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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1868.

A great auction sale of chinaware, earthenware, glassware, &c., &c., will be held on Thursday next, the 20th instant, by Messrs. Hoffman, Marks & Co.; auctioneers, at the store of Messrs. Levy & Davis, 174 Canal street. This is a fine opportunity for country merchants and retail dealers in the city to replenish their stocks with the description of goods.

Mr. Robert M. Lusher, the Superintendent of Education for the State of Louisiana, has been informed by the Reverend Dr. Sears, General Agent of "The Peabody Education Fund," that aid will be extended to such normal schools or departments already organized in any of the permanent colleges, seminaries or academies in this State, as are actually training young men or young women, for the exercise of the teacher's vocation. Applications for such aid, accompanied by satisfactory evidence touching the character, condition and resources of the schools applying, may be made through Mr. Lusher, who will submit the same to Dr Sears, who is expected to visit New Orleans in the latter part of March next.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Adjutant General Hartsoff, for a copy of the official Directory giving the names and residences of the Officers of the Army, serving in this District, also, a copy of the Roster of Troops serving in this District, dated February 15.

A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Hebrew Education Society of New Orleans, will be held at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley, from February 17th to 23d. We acknowledge reception of a card of invitation.

We acknowledge the receipt of tickets from the Young Men's Crescent and Star Benevolent Association, to the celebration of their First Anniversary, on Sunday, February 23. The procession will start at 9 o'clock, A. M. from their Hall on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Another brilliant house assembled here last night to witness the second representation of "The Prophète." As on Thursday evening, the performance passed off to the perfect satisfaction of all those who were fortunate enough to be present. Miss Audibert went through her role of *Fidès* with the remarkable animation and power which characterizes all her personation.

No two roles can present a greater contrast than *Galathée* and *Fidès*, and Miss Audibert illustrated both with consummate skill. Seeing her in *Fidès* one could scarcely believe her the same person who gave us so grand a conception of *Galathée*.

Mr. Pizzi was equally successful in his character of *Jean de Leyde*.

To-night we are to have the drama of *Le Bossu* or the Duke's Motto. On Monday *St Priest Rex*, and on Tuesday "The Prophet."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Treasurer Gleason has his benefit at the St. Charles to-night, and we are promised a very interesting entertainment. Manager De Bar himself appears as *Teodles*, and Mr. Harkins as *Jack Cade*, in the respective plays of those titles. Mrs. Perrin also appears.

LOTTI'S GERMAN OPERA.—The performance announced for last evening at the National Theatre was not given. The opera of "Martha" will be performed to-night, Franz Himmel in the character of *Lionel*, and Marie Frederici as *Nancy*. Tickets purchased for last night can be exchanged for tickets for this evening's performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Matinée at the Academy yesterday was largely attended. Last night there was a fine audience also. The troupe at the Academy is one of versatility and force, perhaps, the most complete combination of variety talent that we know of. Then, in addition to this, there is our friend Kittredge, the ever polite and efficient Treasurer, who is, in himself, one of the principal attractions of the institution.

The steamship George Washington, Capt Gager, sailed at 3 o'clock, last evening, for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:
E Parmentier, W H Hensing, J Oats, M H Sorsoun, D Donovan, H Hull, P Tyler, C F Bodson, J Bernard, M Spry, Capt A Gilmour, G Roith, Mrs J M Brown, J H Ives, Mrs H D Brown, C Phelps, A Newbourne, J Freeman and others.

Per steamship Harlan, Capt Lewis, from Galveston.
Mr Wheeler, Miss Guerneheim, Miss Benson, Messrs Hancock, Brewer, Haigat, T Diaz, Rey and wife, Mrs Norton and two children.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Johnson-Grant Correspondence—Poor Grant—The Scene in the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868—How the mighty have fallen! The President of the United States in exile! The President of the United States to General Ulysses Grant, was received soon after the morning hour had commenced, and was immediately opened and read. Every member was in his seat, and the galleries and galleries were packed. The silence was complete, as all leaned eagerly forward to catch every word.

THE BOTTLE IMP ENJOYING IT.

General Butler had approached the Clerk's desk and stood immediately in front during the whole of the reading and up to the close of the President's letter. A pin could almost have been heard to drop in the hall.

WASHBURNE ANXIOUS.

Occasionally Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, would look around as if endeavoring to read upon the countenances of members the impression being made by the dispassionate and close reasoning of the President. The scene was so impressive as to certifying the last Magistrate of the leading nation of the world, that Lieutenant-General of the armies of duplicity and falsehood. The irresistible force of the President's logic seemed to every Republican, even some of the leaders of the Radical faction attempted to conceal it

A "HORSE LAUGH."

When the letter of Secretary Welles was concluded, Mr. Washburne again looked about him, and by commencing successful in starting a laugh. At the conclusion of Mr. McCulloch's letter he again attempted the same thing, but was evidently laboring under intense excitement. By the time Secretary Browning's was read through, Mr. Washburne had settled down to his seat, and could only stare around without the ability even to smile. The reading of Postmaster general Randall's and Secretary Seward's testimony quieted Mr. Washburne, whose features had become distorted with anxiety and alarm for his hero, and every Radical mouth was hushed.

EFFECT OF THE EXPOSURE GENERALLY.

It was some moments before a breath seemed to be drawn, and then perhaps exhibited more plainly the effects of the mortifying exposure than Speaker Colfax himself, whose physiognomy during the reading seemed painted with some of the brightest hues of health.

Tonight everybody is discussing the President's letter, and the Radicals are using every device to break its force. They say the people would never believe Johnson as against Grant, of a hundred Cabinet officers should testify in his behalf. On the other hand the Conservatives, many of whom have been deceived Grant's best friends, express the deepest regret at his mortifying position, and feel that the National honor has been tarnished. General Grant's rejoinder to-day does not reach the points in issue.

GRANT A VICTIM OF THE POLITICIANS.

An ex member of Congress from Illinois, who is now here and who has been a friend and admirer of Grant's from boyhood, had a long interview with the General a few evenings since, and learned from him that he blames his pretended political friends for his embarrassments. He said that he had endeavored to keep out of their messes, but that they had entrapped him before he knew it, and involved him in his present difficulty.

"If," said the General, "I can only manage to get out of this scrape, I promise they don't catch me again." During the pathetic recital of the manner in which he had been overreached by politicians, the General exhibited a deep feeling, and left the impression in the mind of his friend that he would wash his hands of Radicalism.

GEN SHERMAN'S CONNECTION WITH THE CONTROVERSY.

As General Sherman's name has been brought into the controversy between the President and General Grant, it may not be amiss to state that the President is in receipt of a letter from General Sherman, which is understood to have this paragraph in it:

"If Johnson won't resign, and there is no other way of getting rid of him, ulterior consequences should be restored to."

This letter, together with one other of a very important character, may reach the public eye, if the unfortunate controversy is pressed any further.

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS.—The *Independent* presents its compliments to Congress in this wise.

"Congress has three days of fabulous *éclat* and strength. Congress is nothing but a great rage, and may be wrung with impunity. Perhaps a few days hence we shall see Congress once again a coward."

Mr Sumner's term as Senator expires on the 4th of March, 1869. There are several aspirants, and some of them declare that they will take back seats no longer. Generals Banks and Butler are both desirous of the position, but Gov. Bullock is said to have the inside track, and Massachusetts people say that Sumner will be beaten.

Queen Isabella offers to sustain France in defending the Pope.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,366.

THE GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI INJUNCTION CASES.

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED.

One of our cotemporaries, comments upon the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Georgia and Mississippi Injunction Cases, dismissing them for want of jurisdiction, and says "The announcement of the decision will strike everybody with alarm."

The decision having been pronounced eight months ago or more, the "alarm," if any was felt, has had time to subside. It is *the reasoning* of the court, which has just been placed on record, with which we are now made acquainted, the result of the suit having, as we have said, been known for many months. And we find nothing in the reasoning of the court which should "alarm" anybody. The court simply dismiss the suit because it was not brought in *proper form*, because the proper parties and the proper allegations were not made so as to give the court jurisdiction. The suit was commenced by an application for a writ of injunction to restrain the Executive Department of the Government from carrying into effect the Reconstruction laws, and this application was made by a political corporation, viz: The State of Georgia. Georgia alleged that the United States were about to set in motion a portion of these laws, to take military possession of and subvert the Government of Georgia, thereby subjecting the people thereof to military rule; that the State was wholly inadequate to resist the power of the several departments, and therefore insisted that protection ought to be afforded by a decree of the Supreme Court. The acts of Congress referred to, it was alleged in the petition, bore on their face the design of overthrowing the existing State Government and the erection in its place of another not authorized by the Constitution. The prayer of the petitioners was for an injunction to restrain the President and his officers from carrying into effect the several provisions of these Acts; that they might be restrained from issuing any order injurious to the State of Georgia, and from proceeding to register the voters of the State; from administering or causing to be administered the oath provided for in the Acts; from holding the election provided for in the Acts, and finally from holding any convention as prescribed therein.

Now it must be evident that these were not the allegations necessary to give the court jurisdiction or to warrant the issuing of a writ of injunction. Our unprofessional readers may not know that the writ of injunction is never issued unless certain averments of injury done, or about to be done, to person or property, are made under oath and bond be given to secure the party enjoined in case the writ be wrongfully obtained. It must not be an imaginary wrong, but a real and tangible wrong plainly set forth, and the parties must be legal parties competent to stand in judgment. And the process by injunction is only accessory to a principal suit. Its object is to *preserve* property used for, from being disposed of or destroyed during the pendency of the suit. A principal demand or claim must be made for the possession of the thing whose destruction is to be prevented by the injunction.

Now at first glance, to assert that the operation of a statute of Congress could be stopped by a process of this kind at the instance of a political corporation, was an extraordinary proposition. Georgia did not allege, and perhaps could not be heard to allege, that her property had been injured or was about to be injured or destroyed. It was, it is true, averred that certain political rights of her citizens were in danger, and that the State might be deprived by the operation of these acts of the possession of certain property she owned, such as the Capitol building and the Executive mansion, but the reference to this the Court held to be incidental to the main object of the application, and not a specific matter of relief.

The Court held the question, *presented in the form it was*, to be a political question, and one not within its cognizance

"That the relief asked for would call for a bill different from the one now before the Court—that a case must be presented properly for the exercise of judicial power, *and the case must refer to the rights of persons and property and not to political questions merely*, which do not belong to the judiciary in relation to law or equity. No question of person or property or, threatened danger to them, was presented in the bill in a form justifying judicial action by the Court"

We do not see any new cause for alarm in *this* opinion of the Court. There is a case now before it in which proper allegations to give the Court jurisdiction are said to have been made. The disposal the Court makes of the case referred to (McCardle's) will decide the question whether or not that tribunal can now be depended upon to vindicate the rights of persons and property according to the Constitution. It is true, late utterances do not make us very confident of a favorable solution of the doubt.

The Democratic Mass Meeting.

FROM 3000 to 4000 CITIZENS IN THE ST CHARLES THEATRE.

In response to the announcement of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party in Louisiana, between three and four thousand of the best citizens of New Orleans crowded themselves, last night, into the spacious theatre precinct of the St. Charles Theatre, to take into consideration the action necessary to defeat the Radical Republican party in this State, and to express the determination of the people to resist the attempts of that party to misrule the State

Col. J. B Walton called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge J. N. Lea, of New Orleans, President of the meeting, supported by a list of over five hundred general Vice Presidents, over one hundred Vice Presidents to represent the various wards of the city, and a number of Secretaries, representing the Old Line Whig and Democratic parties, and composed of the best men of New Orleans. These nominations were received with, the warmest approval

Judge Lea made a brief but beautiful address. Names now were nothing, and he bapised all present, who were in favor of a constitutional government in opposition to a centralized despotism, as good Democrats. The grand old Democratic party, he said, might be compared to a sturdy oak, which, withstanding the tempests of faction, struck deep its roots, reared high its head, and spread wide its branches, till all true lovers of liberty might find grateful shade under its protection. He hoped to see the people united without regard to past party predictions. Better, he said, have pristine barbarism return upon us, than have a country covered all over with the slime of party fanaticism and Radical monstrosities.

Hon James B. Eustis then read the following series of resolutions as expressive of the sense of the meeting. They were adopted with marked approval:

WHEREAS, The people of Louisiana are immediately threatened with the consummation of a policy involving their degradation and ruin, and the ruin of their country, in all her interests, intending the overthrow of all constitutional safeguards, aiming at the perversion of every social, educational and governmental institution, and obliterating every vestige of American civilization in this State, for the nefarious purpose of recuperating the waning fortunes and maintaining the supremacy of a distrusted, ambitious and vindictive party; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of every citizen to lend his energy and influence to every effort, and his voice to every protest against the imminent consummation of a scheme so audacious revolutionary and destructive, the incipient consequences of which have been bigotry, intolerance and starvation, and the fomenting of bitter animosities, and the matured results of which will be debasing despotism, or licentious anarchy; degrading every industrial interest, enforce, and ruinous to the people who endure it, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, recognize an immediate and pressing necessity for an effective political organization which, whilst it shall unite all the conservative elements of the elements of public opinion in an effort to thwart the destructive purposes of the dominant party, will, at the same time, effect an alliance with that powerful and growing organization which is now conducting so vigorous a contest in behalf of constitutional liberty and the rights of the people of these States.

Resolved, That, the more effectively to consummate this purpose, we entreat all conservative citizens, regardless of past political attachments or differences, to unite in the movement to organize the National Democratic party in this State, and throughout the South; that we cordially approve the views promulgated in the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and ratify the call for a State Democratic Convention, to be held on the 5th of March next, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to all Conservative citizens the propriety of immediately initiating a thorough organization in all the parishes of the State, and the wards of this city, preparatory to any electoral or political contest in which they may be called on to take part.

Resolved, That we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to the Democratic party of the North for their earnest and persistent vindication of Constitutional freedom and personal liberty; that although under the fatal influence of the Reconstruction laws, we witness the decline of commerce, the decay of agricultural industry and the paralysis of enterprise; and, although the process of the Reconstruction policy of the dominant party, we can anticipate only a confirmation of these sad results, and the final lapse of Caucasian civilization into African barbarism, yet we hopefully declare to our Democratic friends and brethren of the North, that the spirit of the people of this State has been revived by the late cheering and auspicious Democratic successes; and that, upon these successes, we base an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people, and in their firm determination to preserve the guarantees of a Constitutional Union and the safeguards of public liberty.

Resolved, That to President Johnson, who, standing alone in the government, has offered an unyielding resistance to the encroachments of partisan ambition, and to the tide of Radical despotism; to the military commanders who have shown by their devotion to the principles of law and liberty that the renown of a soldier is not inconsistent with the moderation and sagacity of the statesman; and to those eminent statesmen of the Democratic and Conservative parties who have struggled so manfully to protect the Constitution, and to avert the threatened ruin of this people, we owe a debt of gratitude which far exceeds our means of requital, but which it is our duty to recognize, in the fullest and most effective manner.

Resolved, That the Vice-Presidents who are designated from the respective wards, are charged with the organization of the party in their several wards, and are requested to organize Democratic clubs therein without delay

Hon. John B Weller, formerly Governor of California and Ex United States Senator, next addressed the meeting. Alluding briefly to the causes, he turned to the consideration of the consequences of the war—the evils of the conduct of the Government, which after emancipation of the slaves, sought to clothe with African supremacy by converting the blacks into law-makers. Still there was a brighter day dawning. Alluding to the cruel injustice of negro suffrage, he said, if the people of the North would not submit to such suffrage, we might rest assured they would not submit to the dictation of a President elected by negro votes. He did not believe that Providence, in which he placed his trust, would suffer the magnificent scheme of a constitutional government to be overthrown. Like Naomie of old, he would say to us, "Where you go, I go—where you lodge I lodge. Your people shall be my people, and your God my God"

The speaker interspersed his remarks, which were quite eloquent, with some happy anecdotes and illustrations. He was of course greeted with applause.

Col E M Yerger, of Mississippi, spoke next, in a very eloquent and stirring manner. He had only consented to address the meeting in order to let the people of Louisiana know that the people of Mississippi were acting in accord with us in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. He had been an Old Line Whig, but call him what we would, he could and would join hands with us. We are not here to talk politics, to jeer commander interest, but as brothers, to protect our lives, liberties and religion, and to save our country from heathen domination. He paid a high compliment to the prudence and judgment of Gen. Hancock, whom he compared to the first Governor of Louisiana, Governor Claiborne. As to President Johnson, while he may not have moved fast enough for many, it was nevertheless true that he had acted with remarkable wisdom, and the recuperative energies of the Republic would sustain him If we are to feel that oppression which knows no end, and be trodden down by the heel of those whom we themselves origin controlled, the sooner we feel it the better! let come what will—seas of blood and mountains of bones, if necessary. (Electrical applause.)

Referring to this demonstration, I thank you Gentlemen, he said, not for the man, but in the name of liberty. I tell you the African shall never rule in this country. [Applause] It is criminal for any man to turn in sneaking retirement from the contest and say I leave it to my friends to take care of the Government. We must stand by those who stand by us and must not fail—we cannot fail. He hoped we would not forget that the greatest traitors—traitors to Constitutional liberty, lived at the Capitol, and that the Tarpean rock was also nearest the Capitol.

The Speaker was enthusiastically applauded

Col. Yerger is an eloquent and impressive speaker knowing well how to touch the popular heart.

Hon B P. Jonas, of New Orleans, spoke next, in his usual clear, comprehensive and logical manner, showing that there were no issues to divide us as Whigs and Democrats, or whatever issues may be left they are swallowed up in those of greater importance. The speaker was decidedly caustic in his allusions to the Warmoths, Cypheres, and others of that species, "who left their country for their country's good" His forcible allusions to Gen. Hancock's regard for the Constitution and laws were received with cordial approval. He argued that we should keep the State from going back into the Union until it was best for the Union.

Col Wm. M. Smallwood spoke in an eloquent and effective manner. He spoke as an ex Federal officer, giving some good advice and expressing sentiments, whose liberality elicited warm applause. He asked nothing, he said, for himself, but what he would willingly accord to the gallant Confederates Greatly as he loved the Union, he would rather see it destroyed by secession than tyrannical centralization. There will be no occasion, he was sure, for monuments of heroes and a cause all blood. And allusion to Pendleton, of Ohio, was greeted with hearty applause. The only hope of the Republican party was to get the Southern States back into the Union, on the basis of black suffrage

Col. S. was very happy in showing up the aims and the operations of the Radicals, and from his knowledge of them, he was well calculated to do good service in the cause. The high conservative tone and good humor of his address caused it to be received with hearty favor.

The meeting adjourned in good order about 10 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments—The new Street Commissioner, Mr. Field, has appointed Mr. Henry Highnbotham his book-keeper, a most excellent selection Mr. Armand Pellerin, we are pleased to see, is put back in his old place of Assistant Deputy Street Commissioner. Both Ward, and Mr. L. C. Dillard in First Ward. Capt. Fred. Johnson is another efficient gentleman in the office, in which he will render quite an improvement in the report and correspondence attended to all persons visiting there on business.

Theatrical Agent Shipped.—The Chief of Police was notified last night, we learn, of the disappearance for parts unknown, of the agent for Signor Lotti's German Opera Troupe. The troupe, notwithstanding, will give us the opera of "Martha," at the National to-night

The Alleged Homicide.—The trial for manslaughter of the three young men Bateman, Douglas and Richards, charged with having killed Hector Athenor, colored and about 19 years of age, last *Mardi Gras* Day, nearly a year ago, was resumed yesterday before Judge Howe of the First District Court.

Alexandre Rubin, a negroes, testified in French We give the substance of her testimony diverted of what appears to us as irrelevant as follows—Saw a young man drawing a knife on the day in question, but did not see the blow given, stabbing as I left immediately, Hector was in the middle of the street and several young men in the crowd beating him; the man who had the knife was a tall slim young man; Hector was struggling with them; Douglas had the knife

William Rivers, testified—Richards and some four or five men came into my house and said a lot of negroes were after him to kill him; they were brickbatting the house and did not stop till the police came up. Saw no negroes After they dispersed I told Richards he had better go home which he did. I saw Bateman walking up and down in the corner (Foot and Greatmen streets) 8 or 10 minutes before Richards came in; my place is a square and a half from where the killing occurred. I knew nothing about it till the officer came for me. I do not know what direction Richards came from; the crowd came from the direction of Spain street.

Henry Frannick, testified—I followed the procession along Spain street to Greatmen street, heard cry of "murder," saw Richards in a crowd with a knife in his hand on the ban quette opposite from me; the deceased fell about ten steps from me, did not observe any blood on the knife, and not see the 6th or 7th man; the crowd, after the man fell, ran down Greatmen towards Poet. Richards in the same direction. I knew Douglas three months before this, did not see him there

Rev C Moynahan was permitted to testify for the defence, on account of his business requiring it, before the testimony for the prosecution closed. He stated that the young men were raised up in his congregation, and that he had opportunities for knowing that they had borne good characters Douglass, he thought the highest for the extreme of industry.

Pat Swan testified to having followed the crowd. He say the man who was pursued and running from the crowd, had his coat off and their backsas well as by their faces, having known them so long, and is satisfied that the man pursued was not one of the accused; he was not over thirty feet from them.

Wm. Rieing, recalled—I forgot to say that Bateman was in my house when Richards came, and that Bateman seemed very much in a flurry; ashamed and vindictive party; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of every citizen to lend his energy and influence to every effort, and his voice to every protest against the imminent consummation of a scheme so audacious revolutionary and destructive, the incipient consequences of which have been bigotry, intolerance and starvation, and the fomenting of bitter animosities, and the matured results of which will be debasing despotism, or licentious anarchy; degrading every industrial interest, ruinous to the people who endure it, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, recognize an immediate and pressing necessity for an effective political organization which, whilst it shall unite all the conservative elements of the elements of public opinion in an effort to thwart the destructive purposes of the dominant party, will, at the same time, effect an alliance with that powerful and growing organization which is now conducting so vigorous a contest in behalf of constitutional liberty and the rights of the people of these States.

Resolved, That, the more effectively to consummate this purpose, we entreat all conservative citizens, regardless of past political attachments or differences, to unite in the movement to organize the National Democratic party in this State, and throughout the South; that we cordially approve the views promulgated in the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and ratify the call for a State Democratic Convention, to be held on the 5th of March next, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to all Conservative citizens the propriety of immediately initiating a thorough organization in all the parishes of the State, and the wards of this city, preparatory to any electoral or political contest in which they may be called on to take part.

Resolved, That we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to the Democratic party of the North for their earnest and persistent vindication of Constitutional freedom and personal liberty; that although under the fatal influence of the Reconstruction laws, we witness the decline of commerce, the decay of agricultural industry and the paralysis of enterprise; and, although the process of the Reconstruction policy of the dominant party, we can anticipate only a confirmation of these sad results, and the final lapse of Caucasian civilization into African barbarism, yet we hopefully declare to our Democratic friends and brethren of the North, that the spirit of the people of this State has been revived by the late cheering and auspicious Democratic successes; and that, upon these successes, we base an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people, and in their firm determination to preserve the guarantees of a Constitutional Union and the safeguards of public liberty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Grant and Hancock Correspondence.

The Kentucky Election Case.

Gen. Sherman Disinclined to Assume Command of the New Division.

The Southern Conventions.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—No session. HOUSE.—Consideration of the Kentucky election case was resumed. Smith, the minority candidate, pleaded his own case, and several others spoke in his behalf. Smith was defeated by 30 to 101.

A resolution directing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky of the vacant seat was adopted.

The Grant and Hancock correspondence was presented.

The Appropriation bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $406,000; for the week, $3,000,000; for the year, $423,500,000.

A partial examination of the war office indicates that the building is weak and unsafe.

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

It is stated that Gen Sherman telegraphs, regretting his nomination and deprecating his confirmation as Brevet General, and expressing disinclination to assume command of the new division with headquarters in Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant—I have removed nine members of the City Council (two white and seven colored) for contempt of the orders of the Military Commander, in proceeding to an election for Recorder of the Second District, while an elective office was filled in the law by the people, and not by the Council. The attempt to hold the election was made while I was absent on Texas, but the Council was referred to Gen. Sheridan's order, forbidding elections until reconstruction was completed, without the authority of the Commanding General. Nevertheless, these members voted for an immediate election, and the election was held. The intention was about to be completed, when one or two members, more timid than others, left, and broke the quorum.

A case in point is the order of Gen. Mower, (G O., Oct 15th, 1867, removing the Jefferson City Council for a like offence My action in the matter was in accordance with the power granted by the Reconstruction Act, which allows the District Commander to suspend or remove persons from office, and provide from time to time for the performance of the duties of the persons removed, by appointment.

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

Major Gen. W. S. Hancock:

Washington, Feb. 8, 1868.—Suspend your order removing the City Council in New Orleans, until a full report of the reasons is sent. An

(Signed) U S. GRANT, Gen. U. S. A.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1868.

Gen U S Grant

Your dispatch of the 8th of February, directing me to suspend my order No. 28 of the 7th of February, removing certain members of the City Council of New Orleans until a full report of the reasons for the order should be sent to you, was received at 10 A. M. to-day.

I request that you may reconsider your action and that my order in the premises be not suspended or revoked. I will forward the reasons called for by you. I telegraphed you at the moment the order was issued, giving as full a statement of my reasons for action as I thought could be made. I referred you to the order of Gen. Sheridan, forbidding elections which you have on file at your headquarters, and stated that the Council had been previously notified of this order by me. I also referred you to an order of Gen. Mower, issued in Missouri last, which set forth a parallel case which you had in your office. Pending an appeal was taken by you for a reinstatement of the Council removed by Gen Mower, which appeal you had not endorsed The present case was a defiance of that example of Gen. Sheridan's Order, and of my letter cautioning the Council against the illegal election, and a printed copy of which was forwarded to you January 29th. It was also illegal under the law by which they claimed to act I was assaulted in the action of the Council, and could not account for it except by the fact that they had been instigated to do it by designing men who feared that I would not make these removals it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they would be protected at any rate

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

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

Although I have been here seventy days, this is the second occasion I have taken on my own responsibility to make a removal. The first, one or two days previous to this, both for grave causes reported to you in detail by telegraph, and which I recommend Reported to the General in Chief to disapprove my action, I respectfully request that as I have acted upon a full knowledge of facts, the General in Chief may desire, in addition to what I have already furnished him, for a full understanding of the case under consideration.

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

I await your reply before issuing the order

Signed, Maj General Commanding

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 11, 1868.

Major General W. S. Hancock—If your order removing the City Council has been executed and the new Board are in, you need not suspend the order as directed.

(Signed,) U S GRANT, General
Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U S A.

The change in the City Council was an accomplished fact. Your dispatch of Feb. 9th was received, several of the opposition had already filed copies of their oaths of office.

In my selection I have appointed the best men to office, without regard to their political sentiments—all must take the required oath. The change will be of immense advantage to the city, as the poor, or the taxpayers, are perfectly composed, are dependent upon the public confidence.

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

Richmond, Feb. 15 — CONVENTION — The oyster question was tabled, and also the Georgia resolutions asking Congress to loan the State of Georgia $100,000.

Nothing else of importance.

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

The case goes to the Supreme Court.

Gen. Schofield issued several orders to-day about registration. One order revokes registration in Richmond, March 2d, and another provides that where voters in the State have changed their residence since last registration, they may register in the State were they reside. The third is for the guidence of Registrars, and directs that where persons have held United States office and have voted voluntarily for secession he is disfranchised. The holding of United States office is defined as having taken the oath of office, which he was appointed by the President, Courts of law or heads of Departments. Those who have held county or city offices created for the administration of justice, are disfranchised, with their deputies. Executive pardon does not remove disfranchisement.

Richmond, Feb. 11. — CONVENTION — The Judiciary Committee reported against the granting property to the value of $1200 from assets for debts contracted after the ratification of the constitution.

A resolution prohibiting ministers, bank officers and prosecuting attorneys from being members of the Legislature, was tabled

The oyster tax was discussed the rest of the day.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order vacating all tobacco inspectors after March 1st, and the occupants cannot take the oath of office. He also addressed a letter to the Court of Magistrates, asking why certain inspectors were allowed to qualify without taking the test oath.

Commodore E. M. Boutwell, late of the United States Navy, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue of this city.

Atlanta, Feb 14—The tenth section of the report of the Franchise Committee was stricken out. Whether negroes shall be eligible to office was left to the Legislature Report adopted—vote 125 to 12

The Convention adopted seven sections of the Legislative Department. The present Governor and Senate to be elected for four years.

New York, Feb. 15—Cable.—Suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland continued

The British West India mail steamers are directed to call at St Thomas.

The French press bill has failed after a stormy debate

The French Government is pushing the National Guard organization.

Memphis, Feb. 15—A negro shot a soldier yesterday for insulting the negroes's Wife

(4 A M.) Gen. Ord has arrived here. Has adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

London, Feb. 15—Evening—Consols 93¾, Bonds 71¾

Paris, Feb 15—Rentes firm

Liverpool, Feb. 15—Evening—Cotton quiet and opened firm; sales of 10,000 bales, middling uplands 9⅞ to 9¾d., middling Orleans 9⅞ to 9¾d., receipts to arrive, 8¾c. Pork dull at 75s Sugar quiet. Bacon steady, firmer.

New York, Feb. 15—Flour — a trifle better. Wheat 1c better Corn quiet and firm Rye steady. Oats dull. Pork heavy—mess $23 37½, prime $21 50. Lard heavy; middling uplands 20c. Cotton Freights dull. Gold Bonds 111 Sterling 109¾. Gold 140⅞.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1868.

We have little or nothing to report in the general features of the money market. The banks continue to discount all approved paper within their range, and are free lenders on Government securities. Prime city names, satisfactory notes are negotiated at 1 to 1½ per cent, per month, and mortgage paper rules at 12 to 15 per cent per annum. The movement is only moderate, but should the active year capitalists lose rigid in their scrutiny of signatures and securities

Gold opened at 139¾, against 139¾ last evening, but subsequently rallied under the New York accounts, and closed at 139¾, although we heard of no sales over 139¾. The business included $20,000 at 139¾, this evening $167,000 ($2000, $70,000 and $35,000, the latter at close), at 139¾; and $7000 at 139¾. A gold check for $5000 was sold at ¼ per cent premium

Foreign Exchange opened much weaker than at the close last evening, but subsequently assumed more firmness. Tone as of Sterling in Paris at 5 fr 25c, and in Antwerp at 25 francs gold bill of lading at 151; $3000 At do 151½; $1000 and $5000 at 152½; $2000 At do 152½; $2000 at 152¾; and $2000 at 153; and a moderate amount at bank at 153. There were also some additional negotiations which the broker did not report. The market closed very firm, with the greater amount at 3 73¾; $5,000, 50,000 and 70,000 At at 3 72¾; and 50,000 first class at 3 71¾. At the close Sterling was asked at 151¾ to 152 for A1, bill of lading and clear, and 153 to 153½ for bank; and France at 3 75 to 3 72½ for A1 commercial, and 3 71¾ to 3 70 for private bankers and bankers.

Domestic Exchange exhibited but little variation. The banks continued to check on New York at ½ per cent premium, and the sales of commercial included $10,000, $30,000 and $10,000 New York sight at ⅜ discount, $20,000 $25,000, $50,000 and $110,000 at 11 16, and $15,000, $17,000 and $50,000 at ⅝.

The only sale of Stocks reported was sixty shares Crescent City Railroad, dividend on, at $111. At the Board last evening, 301 shares Louisiana State Bank closed at 82 bid.

We heard no further sales of City Bonds The last reported were at 65 for Railroad issues, The following sales were made in Consolidated and — to 65 for the Railroad issues

The usual Saturday demand prevailed for the small City Treasury notes, dealers paying from 5½ to 6 per cent discount, and selling at 4¾ to 5. At the Board last evening $3800 sold at 5½. The large bills continued to rate at 12½ to 13. The sales of Bank Stocks at 12¾. In State notes $1000 and $10,000 sold at 35 discount, and at the Board last evening $3000 at 36¼, and $700 at 36½ The demand for Bank and Railroad notes appears to have ceased. We heard of no inquiry.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 6500 bales at advancing prices, closing at a total improvement of ⅛ to ⅜c. on last evening's rates. We now quote ordinary at 17⅜ to 17⅝c; good ordinary, at 18⅜ to 19c.; low middling, at 19⅜ to 20c.; middling, at — to 20c. and strict middling at — to 21c.

The market opened with a better feeling and more general inquiry, and a moderate business was done at about the outside figures of last evening's quotations, when the receipt of fa-vorable telegrams from the interior gave an active impulse to the demand, and a sharp upward tendency to prices, enabling factors to realize ¼ to ⅜ c. more than the lowest point and establish the above quotations. In noting this marked reaction, it is proper to add that sales were made not only under our outside figures, but also above the outside. Hence, there was throughout the day considerable diversity of opinion with regard to the real extent of the advance, and even at the close, parties were far from being agreed on the subject. The supply was moderate. The movement was favored by fine weather.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	124,356
Arrived to-day	3,614
Arrived previously	437,919—441,533
	565,889
Cleared to-day	4,857
Cleared previously	352,966—357,823
Stock on hand and on shipboard	119,126

The clearances included 342 bales for Boston; 644 for New York; 1333 for Bremen and 2572 for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS—Are unchanged.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Great Republic, from Cairo, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.
ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
Monday, February 16th, 1868.
The Great Poetic Drama of the
DEAD HEART.
ROBERT LANDRY.....EDWIN ADAMS
Monday, February 17th, 1868.
Shakspeare's Brilliant Comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With a magnificent cast, including every member of the Company, and EDWIN ADAMS as CHARLES SURFACE