

New Orleans Republican. N. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 26, 1868. NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, EDWARD H. DURELL.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY C. WARMOTH. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OSCAR J. DUNN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, GEORGE E. BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, SIMON BELDEN. FOR AUDITOR, GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER, ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, THOMAS W. CONWAY.

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION OF JANUARY 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT WE HEREBY FLEDGE OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES, AND OUR SACRED HONOR TO THE SUCCESS OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND THE ELECTION OF THE CANDIDATES WE HAVE NOMINATED.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the State Nominating Convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant.

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the New Orleans Republican as the organ of our party and of this committee.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. The subscription price of this paper is \$16 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance.

The Weekly Republican is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday Republican, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

Members of the Constitutional Convention are invited to act as Agents for the New Orleans Republican on terms as favorable as those offered by any other paper.

The Editors sunk on Monday, twelve miles below Threepoint, and became a total loss. No lives were lost.

The Steamship Fire Queen, Williamson, twenty-five days from Liverpool; and the Blenheim and Hudson, from New York, arrived here last evening.

The bark Rambler, from New Orleans for Maudsloni, with an assorted cargo, was lost during a late norther about twenty miles from Maudsloni, on the bar of Fontecompas, near San Andreo Texile.

Mr. J. C. Williams, of this city, nominated for auditor what is called the national Republican ticket, and W. J. Minor, of Terrebonne, nominated for congress from the third district on the same ticket, have both declined to allow this use of their names.

Resolved, That we were gratified yesterday by a visit from Major James Spauld, formerly of the first Texas cavalry, United States army, and Mr. James F. Newcomb, of the San Antonio Express, and delegate elect to the Texas Constitutional Convention. They give favorable accounts of political matters in Western Texas.

The resignation correspondent of the Chicago Republican states that General Grant, in reply to the question of a congressional committee as to what he would do if the president should call upon him to furnish troops to force Mr. Stanton out of office, he would get them from me; he can't even raise a guard for that purpose.

The President's Bulletin on January 13, received by the establishment of the Louisiana, is said to be a fraud, and that the "bulletin" is a forgery, and that the "bulletin" is a forgery, and that the "bulletin" is a forgery.

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THE MASS MEETING. The political gathering last Saturday night, on Dryades street was one of much more than ordinary significance, and deserving of more than passing mention. Such popular demonstrations are veritable "signs of the times" which must awaken even the thoughtless into reflection and open the eyes of the wilfully blind. We observe in its Sunday issue that the Times dismisses this, the largest, the most imposing political meeting in point of numbers, transparencies, bands of music, etc., ever held in the city of New Orleans, whether before or since that paper began its base lackey career, in four or five scolding lines. We notice, too, that the organ which has been so noisy and arrogant in its assumptions to be the guide and oracle of the colored people of the state, was studiously silent, and apparently unconscious that the very night before the men of that race had assembled for a political purpose in unprecedented numbers, and exhibited unexampled harmony and enthusiasm.

The readers of these journals are, nevertheless, well aware of the facts which we commend to the consideration of the present enemies of reconstruction, whether open and avowed, or treacherous and concealed, whether those who are honestly hostile; or those who emulate the bitterness of spirit, without any of his power, of him whose choice it was to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven.

Every one present at that meeting knows what certainly no dweller in the neighborhood of Mechanics' Institute will deny, that not only was the large hall of that building crammed to its utmost capacity, but the whole street from Common to Canal was one compact mass of humanity, through which one could only wedge his way by the most strenuous and persistent exertion. If we were to estimate the numbers present by the scale usually applied to similar gatherings in Lafayette square or at the St. Charles theatre, we should be justified in saying fully fifty thousand were in attendance, but close actual counting could not reduce the estimate below fifteen thousand; and we are assured by many who were there that twenty thousand would be a still nearer approximation. Nor could the most carping or hostile observer say that in the two vast audiences assembled in and outside the institute there did not exist to all appearances the most perfect unanimity of feeling and purpose and the very heartiest accord with the speakers that respectively addressed them. In the outskirts of applause that every few moments shook the hall and were caught up and re-echoed with interest from the densely-thronged street, the eye and ear of the spectator could detect nothing like an expression of dissent or disapproval, and while the multitude responded as with one voice to every patriotic sentiment, to every declaration in favor of reconstruction, that voice was never so loud and emphatic as when unity and harmony in support of regular nominations were advocated or discussion and bolting were denounced. It is true that out of the large number of white men present, including a full proportion of citizens, old as well as new, of acknowledged position, high standing, and just respect in the community, the fashionable drawing rooms about town were not largely represented, no more were the equally fashionable and more gorgeous gambling halls and barrooms; the rough and loquacious generally equally failed to grace the occasion; indeed it must be admitted that the Bourbons and mena committed little or nothing to the senseless and insignificant success of the occasion. We also cheerfully confess that the large majority in the masses present, were people of color, or, as our neighbors delicately term it, of the "black and tan" description; they were not men of the "Dixie" or the "Celtic" or the Latin race, though a plentiful shading in the blood of each of these three stocks was "patent enough" in the eyes of unprejudiced, swarthy faces; they were still more certainly neither "Egyptians nor Abyssinians" who were men, notwithstanding, in the full sense of that term, freemen, Americans, dwellers on the soil, citizens of the state and country-men, in whose hearts every day that passes is quickening and confirming the consciousness of the priceless value of freedom and citizenship, men who have been learning to feel and already so much in the new school of liberty, that by this time it is folly, which every day that passes is making more and more inexorable, not to recognize him at least as a man.

Speech of Judge H. Warmoth. We have already reported that Judge Hiestand presided at the ratification meeting, Saturday evening, and now report his speech, as follows:

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THE NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE. We call the attention of our readers to the following extracts from an official communication: CLARENCE GERRARD, Clerk of Representatives, U. S. House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1868. Sir—In pursuance of provisions of law it is my duty respectfully to notify you that I have this day elected the following named newspaper, in which said Treaties and Laws, and such Advertisements as are described therein, shall be published: IN LOUISIANA, The New Orleans Advocate, vice the New Orleans Tribune, which appointment, made April 11, 1867, is hereby revoked.

Speech of Hon. T. W. Conway, Candidate for the Office of Superintendent of Public Education. The Radical Republicans at the mass meeting were pleasantly surprised by the presence of Hon. Mr. Conway, who arrived from Washington just in time to participate in the proceedings of the grand rally which took place on that time.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens! As I was approaching New Orleans this evening on board the cars on the Jackson railroad, I reflected on the fact that I was about to enter a city where I had never before been, and I was very gratified to find the Radical Republican party of Louisiana. A newspaper like the New Orleans Tribune, which tries to cause dissensions among Republicans, although its efforts may ignominiously fail, is still more dangerous than an open enemy. The New Orleans Times, which is now quoting and commending scurrilous editorials from the Tribune, is less dangerous to our principles and our party.

The fate of the traitor Andrew Johnson should have taught the New Orleans Tribune that its course must receive the rebuke which it so well merits. That neither the great Republican party of the nation, nor the Radical Republican party of Louisiana would retain in fellowship disorganizers, or those who would sacrifice the great principles of the party to personal animosities or friendships, or interests, or to prejudice, chagrin, or disappointed ambition.

TRIBUTE. Mr. J. W. McDonald, the Tribune candidate for the office of superintendent of Education, and for whom we are reliably informed, is a disfranchised ex-rebel, and is disqualified by the laws of congress from holding any office whatever.

He was in the rebel legislature of this state, and voted men and means to carry on the slaveholders' rebellion. These things merit the approval of the Tribune, of course, and now that sheet calls upon colored citizens to vote for him, but nothing better can be expected from it since it has joined the enemies of the Radical Republican party. Robert B. Stille is the Tribune candidate for congress from the fourth congressional district. This gentleman, as everybody knows, is a Wells man. Wells appointed him register of conveyances for the parish of Orleans because no man more cordially indorsed the governor's career. The secret of the matter is that he approved the governor's course, and therefore the governor approved that of Mr. Stille. His conservatism, his well known opposition to radicalism, his want of standing in the party of freedom and equal rights—he never belonged to that party—are matters well known to those whose support the Tribune now solicits in his behalf. The Tribune must have been badly pushed for a candidate when it went so far down toward the level of treason and slavery to find J. W. McDonald and Robert B. Stille.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, Feb. 26, 1868. WHEREAS PAUL GOODLOE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, in and to the said Court, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, and has been appointed trustee of the said bankrupt, and has taken the oath of office, and has filed a list of his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Speech of Hon. T. W. Conway, Candidate for the Office of Superintendent of Public Education. The Radical Republicans at the mass meeting were pleasantly surprised by the presence of Hon. Mr. Conway, who arrived from Washington just in time to participate in the proceedings of the grand rally which took place on that time.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens! As I was approaching New Orleans this evening on board the cars on the Jackson railroad, I reflected on the fact that I was about to enter a city where I had never before been, and I was very gratified to find the Radical Republican party of Louisiana. A newspaper like the New Orleans Tribune, which tries to cause dissensions among Republicans, although its efforts may ignominiously fail, is still more dangerous than an open enemy. The New Orleans Times, which is now quoting and commending scurrilous editorials from the Tribune, is less dangerous to our principles and our party.

The fate of the traitor Andrew Johnson should have taught the New Orleans Tribune that its course must receive the rebuke which it so well merits. That neither the great Republican party of the nation, nor the Radical Republican party of Louisiana would retain in fellowship disorganizers, or those who would sacrifice the great principles of the party to personal animosities or friendships, or interests, or to prejudice, chagrin, or disappointed ambition.

TRIBUTE. Mr. J. W. McDonald, the Tribune candidate for the office of superintendent of Education, and for whom we are reliably informed, is a disfranchised ex-rebel, and is disqualified by the laws of congress from holding any office whatever.

He was in the rebel legislature of this state, and voted men and means to carry on the slaveholders' rebellion. These things merit the approval of the Tribune, of course, and now that sheet calls upon colored citizens to vote for him, but nothing better can be expected from it since it has joined the enemies of the Radical Republican party. Robert B. Stille is the Tribune candidate for congress from the fourth congressional district. This gentleman, as everybody knows, is a Wells man. Wells appointed him register of conveyances for the parish of Orleans because no man more cordially indorsed the governor's career. The secret of the matter is that he approved the governor's course, and therefore the governor approved that of Mr. Stille. His conservatism, his well known opposition to radicalism, his want of standing in the party of freedom and equal rights—he never belonged to that party—are matters well known to those whose support the Tribune now solicits in his behalf. The Tribune must have been badly pushed for a candidate when it went so far down toward the level of treason and slavery to find J. W. McDonald and Robert B. Stille.

We also understand that the Tribune intends, as soon as the convention adjourns, to take up Barney Lynch, the Cutler and Wells candidate for attorney general, and when it does so we shall have something to say about the matter. Does it suppose that the radicals of Louisiana are such fools as to follow in lead in support of such a man on the days of election which are near at hand?

Fellow citizens, it is said that there is a split in our party, and I do not seem to know anything of the matter, notwithstanding the fact that the Tribune, in its issue of the 22d of January, 1868, published an article in which it stated that the Tribune had been divided into two parties, and that the Tribune had been divided into two parties, and that the Tribune had been divided into two parties.

Speech of Judge H. Warmoth. We have already reported that Judge Hiestand presided at the ratification meeting, Saturday evening, and now report his speech, as follows:

Fellow-citizens: The occasion which calls us together possesses the additional interest of being the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the father of his country, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. Here it is not inappropriate for a few moments to take a brief glance into the past, and to contrast things as they were then with things as they are now. With this time engaged in depicting numbers of their fellow men from a distant continent and bringing them into a distant country, we see the population of these colonies had increased to a little upwards of three millions of people, and that it was resolved to create a new nation and constitute a new principle of human government. Then the immortal declaration of independence was put forth, which was the first step towards a new nation, and that all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, principles on which our government is founded. The United States was erected on what is now a rocky island, and that was the first step towards a new nation, and that all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, principles on which our government is founded.

Speech of Mr. George W. Mader. The outside meeting at the Mechanics' Institute last evening was organized by the election of J. C. Williams, of Terrebonne, introduced by Hon. B. R. Edwards, of Caldwell, Ok. Taking the chair he briefly addressed the Republicans, as follows:

Fellow Citizens! I return you my heart-felt thanks for the honor you do me in selecting me as president of this large meeting. I am proud to be present at this part of my nation's state. We have met here to-night to endorse the action of our respective delegations in convention assembled, to endorse the action of the standard bearers in this state of the banner of equal rights, justice, and equality before the law. We are here to endorse the action of our respective delegations in convention assembled, to endorse the action of the standard bearers in this state of the banner of equal rights, justice, and equality before the law.

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