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NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams appears as "Robert Landry" in the drama of the "Dead Heart," Monday evening he appears as "Stephen," in "A School for Scandal."

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Will be presented the opera of the "Duke's Motto." Monday evening "I Was King."

CONCERT OF MIMULI.—The Varieties Company in a entire change of programme, introducing the sensations of the day. On Monday evening the gay and thrilling drama of "New Orleans Under the Yellow Fever" will be presented.

CHARLES THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. P. Glennon, the treasurer. Mr. Harkins will appear as "Duke." Miss Dollie will also appear in his favorite of "Pocahontas."

CINCINNATI CITY MUSEUM.—40 and 42 St. Charles street, open daily and evening, with immense collection of animals, birds, and curiosities.

LEAR'S FOOL.

Fiction and Fact.

[illegible] Anthony, or burnt new; rays, [illegible] at the stocking dam; [illegible] upon a crimson couch, [illegible] supported by her dimpled hand; [illegible] bound to that enervating lamp [illegible] stings to the marrow of his [illegible] from time to time with finger steps, [illegible] rested from with phrase tale, [illegible] upon a marble chimney slab, [illegible] divulging Rome into the land [illegible] yet. She was the first to speak.

"Did you were alone; and no I came."

"Not ever there? More lonely still [illegible] to have that when he stays away. [illegible] well be buried within a cage, [illegible] a hair four inch on square, [illegible] of bright gilded mustaches of the earth [illegible] gleam how their wings, as live shut up [illegible] house with no one but—"

"A mate."

"Ding—a dame how warm, not a bird."

"[illegible] you should find the hours so dull: [illegible] I thought you needed but the link [illegible] twilight free from the by gone [illegible] Antony read; your Harry his voice [illegible] with sparkling wit [illegible] warmth in a ready satire [illegible] he is so quite out to strike [illegible] of fancy—"

"At the fancy call [illegible] he was old Lear, and I the Fool."

"[illegible] play the Fool at home?"

"[illegible] sir, but it was dreary work. [illegible] Nandie! Has he said the word [illegible] I would for him. I asked him why [illegible] that a lovely girl he knew [illegible] that part to royal Lear: [illegible] of something—but he faltered there, [illegible] stick whatever him, his books [illegible] to get through for the next Review. [illegible] nights of trouble hindered his free mind."

"[illegible] him with his reading? read the least [illegible] the volumes, while he took [illegible] works on subjects more profound?"

"[illegible] thought to do so. In bright [illegible] him to read and judge?"

"[illegible] you show a conscious hum as his [illegible] you as stirk. He would not leave the task [illegible] a service as my Anne."

"[illegible] you might ask, if not to guide [illegible] in singing over the workbaskets—[illegible] here? What, what a choice bouquet!"

"[illegible] sakes! But what care we that? [illegible] the flowers, see! you have dropped [illegible] by a gleam of spring.

"[illegible] brief Rosalind—Miss Latour, [illegible] street."

"The actress!"

"Sir! [illegible]"

"[illegible] the flowers?"

"Why do you pale and shake?"

"[illegible] there were never meant for me."

"[illegible] is there in that? The gift is good [illegible] in whomsoever it may, [illegible] speaks in your wide eyes."

"The name—"

"This woman must be Shakespeare's [illegible]. Lest Britain's fools are fooled [illegible] I will now never entertained. [illegible] distressed to see you thus, [illegible] from your golden hair [illegible] desk. Pray, sir pray retain [illegible]."

"[illegible] you could not speak to me; [illegible] her voice—that trembled all his [illegible]—[illegible]! Take these flowers [illegible] trembled blossoms on the wind [illegible] my life is crushed and dead [illegible] control."

"One word—"

"Not one"

"[illegible] mistake."

"There is, there is!"

"[illegible] his charity expires [illegible] time I'm wrong late to dismiss, [illegible] heard. That address, [illegible] should have born than winged [illegible] Miss Latour!"

"Tantamount, unless [illegible] to know so many a noble year."

"[illegible] sir, we'll see!"

"Judge him not yet [illegible]."

The house had roared, and the Democratic meeting adjourned to the tune of Dixie's Land.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Opera House.

The opera of the "Prophet," one of the most pleasing that has been represented by the French company this season, was repeated last evening, to a good house. The opera this evening is the "Duke's Motto," to be followed on Monday evening by "If I Were King."

Varieties Theatre.

The matinee yesterday at the Varieties was a jam, and the performance was the comedy of "Wild Oats," and the laughable farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White." Mr. Adams's *Jack Rover* was finely personated. As *Don Gesar*, in "Don Cesar de Bazan," and *William* in "Black Eyed Susan," Mr. Adams was properly appreciated by the evening patrons of the Varieties. This evening the "Dead Heart," with Mr. Adams as *Robert Landry*. To-morrow evening the "School for Scandal," in which Mr. Adams will appear as *Charles Surface*.

Academy of Music.

The new stars of the Academy troupe dazzled all beholders with their unwented brilliancy yesterday noon and last evening. The burlesques, the songs and dances were admirable. Everything as usual is alight with pleasing changes in the programme, but to-morrow evening there will be something new, the presentation of that new, startling, startling drama entitled "New Orleans Under the Lamp Post."

St. Charles Theatre.

This evening has been announced as the benefit night of the courteous and obliging treasurer, Mr. P. Glennon, on which occasion we hope he will have a bumper. He certainly will if his friends all gather under the dome of the St. Charles. Mr. Harkins will appear as Jack Cade, and Don De Bar as Pocahontas during the performances of the evening.

Hook Music Hall.

This evening, at Hooker's Hall music hall, Gravier street, Charles Williams, the great Irish comedian; Nellie Sanderson, the celebrated jig dancer; Edward Clifford, the sentimental singer; and the best beer in the city, direct from Cincinnati.

The Monroe Intelligencer expresses the hope that many of their planters will take advantage of the order from the freedmen's bureau, and be independent of Carondelet street, the agents of our New Orleans cotemporaries to the country are outstanding.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The St. Charles theatre was pretty well filled with Democrats last night, who had been called together to see their five or six hundred vice-presidents, and to vote aye on the adoption of a few resolutions which had been carefully prepared for the purpose. Of course several thrilling speeches were made, none of which showed any marked ability on the part of the orators, nor any deviation from the old Democratic custom of misrepresentation.

The Resolutions.

The first whereas recites that the state of Louisiana is threatened with ruin.

The second, that it is the duty of every citizen to use his influence against the consummation of the scheme of ruin, as aforesaid.

The first resolution declares that the persons present were the citizens of New Orleans, in mass meeting, and proposes an alliance with an organization which is said to be growing in strength elsewhere.

The second invites everybody to become a Democrat.

The third recommends organization.

The fourth thanks the Northern Democracy for voting against the Republican ticket, and calls for help against the majority in this state, which they are unable alone to contend with.

The fifth acknowledges a debt of gratitude to Andy Johnson & Co., which the Louisiana Democracy are at present unable to pay. This resolution hints at bankruptcy.

The sixth directs the five hundred vice-presidents to see to it that organizations are effected.

The Officers.

Judge J. N. Lea was president, with a numerous corps of vice-presidents, about five hundred in all, most of whom, however, were not present.

The Speeches.

Somebody opened the meeting by rapping on a table with a long stick, and announcing that Judge J. N. Lea would be called to the president's chair, and in a very foreign accent that somebody read a list of five hundred vice-presidents.

Judge Lea took the chair with dignity and bowed to a packed house.

The president told the audience that he was glad the Democratic central committee had called him to preside over so "large and respectable a meeting." He said we are all Democrats now, and he so baptized them; said we had better again have primitive desolation than to have the filth and slime that is being prepared for the people by fanatics. Told the people that they could find ample shelter under the Democratic wing; then played quite prettily on the Union string—not in the same tone that most of his hearers sang a few years ago against the starry flag that last night drapped over them.

Ex-Governor Weller, late of California, liked the United States senate of thirty years ago, but he was willing to say he didn't like the one of to-day; thought he was a rare slave, a nothing at this moment, when a squad of soldiers from fanatics could in a breath dissolve this meeting.

And the brass band played a national air.

Colonel Yerger, recently arrived, had heard that the citizens here were apathetic on all political questions, but he had been fooled, for before him was a great big theatre full of live Democracy. He said he was fighting under the constitution of the United States now. Called the authorities over us all heathens; did not like them. He said the negroes must be the peasants of this country, and the Anglo Saxons the nabobs; had seen a negro policeman, and his heart sank within him, etc. Said he was no firebrand, but in the same breath cried for more blood. The colonel is not an embodiment of eloquence, and should not speak to public on the stage—he was never made for that.

Mr. Jonas spoke, and in every word a mistake. He rather liked Hancock, and kindly admired Johnson, though they were Yanks, and had no affection for radicals, who, after a while, he thought, would be badly beaten by the Democrats—the five hundred vice-presidents. Jonas is something of a speaker.

Mr. Smallwood, an ex-officer of the United States army, with a faint voice, voted that confederate soldiers were bully fighters, and rather liked them. Was a carpet-bagger and truly loyal, but was opposed to radicals—and a string of Democratic bow-wow. Was in favor of seeing the Union destroyed by secession rather than by centralization. Pendleton of Ohio had told him that the Democracy was strong enough to rule the entire Northwest; was a six-year old Democrat, and did not want any more war; had had too much of blood; had no faith in the riff raff you had come here to wrong the negro, in telling them that soon houses and lands would be divided among them; he never found a confederate soldier with whom he could not arrive at a good understanding in five minutes. (Quite likely—Ed.)

The brass band played, and the Democratic meeting adjourned to the tune of Dixie's Land.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Frauds and Violence Practiced.

The Montgomery *Sentinel* has accounts from day to day of the perpetration of gross frauds and vindictive violence, perpetrated and used upon the freedmen and Union white men at the polls during the late election. The following is copied from one day's issue of the paper:

At least three thousand freedmen were prevented, it is said, from voting at Hayneville in Lowndes county, in consequence of the mismanagement of the polls at that place by the board of registration, who were in sympathy with the rebels, and opposed to the constitution. It is said the sheriff, an officer specially instructed by General Hayden to keep order and the peace, made a most unprovoked assault upon one of the managers of the election, because the manager had made some protest against the outrageous conduct of said sheriff.

At least two thousand persons were prevented from voting for the constitution at Union Springs, Bullock county, during the late election, in consequence of the opposition of the managers of the election.

At Wetumpka there were crowds of bitter rebels armed at the polls, and as white Union men would vote, the armed mob would hiss and howl at them. The managers of the polls refused hundreds of votes because names were not printed correctly on the poll lists. In Lee the scenes of 1860 and 1861 were re-enacted, and all kinds of threats and intimidation used to prevent votes from being polled.

In Bullock county at least 2000 freedmen were prevented from voting. In Lowndes county, the rebels took entire control of the ballot boxes, and destroyed them, so that no vote can be counted from that county. In Choctaw, organizations are formed to run all Union white men out of the county who voted for the constitution. In Pike county, freedmen were kept from the polls by armed men. In Macon, armed men stood at the polls, swearing that "no negro should vote there."

But one place of voting was opened in Barbour county, and that at Clayton. The polls at Clayton were not opened until about 12 o'clock on Wednesday, but as soon as the polls were opened, the votes were taken in with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of voting, until Friday evening, the registrars not receiving the notice of extension during Saturday.

At almost every poll in every county organized bands of armed rebels crowded the polls, and claimed the right to challenge every vote cast, thus making voting tedious, and otherwise hindering votes from being cast, thus proving conclusively that no impartial election can be held in Alabama only under the protection of a military force. In a large number of counties the polls were kept open only two days.

It is said that Governor Fitzpatrick turned off all the freedmen in his employ for going to Wetumpka and voting for the constitution.

The superintendent of the laborers on the Alabama and Florida railroad, of Alabama, turned off quite a number of freedmen employed on that road for voting for the constitution. This road was granted several thousands of acres of land by congress. Possibly they may wait this grant of lands continued hereafter.

The Georgia Injunction Case.

Associate Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Georgia injunction case on Monday the 10th inst. The bill filed by the complainants was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The opinion is rather lengthy, but as there are few or no law points involved, we do not deem it of sufficient interest to publish in full. The following are the closing reasons for bowing the mistaken Georgia gentlemen out of the same door through which Judge Sharkey et. als. of Mississippi, passed last summer:

The bill filed by the state of Georgia prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from executing certain parts of the acts of Congress, being apprehensive that injury to the state would thereby result; but, according to law and precedent, in order to entitle parties to relief a case must be properly presented for the exercise of judicial power, and the case must refer to the rights of persons and property, and not to political questions merely, which do not belong to the judiciary either in law or equity. In view of the principles which under the constitution and the statutes the court had endeavored to explain, the question was, whether the court could take cognizance of the question now before it. The court was called on to restrain the defendants, who represented the executive department, from putting into execution certain acts of congress which it was claimed would overthrow the existing state government of Georgia and establish a different one in its stead—in other words, destroy the corporate existence of the state. Such is the substance of the bill. It called for the judgment of the court on a political question, and not on one involving persons and property. No question of person or property, or threatened danger to them, was presented to the bill in a form justifying judicial action by the court. It was true the bill set forth political rights as in danger, and among other things that Georgia owned certain property—the state capital, the executive mansion, and other real and personal property—and that by putting these acts of congress into execution the state would be deprived of the possession of such property. But it was apparent that this reference was only incidental, and not a specific matter of remedy. The relief asked would call for a bill different from the one now before the court. Having for the reasons stated arrived at a conclusion, it was important to examine the question of jurisdiction in connection with the defendants. The court dismissed the bill for want of jurisdiction.

This decision, the judge remarked, also disposed of the case of the state of Mississippi against Secretary Stanton, General Grant, and Major General Ord, involving similar questions.

Chief Justice Chase said he did not concur in all these reasons, but assented to the conclusion, believing the court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says suspicions are entertained that President Johnson is meditating a grand coup d'état to revive his fortunes, and bring himself forward as a prominent candidate for renomination by the Democratic party. This is to be accomplished by a war blast with England on account of the Alabama claims and the arrest of Tom, Dick and Arthur. Mr. Johnson expects by such means to excite the old war feeling against England, and thinks that will unite the North and South more closely than ever together in the common cause against other lands. This strategy is in the only chance for the life under which the country is now laboring.

EDITORIAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

St. Louis on Thursday was pretty well obstructed by floating ice.

Mrs. Swineheim has recovered sixty thousand dollars in real estate near Pittsburg, from her divorced husband, who made exclusive claim to it.

Mr. Henry P. Farron, a lawyer of Atlanta, and now an extreme radical in politics, is one of the most prominent candidates for governor of Georgia, under the new constitution.

The United States senate was occupied on Wednesday in discussing a resolution providing for an inquiry into the circumstances attending the election of a colored woman from the cars of the Washington and Alexandria railroad.

The first election in New York subsequent to the nomination by the Syracuse convention of Grant and Fenton, was the charter election of Palmyra, where the Republicans carried the day for the first time in ten years.

Johnson has filled all stations, from alderman to president; but there remains one station he has never filled which an exchange thinks he is eminently deserving of, and that is a police station.

John Weldon publishes a card in the Mobile *Register*, explaining that he voted for the constitution because he was tired of a seven years war, and because he thought it was the shortest way to get into the Union.

Arkansas will hold its election on the ratification of the constitution, and for officers under it, including representatives to congress, on the 13th of March. Thus, Arkansas will be ahead of Louisiana as a reconstructed state.

The obstructives of Montgomery propose not to trade with or employ Republicans, whereupon the *Sentinel* rejoins by advising Union men of that city, whose trade sums up over two million dollars a year, not to trade with the obstructives.

John M. Langston, the colored orator, on his way North from New Orleans, made a speech at his birthplace in Virginia, during which he stated that he was the son of one of the most influential and beloved of the old aristocracy, "who now sleeps by the side of my slave mother in the village graveyard."

General Grant's levees, since the publication of the correspondence between him and the president, are more thronged than ever. From eight o'clock in the evening until long after midnight, at a late levee, an immense multitude, a living stream, poured through the mansion, in at one door and out at the other.

It is expected that a resolution will pass the house of representatives against payments to Southern railroads of heavy claims for services and damages during the war. Should the resolution pass, they will have to pay whatever they owe the government, or else be confiscated instead of receiving any pay for claims.

A letter from General Sewell, of the freedmen's bureau in Georgia, says things in that state are improving. There is a good demand for labor, and fair wages are generally paid to colored men. There is corn enough to last till the new crops are made, and the government need issue rations only to old men and women.

The Kentucky Democratic papers are taking the ground that the "process of abolishing slavery has been revolutionary," and that the whole matter will be reconsidered when military power shall be withdrawn. This shows the programme. If slavery can not be restored, the Southern Democrats intend to demand payment for their slaves.

The New York *Herald's* staff is reduced and is worked much harder than it used to be. Its circulation has fallen off, while the circulation of the *World* is increasing, solely for the reason that the latter is superior as a newspaper. There is no political significance in this. Surprise that the *World* should go up while the *Herald* is going down is an injustice to the reading public, who may certainly be expected to discern which is the better of two newspapers as quickly as in the case of any other things they pay for, and who are dropping the *Herald* and buying the *World* accordingly. The daily journal, no matter what its political character may be, that excels as a newspaper and merits success, is certain to secure it. The REPUBLICAN will win its way into public favor as the best newspaper in New Orleans. This is no idle boast.

A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE STORE.—Mr. J. B. Hubbard, who has been established for many years at the corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, is now offering inducements to housekeepers or those in want of furniture of any kind that can not fail to attract their attention. His stock is new, finely finished, and very complete, and he is offering it at prices little if any above cost. With an immense stock on hand, which cost in the aggregate over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he is prepared to meet the requirements of any purchaser. Mr. Hubbard has established for himself a name for the highest probity in all his dealings, and his customers can depend upon his goods being fully as good as they are represented to be. His establishment is the best place in the city at which to select a complete outfit for whomever. Do not fail to give him a call before buying elsewhere.

Bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, drafts, receipts, bank checks, and all kinds of commercial printing neatly executed at the REPUBLICAN office, No. 87 St. Charles street.

The Baltimore and Ohio, the Nashville and Cincinnati, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad companies have entered into an agreement by which their lines are to be operated as one management. It is virtually a consolidation, and an important one at that.

An Ohio lady swallowed a snake, and now hisses in its sleep.

THE RED RIVER MAILS.

Dr. Daley, the special agent of the post-office department, to prove that the contractor for the conveyance of the mails from the mouth of Red river upward, misinformed the Natchitoches *Times* when he stated that these mails are sent from New Orleans but once a week, has placed in our possession a certified statement signed by the chief mailing clerk of the New Orleans postoffice, showing that mails were sent to Red river during the month of January as follows:

January 2, per General Quitman, to mouth of Red river; January 4, per Magenta to mouth of Red river; January 7, per General Lee to mouth of Red river; January 11, per Magenta to mouth of Red river; January 14, per Grey Eagle to mouth of Red river; January 16, per General Quitman to mouth of Red river; January 18, per Magenta to mouth of Red river; January 21, per Grey Eagle to mouth of Red river; January 23, per General Quitman to mouth of Red river; January 25, per Magenta to mouth of Red river; January 28, per Fanny Gilbert via Red river.

It thus appears that instead of only one mail a week, eleven Red river mails were sent from New Orleans during the month. Our cotemporary of the Natchitoches *Times* is thus informed that the Red river mails are forwarded from here more than once a week, and since the special agent of the post department has been unable to ascertain where the delay occurs in the transportation of the mails after their arrival at the mouth of Red river, perhaps some representative of the *Times* can do it.

There is no excuse for the inefficiency of mail transportation and delivery in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, unless it may be found in the indifference of mail contractors and postmasters. If this is the controlling cause, the remedy should be promptly applied. There is no good reason why letters and papers can not be transmitted as fast as passengers can travel, while it is notorious that letters due here in two or three days are frequently eight or ten days behind time. We propose to agitate this subject frequently, until the proper efficiency is infused into Southern mail management from postoffice clerks to mail contractors.

The Producing Interests.

The signs of the times look somewhat propitious, as though a better day was dawning to dispel that gloom that is hanging over the depressed and overburdened industries of the nation. There is deficiency of production, and a still greater deficiency threatened, while non-producing capital, viciously employed, has been going on perfecting its arts and processes by which the productive industries of the country have been literally robbed. The issue is being raised in a most distinctive form between producing and non producing capital. Mr. Sherwood, who has announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, is taking the lead. In connection with this great scheme for a national system of equal rights, equal speed, cheap freight railways, he has taken the appeal to the producing interests. If we mistake not, his appeal will be regarded by the people with that friendly consideration which all public benefactors deserve.

Mr. Sherwood takes the ground that the producing interests have the right to control the policy of the government, and that no others have the moral right to speak, except as they may speak in behalf of these interests. This is high ground, and if sustained by the popular power, our conditions, industrially, financially, and commercially will be rapidly improved.

It is not the province of our journal to engage in party politics, but on the contrary, to do what we can in the encouragement and advocacy of every improvement that is calculated to promote the material prosperity of the whole country. It will ever be our pleasure to speak well of the efforts of any man or class of men who aim at the accomplishment of the greatest public good.—*American Railroad Journal.*

The New York *Tribune*, referring to the correspondence between Johnson and Grant, says:

Arguing from the circumstances, we think these conclusions are plain:

1. When Grant entered the war office, he was in sympathy with Congress. Subsequent developments show the extent of that sympathy, and that the president knew of it.

2. Grant wanted reconstruction carried out, and took the war office to aid in the work.

3. He knew there was a law which made it his duty to resign the war office after Stanton's restoration by the senate.

4. He could not remain in the war office without giving the lie to his whole career.

We do not see how General Grant could have taken any other course. If he really made the promise the President alleges then he must be a fool or a knave, for his friends were making his canvass upon the express understanding that in this tenure of office law, as in all other laws, he would obey congress. We do not think there is a well-informed bricklayer in New York who does not take this view. For the president to suppose that Grant could follow any other path is to us incomprehensible.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The bank statement is somewhat unfavorable. Legal tenders decreased $2,600,000; deposits $2,000,000; loans $480,000. Specie has increased $369,000. The week ended with continued ease in the money market; call loans 4@5; prime discounts 6@7. Gold excited by report from Washington that the ways and means committee would report in favor of $50,000,000 more of currency. Closed strong at 141@141¼. Sub-treasury balance $104,126,000.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton decided by more active at 19@19¾. Sales today 10,000 bales, including at 21@21½; closing at the latter figure. Flour—moderate export and speculative demand; sale 5,000. Corn closed dropping. Wheat—Winter red western 2 20@2 22; white Genesee $2 27@2 29; Spring 2 17@2 27. Pork firmer at $25 25. Lard quiet 13 @13¼. Naval stores quiet. Groceries firm.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Flour feeble, $11@11 25. Wheat held at $2 [illegible]. Corn firmer, 72@73c. Oats dull, 57c. Mess pork dull, $27 [illegible]. Bulk meats—shoulders [illegible]; clear sides, 11@11½; sugar-cured hams, [illegible]. Butter stiffer, 30@40c. Cheese quiet, 10@11c. Coffee, [illegible].

St. Louis, February 15.—Tobacco at his prices. Flour steady. Wheat slightly easier. Corn dull and declining. Oats firmer, 48@49c. Mess pork, $26 [illegible]. Bacon—Clear sides 12@12½c; shoulders 9@10c. Lard dull at 14c. Weather very mild.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to New Orleans Republican.

FROM WASHINGTON

Hon. Thomas J. Durant.

HE INDORSES JUDGE WARMOTH.

The Louisiana Bolters Condemned.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

The Hon. Thomas J. Durant expresses the greatest faith and reliance in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the Hon. H. C. Warmoth, the Radical Republican candidate for governor of Louisiana.

He also unqualifiedly condemns the course of the New Orleans *Tribune*, and all belters and demagogues.

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

FROM WASHINGTON

Grant-Hancock Correspondence.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Interesting News from All Points.

River News, Markets, Etc.

(Dispatches to the Associated Press.)

Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Hancock.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7, 1868.

General U. S. Grant:

I have removed nine members of the city council, two white and seven colored, for contempt of the order of the military commander in proceeding to an election for recorder of the second district, which is an elective office under the laws by the people, and not by the council. The attempt to hold the election was made while I was absent in Texas, but the council was referred to General Sheridan's order forbidding elections until reconstruction was completed, without the authority of the commanding general. Nevertheless, these members voted for an immediate election, and the project was carried. The election was about to be completed, when one or two members, more timid than others, left, and broke up the quorum.

A case in point is the order of General Mower. General order, October 15, 1867, removing the Jefferson City council for a like offense. My action in the matter was in accordance with the power granted by the reconstruction act, which allows the district commander to suspend or remove persons from office and provide from time to time for performance of the duties of the persons removed, by appointment.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General, United States Army.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1868.

Major General W. S. Hancock:

Suspend your order removing the city council in New Orleans until a full report of your reasons is sent. Answer by mail.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
General United States Army.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1868.

General U. S. Grant:

Your dispatch of the eighth of February, directing me to suspend my order No. 28 of the seventh of February, removing certain members of the city council of New Orleans, and until a full report of the reasons therefor should be sent to you, was received at 10 A. M. to-day.

I request that you may reconsider your action, and that my order in the premises be not suspended until you have the full report of the reasons called for by you. I telegraphed you at the moment the order was issued, giving as full a statement of my reasons for action as I thought could be made. I referred you to the order of General Sheridan forbidding elections, which you have on file at your headquarters, and stated that the city council had been previously notified of this order by me. I also referred you to an order of General Mower issued in October last, which set forth a parallel case, which you have on file.

In that case an appeal was taken to you for a reinstatement of the council removed by General Mower, which appeal you had not sustained. The present case was a defiance of that example, of General Sheridan's order, and of my letter cautioning the council to desist from this election, and a printed copy of which was forwarded to you January 26. It was also illegal under the law by which they claimed to act. I was astonished at the action of the council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to do it by designing men who believed that if I dared to make these removals it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they could not be molested at any rate.

My self-respect as commander of the district made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures regardless of the consequences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what further report could be forwarded in the case, for all papers explaining my action have been sent to you.

To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here, and in such an event a sense of what I consider due to me as a position in this matter would constitute a respectful request to be relieved from my present command.

Although I have been here seventy days this is the second occasion I have taken on my own responsibility to make a removal, the first, one or two days previous to this, both for grave causes, reported to you in detail by telegraph and while I recognize the power of the general in chief to disapprove my action, I sincerely suggest that as I have acted upon a full knowledge of facts the general in chief may desire an action in what has already been furnished him for a full understanding of the case under consideration.

My action in the premises was originally based on the first supplementary reconstruction act of July 19, 1867.

I await your reply before issuing the order.

(Signed) W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1868.

Major General W. S. Hancock:

If your order removing the city council has been executed and the new appointees have not yet assumed their duties, let it be suspended.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

GENERAL HANCOCK TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11, 1868.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army:

The change in the city council was accomplished last night, and I have received your dispatch of the 7th of February, which I understand to be a revocation of my order of the 7th.

In my selection I have appointed the best men to office, without regard to their political sentiments. All must take the required oath. The change will be of immense advantage to the city, as the poor of which the city is principally composed, are dependent on the public confidence.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $[illegible]; for the week $3,000,000; for the year $123,000,000.

A partial examination of the war office indicates that the bidding is weak and timid.

The new line of steamers organized between New York and New Orleans will leave each port every Saturday.

It is stated that General Sherman's telegraphic reply to his nomination and declining his confirmation as brevet general, and expressing dissatisfaction to assume command of the new division with headquarters in Washington.

Congressional Proceedings.

Senate.—No session.

House.—The conference of the Kentucky election case was resumed. Mr. Smith, the minority candidate, pleaded his own case, and several others spoke in his behalf. Mr. Scofia was defeated.

A resolution directing the speaker to notify the governor of Kentucky of the vacant seat was adopted.

The Grant and Hancock correspondence was presented.

The appropriation bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, February 15.—Convention.—The oyster question was tabled and also the resolution memorializing congress to loan the South $50,000,000.

Nothing else of importance.

Judge Underwood today remanded Churchwell Combs to the custody of the military. He decided that congress, which is the war making power, has not declared peace yet, and the country being in a state of armistice the civil courts have no right to take prisoners out of military custody.

The case goes to the supreme court.

General Schofield issued several orders today about registration. One orders a new registration in Richmond on March 2, and another provides that when voters in the state have changed their residence since the last registration they may register in the state where they reside. The third is for the guidance of registration boards, and directs that where persons have held United States offices and then voted voluntarily for secession they are disfranchised.

The holding of United States offices is defined as having held an office by which the holder was appointed by the president, courts of law, or heads of departments. Those who have held county or town offices, created for the administration of justice, are disfranchised, but not their deputies. Executive pardon does not remove disfranchisement.

Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, February 15.—Twenty nine members in the convention today. Large crowds of colored citizens collected in the streets to-day before the convention met. The military, by request of Governor Walker, provided a guard for the convention to repel violence if opposed. The convention, however, assembled without interference, and adopted executive and amendment articles. Governor and lieutenant governor to be elected for a term of four years; the remainder of the state officers to be appointed by the governor, to be confirmed by the senate. County commissioners to be elective.

A caucus was held at noon today by the majority at which one of the minority attended who proposed measures of conciliation which were not agreed to. Two of the minority joined the body in session.

A mass meeting of negroes was held this afternoon in capitol square and addressed by colored and white speakers of the Billings faction. The speakers seemed to have given up the struggle for the mastery in the convention, and proposed to try the issue at ballot.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, February 15.—In the convention a motion to reconsider paragraph five of section first of the legislative committee's report adopted yesterday was defeated. Yeas 62; nays 68—the president casting in the negative.

It provides that no person holding office under the United States or state, except justices of the inferior court or of the peace and officers of the militia, shall be eligible to the legislature, and that no member of the legislature shall be appointed by the governor or elected by the legislature to any office of emolument.

The finance committee was authorized to negotiate a loan to defray the expenses of the convention.

So much of the section passed yesterday as disfranchises persons convicted of larceny was reconsidered and stricken out.

General Meade left last night for Florida.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, February 15.—The convention to day was engaged on the bill of rights. Among others it was resolved that no state violating the faith of the state for the payment of the public debt, other than that incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. Durham offered a section prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes, which was tabled and then virtually voted down.

The use of the house for a lecture to be given by negro and white delegates was refused on the grounds that on a former occasion negroes had not been allowed the privilege of the same house as whites. These are considered as declarations of social equality as well as political.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 15.—In the convention the bill of rights came up as a special order. The first section was referred to a select committee as submitted. It guaranteed suffrage to all persons irrespective of race, color, sex, or anything else. The seven succeeding sections were adopted. They say nobody is new idea.

The members went to Vicksburg to confer with General Ord in regard to the terms was to be sent to day, but no report of his mission has been presented.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, February 15.—The convention was mainly occupied to-day with discussion of the rights of the freedmen. Governor Orr, the state of South Carolina was million of dollars for the purpose of purchasing land for the freedmen.

From Havana.

HAVANA, February 15.—The whaling schooner Harriet Grant was seized for violation of laws. The matter arrested the attention of the Spanish.

The revolution in the southern portion of Hayti has become general. General Salomon, the present minister to European courts has been proclaimed president, vice Sabes, [illegible].

The steamer James T. Brady, from New York for Montevideo, is at Rabian, leaking.

Northern Delaware.

GALVESTON, February 15.—Last evening the wife of the chief U. S. marshal was killed by jumping from her brother's buggy while the horses were running. The buggy was upset and the lady dragged some two miles from the carriage at the time of the upset accident.

From Southern Texas.

GOVERNOR'S PASS, February 14th at 8 M.—Barometer 30.00. Wind south, south. No arrivals.

Commander Wilcox, Commanding and Chevalier Bard for Galveston.

[illegible], February 15.—Cotton [illegible] 19 c. Gold [illegible]. Sterling [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Molasses [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Flour [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard