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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
By R. Derbes, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at No. 57 St. Louis street, calico, splendid parlorsuits, and a very large assortment of dry goods.
By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, real estate.

REMOVAL OF CITY OFFICIALS.

We publish in this issue an order promulgated yesterday by Gen. Hancock, removing certain members of the City Council and appointing others, which will give unbounded satisfaction to all good citizens who are desirous of seeing economy and a wise administration presiding over our municipal affairs. A feeling of relief was experienced yesterday at the removal of the Street Commissioner, Mr. Baker, whose incapacity and malfeasance had become so notorious

It is to be hoped the new appointees of Gen. Hancock, who have been named by him to replace the members of the Board of Aldermen removed, will at once accept and go to work with energy to put the affairs of the city on a healthier footing than they have been for some time. The gentlemen appointed are citizens of worth and capacity. Judges Lea, Morgan, Duplantier, Leonnont and Whitaker are so well known in the community as eminent members of the legal profession as to render it superfluous giving our readers any information on that subject. Messrs. Geo. Urquhart, William Smith, Ogleby, Moore and Watson are merchants of excellent repute. These appointments reflect the highest credit upon the Commanding General and his advisers.

The Johnson—Grant Correspondence.

We give up to-day all our available space to this correspondence, so far as received, and are compelled to reserve lengthened comments thereupon.

The correspondence, however, establishes these facts by *General Grant's own confession*:

1. That when he accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim* he was in collusion with the Radicals, and purposely deceived the President as to his motives.

2. That he promised to notify the President of his intention as to delivering up the War office, should the Senate refuse to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and failed to perform his promise, without assigning any satisfactory reason therefor.

3. That he has been acting the part of a watchman upon the President's actions, and has been all through a tool of the Radicals, and has been by them forced to show his hand.

4. That he has lost his temper while the President remains cool and wary, and in spite of all his cunning stands before the country, committed to the revolutionists, and can no longer deceive anybody.

5. That he has been playing a game against the President which is not yet ended, but his puerile tactics being exposed, he is now harmless.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night the comic opera "Si J'Etais Roi," by Adam, will be presented by the accomplished directors of this theatre. Mesdames Prevost, Seguin and Gravier, Messrs. Damiani, Lechevallier, Dupin, Deere, Tholer and Mary personating the various characters of the opera. After the performance the third grand bal masqué of the season will be given.

On Sunday the five act drama of "Don Cesar de Bazan," and the comic opera of "La Belle Hélène."

We have to thank Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co. for a handsomely bound volume bearing the title of the "Philadelphia Southern Steamship Manufacturers and Mercantile Register of 1867" and a copy of the "Philadelphia and Southern Trade Journal" for January 25th, 1868, a weekly commercial lately started in that city.

BALL.—We acknowledge receipt of tickets to a grand fancy dress and mask ball to be given by the "Goethe Grove" No. 4, U. A. O. D., this evening, at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

MASS MEETING IN AVOYELLES PARISH.—A grand Conservative mass meeting is announced to be held on Saturday next, the 15th inst., at Marksville, Avoyelles parish, for the purpose of taking measures to co-operate with the National Democratic party.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE, OF MEXICO.—*Les Franais*, of the latter from Brussels bring intelligence which will cause profound emotion on account of the painful circumstances with which they are connected.

The Empress Charlotte has been informed by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, of the horrible catastrophe of Queretaro. The immediate effect of the information was to produce a cry of grief, which was followed immediately by abundant tears. Through the firmness of her character she soon became calm, and said that for some time she had expected a heavy misfortune. She then called for the emblems of mourning, and supported by her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, who has never quitted her side, she has been enabled to bear with resignation this severe trial, and her health remains unaffected by the knowledge of her great calamity."

The steamship Cuba, Capt Dukehart, sailed last evening, at 7 o'clock, for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—Mr Townsend J S Reed and wife, Mr Fleet J F Bowen and wife, J H Hall, Dr Lent, D Fuller J James, Mrs Mazie, Mrs Burns, E Dumont, M Jacks, O Harada, R Oakley, J Wanke, Dr F Allen and wife, F Woodridge, wife and two daughters, L Lange, J A Bark, J Fernandez, S Armbalta, J Gonzalez, H Smith, J Hall, master—J S Forest, Kelly, E Stickney.—For Key West—J L Broadwell, Dr Hamilton.

Emancipation a Matter of Policy.

We commend the following report of a speech made by Fred. Douglass in Ohio lately, to those members of the bar and others who have attributed the freedom of the negroes to phil antropic motives on the part of the Government:

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writing from Akron, Ohio, January 26, says: Fred Douglass delivered an address to the colored people of this place to-day, in which he gave them some rather unthankful and practical advice. He said they had no more reason to feel thankful to the Government for their freedom than had the Israelites to feel thankful to Pharoah for their deliverance from bondage. The Government was driven to emancipate the slaves, and did it as a matter of policy, and not from any Christian motive of right and justice. That although it was possible that, naturally, they were equal to the whites, they were not practically. They must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before being allowed all the rights and privileges of the white race. He did not blame them for being in the condition in which they now were, as it was caused by the degrading influence of slavery. He should, however, counsel them hereafter if they suffered themselves to remain so without striving hard for improvement. That if fifteen years hence found them as they now were their destiny was sealed, as they were now on probation, and if they failed in that time to nobly acquit themselves, it would be almost impossible for them to make any advancement.

THE RADICAL LEGISLATION.—Confirming our opinion that the extreme measure of the Radical leaders in Congress will hasten the downfall of that wicked combination of traitors, knaves and fanatics, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Republican paper, says:

Seriously, to what end does this desperate legislation tend? Have we no remedy for the disorders of the State but in the virtual making of co-ordinate departments of the Government, and the creation of offices foreign to the character of republican government, and invested with powers dangerous to its existence? If Congress does not call a halt the people will, and we admonish its members that every proposition like that of Mr Bingham and the still later birth of the Reconstruction Committee, is helping forward that political reaction which they profess to deprecate, and will as certainly give the Government into the hands of the Democracy as it has already given the Southern states in two, at least, of the most powerful of the Northern Commonwealth.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes that a Conservative movement is on foot to nominate Commodore Vanderbilt for President.

If Gen Charles A Folger, State Senator from the Twenty eighth District, has been elected President of a Grant club.

Forty Pennsylvania Republican papers have declared in favor of Hon. Galusha A. Grow as their candidate for Vice President.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Maryland Republican State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention, is called to meet in Baltimore, on the 6th of March.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention will be held at Madison, February 19, and the Republican State Convention at the same place, February 25.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Des Moines, February 26.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota will meet at St Paul, May 13, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Theodore Martin is continuing the Queen's biography of the late Prince Consort.

Solomon, envoy of Hayti to France, has had an audience with Prince Napoleon and Clotilde.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,359.

The Johnson and Grant Correspondence.

The following telegrams were sent from Washington on February 4th to the Memphis *Bulletin*:

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the correspondence between the President and Gen Grant in reference to the Secretary of War. The correspondence was read, and it was listened to with unusual interest and attention, and then referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Covode asked whether it was in order, in view of the straightforward and manly course of Gen. Grant in the whole transaction, to move a vote of thanks to him.

The Speaker said it was not in order.

The following is the correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 4, 1868.

Sir—In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, I transmit herewith copies furnished me by Gen. Grant of the correspondence between him and the President, relating to the Secretary of War, which he reports as all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reason for my alleged suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan 24 *His Excellency the President of the United States*—Sir: I have the honor very respectfully to request in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 15th inst., to disregard the orders of Hon. E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, until I know from the President himself that they were his orders. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the endorsement on the above note:

"As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed, in writing, not to obey any orders from the War Department assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such orders are known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorised by the Executive.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

January 29th.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.
Washington, January 25, 1868.

His Excellency A. Johnson, President U. S.

SIR: On the 24th instant I requested you to give me in writing instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order issued by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message which has left a doubt in my mind as to your intention, and in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, I therefore renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they be received, will suspend action on your verbal ones. I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in order to prevent many gross misrepresentations, affecting my personal honor, circulated through the press for the last two weeks, pertaining to come from the President in conversations which occurred, either in the Presidential mansion or office or in Cabinet meetings. What is written admits of no misunderstanding, and in view of the misrepresentations referred to, it will be well to state the facts in the case at the same time. After I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, in order to obtain possession of his office. My reply was in substance: "Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him," illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov Swann to remove the old commissioners and appoint successors. As the old commissioners refused to give up, I contended that no recourse was left but by appeals to the courts. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in his suspension or not, I told him I had not looked particularly into the Tenure of Office bill, but what I had stated was on general principles, and if I should change my views in this particular case I would inform him, first; subsequently on reading the Tenure of Office Bill carefully, I found I could not, without a violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President had ordered me to retain it, which he never did. Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Mr. Stanton's suspension, and after some conversation with Lieutenant General Sherman and some members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion, as to my action, should Mr Stanton be reinstated, and I intended to inform the President, I went to the President for the purpose of making this decision known, and did make it known. In this I fulfilled the promise I had made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my view as to the requirements of the Tenure of Office Bill, contended that he was still authorised to suspend under the authority given him by the Constitution, and that that authority did not preclude the idea of his repeating an act of courtesy his reason for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and that he had been appointed by the authority given by the Constitution and not under the act of Congress, and that he was governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me whether constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. The subject being considered in each contending his views on this subject, and until it was getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not see him again on Monday, nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday—from the 11th instant. No doubt ever entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, viz., that if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my duties as Secretary of War *ad interim* would cease, and that Mr Stanton had the right to resume at once the functions of his office, would under the law be indisputable, and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement during his suspension. I knew it had been recommended to the President to nominate the Senate the name of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and this caused some embarrassment. This proposition I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably. Gen. Sherman, at my particular request, went to see the President on the 13th to urge this. On Tuesday Mr. Stanton was reinstated as Secretary of War. Gen. Comstock, who had carried my official letter announcing Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate, and that I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President a message that he wanted to see me that day at a late hour. I did not go to the President, but the fact that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after opening as though I was a member of his Cabinet, I reminded him of the position I had already given him, that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President gave his version of the conversation referred to already, and said that I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War, until displaced by the courts or Congress, so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office. After having the President through, I stated our conversation, substantially as it is given in the letter I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not portained here, and therefore left out.

I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction of my statement, so I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, "the President might have understood me the way he said," viz: "That I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement." I made no such statement

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
[Signed.] U. S. GRANT, General.

GRANT ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE ORDER BY A FLANK MOVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my note of the 24th instant, with your indorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless such order is known to me to have been authorized by the Executive, and, in reply thereto, to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or controlling his authority to issue orders to the army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and the opinions of the Department of Justice his authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department, by order of the President, are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

THE PRESIDENT'S VERSION OF GRANT'S TREACHERY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
January 31, 1868.

General—I have received your communication of the 29th inst. covering your request of the 24th, that I should repeat in a written form my verbal instructions of the 19th inst., viz: that you obey no order from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President. In submitting this request, you state that you felt compelled on the 12th inst., you take occasion to allude to a recent publication in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with a view of correcting the statement which you term gross misrepresentations, and to give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the assent of the President, by whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent, as stated in your communication.

Some time after you had assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* we interchanged views respecting the course then should be pursued in the event of the non concurrence by the Senate in the suspension of Mr Stanton. I thought that interview, calling, myself, to the War Department. My own object in then bringing the subject to your attention was to ascertain what would be your own action should such an attempt on your part be restored to to the War Department. That object was accomplished, for the interview terminated with the distinct understanding that if, under reflection, you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude it would be your duty to surrender the Department to Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that if I desired to do so I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been entered into, it was my purpose to relieve you from further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to appoint some other person in that capacity.

Other conversations upon the subject ensued, all having, on my part, the same object and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them, excepting that of the 11th instant, mentioned in your communication, as it was then known that the Senate had proceeded in the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination.

After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure-of-office bill were fully discussed, you said that, as it had been agreed upon in our first conference, you would either return the office to my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension or would remain at his head, awaiting such decision by judicial proceedings.

It was then understood that there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfill the engagement, and on Tuesday notified me in writing of the receipt of your official notification of the action of the Senate in reference to Mr. Stanton, and at the same time informed me that, according to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, your functions of Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of receipt of the notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, vacated the office without having given notice of your intent to do so.

It is but just to say, however, that in your communication you claim you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed, is evidence of an arrangement of the kind. I have mentioned that you had found in our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not.

You know what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also know that in case your views of duty did not accord with my own convictions it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment, even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us. The conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but, according to your own statement, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department a letter of resignation, or resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you, by the appointment of a successor.

As stated in your letter, the nomination of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, was suggested to me. This appointment at Mr. Stanton's successor was urged in your name, and it was with the expectation that you would take should the proposition of the War Department be demanded by Mr. Stanton.

Had your action been in conformity with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained to present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great. I know that with a view to any early termination of this state of affairs, so detrimental to the public interests, you voluntarily placed the office on Monday, the 25th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday, to call upon Mr. Stanton, and inform him that the good of the service required his resignation.

I confess I considered your proposals as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, which I thought had received your full assent, and under which you could have resumed the office at any time, if it had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment, leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged—with the President—who is accountable for the faithful execution of the laws.

I have not yet been informed by you whether, as I understood you to promise, that you had called upon Mr. Stanton, and made an effort to induce him voluntarily to resign from the War Department. You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet held on the 14th inst. In your account of what there occurred, you say that you "gave your version of my version of my previous conversation, you stated substantially as given in your letter, that you had in no wise admitted the correctness of this statement, though to soften the evident contradiction of my statement made, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood it in the way he said, viz: "That I had promised to resign if I did not resist his reinstatement." I made no such statement

In the presence of the Cabinet, I asked you, first, if you recollected the conversation which shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did agree to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non concurrence of the Senate in Mr Stanton's suspension, or should you not wish to become involved in such a controversy, that the Senate under the authority given him by the Constitution, and that that authority did not preclude the idea of his repeating an act of courtesy his reason for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and that he had been appointed by the authority given by the Constitution and not under the act of Congress, and that he was governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me whether constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. The subject being considered in each contending his views on this subject, and until it was getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not see you again on Monday, nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday—from the 11th instant. No doubt ever entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, viz., that if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my duties as Secretary of War *ad interim* would cease, and that Mr Stanton had the right to resume at once the functions of his office, would under the law be indisputable, and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement during his suspension. I knew it had been recommended to the President to nominate the Senate the name of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and this caused some embarrassment. This proposition I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably. Gen. Sherman, at my particular request, went to see the President on the 13th to urge this. On Tuesday Mr. Stanton was reinstated as Secretary of War. Gen. Comstock, who had carried my official letter announcing Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate, and that I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President a message that he wanted to see me that day at a late hour. I did not go to the President, but the fact that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after opening as though I was a member of his Cabinet, I reminded him of the position I had already given him, that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President gave his version of the conversation referred to already, and said that I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War, until displaced by the courts or Congress, so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office. After having the President through, I stated our conversation, substantially as it is given in the letter I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not portained here, and therefore left out.

I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction of my statement, so I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, "the President might have understood me the way he said," viz: "That I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement." I made no such statement

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
[Signed.] U. S. GRANT, General.

GRANT'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1868.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., and, after a careful reading and consideration of it, with an article of the 25th ult., over the initials J B S, in the New York *World*, purporting to be based upon your statement, and of instructions to the Cabinet, I find it to be a reiteration only—somewhat more in detail of the many gross misrepresentations contained in these articles of which I have complained. I state, as set forth in my letter of the 24th ult., was intended to correct, and herein I reassert the correctness of my statement in that letter, anything in your reply to the contrary notwithstanding. I confess my surprise that the Cabinet officers so referred to so greatly misapprehend the facts. Assertions alleged to have been made by me at the Cabinet meeting on the 24th ult, asking them to suffer their names to be made the basis of the charges in the newspaper articles referred to, I deny the accuracy you affirm, they do account of what occurred at that meeting. You know we parted on the 24th ult, without any promise on my part, expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate, or declining to do so, would surrender to you before such action, or that I would see you again at any fixed time on the subject. The performance of the promise alleged to have been made by me would have involved a resistance to the law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr Stanton. From our conversation, and my written protest of August 1st, 1867, against the removal of Mr Stanton, you must have known the fear that so strongest objection to his removal was his stead who would be opposed to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations in the Government, and would also embarrass the army in the performance of its duties, and especially those imposed upon it by the Reconstruction laws. And that it was to prevent such an appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Stanton by withholding from him, in opposition to the law, or not doing so myself, to surrender to one who, as the statement and assumption in your communication plainly indicates, you sought, and I have you from the personal embarrassment which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you, that I urged the appointment of Gov. Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you, and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied, as I was, that it was for the good of the country, and not the office, that the latter should be discontinued. On the 12th ult., in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton would resign, but did not say that I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. Sherman to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice would be useless, and so I informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood him, in a conversation on the subject, immediately after his suspension, that it was his opinion that the act entitled "an act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department, in certain cases," approved February 20th, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation which materially influenced my action, as previous to this time I had no doubt but that the law of 18-3 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action, an examination of the law leaves it a question in my mind whether or not it is repealed. This being the case, I could not advise his resignation lest the danger I apprehended on his first removal might follow. The course that you would have it understood that I agreed to pursue, was in violation of law and orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted but what you fully understood was in accordance with the law, and not disobedience to any order of my superior, and now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier, and my integrity as an officer, has become violently assailed, induces me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in a resistance to the laws, and for which you hesitate to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders, directing me to disobey the orders of the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having contemanded his authority to command. With this assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character, could have induced this correspondence on my part,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't
U. S. GRANT, Gen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Reportory.—One J. Baldwin Duff, a physician M. D., was arrested yesterday on a charge of having produced abortion by malpractice, the subject being a young quadroon named Angeline Le Roy.

There was no business transacted at a called meeting of the City Council last night, but there was no quorum present of either Board. Those on hand getting an intimation of Gen. Hancock's order elsewhere published, prudently retired to bed.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the police made a descent upon a gambling house, No. 32 St. Charles street, and arrested the keepers John Peters and Frank McGuire, and took them with their gaming apparatus to the First District station.

Rev. J. W. Hockwith, of this city, has accepted the Bishopric of the Episcopal Church and will probably be consecrated the 2d of April, in Savannah, Georgia.

The State Central Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana have issued a call for a State Convention.

We regret to learn that Capt. P. G. Mohan, late City Assessor, has been attacked with a stroke of paralysis. He was comparatively free of the effects yesterday.

First Recorder's Court.—The cases in this court yesterday were of no special importance. James McGelbam, charged by C. J. Dillon with stealing a pair of drawers from his store, corner of Tulia and St. Mary streets, was sent to the Parish Prison for fifteen days. Mat Davis, in default of bail of $500, was sent to prison for detention as a witness in the case of the Baltimore Bank robbery against William Gibson, colored, of cutting and wounding Thomas Harrod, colored, was withdrawn by the prosecutor, who was fined $10 therefor.

Second Recorder's Court.—Pat. Regan was fined $10 for an assault upon unoffended weapons and firing a pistol in the street.

Gorestano Nava was sent for trial before the First District Court under bonds of $1000, on the charge of forging and uttering fraudulent long receipts and passing the same." The specification is that he split car tickets, and passed each part as a whole. He was arrested in the French market the 2d of January with three of the split tickets in his possession.

Third Recorder's Court.—Wm. Brooks and Wm. Patterson were arraigned, charged with stealing a silver pitcher from the house of Joseph Israel, corner of Eighein and Greatmen streets. The property was found in the possession of one Mary Ellis, colored on the trees, who was consequently arrested. Case continued.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY—FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Newsham in the chair and 60 members present.

On motion to allow the assistant enrolling clerks *per diem* was tabled, the matter being provided for.

Mr. Blackburn, of Claiborne, offered a resolution to allow the proprietors of the New Orleans *Republican* and *Tribune*, both official journals, the sum of five hundred dollars respectively. Lost

The subject of the Constitution being in order a motion was made to recommit a section accepted yesterday by Brand, of Iberville, for adoption in the Constitution. The proposition is to repeal the act of the last Legislature, authorizing the issuing of four millions of dollars in bonds of the State for the year 1868. The vote rejecting the proposition was reconsidered. The matter, of course, elicited considerable discussion, in the course of which a statement by one of the delegates that some of the levee bonds had been sold, was contradicted.

McMillen, of Carroll, spoke in opposition to the proposition to repeal the act authorizing the bonds. The whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Gov. Wells, who was present inside the bar of the Convention, was alluded to by Gen McMillen in pointed terms. The speaker approved of Gen. Sheridan's course in removing the Governor and Mayor in this matter.

The following was adopted in addition to the Constitution:

RESOLUTION.

ART. 151. Immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention this Constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the State, in conformity to the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto.

The question of the adoption of the ordinance, providing for taking the vote of the people on the Constitution on the 13th and 14th of March, was discussed without action, after which the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M Saturday.

Special Orders No 32.

[Extract]

4. For proceeding to hold an election for recorder of the Second District, city of New Orleans, and for the appointment of officers from headquarters, the following members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, of the city of New Orleans, who voted for the resolution, (military appointments,) are hereby removed, viz:

James Graham, F E Dumas, Jno. R. Clay, of the Board of Aldermen; and

A Mary, S Theson, O J Dunn, S Straight, B. F. Joubert, C S Sauvinet, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

J. N Leon, Robt J Watson, Guy Duplantier, are hereby appointed members of the Board of Aldermen; and

Williamson Smith, Geo. Urquhart, J H Moore, P. H. Morgan, Geo. Leonnont, J S Whitaker, appointed members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen

J. H. Ogleby is appointed a member of the Board of Assistant Alderman, in place of C. L. Gumbel, resigned.

Upon accepting these appointments, the above named persons will transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the oath prescribed by law.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

NATHANIEL BURNHAM,
2d Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. 1st Lieut. U S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A Radical newspaper in Illinois gives eight State and ninety-eight electoral votes to the Democrats, and eighteen State and 131 electoral votes to the Republicans. The Peoria *Democrat* thinks its cotemporary a little too sanguine, and presents the following sound reasons:

The Democrats of New Hampshire are certain for the Radicals. In 1860 Lincoln's majority was 9115. In 1865 the Radical majority was 6127; in 1866 it was 4506; in 1867 it was 3147. We can count on New Hampshire for the Democracy with much more certainty than for the Radicals. In Ohio, in 1861, the Radical majority was 59,383; in 1862 it was 29,540. In 1865 it was 42,936. In 1867 it was 2383. So Ohio will not do for the Radicals to tie to. The above figures justify us in putting Ohio in the Democratic column. In Illinois in 1864 gave a Radical majority of 20,863. In 1866 it gave 14,202. There was no State election in 1867, but returns from the counties show a falling off. The whole Radical majority has been overcome. We may justly reverse Indiana. Illinois in 1864 gave a Radical majority of 30,760. In 1866 a majority of 56,797. The Legislature was Democratic on joint ballot, and in the county elections show a Democratic majority. Then we may reasonably be permitted to put Indiana in the Democratic column. Michigan in 1864 gave a Radical majority at 40,050. In 1866 it gave a majority on the same side of 20,859 Should the change continue in the same ratio, Missouri will be a Democratic next fall. We do no violence to probability when we place it on the Democratic side. Oregon in 1864 gave a Radical majority on the same side of 327. Oregon will unquestionably give a Democratic majority next fall. Wisconsin in 1864 gave a Radical majority of 22,455. In 1865 it gave it 12,092. In 1867 it gave 4764. Wisconsin is much safer for the Democracy than for the Radicals. The *Democrat* therefore counts the list and gives the Democracy 98 majority in the electoral college.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—In discussing the right of expatriation, Forney's *Chronicle* in speaking of the following remarks, made by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, are as applicable to the Southern people as to expatriated Irishmen. The *Chronicle* says:

"On this fundamental point the position taken in the report is unassailable, for the principle contained in it is compatible with the existence of some degree of individual freedom. If a man must perforce remain a citizen or subject of that nation which is its chancer to be born, he must be but a prison on an extended scale. The most liberal Government would become a tyranny should it assert the extravagant doctrine of authority, and patriotism could not exist. Even the greatest blessings would cease to be valued if forced upon us against our inclination, or if it were once announced to us that we had no option but to receive them. And if this principle of perpetual allegiance is inadmissible under a liberal government, how much more oppressive would it be under a despotism."

Fresh shad are selling in Savannah, Ga., at one dollar per pair.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tenure of Office Bill Passed.

The Southern Conventions.

Insane Asylum Burned.

FROM MEXICO.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Feb. 7.—General business unimportant.

The Tenure of Office bill passed. It provides that ten days after the passage, no general of special agent of the President, departments, bureaus or branches, unless authorized by statutes specifying duty and compensation, shall be appointed, commissioned or employed, or continued in office, except five special agents of the State Department, revenue agents or inspectors of Internal Revenue, authorized by acts of March 3, 1863, or any other general or special agent commissioned and compensated by law, shall continue ten days from the passage of this act, when the President shall appoint, and the Senate shall confirm, successors.

The President may appoint, with consent of the Senate, twenty five general or special agents for the Treasury Department. The Secretary may appoint twenty-five detectives in the old manner. The Postmaster General may appoint certain route agents and twenty-five special agents.

The bill, authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi river at Lacrosse, passed.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned

HOUSE.—Several members made personal explanations, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

A proposition authorizing the Secretary of War to replace Capitol police by a detail of soldiers, was ruled out of order.

In considering the Appropriation bill discussion was stormy, and without action the House adjourned.

Stanton visited the President to-day.

The Southern Railroad Committee reported that the amount expended on roads' value had was $15,000,000, exclusive of labor. The value transmitted by the roads was $7,000,000. Unpaid, January list, 1868, $5,500,000. Total value of property restored, $78,000,000. The report states that it appeared that the Government obtained a clear title to the roads, and that their restoration by the President was illegal and invalid. The committee in conclusion recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a resolution declaring it unlawful for any railroad or railroad company, in any of the late rebel States, or in favor of any such, to pay any part of any such road, or rolling stock, or other railroad property, or for transportation of troops, Government property or supplies, or money, or materials for any purpose during the late rebellion, or prior to restoration of any such roads to the original owners, after the cessation of hostilities.

The resolution of the Committee on the Judiciary are hereby instructed to report a joint resolution, requiring a strict accountability from all parties, and that the United States, and that they be compelled to liquidate their indebtedness upon the terms now granted without condemnation or recognition in the least degree of any claim for the rebel damage, by refunding to the United States, to the end that payment shall be enforced according to existing bonds, as in default thereof the Government shall exercise its legal rights of possession and disposal.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, except Mot'ullochand Stanton.

Stanton's Counsel argument in the *ex parte* McCardle case was concluded. Decision held.

Bingham and Boutwell, Sub Committee on Reconstruction, will report to the full committee on the