New Orleans Republican.

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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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THE COURTS.

Fifth District Court.

William Weber, ex-recorder of the Fourth District, who was succeeded in his office by A. E. Billings, has brought suit against the latter for $10,000 damages, originating in the act of the defendant in filing before the grand jury, on March 11, 1872, three separate bills of complaint, charging said Weber with certain crimes, on which the grand jury returned not a true bill.

Rhoda White vs. Myra Clark Gaines. This case was argued and submitted.

Sixth District Court.

The mandamus on the Judge of the Sixth District Court, commanding an appeal to be granted in one of the license cases to the Supreme Court, has already been noted. The work of trial in these suits is short. The plaintiff demands his license be paid be refunded, since it was unconstitutionally levied. The city asks for a jury. The jury give their verdict against the city. The case is over. There can be no appeal, say the plaintiffs, because the amount in dispute is less than $500. The weight of the mandamus above mentioned will at once be seen. At present there are at least fifty cases on the docket for the week, consisting of those who have sued the city in the manner described. This intimated a mandamus will be required in each case before an appeal will be allowed.

Seventh District Court.

Judge Collens has rendered the opinion which follows, in the case of M. Shelly & Co. A. W. Walker. The plaintiff furnished supplies to defendant's plantation in 1868, and on January 2, 1869, before the cultivation of the crop of 1869 commenced. He has proceeded in rem to enforce his demand for these supplies by sequestration of fifteen hogsheads of sugar, a portion of the crop of 1869, and claiming a privilege thereon. The sequestration was issued and executed in this parish, though the defendant is a resident of the parish of St. Bernard. The court held: No personal judgment can be rendered against him. The only question is whether the plaintiff has the privilege he claims, and may enforce it in rem.

He had and has a privilege on the crop of 1869.

The act of 1843, p. 44, amending article C. C., 3184, granted a privilege to debts due for necessary supplies furnished a firm or plantation on the product of the last crop and the crop at present in the ground; but even if the terms of this act covered this case, is of no avail, since it was repealed by the act of 1867, p. 371, which give the privilege only "on the crop of the year and the proceeds thereof." See Ray's Digest, article 559. This is repeated in the Code of 1871.

Judgment against plaintiff's demand for a privilege on the property sequestered, and that his suit for a money judgment be dismissed, as in case of nonsuit.

Eighth District Court.

Judge Dibble has given reasons for judgments which follow, the conclusions of the same being given.

State ex rel. W. Georges et als. vs. Jack Wharton et als. This was a suit under the intrusion act, involving a contest for the possession of the offices of State assessors for the city of New Orleans.

The court held that although W. Georges et als. were appointed, and filed their bonds with the State Auditor, in 1871, there was no evidence to show that their appointments were confirmed by the Senate. By reason of this the offices became vacant, and the Governor, according to the power delegated, immediately filled the vacancies by appointing Jack Wharton and others, composing the new board, which appointments must hold good until action is taken thereon at the next session of the Senate. The suit was ordered dismissed.

State ex rel. William Georges vs. James Graham, State Auditor.

State ex rel. Jack Wharton vs. the same, consolidated.

These were applications for mandamus to compel the Auditor to issue the warrants to relator for $1000 each, claiming the same under the act appropriating an advance payment to the State assessor for the city of New Orleans, payable April 1 and July 1.

According to the decision just rendered in the case of State ex rel. William Georges et al. vs. Jack Wharton et als., the writ was granted in favor of Jack Wharton, dismissing the application of Georges.

State ex rel. George E. Bovee vs. F. J. Herron.—Relator claimed that, since the Legislature failed to take any action upon his suspension from office by the Governor, he was restored to the possession of the office.

The court held that the committee appointed to investigate the charges made by the Governor against Bovee had made a report, stating that they had not been able to make a full report. The Legislature took no final action upon the matter, but ordered the report printed, and it being not yet disposed of, relator's rights are not yet ascertained. The suit was dismissed.

George Gallagher vs. ——— Brickman; plaintiff claimed $15,000 damages arising from an assault by defendant, inflicting severe mental and physical injuries. The court allowed $150.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company vs. J. H. Wilson.—Injunction perpetuated, and defendant's reconventional demand dismissed.

The Morehouse *Conservative* says:

The crops so far are very backward. A great deal of the corn that was planted failed to come up and our planters had to plant over again. The recent rains have so completely overthrown planting operations that the working of the corn and cotton will of necessity be thrown together, which will make them very hard to manage so as to keep clear of the grass. We know of many who have as yet planted no corn at all, but have been engaged in planting cotton during the last week. By this means they expect to reverse the order of things, and have the corn to come up last.

A blacksmith in Austin, Texas, lately endeavored to thaw out some giant powder on his forge. He succeeded, but his forge will have to be reconstructed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RING.

Why Senator McClure Goes to Cincinnati—The Administration Record in the State.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

I thank you for the frankness with which you criticised my assent to the Cincinnati movement in your editorial of yesterday. If your premises are correct, your censure is but just, and I could do no less than resign the Senatorial trust confided to me, by the united efforts of the independent Republican press and voters of Philadelphia. Let me renew the assurance to you and your readers, whose good opinions I hope ever to merit, that whenever I can not maintain my plighted faith to my constituents, or meet their just expectations on any question affecting their interests or their wishes, I shall feel bound by every consideration of honor and duty to surrender the position I have accepted at their hands.

I declared in January last, as you state, that "no folly of any one can make me faithless to my plain, positive pledge to obey the well-known sentiments of the Republicans of the district on the Presidency." Taken in connection with what preceded and succeeded the statement in my speech, it is not without qualification, but I do not plead it. Upon one point I was so specific that misunderstanding was impossible. I proclaimed on all occasions that I would sustain the Republican organization, in or out of the State, excepting when it confronted municipal or general reform, and then I would obey no caucus nor convention. I meant all of that then; I mean all of that now. Had I been returned elected, as I confessedly was elected in January last, and the question of Grant's renomination had been presented for the consideration of Republican Senators, I would have subordinated my individual preferences and given effect to what was then undoubtedly the choice of the Republicans of the district. I could have pardoned the President's personal, official and malignant hostility to the Reform movement in that contest, on the ground that bad men had deceived him by their appeals for party organization; and I might have excused it, also, on the ground that a Senator had no right to do a wrong to his constituents because the President saw fit to degrade his office by interfering in a local contest. But, after an exhausting struggle with organized plunderers, in which the *Bulletin* rendered eminent service, the people were denied a true return of the honest vote, and a fraudulent return given to the defeated candidate. With one voice the press of Philadelphia, of all shades of opinion, demanded investigation of the frauds. The issue had been tried, and the true verdict was well understood by every intelligent citizen. The question had then ceased to be political in any sense consistent with justice. It became a mere question of testing the common honesty of those who were called upon to act, or who assumed to act in the matter; and the administration of President Grant was the head and front, the bulwark and shield, of the men who struggled in desperation to commit a double fraud upon the people of Philadelphia by perpetuating the dominion of the rings, rounders and repeaters in our municipal affairs.

While a few of us were laboring day and night after the election, to prepare the evidence of fraud in form for the consideration of the Senate, the command came from the President that there must be no investigation, and there was not a plunderer about the State House dens who did not plume himself because the edict of power had gone forth to sustain the fraudulent return awarded against the people. The Republican Senators rushed into caucus, under the lash of the administration and personally importuned and driven by officials direct from the throne, to devise how not to allow inquiry into what they knew to be deliberate fraud upon the better citizens of Philadelphia. A few Republican Senators meant to do right, but they were unwilling to incur the wrath of power until there was no hope of investigation by obedience to caucus. For two weeks the appliances of the administration were successful, and only when three brave men declared with the Democrats, that they would at once vote to select a committee, under the constitutional powers of the Senate, without regard to law, was an act allowed to pass authorizing a committee. But for the manly action of Messrs. Colonel Davis, Strang and Billingfelt, the repeating, ballot-stuffing, false-counting, perjury and rioting of the fourth district would have been strengthened for fresh triumphs over the people of Philadelphia, by the positive protection given them by the President of the United States. The *Bulletin* appreciated the state of the case, pending the struggle with power at Harrisburg, when it gave the bold and able leader, notifying the President that "hands off" was a necessity if he would preserve the confidence of the Republicans of this city. I beg you to reperuse that faithful admonition.

Nor did the desperation of administration power end when an investigation was ordered. The evidence appalled the community. It was proven from day to day how the customhouse, the postoffice, the navy-yard, the arsenal and the revenue offices had vomited forth their repeaters, their perjured election officers, their leaders of gangs of rounders, their scienced ballot-box stuffers, and their expert forgers of returns. One by one, by name and official position, they were pointed out by sworn testimony that no effort was made to impeach, and circumstantially convicted of their crimes. The daily journals published and commented on the startling evidence, and no one of ordinary intelligence can plead ignorance of these fearful wrongs or wrong-doers. Notwithstanding President Grant's profuse professions and public proclamations in favor of civil service reform, not one of these well-known criminals has been removed, excepting two or three who have been promoted in their respective departments. If you doubt that these men, under the protecting power of the President, have absolute control over the Republican organizations in Philadelphia, and mainly throughout the State, scan the men who are to represent you, and 60,000 Republicans of our city, in the National Convention. They will, in that great body, assuming to reflect the wishes of the Republicans of the nation, simply repay the obligations they owe to the administration for maintaining them in place and power at the sacrifice of public decency. I oppose the renomination of President Grant because he is the foe of every principle of reform; because I am fully convinced that two-thirds or more of the Reform Republicans of Philadelphia sincerely desire another candidate, and because he can not and should not be elected against any other candidate with a loyal record. Assured by the character of the delegates chosen to the Philadelphia convention, so far as I can personally judge, that they will merely do the bidding of power regardless of the convictions or preferences of the party, I shall consult with other independent Republicans at Cincinnati, and act as my duty to Republican principles, to a Republican constituency, and to the country, shall dictate. If by this, disaster comes upon our organization, tell me in truth and soberness who must answer for it.

A. K. McCLURE.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1872.

Illinois Liberal Republicans—Speech of Governor Palmer.

The St. Louis *Democrat* reports a meeting at Springfield, Illinois, on the twenty-third instant, at which Governor Palmer spoke (Hon. Jesse K. Dubois presiding) in substance as follows:

He was glad to be introduced by such a man as the chairman of the meeting, with whom, sixteen years ago, he had helped to organize the great Republican party. Four years ago he was nominated as Governor, and, to the best of his ability, he had performed the duties of that office; but now, as he had announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and as his reasons, publicly given, had been severely criticised, his friends had invited the people here to-night for the purpose of defending his position and his reasons for this decision. He had written a letter giving his reasons for declining the renomination, and had addressed the same to the editor of the Carlinville *Democrat*, a paper he had established many years ago, when there were but few Republicans in Macoupin county.

The Governor then read the letter at length. This letter, the Governor continued, was a frank expression of his feelings and reason for his action. The letter had been severely criticized by the press, but as he had served an apprenticeship in being abused, he was used to it, for in old times he had been called Black Republican, Abolitionist, etc., and it did him no harm. He then read a number of humorous articles in regard to his letter, and some of a different style. He was willing that any one should add to the fund of wit and humor that could be found in the newspapers, but the language used by some of the papers were not the words of gentlemen.

The Governor then reviewed his official career, and plainly intimated that he never held an office by which his book account was much increased. He referred to articles in the Chicago *Journal* and *Post* in reference to him, and said that while he was in the army and at the front, those gentlemen were in positions of safety and plenty, and basked in the sunshine of peace.

He then referred to the party ties that so strongly bind men together, and said it was hard for a true man to break the party ranks, but when it was found that the questions which had united them have become obsolete, then it was time to dissolve these ties. He thought that the wants of this hour should dictate the acts of men, that parties, like men, can not always survive; that the issues that were once alive were now dead and useless. How strange would it appear for him to make a speech against slavery now, when slavery was dead, or to ask for volunteers to go South to fight the rebels, when there were no rebels to fight. To-day the naked question is, shall the officers of this government be honest and incorrupt? He did not charge any political party with the corruption of the present day. It was no doubt brought about by the lavish expenditures during the late war, and had created a species of corruption and lawlessness that was fearful to behold. He then referred to the office held by Leet, of New York, and said it was one of the most corrupt things of the age. Now the war has closed, he insisted that all the departments of the country shall be filled by honest and incorrupt men.

The principle that all men should be equal before the law was a fundamental one, and one that the Republican party taught and should practice. He then referred to the status of the people of the South, and said that the true Republican doctrine was that all restrictions and inequalities before the law, and political disabilities, should be removed, and that all the people of the South should be, in every respect, equal to those in every other part of the country. He then read his letter to the Republicans of Kentucky, written over a year ago; in which he strongly favored the entire repeal of the disabilities which rested upon any portion of the people of Kentucky or the South.

He said that he did not question that governments could exist with corruption, but could a republican government exist with the corruption of the present times?

He then referred to the military occupation of Chicago, the action of the General Assembly upon it, and made about the same argument that was made in his two messages on that subject.

He then referred to the vast power of the President, in his patronage and distribution of office, but said he did not complain of that, but only that the President abused that power and patronage to his advantage. He was in favor of taking this power from the President and placing the same in the hands of the people, who should elect their own postmasters, assessors, etc. He was in favor of giving to the people very much more power than they have. The great problem of civil reform was not to give it to boards of inquiry, but direct to the people. He was not in favor of making any change in the fundamental principles of this government, but desired to keep it as it came from its framers.

He then referred to the doctrine of States' rights, and said he was not a States' rights man, but with Trumbull, he was in favor of the authority of local governments, and thanked Senator Trumbull for coining that sentence. He did not intend to let any man here to-night know whether he was in favor of State's rights or not; he only wanted to say he was in favor of the people of the States regulating their own affairs and administering their own laws without any interference on the part of the general government.

He then said he was not in favor of any man for President who did not respect the laws of the State or the United States, and he will support no man who will not assert that at all times the military shall be in subordination to the civil power. He then referred to the military rule in Kentucky, and said he would not trust any man with that terrible thing called military rule, and appealed to his Republican friends and asked them if they could blame him for protesting against the military usurpation of General Grant in his military occupation of Chicago, and said that General Grant had violated all civil law in this occupation of Chicago.

He said his Republican friends desired to know if he intended to act with the Copperheads? As for that, he would say he did not know that there were any such men now. There used to be, and there also used to be abolitionists; but now where are they? He said General Grant had appointed rebel soldiers to offices, and to fat ones, and he did not know as he could do worse than that. He did not think slavery would be re-established if the Democrats were successful. He did not think the Democrats desired to do this, and therefore there was now no difference between the parties on this question.

He then referred to General Grant's politics, and said he was not a Republican until 1868, and he protested against the idea of judging him (the Governor) by this standard of Grant's.

The Governor said there would be two national Republican conventions, one at Philadelphia and one at Cincinnati. The one at Philadelphia is what is known as a "stocked" concern, and that it was fixed that there Grant will be the nominee. What the Cincinnati convention would do he knew not, but he hoped that the nominee would be a man that the North, South, East and West could unite upon to elect. The Governor said he had served his country long enough to be a free man, and he wanted it distinctly understood that he intended to vote for whom he pleased, and was not bound to any man or any party.

He then again referred to the Philadelphia convention, and said there was no use of the regular Republicans going there to nominate a President—that was fixed; but there was a Vice President to nominate, and he supposed they would have to go there to do that.

He then referred to the dispersion of the free State conventions in Kansas by the military authority. He dreaded despotic men and principles, and said we could not allow such principles to exist in this country.

He then closed by inviting the people to go with him to the Cincinnati convention, and there nominate a ticket upon which all the people, Democrats and Republicans, could unite.

Governor Palmer of Illinois.

[From the Boston Herald.]

One of the ablest men in the Liberal Republican movement is John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois. It was announced not long ago that he had declared for Grant, but this was a mistake. He says he can not favor the renomination of General Grant, and that he "can not canvass the State for his re-election unless the candidate placed in the field against him is more objectionable." He does not promise to support the Cincinnati movement unless it shall be grounded on justice and represented by statesmen, but he evidently looks to it for the political salvation of the country. His political record has been in harmony with the views of the men who are going to meet at Cincinnati. Having been a patriotic soldier in the war, he believes in the supremacy of the civil power in time of peace, and his administration of the State government of Illinois has been signaled by a brilliant defense of the rights of the State against the encroachments of the national government. In this he exhibited his fearless independence by braving the opposition of his own party, and his skill in statesmanship by maintaining his position in a logical argument. His messages have been among the ablest State papers of the country, dealing with practical questions of great interest in a straightforward and practical way, and never faltering where the interests of the people were endangered by the avarice of selfish organizations. He is a brave, able and patriotic man, an acquisition to any cause, and a natural advocate of political reform.

The Iowa Liberals—Convention at Davenport—Speech of B. Gratz Brown.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

DAVENPORT, April 23, 1872.—To-day has been of memorable importance to the people of Iowa. One of the largest Liberal conventions ever held in the State was held in this city this afternoon. Men of prominence from all parts of the State were present, and took great interest in the proceedings. Our whole State is aroused, and will work to defeat U. S. Grant. We have had enough of Grant's carpet-bag government. Many speeches were made looking to the interest of Liberal Republicanism. As your reporter has a kindred feeling for your State and her citizens, he therefore gives the outlines of Governor B. Gratz Brown's speech made here to-day:

Governor Brown remarked that he felt as though it was scarcely necessary that he should be introduced to an Iowa audience. From the time, twenty years since, when the free flag was planted on slave soil to the day when he made the canvass in behalf of Liberalism along the southern border of that State, he never failed to have words of good cheer and encouragement from the people of Iowa. No note of freedom ever echoed across the border that was not responded to with emphasis. Therefore it was that he felt he could talk with the men of Iowa without any formalities. And now what was this Liberalism of which so much had been said? As one of those who had first advocated its policies, he felt in some measure bound to make it good before the country.

The gravest question before the nation was the reconciliation of the whole country, and in that behalf two great policies had been presented for the consideration of the country, between which they were asked to choose. The one was the policy of the administration, the other that of the Liberal party. The one had its best representative in the State of North Carolina, which had been reconstructed according to the most formal ordering of the President; the other was the State of Missouri, which had been restored to peace and amity and good will upon other and entirely adverse policies. Now, what was the intrinsic difference between the two? He was not prepared to go into an extended and elaborate argument to-day, but would put the plain facts before them. North Carolina has been carpet-bagged. It has been plundered, without stint or question, of millions of dollars; the alienation of races has been intensified there to the highest point; all the violences of military law have been evoked; ruined hearths and desolated farms make a broad swath across the State, and it is to-day a question whether the general government can maintain order and prevent the community from taking law into their own hands, visiting vengeance upon the perpetrators of these outrages. Now look at Missouri. There the reign of peace has been inaugurated. The neighborhoods are all at good will and turning their attention to industrial pursuits. There is no strife; there is no pillage; there is no thievery; there is no piled up taxation to impoverish future generations. The smoothest order prevails everywhere, and even politics can scarcely make a ripple on the surface.

Have you, men of Iowa, any choice between these two systems of administration? You ought to know what a carpet-bag government is. When Kansas and Nebraska were applying for admission, don't you remember that it was then the attempt of the federal power to make of them subservient appendages of party control? Don't you know how governors were sent from Washington, and legislatures of carpet-baggers were furnished from Missouri, to make of those States the servile instruments of administration control? And don't you know that the Republican party had its very origin and foundation in the protest that went up from the common country against such rule? and are you prepared to-day to see the Republican party converted into the mere instrument of fastening on the South the self-same system that we resisted so strenuously in Kansas and Nebraska? Have you any blood in your bodies, and can you tolerate to see the South thus longer put in the crucible and the last ounce of flesh exacted? I do not believe it of the men of Iowa any more than the men of Wisconsin, and I do know that there are to-day fifty thousand Republicans in my State who will not stand idly by and see this great wrong perpetrated.

But, my friends, there is a cry that goes up wherever this reform is mooted, that seems to be all-powerful with a certain class, that I desire to controvert it seriously before you to-day.

It is said that Liberalism is virtually a Democratic victory. Now, I want to submit to you certain facts of what Liberalism has accomplished, and ask you how much of Democratic victory there is in that. The question before the people of Missouri was: Shall we incorporate in our State constitution, as part and parcel of our fundamental law, that all colored men shall be entitled to the suffrage? That was agreed to by a vote of 100,0000 to 5000. Was that Democracy? Again, it was submitted: Shall colored men be entitled to hold office? and that was assented to by an equal plurality, and the only vote against it was that of the Radical party of the State. Now, I ask you frankly if we have the fundamental conditions of equal suffrage and equal office-holding incorporated in the constitution of our State; if we have equal freedom for all classes and all conditions, if we have the broad basis of equality of citizenship established—I ask you what there is to fasten the charge that Liberalism is Democracy? I am perfetly willing to admit to you that the administration which has resulted has been without partisanship; I have not hesitated to appoint Radicals to office or Liberals or Democrats, but I can say to you on the word of an honest man that whenever they have been so appointed they were men of integrity and purity of character. Now, if you can frame a Democratic indictment from that account, I would like to see you do it. I am a Republican from the bottom of the heart upward; I have no sympathy that does not lie in the direction of freedom, and I am for the freedom of the South just as much as I ever was for the freedom of the North.

But, fellow citizens, I did not come before you to-day to make anything of a speech. I merely wanted to say that the opportunity now offered for the great West to present itself to the nation in a solid front and to ask from them the acceptance of its platform of universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

We are not men of many words; we only say to you that we will do what we promise. And we do say to you that while we recognize the Cincinnati movement as a great achievement, and while we propose to unite as one man against the tyranny that has been achieved at the White House, that when we move to that deliverance it will be as Birnam woods moved on to high Dunsinane hill.

We propose to make a complete victory. We are going to transfer the seat of power and government to the valley of the Mississippi, where of right it belongs, and we are going to make for you such a nation as you will be proud to claim as your own.

The Pennsylvania Scandal.

The Mechanicsburg (Pennsylvania) *Journal* of the eighteenth swings at it head, "For Governor, General John F. Hartranft," etc., succeeded by the following editorial indorsement:

It is, we confess, with the greatest reluctance that we raise the name of General Hartranft to the head of our columns for Governor. Not that we have any doubt as to the justice of the principles of the Republican party, nor that we have lost faith in the integrity of the masses; but because we feel that the Evans scandal wraps him round like the shirt of Nemesis, and we deplore the odium of the swindle, and the necessity that makes it a shroud for the whole party. We regard the nomination as a shameful, disgraceful and fatal act upon the part of a few unprincipled ringleaders, to cover up their own tracks, and ultimately choke off a thorough investigation of the whole fraud. It is not only this, but was a most palpable violation of the wishes of the masses, and a manipulation by that notorious scoundrel, W. B. Mann, even after the delegates had assembled at Harrisburg; and it is only our life-long devotion to the principles of the party, aside from men, that induces us to lend our aid, in the hope that if successful those principles will curb to some extent the licentious abuse of power and the reckless disregard of the wishes of the people. With such men as W. W. Ketchum before them, nothing but the grossest and most shameful disregard of all that was dear and true to the party could have induced such action. We regard the nomination as an unfortunate one in another view. By it the imputation is cast that material is scarce in the party. Looking at it from the standpoint of the machinery that induced and controlled it, and no other conclusion is apparent that there is fraud and villainy to be covered up and that he is the only man who could be trusted to act cat's-paw for the vultures that gathered around the carcass. For the remainder of the ticket we have the highest regard, and shall do all in our power to float the figure-head through. It is but a figure-head. No ability, no administrative qualities. A slur upon the integrity and ability of the party, and a disgrace to those who so basely betrayed the momentious interest confided to them. It is time that these leeches be taught that the interests of Pennsylvania are above and beyond the base considerations that they attach to them. They have their archetype in Tammany, and the lesson and moral is there too. Let them beware.

Wail from the Grant Men—More Defections.

We reproduce the following special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Next comes warning of a curious wooden horse full of hostile men, which the Liberals have set up in the Republican lines. This warning is contained in the following letter:

THE ARLINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR—The undersigned have conferred with many representative soldiers throughout the country, and find a general concurrence of opinion that the soldiers should raise their voice in protest against the further progress of the alarming disintegration of the Republican party which has taken place under the administration of General Grant. To effect this, the names of representative soldiers in the several States who hold these views are desired, for the purpose of being appended to a call for a Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in New York city in May proximo, which convention shall formally, by resolution or otherwise, call upon the Philadelphia convention to nominate a candidate other than Grant, and who will unite the party and lead it to victory. If you concur in this movement, please so inform us within a few days, and give us also the names of other representative veterans in your State which we may be a liberty to use likewise.

Very respectfully,
H. A. BARNUM, New York.
JUDSON KILPATRICK, New Jersey.
W. T. BARTLETT, Massachusetts.

Please address General H. A. Barnum, Hoffman House, New York city.

This movement was not made without the knowledge and approval of Schurz, Fenton, Trumbull and other Liberals. They suppose that there are many Republicans opposed to the nomination of Grant who would unite within the party to defeat his nomination, but who will not go to Cincinnati because they love the Republican party more than they hate Grant. This letter was sent out after consultation, and was intended to lead that class first into an avowed opposition to Grant, expecting that it would be easy to lead them one step more into supporting the Cincinnati nominee, when Grant has been nominated at Philadelphia.

Mr. Bartlett has already given in writing his adhesion to Cincinnati. Mr. Barnum has privately done the same, saying that he would not openly join it till after the Philadelphia convention. Among the authors of the movement indicated by the letter there is no disguise that it is in the interest of the nominee at Cincinnati, and they are reformers.

Under date of April 18, a German resident in Alabama writes a letter, received to-day, telling how the Liberal committee waited upon him and urged his support of the Cincinnati convention. His communication shows how the Liberal movement is carried forward. The son of the late confederate General Sterling Price, right hand man to Gratz Brown, is traveling in the South in the guise of a commission merchant, but his real business is to present letters from leading Democrats North to prominent Democrats South, assuring them that the Northern Democrats will certainly support the Cincinnati nominees, and requesting them to do likewise. He has also credentials from Liberal Republicans, to influence Republicans in the South to join the movement. The wish expressed is that prominent and obnoxious Democrats shall not appear in the front till after the election, and they are assured they shall control the administration thus to be created. To influence timid Republicans, Price is announcing that Mr. Sumner is to enter the canvass in the South against Grant.

A Difficult Task—Cincinnati.

We copy the following from the St. Louis *Times*, a journal in the interest of Hon. Frank Blair:

The attention of the whole country and of all parties is fixed with something more than curious interest upon the convention of the coming week. It is a curiosity not unmingled with solicitude, although men are solicitous concerning it in widely different ways. That the occasion will be more numerously attended than any political gathering ever before held in the country is not questioned; but the probable amount of strength which the convention will represent, of what reserve force it will prove the symbol, is something yet to be developed.

The adherents of the administration are undoubtedly alarmed at the apparent extent of the defection, and have reason to fear that it is really more formidable than appearances indicate. The proceedings at Cincinnati will consequently be watched from the Federal entrenchments at Washington with peculiar and painful anxiety, relieved only by a hope that the clash of conflicting interests and ambitions may derange and overturn the whole movement. On the part of thousands of others, who yet hesitate to commit themselves to the revolt, the deliberations of the convention will be carefully scrutinized as involving results which are to settle, one way or the other, their wavering judgments. With, perhaps, a still greater degree of attention will the action of our Liberal Republican friends be watched by the Democracy at large, who, while inspired with something like confidence that out of this "new departure" may be evolved the recovery of the country from Radical domination, are yet doubtful of its complete success. In this view of the case the Cincinnati meeting rises to a national importance, and those who participate in it become invested with momentous responsibilities. We are somewhat fortified in the belief that the convention will be governed by judicious and harmonious counsels, from the fact that a failure to meet the general expectation will be permanent political death to every man enrolled as a delegate. Should it prove to be composed of elements too incongruous for cohesion or too stubborn for concession, it will have been held worse than in vain. Should its members, recognizing the friendly, though independent attitude of the Democratic party, pursue such a course as to alienate our sympathies and forbid our support, their work will also prove fruitless of good to the country and fatal to themselves.

The Democracy are but spectators of this assemblage. They have made no overtures to influence its decisions further than a tacit pledge to entertain and support any reasonable proposition concerning the impending canvass, that does not necessitate a betrayal of party principle or an abandonment of party organization. They have not sought in any way to dictate its nominations or declarations of policy. There will be delegates in that convention who know just where the line of separation is drawn between themselves and the Democratic party—just to what point the Democracy stand ready to extend their co-operation—just what sort of men and measures, under the circumstances, would be acceptable to their views and receive their indorsement. The whole matter depends, therefore, upon the energy and good sense and patriotic instincts of duty with which these intelligent delegates shall be able to inspire the action of the convention. There would be no sort of doubt as to the result, were it definitely known that these disaffected Republicans occupied altogether the one exalted and common ground of union for the sake of an imperiled republic, and were not liable to be drifted into sinuous and dangerous courses by the impulses of mere political ambition. If they approve themselves resolute and ready to sacrifice all irrelevant issues and personal aspirations for the sake of that cause dearest of all others to the great masses of the people, they will have accomplished a truly meritorious and noble work. They will have combined upon one platform all those interests that, however diversified in other respects, are one and alike in their antagonism to the perpetuation of the Grant government, and will have vindicated in this alliance the past record and unswerving fidelity to the constitution of the Democratic party.

Notes of Preparation.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Halls are in a state of readiness for the two conventions. The hotels near the centre of the city have engaged all the rooms at their disposal. Hotels further from the centre are not yet fully taken. Rooms for lodgings will be improvised if the circumstances require, during the conventions. St. Louis has engaged all the St. James.

Grinnell, of Iowa, with fifty delegates, has rooms at the Walnut street house. Iowa delegations have engaged headquarters in a hall opposite the hotel.

Alexander K. McClure, of Pennsylvania; Cassius M. Clay; Governor Warmoth and General Herron, of New Orleans, and Lloyd, of New York, are among the number who have engaged rooms at the Gibson House. Mayor Leffingwell, of Memphis; Judge Underwood, of Helena, Arkansas, and General Morgan, of Washington, have engaged at the Spencer House. The National Labor Union Executive Committee have engaged headquarters and committee rooms at Hunt's, on Vine, near Fourth street. Rooms for over one thousand persons have been engaged in the City Hotel. Private citizens are opening houses to entertain persons. Hotels in Covington are reported to have engaged a large portion of their rooms.

Sleeping-cars on roads centering here will be obtained for lodgings during the meeting. So far as this city is concerned, the indications are that it will be almost exclusively represented in the reunion and reform convention.

Headquarters have been established as follows: Illinois, Greenwood Hall; Indiana, Mechanics' Institute; Kansas, Galt House; Kentucky, room No. 8, Mozart Hall; Minnesota, Walnut Street House; Missouri, St. James; New York, room No. 15, Mozart Hall; Ohio, room 18, Mozart; Pennsylvania, Gibson House. Among parties engaging at the Burnet are Hon. John D. Defrees, Ben Perley Poore, Hon. A. Gridley, Illinois; William M. Grosvenor, St. Louis; Sam Sinclair, New York *Tribune*; George Francis Train, David Dudley Field, New York; General Thomas Ewing, Bart Able, St. Louis; General Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa; John H. Bryant, Princeton, Illinois.

Resolutions of Thanks.

The gentlemen comprising the party of railroad managers which made the round trip to Atlanta, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans, upon their return, on the sixteenth instant, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Western members of the Western and Southern Railway Association, attending its first quarterly meeting, that they tender their warm and sincere thanks to the managers of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, Mobile and Ohio, the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Western and Atlantic, the Rome railroad, the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Alabama Central, the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central railroads, for the many courtesies received and facilities extended for the inspection of their railways, and methods of transacting business, while on their way to the meeting at Atlanta and on their return from the same. And more especially are their thanks due to Mr. Thomas Allen, president of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, and of this association, for providing a special car, in which they have been enabled to make so extended and pleasant a trip over the Southern railroads above named, without fatigue, and with great profit to themselves.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members are also due to the citizens of Atlanta, to Mr. E. G. Barney, of Selma, and to Mr. L. G. Fleming, of Mobile, for the especial courtesies and attentions received at their hands, and for the opportunity to observe those improvements in their several cities which indicate, as we all hope, the dawn of returning prosperity for the South.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of the parties from whom the above favors were received, and to furnish them to the press for publication.

Rev. Dr. Huston.

A Baltimore special says the case of Rev. Dr. Huston, as it now stands, is very unsatisfactory to the public. An impression is gaining ground that the Church authorities are endeavoring to smother the matter. The examination of witnesses so far is merely to make up a list of charges on which he is to be called up to answer before a committee of the Church. The investigation embraces an examination into charges of seduction, bastardy, visiting taverns, drunkenness and gambling. Presiding Elder Rogers says he will have his bill of indictment prepared this week, and will summon Dr. Huston to appear at an examination of witnesses before a committee of ministers.

Backing Down.

This is an extract from Washington specials to the St. Louis *Times*:

A private canvass of the House has been made, and it is reported that so soon as the Cincinnati convention has done its work—always providing that work is just right—enough Republicans in the House of Representatives are ready to declare themselves against Grant to give an anti-administration majority there with the aid of the Democrats. This is very far from impossible, and I could almost name those who propose to follow this revolt.

Inquiries have been made for the report of the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the troubles of last winter at New Orleans. The committee has been back two months, and no report is made. Forty or fifty pages of it were sent to the government printing office and put in type, but there it was suddenly cut off. It is said that Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and brother-in-law Casey are the parties who had it stopped, and that both are very seriously implicated in the outrages. It is now probable that the world will never see a majority report on the subject, but people will naturally inquire why the minority should not put in their statement.

This is from the New York *World*:

New Orleans has always been the American Paris, in the sense of being a city full of pleasure and taking leisure enough from its business to do its pleasures elegantly and well. But in the matter of horse-flesh it is more English than French, and races, as well as operas and carnivals and balls, are easily naturalized upon its kindly soil. The meetings which have just closed have been unusually successful, even for New Orleans, both in the excellence of the sport and in the numbers, brilliancy and enthusiasm of the crowds which assembled to see them. In both respects it is of good augury for our own meetings later on, when the delicate racer which his owner will not beteem the winds of summer to visit too roughly shall be permitted to adorn the courses of Jerome Park, Saratoga and Long Branch.

The Chicago *Tribune* compares the refusal of the missionaries to baptize the illegitimate child of George H. Butler, Consul General to Egypt, to a similar manifestation of vindictiveness in a Western State, where a minister declined to baptize a child of a misguided woman. The mother belonged to some sect that believed that no soul could be saved unless the body it inhabited had been duly sprinkled and sanctified. Her child died without baptism, and she died a year or so ago without her reason.

Ole Bull thinks that, by proper culture, Leavenworth will produce a violinist second to none in the land, in the person of Miss Ella Few.

Governor Palmer's Speech.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We print the speech delivered by Governor Palmer at Springfield, and invite attention to its presentation of issues and principles involved in the approaching Presidential election. He states a truth which mere politicians generally overlook, that the majority of the American people are the partisans of principles rather than of names, and that, when questions upon which the people have divided into parties cease to have any vitality, party ties hang loosely, and men are controlled by the new events and new questions that may have arisen. To continue to talk about matters long since disposed of, is as absurd as an appeal for volunteers to fight the rebels. Two distinct questions are now before the country. One of these is, shall the officers of this government be honest? Another is, shall we preserve the fundamental principle of the Republican party, that all men shall be equal before the law? The existing corruptions in various departments of the public service may have been the result of the lavish expenditure of the war, but, now that the war has closed, it is time that all departments of the government shall be filled by honest men. The doctrine of the equality of all men before the law is now grossly violated in all the Southern States, and will continue to be until there is a general act of amnesty. While opposing any fundamental change in the form of the government, Governor Palmer desires that the abuses of Presidential patronage should be arrested by increasing the powers retained by the people, and which are now exercised by the federal office-holders. On the subject of State rights, which term has a vague and undefined meaning, he did not enter into any discussion, but avowed his agreement with Senator Trumbull in the declaration that the authority of local governments should be preserved. He is in favor of the people of the States regulating their own affairs, and administering their own laws, without any interference from the general government.

Governor Palmer asserts that he is not in favor of the election of any man to the Presidency who does not respect the laws, and that he will support no man who will not assert that at all times the military shall be in subordination to the civil power. He will trust no man with that terrible thing called military rule. He describes the Philadelphia convention as a packed concern to nominate General Grant, and he expresses the hope that the Cincinnati convention will nominate a man who can be supported by all sections, and elected. For one, he declared himself a free man, and intended to vote for whom he pleased. The Philadelphia convention being called to nominate Grant, there was hardly any necessity for sending delegates there, unless, perhaps, to nominate a candidate for Vice President. He invites the people to go or send delegates to Cincinnati, there to nominate candidates who can be supported by men of both Republican and Democratic antecedents.

Governor Palmer, in the course of his speech, repeats the reasons given already in his published letter why he can not support General Grant, and why he could not accept a nomination on the same ticket with Grant. The speech, like all Governor Palmer's productions, is an able presentation of views, and will carry conviction to thousands in this State who know him to be a fearless public officer, against whose integrity neither party nor personal malice has ever suggested a doubt.

Progress of Work on the Railroad.

We copy the following from the New Iberia *Sugar Bowl*:

Gangs of men are at work at various points between Centreville and Berwick's Bay, cleaning off and leveling the track, while many others are actively engaged in getting out cross-ties and bridge timber. We last week met and conversed with several gentlemen having gangs of workmen in charge, and are glad to learn that orders have been given to all not to interfere with or employ negroes from plantations. Some negroes are at work for the company, but they were brought from other States.

A locomotive and iron will soon be landed near Major Weightman's residence, five miles above Pattersonville, and conveyed to the track, which is nearer to the Teche at that place than elsewhere, and the road rapidly completed in both directions from that point. When the track is finished as far as the swamp, in the rear of Governor Baker's plantation, the locomotive will carry dirt to build the track, which was never graded there.

A contract for building all the bridges between the bay and Vermilionville has been made with Mr. Quinby, and timbers are being prepared for the purpose. A gentleman engaged in this department a few days ago informed us that work had not yet been commenced on the great bridge over Berwick's Bay, although many men had been employed for that purpose. The company first contracted for the building of a wooden bridge, but fearing that it would not be of sufficient strength, or it would be liable to injury from the borings of the peculiar water worms which do such damage to their bridges near Pass Christian and Biloxi, they are now contemplating the erection of an iron bridge. The water being from sixty to eighty feet in depth at that place to build a railroad bridge in and over it will be a most remarkable feat, which many thought impossible of accomplishment.

In all probability the cars will be running to New Iberia and Vermilionville long before the bridge is completed. The cars will have to be crossed over as they now are at New Orleans, on ferryboats. From all the information we can obtain, we have no doubt that the cars will be making regular trips between the bay and Vermilionville long before the sugar and cotton crops are ready for shipment.

Beyond Vermilionville work is actively progressing on an entirely new line, as the Texas branch diverges from the old Opelousas route at the above named place. We are informed by a railroad gentleman that the contract has been let to two different contractors, who have several hundred men at work doing the grading.

The original contractors, Messrs. Boynton Brothers & Bushnell, of New York, are building all of the road along the old track, and only sub-contractors beyond Vermilionville, where an entirely new road has to be built. The contract requires that the road be completed to Texas by the first of April, 1873.

Of political matters, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

Our readers will find in the telegrams from Cincinnati copious accounts of the gathering of the people, already commenced, from which it will appear that even the vast wigwam, with a capacity for 11,000 people, will be inadequate to accommodate any considerable portion of those whose character and interest in the cause would entitle them to participate in the meeting. It promises to be a gathering unequaled by any similar preceding one in point of numbers, and only paralleled in point of spontaneity and earnestness by the Chicago convention of 1860, when the men who are now rallying at Cincinnati nominated their first successful national ticket.

From Omaha, from Connecticut, from Indiana, from Maryland, from many points in all quarters of the Union, fresh responses to the call rang out yesterday, indicating that the movement is gaining momentum faster during the present week than ever before. The scoffers who are said to have twirled their fingers at old Noah as he rode past them in his ark, assuring him that it would not be much of a shower, were wise weather prophets, compared with these agents and organs of the administration whose pipings of ridicule over the present popular outburst were sounding so merrily a few weeks ago. Those have not perceptibly "faded on the ear," and we hear from Washington that even so disloyal a thing as the substitution of another for Grant (Shellabarger is named) at Philadelphia is beginning to be agitated. All of which shows what a golden opportunity is presented for the men who meet at Cincinnati to do their country a signal service by impressing good principles and good leaders upon the dominant party of the ensuing Presidential epoch.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "I consider myself Calvinistic you know, and in this way: I believe what John Calvin would have believed if he had lived in my time and seen things as I see them. My first desire is to know what is true, and then I am glad if John Calvin agrees with me; but if he don't, so much the worse for him."