	58	E.	Clear.
Omaha	20	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	37	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	59	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	52	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	9	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	59	S.	Clear.
Yankton	8	N.	Fair.
Augusta	55	S. W	Clear.
Mobile	58	E.	Clear.
Montgomery	55	E.	Clear.
Savannah	57	E.	Clear.
Corsicana	61	S.	Cloudy.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	25	..	28	5
Cincinnati	..	8	26	11
Davenport	..	3	3	8
Dubuque	2	..	5	8
Keokuk	..	10	4	11
Leavenworth	..	6	6	0
Louisville	14	..	13	9
Memphis	..	6	21	11
Nashville	11	..	30	11
New Orleans	1	..	*5	6
Pittsburg	7	..	13	9
Shreveport	..	2	22	10
St. Louis	..	8	8	4
Vicksburg	..	6	37	10

*Below high water mark of 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans. New Orleans, January 17, 1876.—At an election held on the eleventh instant, the undermentioned stockholders were duly elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz:
THOMAS SMITH, P. FOURSHE, E. GAUCHE, P. IRWIN, JOHN HENDERSON, WILLIAM HART, ED. A. TORKE.
And at a meeting this day, of the Board of Directors, THOMAS SMITH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and E. GAUCHE, Esq., unanimously elected Vice President.
ja18 6t JOHN G. DEVEREAUX, Cashier.

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, January 3, 1876.—The consolidation of the New Orleans City Railroad Company and the New Orleans, Metairie and Lake Railroad Company having been approved and ratified as required by law, the stockholders of this company are invited to come forward, on or before the FIFTEENTH INSTANT, to subscribe to the one thousand shares of stock to be issued as provided in the articles of consolidation, for the purpose of extending the Canal street line to the lake. Each holder of thirteen shares of the present stock of this company will be entitled to one share of the new stock at par, twenty-five per cent of same to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in three installments of twenty-five per cent each, payable monthly.
ja4 1m C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Office New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, New Orleans, January 17, 1876.—At an election held on the third instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
W. VAN BENTHUYSEN, L. B. GLENNY, L. B. CAIN, H. GREEN, CARL KOHN, J. BAYLE, F. J. GASQUET, RICHARD FLOWER.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, W. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. F. McBRIDE, Secretary and Treasurer. F. McBRIDE, Secretary.
ja18 3t

Home Mutual Savings Bank.—The stockholders of the above institution are hereby notified to call for their stock notes, unpaid, within sixty days from date, otherwise said notes will be destroyed by the commissioners.
JAMES M. DOWLING, Liquidating Commissioner, No 25 Decatur street.
de26 1m

Notice to Exhibitors.—Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, office of the General Superintendent, No. 80 Camp street, New Orleans, January 8, 1876.—The entry books for exhibitors will be opened at this office on MONDAY, January 10.
All applications for entries must be made upon the printed forms of application which will be furnished at this office.
The grounds and buildings will be opened for the reception of articles for exhibition from February 1 to February 25, 1876, and exhibitors are requested to make early application and entry in order that every thing may be in position on the opening day.
The entry books will be closed Friday evening, February 25, 1876, at six o'clock, and no entries will be allowed after that time. This rule is imperative.
Catalogues and general information furnished t applicants at this office.
By order of the Executive Committee.
SAMUEL MULLEN, General Superintendent.
ja9 t fel

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Sells furniture at very low prices. Packs, repairs, upholsters and varnishes furniture in the best style. He attends to packing, moving and shipping furniture, giving a full guarantee for the faithful performance of all contracts. Second-hand furniture purchased and a liberal cash price paid; also, furniture taken on storage, and advances made on same.
Country Orders Promptly Attended to.
Thanking his patrons and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he would respectfully solicit their orders for the coming year. ja12 3m

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If so, Apply at the Corner of Dauphine and St. Louis Streets,
Where second hand Furniture, Men and Women's Clothing, French, English and Spanish Books, etc., are bought.
Subscription to the Reading Room, $1 per month.
Goods inspected at home if desired.
J. BEGON,
de3 1y Corner Dauphine and St. Louis streets.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL FIRMS or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have their petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Custom-house building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Terms reasonable. Postoffice box 3097
oc6 JOHN S. CARTER.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, January 20, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department until twelve o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth instant, for the sale to the city of ELEVEN WHARF IMPROVEMENT BONDS.
The right to reject all bids is reserved.
ja21 td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, New Orleans, January 11, 1876.

CITY LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1876 ARE NOW due, and will be issued from this office until February 29, 1876, after which date will accrue.
ja11 td E. PILSBURY, Administrator.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS and Public Buildings, New Orleans, January 12, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, January 22, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing to the city two flatboat loads of Pittsburg coal, to be delivered within the Waterworks inclosure at such points as may be designated.
Bids are to be made at so much per barrel.
All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, the sum of $300, previous to adjudication, as evidence of their intention to abide by the same, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of refusal to sign the contract.
Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded shall have the amount of their deposits returned on the day of adjudication.
No bid will be entertained unless the certificate of the Administrator of Finance accompany the same.
The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for coal." Amounts