THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the right of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 28 1867.

Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., agents of the steamship Teutonia, have our thanks for the London *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard*, and *Evening Star* of the 5th, and full files of the leading German papers. The Teutonia brought two hundred and twenty-nine passengers.

RED RIVER AND OUACHITA TRAVELERS—Attention of persons traveling in the above direction is invited to the announcement made elsewhere in our columns, by Col. T. S. Williams, General Superintendent, and Capt. Ed. Ware, General Ticket Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, from which it will be seen that passengers leaving New Orleans Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on the 7 P. M. train of this road, can make close connections at Vicksburg with Chaffee's mail stages to Delhi, thence by rail to Monroe, and on by stage to Shreveport. The time from here to Shreveport is about 72 hours. Fuller information can be had at the Company's offices, under the City Hotel, or in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel.

A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The people of Louisiana have one more opportunity to prevent the success in this State of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and that in a perfectly fair, honorable and legal manner. But it is not to be done by inaction and individual effort. We must be up and doing, and have combined movement if we would accomplish anything. The returns from the parishes of the interior satisfied us that had the Conservatives of Louisiana been organized, and had there been a general understanding as to the propriety and policy of abstaining from voting on the Convention question, and an earnest effort made to defeat it, the conglomerate body of whites and blacks now sitting in this city, and assuming to represent the intelligence, the wealth, the culture and the stakes of worth in the State, might never have been called together. Had there been any correspondence between men of conservative views in the city and those of the interior, who can doubt but that the example of the former would have been followed, and the proportion of white voters on the Convention question in the country parishes would have been materially lessened.

There has been the same want of correspondence and organization in Mississippi, although a Vicksburg cotemporary seems to think it probable a Convention has been defeated in that State. The disparity between the white vote in some of the river counties of Mississippi and that of the interior counties is greater even than known in the parish of Orleans and the country parishes of Louisiana. In Adams county, for instance, which comprises the town of Natchez, only 22 white votes, or about three per cent of those registered were cast against 2653 black. In the same county the number of whites registered was 718, and of blacks 3296.

Besides voting down the Constitution which will shortly be submitted for our approval or rejection, why cannot the Conservative men of Louisiana hold a convention of its men of property, of learning and of position in the community? Such a body, besides furnishing an organization for the purpose of bringing about concert of action throughout the State, would form a strong contrast to the mongrel assemblage now holding sittings in the Mechanics' Institute of New Orleans, and be of itself a powerful protest against the action of these political charlatans and ignoramuses. Such a convention has been proposed in our sister State of Mississippi. One has already assembled in South Carolina and issued an eloquent and convincing remonstrance to the people of the North against the ruinous operation of the Reconstruction laws. In Georgia a Conservative convention has been called for the 5th of December at Macon, and one in Virginia for the 11th, at Richmond. Our friends in Alabama have already met and issued an address similar in tone to that of South Carolina. We should not be behind our brethren of the Atlantic States in the good work. Even if no good be attained we possible harm can result from such a convention. It is evident from the action of the Radical negro party in Virginia that a conflict of the races is only a question of time, and that they are determined to force the issue, in view of which it is perhaps prudent that some lawful action should be taken on the part of the Conservative men throughout this State, if, for no more than harmony of movement. It is true, living under military rule as we are, we have little left us as freemen. It is, however, due to ourselves and to the civilized world, that we should protest against the contemplated outrage upon our race, and honestly and frankly declare the principles upon which we are willing and desirous of the reconstruction of the union of the States. The time has come when men of Louisiana who compose the State must assert and maintain the rights and prerogatives of their race, or forever abandon them.

A memorial to Congress and to the President from such a Convention would certainly carry much more weight than the representation of a few individuals in New Orleans alone. We are reduced to the alternative issue of black or white supremacy, and there can be no disagreement among our leading men on this subject. Delegations to Washington of men known as mere politicians will do no good, and are only a green up for the self aggrandisement of the movers in such matters. It would have been a much more sensible proposition, had the gentlemen assembled in the Mechanics' Hall last night, proposed to ask for the co-operation of the interior parishes of Louisiana in their memorial to Congress, which would have more dignity and be regarded with greater importance, if it were the solemn expression of the sentiments of the prominent men of the State and a recital of facts calculated to arrest the attention of good men every where. We do not counsel sensation or excitement, but wish that the action proposed should be had calmly, quietly and peacefully. If done about in this manner it cannot but be done effectively. We have said no possible harm can result from such a Convention, and we consider it of the utmost importance that the best citizens of the State should organize actively and discreetly. We should then have the means of contradicting authoritatively the slanderous misrepresentations which have gone forth from radical sources, as true pictures of our public sentiment and social condition. It is due by the people of the State: it is due from the forty thousand white voters disfranchised by trickery; it is due from the virtue and the intelligence of the State, that a temperate and dignified protest be entered against all these proceedings upon the records of the country and that a calm, considerate but manly affirmation should be given to the world of our true position and condition, and of our honest sentiments.

General Hancock to E. King Cutler.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter which General Hancock has addressed from Vicksburg to this individual, declining the reception with which he and his plantations associates proposed to honor that distinguished officer. It is a well deserved snubbing, and the people of New Orleans will thank him for administering it. It was not contemplated by any of our leading citizens to make themselves officious in any formal reception of General Hancock on his arrival, which would neither have been consistent with his modesty nor their self-respect, but an occasion might offer to accord him a welcome to the city. He will become acquainted, at a proper time, with our citizens of worth and influence, and in a manner more agreeable to his taste and their feelings than a public demonstration affords.

General Hancock's first act manifests good judgment and commends him to our regards.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 26th, 1867.

HON. E. KING CUTLER, President of Committee:

Sir—Having observed by the New Orleans press that it is proposed by a committee of which you are President, under the direction of the "Executive State Central Committee of the Union Party of New Orleans," to receive me upon my arrival in your city, I beg respectfully to decline the honor. My business and inclination will lead me to decline receptions of political parties, and, indeed, all others of a public character, from whatever sources, and each as may relate to official matters connected with my administration of affairs in the Fifth Military District.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Army.

(Copy)

The steamship Teutonia, Capt. Kier, from Hamburg, via Southampton, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. The following is a list of her passengers:

In Steerage—Mr. Schmidt and four children, Mrs. Gerke, Miss Bauer, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Gerke, Mrs. Gerke, Mrs. Gerke