

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

Spanish cannibals—Senior esters. Cisterns sold now are liable to overflow. Collectors generally return their own calls. Frank F. Blair left property to the value of \$500.

POPULAR OPINION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Democracy point triumphantly to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Grant parish case as a vindication of their opposition to its provisions. Leaving the unmistakable signs of public opinion out of the consideration, they point to the action of the court as the infallible exposition of not only what the law is, but what it should be also.

as a confession on the part of the editor that his journal is limited in circulation.

We do not so understand it. We find an excuse for the iteration in the fact that it affords one who is looking about for something to find fault with an admirable opportunity to vent his spleen on the Republican party. The accused are, some of them, at least, Republicans, and the object of the writer is to show that they have been released by a Republican judge.

to be broken "to the hope" by insincere and indirect legislation.

It will, perhaps, impress the Republican representatives with more force if we state some consequences of reviving this dominant disqualification. It leads to defeat or delay of the enforcement of the revenue laws by directing an extent of disqualification not, perhaps, foreseen by those who passed the original law.

ago we had the Democracy charging that certain men sought the leading offices of a club to secure precedence in such appointments as might follow a successful canvass.

There was a very commendable effort made by a seceding minority to procure the passage of what was called in the days of Oliver Cromwell "a self-denying ordinance," or an engagement that the members of Parliament should be personally disqualified to hold any office created by or filled by their legislation.

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3550 PRIZES. IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

DISCOVERIES FROM THE GOTTEN STANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

FLUENT—For Amalga disease. Buy from your druggist. If he keeps these remedies, if not, they can be had at E. H. ROBERTSON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. ESTABLISHED 1840. CHEAP. CHEAP. FURNITURE! FURNITURE! CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION.

When times are good the paper hanger's business goes to the wall.

One reason for having allowances up a hundred reasons for loving. The postoffice clerks say the mails can not be distributed in the dark. The racer that threw his rider lost the race because he had no backer. Charlotte Thompson has a play in which she acts Mand Mulder raking hay. If Vesuvius would quit smoking the frequent eruptions would not break out. A cross-eyed man places you under obligation to him whenever he looks at you. On an order for ninety-nine pounds of ice a generous dealer will give a cool hundred. When a woman finds she has married a prodigal son she should arise and go to her father. When people speak of being bathed in tears it is well enough to have an eye on the bath tub. "The people" of Mississippi asked for a good Governor and the Legislature gave them a Stone. As soon as the novelty wears off a man never wakes a baby up for the purpose of making it laugh. The passenger who was kicked from the platform of a car said he would not be put off with an excuse. The trouble with the new globe playing cards is that they are round and no player can get a square deal. Assistant United States Treasurer B. F. Flanders has a few tons of silver ready for change in New Orleans. The man who does not know his own mind will obtain an introduction as soon as his mind is big enough. An Indiana glass factory has received an order for 950,000 demijohns, and a lively presidential campaign may be anticipated. The European plan of hotel keeping is to pay for what you get; the other plan is to pay for a good deal you do not get. One of the doubtful Shakespeare plays about to be published is the "Two Noble Kinsmen." They were brothers-in-law. General Kill Patrick never was a favorite with the Irish, and they don't care how much he knows about General Butterfield. The old tree on Boston common must have been a very slippery elm, so much of the wood slid out into Back Bay lumber yards. The Philadelphia hotels will charge \$5 per day, and the average centennial traveler will be able to gratify his curiosity in about twenty-four hours. "You need not go out, George," said a young woman to her husband at the theatre. "I brought some burnt coffee with me." She had him, and the coffee, there. "A Roman licitor," said Bates, whose historical information comes by detail on the fly, "a Roman licitor! Well, I s'pose she deserved it. No one but the Roman knows." Fourteen illicit distillers have been arrested in the mountains of Pickens county, South Carolina. They had been making crooked mountain dew, without paying the government dues. Love is lazy. It takes short steps, and goes slowly home from church. The sermon may have been good, but it is not to consider that the young people are putting their heads together. General George A. Custer has something to say against Bolshap and Major Merrill. He may induce General Hancock to tell what he knows about the Custer court-martial in the land of the Dakotas. Dr. Hall says many a severe cold has been caused by writing on bare marble top tables. He is getting too particular about tables, and demands a rough deal. He may yet claim that marble tomb stones are unhealthy. A "Julius Caesar" party is traveling, with J. B. Roberts, Louis Aldrich and Alexander Fitzgerald as leading actors. They end the play with a magnificent tableau of the "burning of the body of Brutus." Mr. Fitzgerald plays Brutus, and the execution scene is witnessed with the greatest satisfaction, many wishing Brutus had been burned in the first act.

Already we hear that Senator Morton regards the late decision of the court as unfortunate, and intimates that if the court really entertains the doctrine commonly imputed to it about the effect and meaning of the fourteenth amendment he will repudiate it utterly.

Mr. Boutwell was even more earnest in his censure, and other Republican statesmen have followed on the same side. Mr. Bayard, however, looking only to the present, regards the decision as the signal for a general jail delivery of imprisoned Ku-Klux, and goes so far as to contemplate a raid on the United States treasury to reimburse the money paid by them for fines, counsel, fees and other costs of prosecution. Mr. Justice Davis, to whom is attributed a large share of the credit for this decision, is freighted down with compliments. These may be all kindly intended, but they will crush all the life out of his chances for the presidency. We do not censure the judges for their decision. Perhaps they could arrive at no other. But we regard it as a misfortune both to them personally and to the character of the nation, that they were unable to read a totally different result in the lesson of the war and the history of the reconstruction legislation. If the matter is pressed, as Senator Bayard would urge it, so that the treasury is made to give up the fines, and the prison doors thrown open, so that he and his friends may welcome the Ku-Klux of Alamance county to liberty, there may arise another necessity for bucking on the Union armor to make another effort in behalf of liberty and American citizenship. For there can be no doubt that those who freed the slave will protect the citizen, and make his own country habitable for him. This determination can not be set aside nor even shaken by charging the advocates of liberty and exact justice to all men with being radicals and agitators. Men have a perfect right to be as radical as they please, and if they can get enough votes to sustain them, and, if need be, force enough to sustain the votes, the opposition can only fall back on the position occupied by the Confederates at the close of the war. They can take it out in saying, "We are overborne, but not conquered," until they are able to arrest the march of improvement and turn back the tide till they reach the old era of slavery and masters, State rights and contempt of the federal government, until the darling plan of disunion can be made successful. UNREASONABLE CENSURE. A city contemporary complains dimly under the head "Murder Made Easy," because the State has failed in the prosecution of a number of accused persons whom it has been deemed proper to discharge on nolle prosequis. The list of names has been published and republished in the same journal, on the plea that it being "useful and significant information," it requires the benefit of two or three editions to give it the notoriety its merits demand. The apology for keeping it before the public is, perhaps, proper enough, and ought not to be taken

in the spirit of salvation which marked his calling exclaimed, "Now may the Lord have mercy on their souls!"

If we believe that the prayers of the righteous avail anything, we must admit that any federal soldier accompanied to the presence of judgment with the intercession of a deadly enemy must have received invaluable comfort. Under the construction put upon his oath by this conscientious juror, sustained as it was by judicial approval and discharge, any ecclesiastical artist in the federal army who should have uttered an ejaculation so humane and so pious, albeit he might have assisted at the crowning victories which led to Appomattox, could never have sat on a jury. He would not be good enough in the eye of the federal statute to try McKee, McDonald or any other man implicated for stealing whisky revenues out of the public treasury. Under the construction claimed, if a federal surgeon sent a Confederate limb or stanchion a Confederate wound, he has by the act of fitting the patient for further military services given aid to the enemy and undoubtedly comfort to the wounded soldier. It is for such reasons that this inadvertent enactment should be canceled. 1. It is contrary to the intention of a Republican Congress, and at war with the act and spirit of amnesty. 2. It embarrasses the objects of justice by excluding many conscientious men from adjudicating the rights of the people. 3. Its repeal is due to Republican consistency and to the dictates of a common humanity. We therefore hope the prominent Republicans whose attention we have invoked will at once move to instruct the Judiciary Committee of both houses to inquire into the facts connected with the compilation and confirmation of the section referred to, and as to the expediency of repealing the same. And your Republican petitioners will ever pray for the continued ascendancy of a party which, finding an error to have been committed in its name, makes haste to reconsider and, if proper, to correct it. OFFICE HUNTING. This pursuit, like that of any other valuable game, such as whales or tigers, is attended with its dangers. The mode in which this sport is conducted varies as greatly as in any other object. Some hunt office on the sly. They lay their baits, or adjust their traps with great caution, and are rarely visible in the field of sport until they come to gather the fruits of their subtle devices. There are other bold hunters who arm themselves for any consequence, and throw themselves into the pursuit of a lucrative office with all the ardor of some bold chaser of the royal Bengal or with the zealous resolution of the harpooner. We have both styles in great perfection and in sufficient abundance. Some weeks

MEASURES. Morton and Blaine will see, in the refusal of an ex-federal General to take this oath, an evidence of the judicial embarrassment to which we have adverted.

General Cyrus Bussey, whose record as a soldier and Unionist is untarnished, accepts the disqualification of this bastard section, from a loyal respect to the laws of the country. He had in his thought "given aid and comfort" to the rebellion, by furnishing personal comforts to Confederate soldiers captured by him with arms in their hands. If the effect of this statutory section be to punish with disqualification the soldiers of the Union who but performed the offices of humanity to the captive, it will assuredly place the Unionists in an unfavorable attitude before the philanthropists of the world. We remember to have heard it told of the Rev. Mr. Pendleton—afterward General Pendleton, of the Confederate army—that just before pulling the lanyards of his field battery against an advance of the federal troops, he piously raised his hands, and in the spirit of salvation which marked his calling exclaimed, "Now may the Lord have mercy on their souls!" If we believe that the prayers of the righteous avail anything, we must admit that any federal soldier accompanied to the presence of judgment with the intercession of a deadly enemy must have received invaluable comfort. Under the construction put upon his oath by this conscientious juror, sustained as it was by judicial approval and discharge, any ecclesiastical artist in the federal army who should have uttered an ejaculation so humane and so pious, albeit he might have assisted at the crowning victories which led to Appomattox, could never have sat on a jury. He would not be good enough in the eye of the federal statute to try McKee, McDonald or any other man implicated for stealing whisky revenues out of the public treasury. Under the construction claimed, if a federal surgeon sent a Confederate limb or stanchion a Confederate wound, he has by the act of fitting the patient for further military services given aid to the enemy and undoubtedly comfort to the wounded soldier. It is for such reasons that this inadvertent enactment should be canceled. 1. It is contrary to the intention of a Republican Congress, and at war with the act and spirit of amnesty. 2. It embarrasses the objects of justice by excluding many conscientious men from adjudicating the rights of the people. 3. Its repeal is due to Republican consistency and to the dictates of a common humanity. We therefore hope the prominent Republicans whose attention we have invoked will at once move to instruct the Judiciary Committee of both houses to inquire into the facts connected with the compilation and confirmation of the section referred to, and as to the expediency of repealing the same. And your Republican petitioners will ever pray for the continued ascendancy of a party which, finding an error to have been committed in its name, makes haste to reconsider and, if proper, to correct it. OFFICE HUNTING. This pursuit, like that of any other valuable game, such as whales or tigers, is attended with its dangers. The mode in which this sport is conducted varies as greatly as in any other object. Some hunt office on the sly. They lay their baits, or adjust their traps with great caution, and are rarely visible in the field of sport until they come to gather the fruits of their subtle devices. There are other bold hunters who arm themselves for any consequence, and throw themselves into the pursuit of a lucrative office with all the ardor of some bold chaser of the royal Bengal or with the zealous resolution of the harpooner. We have both styles in great perfection and in sufficient abundance. Some weeks

MEASURES. Morton and Blaine will see, in the refusal of an ex-federal General to take this oath, an evidence of the judicial embarrassment to which we have adverted.

General Cyrus Bussey, whose record as a soldier and Unionist is untarnished, accepts the disqualification of this bastard section, from a loyal respect to the laws of the country. He had in his thought "given aid and comfort" to the rebellion, by furnishing personal comforts to Confederate soldiers captured by him with arms in their hands. If the effect of this statutory section be to punish with disqualification the soldiers of the Union who but performed the offices of humanity to the captive, it will assuredly place the Unionists in an unfavorable attitude before the philanthropists of the world. We remember to have heard it told of the Rev. Mr. Pendleton—afterward General Pendleton, of the Confederate army—that just before pulling the lanyards of his field battery against an advance of the federal troops, he piously raised his hands, and in the spirit of salvation which marked his calling exclaimed, "Now may the Lord have mercy on their souls!" If we believe that the prayers of the righteous avail anything, we must admit that any federal soldier accompanied to the presence of judgment with the intercession of a deadly enemy must have received invaluable comfort. Under the construction put upon his oath by this conscientious juror, sustained as it was by judicial approval and discharge, any ecclesiastical artist in the federal army who should have uttered an ejaculation so humane and so pious, albeit he might have assisted at the crowning victories which led to Appomattox, could never have sat on a jury. He would not be good enough in the eye of the federal statute to try McKee, McDonald or any other man implicated for stealing whisky revenues out of the public treasury. Under the construction claimed, if a federal surgeon sent a Confederate limb or stanchion a Confederate wound, he has by the act of fitting the patient for further military services given aid to the enemy and undoubtedly comfort to the wounded soldier. It is for such reasons that this inadvertent enactment should be canceled. 1. It is contrary to the intention of a Republican Congress, and at war with the act and spirit of amnesty. 2. It embarrasses the objects of justice by excluding many conscientious men from adjudicating the rights of the people. 3. Its repeal is due to Republican consistency and to the dictates of a common humanity. We therefore hope the prominent Republicans whose attention we have invoked will at once move to instruct the Judiciary Committee of both houses to inquire into the facts connected with the compilation and confirmation of the section referred to, and as to the expediency of repealing the same. And your Republican petitioners will ever pray for the continued ascendancy of a party which, finding an error to have been committed in its name, makes haste to reconsider and, if proper, to correct it. OFFICE HUNTING. This pursuit, like that of any other valuable game, such as whales or tigers, is attended with its dangers. The mode in which this sport is conducted varies as greatly as in any other object. Some hunt office on the sly. They lay their baits, or adjust their traps with great caution, and are rarely visible in the field of sport until they come to gather the fruits of their subtle devices. There are other bold hunters who arm themselves for any consequence, and throw themselves into the pursuit of a lucrative office with all the ardor of some bold chaser of the royal Bengal or with the zealous resolution of the harpooner. We have both styles in great perfection and in sufficient abundance. Some weeks

STOCKS AND SHARES. F. W. B. ARMISTEAD, Stock and Share Broker, No. 153 Common street, New Orleans.

W. D. MATTHEWS, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND PRINTER, No. 128 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans. STANDARD WORKS, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC. POCKET BOOKS, GAMES AND FANCY GOODS. Fine Stationery a Specialty. The largest stock in this city of the NEW HYMNAL. Adopted for the use of the Episcopal Church. All sizes and styles. PARSONS' HYMNAL, last edition. TUCKER'S HYMNAL, new and old tones. Just received and for sale at New York publishers' prices by W. D. MATTHEWS, No. 128 Magazine street. Upper City Circulating Library. All the new books added as soon as received in the city. W. D. MATTHEWS, mh28 So Tr. Tr. No. 128. PHILIP VERLEIN. THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 75, 80, 82 and 90 Barataria Street. Wholesale agent for The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated DUBINA, the low-priced HALL. The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos. The largest stock of the best pianos, lowest prices and easiest terms in the South. Wholesale agent for the unequalled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs. None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS. CREAM BAKING POWDER. FLAVORING EXTRACTS. AMERICAN PERFUMES, COLOGNES, RAY RUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Southern Agent, No. 52 South Second street. Send for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Dealers and Druggists. New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices, July 2nd 76.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK. SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 31 Canal Street. CAPITAL, \$500,000.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE. 710 P. O. Box 100. North and Canal streets. Trustees—J. N. B. Robertson, George Jones, John T. J. Baynes, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas A. Clarke, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison. Interest Allowed on Deposits. CHARLES KILBURN, Treasurer. STEAMSHIPS. North German Lloyd. STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA. The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows: BREMEN. From Bremen. From New Orleans. 1. STRASSBURG. March 15. About March 11. Direct to Bremen, with stoppage passengers only. 2. FRANKFURT. March 15. About April 15. 3. HAMBURG. April 15. About May 17. Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter. The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havre, and on their home trip at Havre and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight, subject to exceptions detailed below. PRICES OF PASSAGE. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or Cuba. Cabin. From New Orleans to Havana. \$150 gold. Steerage. From New Orleans to Havana. 36 gold. From New Orleans to Havana. 26 gold. Cabin. From New Orleans to Havana. \$150 gold. Steerage. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans. Cabin. From New Orleans to Havana. \$150 gold. Steerage. From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans. Cabin. From New Orleans to Havana. \$150 gold. Steerage. The company reserves the right to change or withdraw the steamer, to change their days of sailing, their destination, their course, and the prices of passage. For further particulars apply to K. F. STOCKMAYER & CO., Agents, No. 43 Union street. FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST. United States Mail Line. STEAMSHIP. WILLIAM P. O'LEARY, LITTLETON, MARGARET, E. M. L. The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana Every Week. Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa. Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah. Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points. No freight received without permit from the office. For freight or passage apply to K. F. STOCKMAYER & CO., Agents, No. 43 Union street. BUSINESS CHANGES. THREE UNDESIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the stock, note and bond brokerage business, under the name and style of ROBEY & CO. The names, names and other investment securities bought and sold on commission at the New Orleans Stock Exchange. JAMES A. LEE, President, New Orleans, March 27, 1876. PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock, note and bond brokerage business, under the name and style of ROBEY & CO. The names, names and other investment securities bought and sold on commission at the New Orleans Stock Exchange. JAMES A. LEE, President, New Orleans, March 27, 1876. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. PAID IN FULL. ALL THE PRIZES. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED. And must, in every instance, accompany applications. TO BE HAD TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. mh28 76