NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME I. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1868. NUMBER 301.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Attention!—All discharged Union soldiers now in New Orleans are invited to meet in the Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute, MONDAY, April 13, at 7 o'clock P. M., in order to effect unity of action in the next election to secure our rights. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Comrades, come all, it is to your interest!

WILLIAM GEORGE,
apl10 2t* Late Captain First Louisiana Inf'ty.

Grand Mass Meeting.—Attention, Republicans of the Third District!—A mass meeting of the Republicans of the Third District will be held at Washington Square, on Elysian Fields street, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at seven o'clock. A brass band will be in attendance. All the Republican Clubs of the city, and also those of Algiers, are invited to be present. Able speakers will address the meeting.

By order of the President:
apr 9 td F. G. LLORENS, Secretary.

Independent Candidate for State Senator of Fourth Ward, city of New Orleans.—The name of JOHN M. HOYLE is hereby presented as a candidate to represent the Fourth Ward, Second District, in the State Senate by

apr7 MANY VOTERS.

At the Request of Many Friends the name of WILLIAM H. MORGAN is announced as an Independent candidate for Constable of the Third Justice's Court (Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards.) apr 9 2t*

Recorder First District—At the request of many old citizens, JULIAN NEVILLE offers himself as candidate for the office of Recorder of the First District. apr7

Coroner for First and Fourth Districts.—We should be glad to see the name of Dr. THOMAS BRADFORD announced as a candidate for the office of Coroner of the First and Fourth Districts, including Algiers. The honest, efficient, and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office since his appointment command the respect of all. MANY VOTERS.

I am thankful for the kind wishes of my many friends and therefore announce myself as a candidate for Coroner for the First and Fourth Districts, and hope if elected to faithfully discharge the duties of the office with a due regard to the benefit and satisfaction of the public.

THOMAS BRADFORD, M. D.
apr 11

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District: I present myself to you as a candidate for Congress for the Second Congressional District, election the seventeenth and eighteenth of April. A. P. FIELD.
apr 118

Notice.—R. I. CROMWELL is a candidate for the Legislature from the Fifth Ward, parish of Orleans. MANY FRIENDS.

Notice—The Book of the Treasurer of the Campaign Committee of the Radical Republican Party, containing the names of all those who subscribe toward the expenses of the Campaign, the amount of the subscriptions received by the Committee, and a account of the expenditure thereof, will be at the Headquarters No. 12 Dryades street, and always open for the inspection of subscribers and members of the Committee.

Gentlemen can enter their names, and leave the amount with Mr. Mulford, the Secretary, in the absence of the Treasurer.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH,
apr 8 1m Treasurer.

The Headquarters of the Radical Republican Party, and of the Committee to conduct the campaign, and of the State Central Executive Committee are at No. 12 Dryades street, near Canal street. Republicans from the country and city are invited to call and obtain documents and circulars for distribution. feb 18

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

L. LYNCH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office No. 96 St. Charles Street,
May New Orleans.

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WARMOTH & DEANE,
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
United States Commissioner,
.....EXCHANGE ALLEY.....94
Residence—No. 76 Hospital street. apr7 6t 1y

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
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New Orleans Republican.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
AND
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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

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FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

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FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

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THOMAS W. CONWAY.

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SECOND DISTRICT,

SIMON JONES.

THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

MICHEL VIDAL.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

—FOR THE—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

—AND—

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Mayor of New Orleans—SETH W. LEWIS.
Controller—ST. FELIX CABANAVE. Street Commissioner—WILLIAM BAKER.

Recorders.

First District—JOHN P. BECKER. Second District—EUGENE STAES. Third District—J. A. MASSICOT. Fourth District—WILLIAM WEBER.

Aldermen.

First District—JOHN Z. G. PARKER, W. G. McCONNELL, and PATRICK HARNAN. Second District—J. A. RAYNAL, LUDGER BOGUILLET. Third District—L. PESSOU, OSCAR POYNOT. Fourth District—A. JEHLEN and EDMOND FLOOD.

Assistant Aldermen.

First Ward—D. W. SHAW, JOHN STUMPF. Second Ward—W. R. ARMSTRONG, J. B. NOBLE. Third Ward—W. H. PEMBERTON, C. CAMP. Fourth Ward—J. H. INGRAHAM, LEWIS BANKS. Fifth Ward—CHARLES GRANDPRE. Sixth Ward—PHILIPP SCHULTZ. Seventh Ward—E. C MORPHY. Eighth Ward—HENRY SCHULTZ. Ninth Ward—OSCAR ALLEN. Tenth Ward—GEO. SCHANTZ. Eleventh Ward—YORICK CAMPBELL.

PARISH TICKET.

Criminal Sheriff—A. P. DUMAS.
Civil Sheriff—JOHN M. DAVIS.
Coroner 1st and 4th Districts, and Algiers—Dr. W. H. HIRE.
Coroner 2d and 3d Districts—Dr. M. P. AVILA
District Attorney—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Judge First District Court—W. W. HOWE.
Clerk First District Court—THOMAS LEON.
Judge Second District Court—E. H. SHANNON.
Clerk Second District Court—S. S. PACKARD.
Judge Third District Court—J. K. BELDEN.
Clerk Third District Court—F. G. LLORENS.
Judge Fourth District Court—J. E. ROYD.
Clerk Fourth District Court—A. ROUGELOT.
Judge Fifth District Court—CHAS. LEAUMONT.
Clerk Fifth District Court—L. A. SNAER.
Judge Sixth District Court—ALANSON B. LONG.
Clerk Sixth District Court—HENRY R. HUBERT.
Judge Seventh District Court—STEPHENS. FISH.
Clerk of Seventh District Court—E. DULUC.

Justices of the Peace and Constables.

First Justice—E. GIFFORD; Constable—TERENCE COOK. Second Justice—A. SHELLEY; Constable—JAMES W. QUINN. Third Justice, —V. E. MAGARTY; Constable—RICHARD KENNER. Fourth Justice—JOS. G. BAUM; Constable—Captain EUGENE MEILLEUR. Fifth Justice (Algiers), EUGENE McCARTHY; Constable—JOHN P. GAZELAR. Sixth Justice—Dr. D. MACKAY; Constable—LEON POSTHILL.

State Tax Assessors.

City of New Orleans—J. W. MENARD, JOS. G. LAINEZ, W. C. KINSELLA, GEORGE P. CARR. Right Bank—E. J. BRUNETT.

State Tax Collectors.

First District—FRANCIS C. MAHAN. Second District—VICTOR GERODIAS. Third District—O. C. BLANDIN. Fourth District—E. P. DUGLOSLANGE. Algiers—V. E. FREVILLE.

Senate.

First District—GEORGE W. MADER, DAVID WILSON, SOLOMON R. MOSES. Second District—HUGH J. CAMPBELL, P. B. S. PINCHBACK. Third District—T. V. COUPLAND, Captain MONETTE. Fourth District—W. B. GRAY.

Representatives.

First Representative District—Col. C. E. YOUNG, CHARLES H. HUGHES. Second District—CHARLES H. FOX, GERMONY F. GLAUD, DIN, BENJAMIN GEDDES. Third District—BARTHOLOMEW COLLINS, F. U. ANTOINE, R. H. ISABELLE, MORTIMER CARR. Fourth District—J. HALL, HENRY HEIDENHAIN. Fifth District—JOSEPH MANSON, OCTAVE BRLOT. Sixth District—JOHN G. SELDEN. Seventh District—HENRY L. REY, CASON J. ADOLPHE. Eighth District—AUGUSTIN MAURICE. Ninth District—SAMUEL CARTER and WM. J. MOORE. Tenth District—ISAAC FULLER, ARTHUR ELLIOT. Eleventh District—BATTLE PAYNE. Right Bank—FRANK ALEXANDER.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. DIBBLE, Chairman.
F. G. LLORENS, Secretary. apr10

REBELLION IN DE SOTO PARISH.

Republican Meetings Forbidden—Rebel Committee Appointed—Union Men Assaulted and Threatened—Republicans Notified to Leave—The Right of Free Speech Prohibited.

In 1864 armed rebel hosts swept down like an avalanche upon the advance of the federal army, in the outskirts of Mansfield, parish of De Soto, and many of the bravest heroes of the war to maintain the government of the United States were slaughtered by the relentless foe.

That rebel foe is still relentless in hostility to Union men, and still rebellious toward the government of the United States, if we may judge from what has lately transpired at Mansfield. Several Republican clubs have been organized in De Soto parish, and meetings have been held to express their political sentiments of friendship for the loyal congress, and to assert the right of free speech and the right of voting for the ratification of the new constitution of Louisiana and the Republican candidates for state and parish officers.

These organizations exasperated the unwhipped rebels of De Soto to such a degree that they held a meeting at Mansfield on the twenty-eighth of March, and adopted resolutions prohibiting future meetings of Republican organizations, and appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Stephen Humphries, the president of one of the Republican clubs, and informed him that the club would not be permitted to hold any more meetings, and that if it did the members must take the consequences. The same committee, consisting in whole or in part of William Longmeyer and Boling Williams, also waited upon Mr. James Y. McCalla, an elderly gentleman who resided about ten miles from Mansfield, when he came into town on Monday, March 30, read to him the resolutions adopted by the rebels at their meeting, accused him of inciting insubordination and discontent among the freedmen, told him that he had been instrumental in the organization of Republican clubs, and informed him that meetings of such clubs would no longer be tolerated. These organizations they asserted tended to disorganize labor and create among freedmen a spirit of discontent.

This interview with Mr. McCalla on the street was in the presence of a large number of citizens, many of them the chronic idlers about the streets who consume their time in bewailing the impoverished condition of the country, and lamenting that "the niggers won't work." These spectators put in a word occasionally to the same import as the language employed by Mr. Longmeyer, the spokesman of the committee. Among the lookers on was John Hogan, of New Orleans, United States internal revenue assessor; but he made no effort to dissuade the people from their purpose, nor did he interfere when Longmeyer called Mr. McCalla a "d—d old liar," or when he struck him a blow on the face which left a mark that was visible for days afterward.

Mr. McCalla replied to Longmeyer's reading of the resolution, warning him not to attend or assist in organizing Republican meetings, that he thought he was in a free country, where the people had a right to express their political opinions. Longmeyer rejoined that he should not do it there, and told him that the sooner he left the country the better it would be for him. He also told him that neither he, McCalla, nor his son should come into the town again, though one or both of them had been in the habit of going there every week for papers and letters and to make purchases.

During this conversation Longmeyer called Mr. McCalla's son a deserter from the confederate army, and said that "he had better make himself d—d scarce about there," intimating that if he did not do so they would "take his breeches off"—that is, tar and feather him.

Mr. McCalla bravely insisted on his right to come to town when he pleased, and stay there as long as he pleased; denied the charges made by the committee" or the rebel meeting they represented, that he was inciting insubordination and discontent among the freedmen, and asserted his right to express his political opinions when and where he pleased.

The evening after this affair in the town, when the committee gave Mr. McCalla the warning and notice, that gentlemen called on Mr. Wimple, of the law firm of Elam & Wimple, of Mansfield, when the latter told him that both himself and Mr. Elam (the late speaker of the Louisiana house of representatives), had in the past had a great deal of trouble to keep the people of Mansfield from "handling" him on account of his Union sentiments.

Mr. McCalla is not a new comer, and has never resided in any place but one of the free states. He was born in South Carolina, and is the grandson of a revolutionary soldier. He has resided in Natchitoches and De Soto parishes thirty years, more than twenty years in the latter parish, and during the war was persecuted for his Union sentiments, as he has been since the war for the same reason, he is a Union man and Republican. Both he and his son lately passed through this city on their way to Indiana, from whence they propose to go to Kansas to settle, and will then send for their family and household treasure near Mansfield. When they came to New Orleans they brought a letter to the editor of the REPUBLICAN from a reliable gentleman, stating that they are Union men who have been persecuted for the last seven or eight years on account of their Union sentiments, and "their lives are now openly threatened by the rebels; and as Union men have no protection here they find it necessary to leave."

The son, Thomas P. McCalla, was born in Natchitoches, was conscripted into the rebel army, and went into camp July 29, 1862. He served in that army until the capture of reels when the Queen of the West was destroyed at Grand Lake, April 14, 1863, soon after which he was brought to New Orleans, where he remained a prisoner of war until April 29, and then gladly took the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States. He enlisted in the 138th Indiana infantry in the hundred days service, reenlisted in the first Indiana heavy artillery September 7, 1864, and served till the close of the war.

In 1866 he returned to De Soto parish, where he has been treated in an unfriendly spirit since that time because he is a Republican, and because he performed service in the federal army. On the twenty-seventh of March he went to work for Mr. Louper, the Shreveport United States quartermaster's agent for disinterring the bodies of federal soldiers interred in the cemetery at Mansfield, which were to be reinterred at Alexandria.

One day while Mr. Louper was sitting down making out plans, two or three citizens strolled into the cemetery, one of whom asked, "What is in that box?" pointing to a coffin in which the remains of a dead soldier were to be transferred. He replied "Nothing;" which the citizen answered, "It is d—d pity if it has not got some one in it." Mr. Louper exhibited a natural indignation at this remark, and was rising up from his sitting posture, when one of the rebel citizens told him to keep still, for they would as soon put him in there as not! Then they inquired for young McCalla, who had gone home, and told Mr. Louper that McCalla had better make himself "d—d scarce" about that place.

This is a specimen of the intolerant, proscriptive, and persecuting spirit of the men conquered on the battle field, who yet hold themselves above the law, exercising the tyranny of numbers, and forbid Union men to assemble in political meetings unless they are "prepared for the consequence," warn them that they must not express their political sentiments, and force them to leave their homes in order that they may elsewhere enjoy the rights of American citizens denied them by rebels of DeSoto parish and elsewhere.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

On Thursday Night, April 16, 1868.

All the Republican organizations of the city of New Orleans, Algiers, Jefferson, and vicinity, will assemble and organize their processions as follows:

First district, on Lafayette square.

Second district and Algiers, on Congo square.

Third district and St. Bernard, on Washington square.

Fourth district and Jefferson, on Clay square.

The district processions will then march to Canal street, and form with heads resting on Clay statue, as follows:

The clubs composing the first district, on the north side of Canal street, extending toward the river.

The clubs composing the second district and Algiers, on the south side of Canal street, extending toward the swamp.

The clubs composing the third district and St. Bernard, on the north side of Canal street, extending to the lake.

The clubs composing the fourth district and Jefferson, on the south side, extending toward the river.

The different ward clubs are ordered to report immediately through their marshals, on their arrival, to the grand marshal.

The procession will be formed at Clay statue precisely at 8 o'clock P. M., and take up the following line of march:

Down Royal to Esplanade, Esplanade to Cassacalvo, Cassacalvo to Elysian Fields, Elysian Fields to Rampart, Rampart to Canal, Canal to Carondelet, Carondelet to Triton Walk, Triton Walk to St. Charles, St. Charles to Felicity, Felicity to Camp, Camp to Julia, Julia to St. Charles, St. Charles to Clay statue, where the procession will be disbanded.

By order of the committee

J. A. MASSICOT, Chairman.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Radical Republican Party of Louisiana.

The committee met last evening at half-past seven o'clock—fifty-two members present.

The sub-committee submitted a report, which was received.

The several special committees reported progress.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Differences of opinion are being expressed in relation to the election of municipal officers for the city of New Orleans under the ordinance adopted by the late constitutional convention, at the same time the people of this parish are called upon to vote for or against the ratification of the constitution and parish officers; and

Whereas, As these differences are now the subject of consideration by the commanding general of this military district, and by the city council; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Executive committee of the Radical Republican party of the state of Louisiana, that the election of municipal officers of the city of New Orleans should be held on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, upon the ground that as the present governments, state, parish, and city, are only provisional according to the reconstruction laws of congress, the people, in their sovereign capacity as citizens and electors under our republican form of government, have the right, power, and authority in mass meeting assembled to elect their officers, subject only to a supervisory power to confirm such election upon the acceptance of the constitution on its ratification by the people of this state.

Resolved, That the ordinance passed by the late constitutional convention in relation to said municipal election, being adopted by proper and competent authority, and the act of the people of this state, through their delegates, possesses the validity of a legislative act, and supersedes and repeals all former acts and statutes upon the subject when ratified by the people and confirmed by congress.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to procure, if possible, the appointment of at least one colored citizen as a commissioner at each election poll, and to ascertain from said board of registration whether such appointments will be made, and should said registrars decline to make such appointments that said committee communicate with the commanding general on the subject.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:

Messrs. Shelley, Mackay, Douglas, Baker, and Noble.

The following resolution offered by Judge Hiestand was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Information has been received that acts of violence and intimidation may be looked for on the day of election to intimidate voters from attending the polls;

Resolved, That the commander of this military district be respectfully memorialized to take the proper precautions to insure peace and good order during the election.

Messrs. Hiestand, Shelley, and Boree were appointed to wait on General Buchanan with the memorial.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 66 St. Charles street, at 7 o'clock P. M. SETH W. LEWIS, President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN STATE CAMPAIGN.

Mass Meetings.

Thursday, April 9—Brashear City.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Friday, April 10—Centreville.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Saturday, April 11, 1868—Waterloo.—Joseph Hoitt, Esq., T. Parnin, Esq., J. Willis Menard, Esq.

Saturday, April 11—Franklin.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Saturday, April 11—Edgard Postoffice.—Colonel Charles H. Fox, Hons. Mortimer F. Smith, Peter Harper, Sandy Packer, Esq.

Saturday, April 11—Moore's Plantation.—Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback, O. J. Dunn, Antoine Dubuclet.

Saturday, April 11—Jefferson City, Evening.—Hons. H. C. Warmoth, O. J. Dunn, T. W. Conway, J. Willis Menard, J. A. Craig, S. M. Todd, R. G. Gardner, Colonel Don A. Pardee.

Saturday, April 11—Thibodaux.—Hon. Ezra Hestland, Hon. Wm. Murrell, Rev. Henry Grimes, Rev. J. J. Nelson.

Saturday, April 11—St. Mary Church.—Pierre Bibolet, Esq., Charles Nicolas, Esq., Hon. D. H. Reese, Thomas McWilliams, Esq., Charles Hughes, Esq.

Saturday, April 11—Houma, Terrebonne parish, Louisiana, 1 o'clock P. M.—Hon. O. J. Dunn, Hon. T. W. Conway, Judge H. Train, Hon. R. Peindexter, P. O. Hara, Esq., Hon. F. Marie, Hon. William Murrell, Hon. U. Dupart, D. H. Reese, Esq.

Saturday, April 11—West Baton Rouge courthouse, opposite city of Baton Rouge.—Hons. F. Bahier, Gride Honore, Ulisse Forbosse, Esq., Hons. H. C. Warmoth, Antoine Dubuclet, G. M. Wickliffe.

Saturday, April 11—St. Joseph, Tensas Parish.—Dr. A. R. Whitney, Captain H. R. Steele, A. N. Gould, Esq., Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, James M. Gillespie.

Sunday, April 12—Jeanerette.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Sunday, April 12—Red Church, St. Charles, at 3 o'clock.—Colonel Charles H. Fox, Hons. Mortimer F. Smith, Peter Harper, Sandy Packer, Esq.

Sunday, April 12—St. Charles Courthouse, at 11 o'clock.—Colonel Charles H. Fox, Hons. Mortimer F. Smith, Peter Harper, Sandy Packer, Esq.

Sunday, April 12—Bagos Goula.—Hons. O. J. Dunn, P. B. S. Pinchback, Antoine Dubuclet.

Sunday, April 12—Plaquemine.—Hon. Thomas W. Conway, J. Willis Menard, Esq.

Sunday, April 12—Madisonville.—General L. A. Sheldon, Colonel E. J. Campbell, Hon. R. H. Ingraham.

Sunday, April 12—Evergreen.—Hon. J. S. Harris, Captain J. S. Chapman, Captain A. F. Wild, H. Villere, Esq.

Sunday, April 12—Kennerville.—Hon. R. G. Gardiner, Hon. N. Schwab, Hon. S. M. Todd, J. A. Craig, Esq., Henry Clay, Esq.

Sunday, April 12—Natchitoches.—Hon. Simeon Belden, Hon. O. J. Dunn, Hon. Eugene Macarty, Hon. W. H. Hiestand, Hon. Charles Lemy.

Tuesday, April 14, 1868—Napoleonville.—Hon. O. J. Dunn, Hon. Thomas W. Conway, Hon. E. Pintado, Hon. R. Poindexter, Charles Hughes, Esq.

Tuesday, April 14—New Iberia.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Wednesday, April 15—Donaldsonville.—Hon. Thomas W. Conway, Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, Hon. Milton Morris, Hon. P. F. Valfroit.

Wednesday, April 15—Vermillionville.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Thursday, April 16, 1868—Linwood Plantation.—Hon. O. J. Dunn, Hon. T. W. Conway, Hon. P. F. Valfroit, Hon. Milton Morris.

Thursday, April 16—Opelousas.—Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe, Hon. Solomon Moses.

Thursday, April 16—Carrollton.—J. Willis Menard, Thomas W. Conway, P. B. S. Pinchback, O. J. Dunn, R. G. Gardiner, S. M. Todd, D. C. Woodruff, H. C. Warmoth.

All Republicans, officers of clubs and others, who know of meetings not embraced in this schedule, or who may provide for the holding of any special or general meetings, and who may desire speakers, will please communicate as early as possible with Hon. S. B. Packard, chairman, No. 12 Dryades street, New Orleans.

Republicans in the parishes throughout the state who desire speakers at their mass meetings should communicate with the chairman at as early a day as possible.

The committee will see that meetings are generally held throughout the state, and that our most distinguished Republican speakers shall be present to address them.

Communication on the subject of meetings should be kept up with the committee, and from every part of the state.

S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman Campaign Committee.
WM. MULFORD, Assistant Secretary.

FROM CARROLL PARISH.

Glorious Republican Meeting—Great Enthusiasm—Lake Providence Carried by Storm—Eloquent Speech of Captain Sheridan.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, April 4, 1868.

To-day was a great day in Carroll. The Republican executive committee concluded to beard the lion in his den, by opening the campaign directly in the heart of the enemy. A mass meeting was therefore announced to come off this afternoon. Early in the day the loyal voters of this part of the parish commenced assembling at Lake Providence. Later in the day they came in procession with flags and banners, either in lines of infantry or cavalry, and when the hour for the meeting arrived the town was full to overflowing.

New fledged and old-fledged Democrats, ancient Democrats, Democrats of the chronic order, and Democrats from interest, were seen hanging on the outskirts of the loyal masses; and it was soon whispered around that they wanted a discussion with the Republican orators, in which said orators were to be skinned alive; from the Republican nest Democratic voters were to be hatched in scores. Democratic and Independent candidates were there ready to snatch the converts. Democracy was therefore jubilant. Their triumph was, however, brief.

The meeting was called to order by George C. Benham, chairman of the Republican executive committee, who stated that this was a Republican meeting, and that as such, discussion was not admissable; that if, as he had heard, Democrats desired to discuss, a meeting would be called for that purpose. The Republican party was ready to meet the Democratic party at any time or place that the committees of the two parties might designate. Democracy hardly liked this, and lost its jubilance; but Democracy had to submit.

Colonel P. Jones Yorke, one of our candidates for the legislature, was the first speaker. His remarks were terse, and land the ring of the true metal. He was followed by Harrison Tyler, the colored orator of the parish, who poured some hot shot into the ranks of the enemy, and asked them some questions beyond their ability to answer. General W. L. McMillen, our delegate to the late convention, was our next speaker. The general proceeded to give an account of the "deeds done in the body" while in the convention. When he spoke of his action in favor of universal amnesty, and pictured its happy results in the keenly graphic words of which he is so fully capable, shout upon shout of approval rang out upon the air. The general urged upon his hearers the importance of ratifying the constitution—pictured the happy results that would follow its adoption, and painted in glowing words the future of Louisiana under it.

Our next speaker was Captain George A. Sheridan, our candidate for sheriff. I should like to report his speech in full for your columns, but one might as well try to gather a snow storm flake by flake on a hot shovel. It was a happy combination of logic, eloquence, and humor, reminding one of a good opera; now hushing his breathless audience in silence by his happy, well rounded periods; now thrilling them to the heart's core as he warmed up to his subject; now carrying them by storm with his eloquent gushings of truth; now convulsing them with laughter by his boundless humor. The Democrats who came to the meeting to skin the Republicans were in their turn skinned; and not only by capable, but by one of the most eloquent speakers, and if they ever saw "themselves as others see them" they did to-day.

Like his namesake's charge at Winchester, his speech was a grand victory. The Democracy were routed, overwhelmed, annihilated, while Republicans were strengthened and invigorated.

Louisiana may justly look with pride upon this "new comer," and the Republican party may felicitate itself upon having so able a champion. His voice will certainly be a power in this state in building up and maintaining Republican principles.

George C. Benham closed the meeting by saying that Democracy had now had an opportunity to listen to the doctrines of the Republican party. He asked the colored men to say whether they were not the same doctrines they had listened to at every meeting since the formation of the party in the parish. They answered with a universal shout of "Yes." He asked because the Democrats had attended every one of our meetings, and had, at the same time, charged us with attempting to create a war of races.

He appealed to the Democracy present today to say if there were any grounds for such a charge, and closed by challenging, as the chairman of the Republican executive committee of the parish, the Democracy to a public discussion. This closed a glorious day for Carroll. George C. Benham is one of the stanchest Republicans in our parish, a man of strong, earnest convictions, and clear perceptions of right, a splendid business man, and one of the best practical speakers in the state. To his efforts more than any other man's is due the thorough and complete organization of our party in this parish. To his efforts more than any other man's is due the election of General McMillen and Colonel Lynch to the convention, and his efforts will do more to carry the constitution in this parish than the efforts of any other. S.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS!

The various ward clubs and sub-clubs of this city and parish are hereby notified to send committees to the Republican headquarters, No. 12 Dryades street, to confer with the committee named for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand torchlight procession, of which due notice will be given. The committee meet every day from ten to three o'clock.

J. A. MASSICOT, Chairman.

One of the latest inventions is a life and swimming apparatus, consisting of the combined use of breast and back boards so arranged as to be under the swimmer's control, and of finned gloves and sandals.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Progress of Impeachment.

BURNING OF A LAKE STEAMER.

Latest News from All Points

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A recent article attempting to demonstrate Mr. Wade's ineligibility to succeed Mr. Johnson is attracting attention. Its immediate authorship is improperly attributed to Mr. Chase, though it undoubtedly reflects his views. Impeachment stock is visibly depressed to-day.

A memorial is about being presented to congress for a grant of lands and a loan of United States bonds, for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph from Jefferson, Texas, to San Diego, California, via El Paso.

The congressional executive committee decline taking steps to induce Mr. Holden to withdraw from the North Carolina gubernatorial race. The alleged cause of inaction is the absence of many members.

General Sherman listened to Mr. Curtis' speech.

It is reported that Dr. Peter Bayne, the negro of the Virginia delegation who visited General Grant, threatened him that he would get no votes in Virginia unless he adopted a certain policy. General Grant rang for an orderly, through whom Bayne was informed that General Grant had given him all the spare time he had.

General Grant has issued no order regarding the Ku-Klux Klan.

Mr. Curtis was listened to throughout with marked attention, especially by the members of the court. Some of his points were startling. He left it with the senators whether they were acting in a legislative or judicial capacity.

The substance of the first on which the eight charges were based was the removal of Secretary Stanton and the appointment of General Thomas, and was an intended violation of the tenure of office act and the constitution. He denied both propositions, and among other authorities quoted statements of members of the conference committee. Mr. Schenck, in making his report to the house, used the words term of office. It might as well be said that a king completed the term of his predecessor who had died, so as to say that Mr. Johnson was serving out Mr. Lincoln's term.

Mr. Curtis proceeded, showing that the heads of departments were the voice and hands of the president. He argued that the heads of departments did not, in fact could not constitutionally come within the tenure of office bill; that their exception was well understood by senators, and noticed the absurdity of charging the president with high crimes and misdemeanor for acting in accordance with publicly expressed views of senators. His argument that the president's action was in accordance with the precedents and the constitution was too compact in its elaboration for condensation.

Arguing the necessity of the power claimed by the president, he instanced Mr. Floyd's displacement by President Buchanan, where delay would have led to deplorable results. Arguing the president's duty to maintain these prerogatives, he said a trustee would combat unconstitutional law which worked injury to those whose rights he had in trust, and it was much more the president's duty to guard the trusts placed on his hands by all the people. Such was the duty nobly fulfilled by Hampton, when he opposed payments of ship moneys.

Recapitulating his argument to prove that the president could not be impeached for an act designated to procure a judicial decision, he quoted Mr. Butler to show that the managers admitted this view, who said the removal in itself was perhaps not an impeachment offense if made with that motive, and not accompanied with a defiant message to the senate. He said it was a matter of taste how they should be notified. He argued to adjournment the rules of estoppel showing that the things the president had done and said on these matters did not apply to his case.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 9—*House.*—A resolution having in view the reconciliation of the South American difficulties was referred to the judiciary committee, when the house went into impeachment and adjourned.

Senate.—Notice was given of a bill to prevent. The reading of the journals dispensed with.

Mr. M. H. Wood, of Alabama, who had been in the Union army, testified regarding Mr. Johnson's refusing him office because he favored congress.

Foster Blodgett had both his commissions as postmaster at Augusta, Georgia, with him. Blodgett can not learn that the reasons for his suspension were sent to the senate.

Defense in the impeachment case was opened by Mr. Curtis, who spoke until nearly four o'clock, when at his request (finding it difficult to continue, the hall being larger than those he is accustomed to speak in), the court adjourned without division.

The senat. then went into executive session and adjourned.

Burning of a Lake Steamer—Probable Loss of Life.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 9.—Previous to the discovery of the burning steamer off this place this morning a heavy explosion was heard upon the lake from the direction in which she was first seen, and it is supposed that the fire originated from a boiler explosion. When seen she was enveloped in flames, and appeared to be drifting at the mercy of the wind, which was blowing a gale from the northeast at the time. Her upper works have been entirely consumed by fire, and her hull is now drifting toward shore in the direction of Lake Forrest. A sail vessel remained in the vicinity of the burning steamer two hours, and then started toward Chicago. It has been ascertained from Milwaukee that there were between thirty and forty passengers on board.

Billiards in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The largest runs made in the billiard match last night were: Foster, 107, 126, 122, 263. McDevitt, 244, 253, 242. On the nineteenth inning the balls were nearly all together at the lower left hand corner. McDevitt caroming upon one ball struck the cushion, and apparently passed between the other two. He appeared to think so, as he turned away from the table. His umpire, however, claimed that count was made; Foster's umpire claiming the opposite. The referee was called on for his decision, which was given in favor of McDevitt. Upon this Foster put on his coat, and left the room, and did not return. Calls were made for the decision on the game, which was rendered in favor of McDevitt, the score standing, McDevitt 1365; Foster 1362.

The side wheel steamer Seabird, from Milwaukee for Chicago, was burned off Waukegan this morning. Vessel and cargo a total loss. No communication has yet been had with the wreck from shore. It is supposed that all on board were lost.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 9.—Barometer 30. Wind northeast, light. Arrived: