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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 15, 1868.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Nos. 31 and 33 Spain street, Third District, the contents of a machinery, etc., etc. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD WARE.—The auction sale of household wares will be continued, at 174 Canal street, to day, being *the last* day of the sale. This is the stock of Messrs Levi & Nayra which Hoffman, Marks & Co. auctioneers, have been selling at such great bargains to purchasers. House keepers can here supply at reasonable prices any articles that may be wanting in kitchen or pantry or other departments of the *menage*.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The grand opera of the "Prophet" is announced for repetition to night. Mr. Pico taking the role of *Jean de Leyde*. Miss Aimibert that of *Fidès*; Van Hoffien, Lechevallier and Madame Seguin in the other leading characters. The beautiful scenery of this opera is worthy the attention of visitors, and of the beautiful music of Meyerbeer it is unnecessary to speak.

"The Bal Masqué" which was to have been given to night, has been postponed for a week, in consequence of the great length of the "Prophet."

On Sunday night will be performed the drama of "Le Bossu," in which it is announced Monsieur Paul Albaisa, one of the Directors of the Opera will appear.

THE CLOUDS DISPELLING.—The storm which has been raging with such fearful violence, rocking the ship of State to and fro, and opening her seams to the entrance of the angry seas, at last appears to be spending its force. Under the prudent guidance of the President-at-the helm, while occasionally compelled to yield to the fury of the tempest, yet kept his eye upon the compass and with a stout heart watched, with unbeatable faith for the lifting of the dense cloud by which he was enveloped, never failing to keep a firm hold of the rudder, the gallant vessel has ridden out the gale, thanks to the soundness of her timbers, the workmanlike manner in which they were put together, and the masterly skill with which she has been conducted.

The events announced in our telegraphic columns of yesterday and today, as having transpired at Washington, must give joy to many a heart among our readers. The President has come to the conclusion that he had yielded enough of his authority to the Legislative Department of the Government which has been attempting to invade one after another of his Constitutional rights, to elevate over him his civil and military subordinates, encouraging them to defy and insult him, and has even been threatening to pass what calls it a statute, which would take from him the command of the army and navy, and the right, in disregard of his wishes, to assign the officers to command, which was, in fact, about being gradually and by insidious methods to turn the Government into a military despotism. To such a pitch of audacity, had they risen, that they imagined they could make it *a penal offence* for the President to differ from them and to exercise his constitutional powers in derogation of their measures, without preferring an impeachment against him according to the provisions of the organic law. They attempted to thrust into his cabinet a person whom he had dismissed from his service, and to compel him to recognize and cooperate with a man who was an avowed enemy of the President and a spy upon his actions.

The President has at last assumed the offensive, and Congress yields to him, instead of him yielding to Congress. The steps he has taken to recover the power he seemed to have relinquished, are these:

1st. He has directed *Gen. Grant*—not the Secretary of War—to assign Gen. W. T. Sherman to the command of a new department, to be called the Department of the Atlantic, which is to include the present Departments of Washington, the East and that of the Lakes, with his headquarters at Washington.

2d. He has nominated Gen Sherman to the Senate, as Brevet General of the Armies of the United States.

3d. He has ordered Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, to resume the duties of that office, which for some years have been performed by Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, while General Thomas was absent on inspection duty in various parts of the country.

The significance of these orders of the President, it is scarcely necessary to point out. *First*, General Grant's obedience to the direct and positive order of the President, not coming through the Secretary of War is fully tested by Gen Sherman's assignment to command. The President must be satisfied of Gen. Sherman's opposition to the Radical measures of Congress and his fidelity as an officer subject to his orders, else he would not bring him into contact with Grant. *Secondly*, In nominating Gen. Sherman to the Senate as Brevet General of the army he tests the disposition of that body to pay a deserved honor to the officer next in rank to Grant, who did the work of the battles, for which the latter has the credit. If they consent to the distinction thus conferred, good and well—if not, Gen. Sherman and the country will see that it is purely from partisan motives, they refuse a mark of respect so richly his due. *Thirdly*, In ordering Gen Thomas to resume his duties as Adjutant General of the army, he places an officer distinguished by his freedom from political partisanship and by his dignified personal character, in a position which has been filled for some time by a man of bitter, radical predilections, who has made himself the tool of Stanton and his faction. We do not know what the political opinions of Gen. Thomas are, if he has any, but we do know that he is an officer of a stamp far above the miserable crew with whom he has been associated. He left Washington during the war and ever since has been on inspection duty, superintending the establishment of army cemeteries and caring for the remains of deceased soldiers. The Adjutant General's office is the office through which the President ordinarily communicates with the army on purely military matters, and to this extent Gen. Thomas is superior even to Gen. Grant, and perhaps in future the President's orders to the latter will be sent through Gen. Thomas. At all events, such will be the ordinary course of transmission of these orders. Townsend was the individual through whom Grant delivered the key of the Secretary of War's room to Stanton.

These are the preliminary measures taken by the President to maintain his rightful authority, and the failure of the impeachment project is the first fruits thereof.

As the eyes of our readers who are unfamiliar with military matters may not even yet fully realize and the significance of these orders of the President, we will state there are *two* distinct offices through which the President may communicate with the army and its officers, viz.: the office of the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General's office. The former partakes more of a civil than a military character, the latter is purely a military office. The President may issue his orders through either officer, and the signature of either is ordinarily a sufficient ideal attestation that they are issued by command of the President. As the Executive is at present driven to issue his orders to army officers through the General of the army or the Adjutant General, not having a Secretary of War who he recognizes, he has thought proper to reinstate in the office of the first named, a man in whom he has confidence. And the Adjutant General of the army when communicating to its officers, the orders of the President, is for that purpose the superior of all other officers of the army, altho his lineal rank is lower than that of those of he thus commands.

These explanations may enable our readers to comprehend the situation of the President and to see that he has taken at all events the *first* steps requisite to maintain the authority of the Executive Department of the Government. We think he has little need to apprehend any further opposition from General Grant, who has never shown himself to be possessed of the staff of which Cromwells are made. The President's irrefutable and crushing answer to Gen Grant's letter justifying his action in the Stanton affair must have convinced that officer of the impropriety and the illegality of his course and admonished him of the necessity of retracing his steps.

There are rumors indeed that the folly of his ways has become apparent to him, and that he throws the blame of his humiliating situation upon his political advisers.

Viewing the circumstances we have set forth with no disposition to be over sanguine, there are indications that Congress is staggered and that wiser counsels may henceforth prevail.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,365.

Official Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GRANT.

On the 11th, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President furnished the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1868.

General—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, require that, in justice to myself, I should take this method of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of five members of the Cabinet, who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ultimo, as well as copies of the letters which they have addressed to me on the subject, are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 1st ult as "iterative of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles," and re assert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding (and I here give your own words) "anything in your reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further association or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when upon either side it loses that character of respectful discussion which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from those statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they offered in favor of or against either of the parties, they should not shrink from the controversy; but fortunately it is not left to that alone. There were five cabinet officers present at our conversation, the details of which were in my letter of the 28th ult., and which, you allow yourself to say, "contains many and gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation and read my statement; they speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say "the performance of promises, alleged to have been made by me to the President, would have involved a resistance to the law and inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr Stanton." You then state that you "had feare that the President would on the removal of Mr Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and to prevent such an appointment I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton, by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or not doing so myself, to one who would." As the statements and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate you sought it, first of all, as you there admit, from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history of my connection with Mr Stanton's suspension," you intended to circumvent the President, and it was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment, and this was in your mind at the time of your acceptance, and it was then in obedience to the order of your superior as has heretofore been assumed, that you accepted the duties of the office. You know it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr Stanton from seeking the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose, and accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr Stanton. If this purpose so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself, and if, when accepting the office, you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been deception—in ethics, in which such a course is allowable but you cannot stand even upon that questionable grounds. The letter of your connection, as written by yourself, places you in a difficult predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but indeed him to suppose that you would carry out its purpose—to keep Mr Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after the attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr Stanton to establish his right by a judicial decision. I now give that part of this story as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ult: "Soon 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 would not concur in his suspension, to obtain the office." My reply in substance was that "Mr Stanton would have to apply to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. At another time, you admit in your letter of the 3d ult, you held the office for the purpose of defeating that appeal to the courts. You say that in accepting the office, one motive was "to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceeding necessary. You knew that the President was unwilling to treat the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood in this interview, across which after you accepted the office, that the President, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that "Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts." If the President had reposed confidence in you before he knew your views, and that confidence had been betrayed, it might have been said that he made a mistake, but in the violation of the confidence reposed in you after that conversation, there could be no mistake of fact, or even of words. The fact alone needs to be stated. At the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr Stanton into court, but did hold it then, and had accepted it to prevent that course being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "I am in the position to render you the service of keeping out of this office, and now hold it to defeat that course." The excuse that you make, in a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 3d ult, that "the President should have changed your views as to what would be the proper course, has nothing to do with the point now under consideration; the point is that before you changed your views you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did, namely, to defeat Mr Stanton's return. Your certainty did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning.

I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d inst, viz. That the performance of the promise alleged to have been made by you would have involved you in a resistance to the law. I know of no statute that would have been violated had you carried out your promises in good faith, or had you tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party to any legal proceedings. You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your order to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having counteracted his authority to issue the orders I am to disobey." On the 12th ult. you addressed a note to the President requesting, in writing, an order given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, which you knew from the President himself that they were his orders. (On the 12th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to obey such orders from the War Department, assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order was known by the General commanding the army of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President; there are others which he may issue simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be by direction of the President, and for such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such directions. Mr. Stanton, in his letter of the 4th inst., which accompanied the published correspondence with the President since the 12th of August, says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to receive orders from me personal or written communication with the President. He further adds: "No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President without his knowledge, and I have received no orders from him." It this seems that Mr. Stanton now claims the authority to issue orders to the army in accordance with the practice of the Department, and you state that while this authority to the War Department is not contemplated, it will be satisfactory evidence to me (you) that any orders issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, are authorized by the Executive. The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made by his direction, until you have referred it to him for explanation. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be made by his direction, if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order from the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, it has been the practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, does not the precise order you have received and received, change the practice as to the General of the army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued in the name of the President, to do a special act, and an order from the President himself not to do the act, and in this case is there a doubt as to which you are to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President, in your letter of the 3d inst, "the Secretary of war is my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to your superior by an act of deference to the subordinate.

Without further comment on the imbecile state attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from the charge of the President, who is made by the Constitution Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and therefore your superior as General of the army as well as Secretary of War. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies U. S.

The letter of the President is accompanied by letters from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior and State, and the Postmaster General, supporting his position.

The accompanying letter from Gen. Grant was received since the transmission to the House of my communication of this date, and is submitted to the House as part of the correspondence referred to in the resolution of the 10th

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY Andrew Johnson, President U. S.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by statements of the of the Cabinet ministers of their recollection of what occurred at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything contained in these statements, where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. I think it will be plain to the reader that in my letter of the 30th of January I did not propose to disobey any legal order of the President, distinctly given, but only to give the interpretation what would be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the President's sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will say here that your letter of the 10th inst contains the first indication I had that you did not accept that interpretation now, for reasons for giving that interpretation was clear to me before my letter of January 30th was written, that the person having more public business to transact with the Secretary of War than any other of the President's subordinates, and was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton, where his authority was derived as the agent of the President. On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War, (a copy of which is here with transmitted,) directing me to furnish an escort to a public treasure from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to him I also send two other articles, showing a recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had called upon me to make orders requested, or to give information desired, and where his authority to act, I believed in my view, as agent of the President. With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President's here referred to, it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it, and abide by that interpretation until I received other orders.

Disclaiming any intention, now or hereafter, of disobeying any legal order of the President, distinctly communicated,

I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Alleged Abortion.—The case of Dr. J Baldwin Duff, charged by officer Bradley, on information received with malpractice, and producing abortion by using a probe on a young quadroon girl, Angele Leroy, employed at 167 Poucher street, was examined yesterday before Recorder Neville, and the charge fully dismissed for want of evidence. Such being the case we dismiss it also, without further allusion to the indelicate subject.

Excursion Party to Grand Lever.—The excursion party which left the city on last Tuesday, on board the steamer Ella Morse, on a tour of inspection to Grand Levee, returned yesterday morning. The party was composed of Governor Baker, Mr J. H. Oglesby, President of the Levee Board, State Engineer Freret, Mr Conway, Chief Engineer of the Board, and Gen. McMillan. The party were entertained by Jacob Van Winkle, at his residence.

The contractors, Messrs Andrew Freame & Co., are confident of being able to rebuild the levee before the spring rise. They have in use some of the latest levee building machines which were on exhibition at the State Fair.

Secretaries to the Mayor.—Mayor Heath has appointed Messrs. S. D. Whittaker and Charles H. Fox to be his private Secretaries, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. George H. Childs and Theodore Marks Mr. Whittaker is a brother to Judge J. S. Whitaker, who was recently appointed a member of the Assistant Board. Mr. Fox is, we learn, a stranger in this community.

Democratic Mass Meeting.—The following gentlemen are expected to address the Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the St. Charles Theatre:

Hon. John H. Kelly, Judge H. M. Seoford, Major J. H. New, Col. W. M. Smallwood, Hon A. Sambola and Hon. B. F. Jonas.

Burglaries and Robberies.—The residence of Mrs. Greist, on Erato, near Magnolia street, was burglarized yesterday by an unknown thief who stole a suit of men's clothing, four dresses, two blankets, six petticoats, a shirt, two breastpins and three rings, all valued at about $70.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a burglar was detected in the house of Mr R. M. Walmsly, No. 122 Constance street. He was pursued by a police officer, but escaped without booty, however.

About 11 A. M. Thursday night, the grocery and feed store of Roberts, corner of Robertson street and Carondelet Walk was entered by some unknown person or persons, from an empty lot back of the premises. The key was in the lock on the inside, and the thieves had to break open, or force, by tearing off some of the weatherboarding. Some of the property stolen was found concealed in a neighboring vacant lot.

An old man named Martin reports to the Chief of Police, that between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night, he was robbed of a pocketbook containing $52 in greenbacks, $62 in city notes, and a gold watch and chain.

The Lake Street Railroad.—Mayor Heath has signed the contract between the city and Robt. J. Ker and others, for building a railroad along Lake and other streets to the Lake.

Mysterious Tragedy.—The body of a man, unknown, dressed in black, and of respectable appearance, was yesterday evening found drowned in the river, at the foot of Piety street. One wrist had a cord tied around it, and it had evidently been tied to the other, which was chafed as if the deceased had struggled to free himself. No marks of violence on the body was still warm and limber, showing that life had not been long extinct. The Coroner as yet has not traced out the mystery.

Attempted Suicide.—John Bennett, residing at No. 116 Washington street, Fourth District, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, by taking poison. Dr. Dowlee was called in time to save him.

First District Court—Judge Howe—Trial for Manslaughter.—John Bateman, Wm. Douglas and Henry Richards, the three young men of the Third District charged with the house-of-ill-fame affair, which we published yesterday in full at age, last *Mardi Gras* day—nearly a year ago—were tried yesterday District Attorney Luzenberg represented the State and Judge Abell and H. C. Castellanos, Esq., the accused who are said to be of good family. All are thieves of the city.

The trial attracted a large attendance of white and colored people. The following gentlemen composed the jury: John Eckerly, Henry Cook, James Kelly, Charles M. Gessler, P. Theobald, James McGuinness, John Graves, John Leahy, L. Williams, P. Schroder, Jacob Hebel and J. B. Stevenson.

The testimony is voluminous that for want of space we are unable to give it, nor do we deem it important, as it is so very conflicting (ma far, and s much in accordance with that adduced before the Coroner, published by us at the time, and republished on the examination before the Recorder. The same witnesses then examined were again upon the stand—some of those for the prosecution even contradicted themselves on being questioned as to the identity of the parties.

A young colored girl, Laura Forrester, about 14 years old, testified that Bateman did the stabbing, but when asked to point out the man, pointed instead at Richards. She said: "I am certain that these (the prisoners being called to stand up) are the men as, that I shall die some day."

Dr. G. Smith, witness also of the prosecution, and who was living at the time in the vicinity where the homicide occurred, testified to having seen the stabbing; that the man who did it appeared to him to be a German, speaking a little broken English.

After the examination of other witnesses, whose testimony to some of the facts we discussed killed the deceased, the case was continued till the usual hour of court this morning, when the examination by the prosecution will be resumed.

First Recorder's Court—Mary Ann Brenen, arraigned upon a charge of having stolen several articles of silverware, the property of Mrs. Gunter, No. 308 Dauphine street, was held to bail in the sum of $500 for trial on the 21st instant.

The case of Salvea Rosa, charged with larceny, was sent to the Criminal Court, the accused being required to give bond in the sum of $2000.

"Jeff," alias Jeff Suive, colored, charged with having murdered or aided in doing so, on the 26th of December, in Pointe Coupee parish, one Tazeras Keel, and arrested by the Chief of Police, has been delivered to prison to await the requisition of the authorities of that parish.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Gustomhouse streets, *et* Estate.

Per steamship Trade Wind, from Belize Hon.:
T J Ware, S W Cainey & W Bridge, T P Kane, W E Ballerino, E Baldin, T P Leary, S W Chrisler, T F Owen, H Pugh, B H Walsh and wife, J M Hilton, C M Barrow, J C De Steam, D Smith, J M Turman, A Castle, H M Turman, J Castelle, R Turman and J Pabre.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

SIXTY SIXTH DAY—FEBRUARY 14, 1868.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Reagan, of Baton Rouge, in the chair, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Wells.

Hinckhorn, of Claiborne, offered a resolution that the Committee on Style be requested to strike the word "male" from the first article of the Constitution under the title of general provisions.

The effect of this would be provide for allowing women to vote. Gallant, it must be confessed.

A resolution by Waples, of Orleans, to abolish the 30 per cent. additional *per diem* which the members recently voted themselves, caused quite a spirited and considerable discussion. The proposition was indefinitely postponed.

Wickliffe, of Orleans, of the Committee on Style and Arrangement, reported verbally that the Constitution, as revised by them, had been sent to the printer, and would be ready for the action of the Convention Monday morning, together with the suggestions of the Committee on the Amendments proposed.

Hempstead moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, substituting the name of P. H. Sheridan in the place of Jos. A. Mower in the resolution asking for the appointment of a letter to the commander of the Fifth Military District, should the present commander be removed.

A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table prevailed.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The following orders are issued from Headquarters Fifth Military District:

Upon the recommendation of His Excellency Governor Baker, of Louisiana, and for neglect of official duties, John C. Kuhn, Constable of the Second Justice's Court, Parish of Orleans, is hereby removed from office, and H. C. Pommian is appointed in his place.

Upon accepting his appointment, a copy of the required oath will be filed at these Head quarters.

Paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 31, current series from these Headquarters, is hereby amended so as to appoint R. W. Francis Justice of the Peace for the *Sixth* Ward, Parish of Terrebonne, La., instead of *Seventh* Ward.

The Prince Imperial, young as he is, plays an excellent game of chess, and is passionately fond of it. It is an unfortunate symptom of the future when children like chess.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Military Department—Gen. Sherman in Command.

The Government) Pushing Claims Against Confederate Agents Abroad.

Commodore Faran Pardoned.

The Southern Conventions.

Whisky Frauds in New Orleans.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Feb. 14.—HOUSE.—Grant was directed to furnish the House his correspondence with Gen. Hancock.

A resolution was offered taking Federal bonds 2 per cent.

The bill extending the patent for a wooden screw making machine, was lost.

The Speaker submitted a communication from the Secretary of War covering orders issued by District Commanders.

A resolution from the Virginia Convention praying for a reduction of the tobacco tax was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Adjourned.

SENATE—The President was asked whether he had created a new military department here and under what law.

The bill in relation to filling vacancies was passed. It provides that offices vacant by sickness or otherwise may be filled by the President pro tem. It is provided that appointees salary shall not be increased.

The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, was resumed and discussed to executive session, when adjourned.

The Government is pushing claims against Confederate agents abroad. Some seven million dollars of the money of property has been attached in France; claims against Mr. McKae approximate twelve millions; he also sold twenty-six ships to various parties, proceedings against which are now in progress.

The Treasury Department suggests that 7-30 bonds due the 15th of June and July, amounting to $200 millions, be paid in greenbacks, otherwise there will be delay in returning 5-20 bonds into which 7-30's are convertible.

The President has pardoned Commodore Farragut, who was dismissed from Pensacola Navy Yard, but resigned to join the Confederacy.

The whisky tax, from 1863 to 1867, has averaged $27,000,000 per annum.

Ethan Allan, Collector of Customs for Tecke, Louisiana; Albert G. Gredley, General Appraiser of merchandise at New Orleans; Wm. Wright, Surveyor of Customs, Selma, Ala., have been confirmed by the Senate.

An official proclamation was issued today, creating the new military division of the Atlantic, comprising the departments of the Lakes East and Washington, to be commanded by Gen. Sherman, with headquarters at Washington.

The President orders Grant to assign Sheridan to temporary command of the division of Missouri.

Internal revenue receipts to day, $213,000.

General Lorenzo Thomas has been assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the army, in place of Gen. Townsend, who has been acting since 1862.

Cotton generally a communication, signed by all the cotton factors, regarding alleged usury frauds in New Orleans. The papers are quite voluminous. It alleges that such distilled gaps Quo worst had been carried on, and that revenue officers getting a portion of the money.

There are strong indications that Senator Thomas will be rejected.

New York, Feb. 14—Cotton 9 to ½c lower Sales 2100 bales; middling 20½ to 20¾c. Flour less active—prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn closed heavy, mixed Western 1 to 2c lower. Pork dull $21 24 to $21 37. Lard New Orleans $12 25 to $12 37. Oats 84½c. Mess Pork, new $23¾, old $22 12. Lard 14 to 14½c. Turpentine 47 to 48c. Rosin $3 to $3 05. Freights $1 65 to $1 66. Freights dull—Cotton by sail 3-16. by steam ⅛ to ¼. Government's dull and steady. Carolina Sevens 81. Sterling 9½ to 9¾. Gold 34½ to 35 share Louisiana National Bank sold at $85.

We hear no further sales of City Bonds. The last reported were at 85 for Railroad issues. They are quoted at 77 to 78 for Consolidated and — to 65 for the Railroad issues.

City Treasury notes were rather firmer for the small amount offered, declining for the usual Saturday demand. $1000 sold at 5½ discount, but we heard of another similar sum at 5¾, $1000 large sold at 12½, and at the Board, last evening, 1000 sold at 12¾. Dealers paid 13 for the large and 6 for the small, and sold the former at 12½ and the latter at 4½ to 5. The sales of State notes included $1000 at 36 discount, and $1000 at 37. The bids for Louisiana notes, but they could be bought at a decided reduction from the prices quoted.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1868.

COTTON—Sales of the week reported to be confined to 2700 bales at a decline of a ¼ to ⅛c. We now quote ordinary at 16¾ to 17¼c, good ordinary at 17¾ to 18¼c, low middling at 19 to 19¼c, middling at 19¾ to 20, and strict middling at — to 20½c.

Prices were unusually irregular and unsettled and buyers seem to be far in their opinions of the market, some quoting at less and others at more than the above figures, while, however, we regard as approximating as nearly as possible the facts. In comparing with Tuesday's prices it will be seen that while middling is the same as then quoted, low middling and the ordinary grades show a net falling off of ⅛c. Compared with last Friday's rates they show a net advance of 1¼ to 1½c. The demand was checked by the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool accounts, and the decline in gold and foreign exchange, and continued limited throughout the day. Hence the comparatively small business noted above. The sales of the past three days sum up 13,600 bales making a total for the week of 34,100, against 29,250 last week, and 24,700 the week before. The receipts proper for the week, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements, amount to 33,378 bales, against 32,180 last week, showing an increase of 1198 bales. The receipts proper for the corresponding week last year were 19,433 bales. The exports comprise 27,688 bales, embracing 15,212 to Liverpool, 5892 to Havre, 1873 to Barcelona, 1501 to Boston, 2874 to New York, 449 to Providence and 117 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,256
Arrived to-day	2 [illegible]
Arrived previously	449,949—457,819
Cleared to-day	11887
Cleared previously	341,093—352,986
Stock on hand and on shipboard	105,109

The clearances embrace 49 bales for Providence, 913 for Barcelona, 1939 for New York, 3851 for Havre and 4715 for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS—There is a fair amount of cotton offering for Liverpool by sail at our previous quotations, but there is not much doing in the way of freights for Havre. In coastwise freights there is more firmness noticeable in the rates for some articles, and there is also a comparatively small number of vessels on the berth. Our quotations are as follows, say: for Cotton by steam to Liverpool ¾d per lb; to Hamburg 1¼ to 1 3-16c; to New York 1 to ¼c; to Boston 1¼c; to Philadelphia 1c; Tobacco to New York $10 per hhd; to Philadelphia $12; Sugar to Northern ports $6; Molasses $2 50 per bbl; Flour to New York 90c to $1 per bbl; to Boston 90c; Corn to Northern ports 22c per bushel. By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ¾d per lb; to Havre 1¼c; to Bremen 1¾c; to New York and Boston 1c; Tobacco to New York and Boston $6 per hhd; to Bremen 55s; to Liverpool 47s 6d to 50s; Sugar to North ern ports $5 per hhd; Molasses 5c per gallon; Flour to New York and Boston 80 to 90c; per bbl; to Liverpool 5s; to Havre $1 25; Corn to Northern ports 20 to 20c per bushel; Lumber to Havre $7 50 per M; Cotton to New York $7 per ton; to Liverpool 40s.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning comprised 275 hhds, which were sold at full prices. Inferior 10c good common to fair 13¾c, good fair 14c, fully fair 14½c, prime 15 to 15¾c, choice 15¾ to 15¾c, yellow clarified 16 to 16¼c, white 16¾ to 16¾c, second to 14 to 14½c per lb. The demand has been active during the week, the receipts have sold as fast as landed, and prices have advanced about ¾c per lb.

Week's receipts 1420 hhds, 32 bbls; exports 49 hhds, 21 bbls.

MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 525 bbls, which we sold at full prices. Inferior prices: fermenting 70 to 80c, centrifugal, not fermenting, 80c, rebolled 82c per gallon. Refinery rebolled commands 70 to 90c per gallon. The receipts have been very light, and indeed during the week at the foregoing figures.

Week's receipts 1819 bbls; imports from Cuba 300 hhds, 42 tcs; exports 1 bbls.

LARD—Sales of 100 kegs at 14½c per lb.

BACON—Sales of 16 casks shoulders at 10½c.

BEEF—Sales of 10 tcs at 7½c per lb.

BUTTER—The stock of the better grades of Western is very small, while that of choice goshen is light. The demand is good and we quote at a range of 60 to 65c for common to prime lots, at 33 to 35c per lb, and two dozen choice goshen, 39 firkins each, at 52c.

CHEESE—Sales of 100 boxes at 20c.

BEANS—The supply on sale has become considerably reduced and holders are asking higher prices, say $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl for Western, and $1 90 to $2 for Northern.

STAR CANDLES—A moderately fair demand has prevailed for this article, and the supply has been somewhat reduced prices are a shade firmer. We quote 17 to 17½c per lb.

CANDLES—Are steady at 22 to 23c per lb for full weight.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Now and then a few trifling sales are made by the dealers, but beyond this there is nothing doing in either Bagging or Bale Rope. We quote 25c per yard for India Bagging in rolls and 20c in bales, in small way. Kentucky is held at 22c. Bale Rope, according to quality, 8 to 9c per lb.

NAVAL STORES—The movement under this heading has disclosed more animation during the past week than for some time past. A speculative demand has prevailed for Spirits Turpentine and prices are ruling firm with an upward tendency. Outside of this there has been no sale made, but at figures showing no variation. We quote 45 to —c for Spirits Turpentine, $2 per bbl for common Rosin, $2 50 for No. 2 and $5 for Extra.

FISH—We have still to note a good demand but there is less disposition to pay the advanced rates of last week for Green Hides. Our quotations are: 9½ to 10c for dry slaughter, 14 to 15c for dry salted, 16 to 17c for dry flint, 17 to 18c for Texas stretched, and 18 to 19c per lb for Mexican dry flint.

PIG PEKT—A lot of 100 kegs sold at $1 40 per 200.

RICE—There is a good demand for Louisiana, but the sales are restricted by the smallness of the supply. We quote 4 to 6c per lb for inferior, 6½ to 7c for fair, 7½ to 8c for prime, and 10 to 10½c for choice. Carolina is now held at 12c per lb. Receipts of Louisiana during the week 311 bbls, 31 sacks.

COPPER—We quote sales of 300 bbls to the Government on private terms, and 100 bbls, private sale, at $5 25 per bbl. It is quoted at $5 to $5 25.

FLAX SEICK—Several days since 50,000 sold at $32 to $33 per thousand.

SALT—The demand is fair but prices are easier. We quote $2 25 to $2 30 for fine in lots from warehouse, and $2 40 to $2 45 from store, and $2 20 for coarse from warehouse, and $2 25 to $2 30 from store. Advices from Liverpool notice the continuance of the strike on the part of the backers of the salt.

EXCLENTS—There are few or no Apples in market. We quote them at $5 50 to $7 50 per bbl. Potatoes are selling on the landing at $4 to $4 50. Onions $11 to $12. Cabbages per 100 $20 to $24, Sour Krout $14 to $16 per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $4 50 to $5 50 per dozen. Geese $9 to $10, and turkeys $16 to $18. Eggs 36 to 40 to 42c per dozen, in bbls $31 to $37 per bbl.

COFFEE—There have been sales from first hands during the week of 3174 bags at 16½ to 17c (gold duty paid) for common to fair, and 17½ to 18c per lb for lower grades. There were also resales of about 3700 bags at prices within range of the above figures.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 15, 1868.

Arrived during the past week: 2931 Texas and 86 Western Beeves, 671 Calves and Yearlings, 500 Hogs, 164 Sheep and 24 Milch Cows.

Sold: 1656 Texas and 86 Western Beeves, 671 Calves and Yearlings, 390 Hogs, 503 Sheepand 20 Milch Cows.

Stock on Sal: 867 Texas and 42 Western Beeves, 625 Calves and Yearlings, 671 Hogs, 1148 Sheep and 36 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice	₱ net	8 @ 12—
Western Beeves, 2d quality	₱ head	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality	₱ head	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality	₱ head	25 00 @ 35 —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	₱ head	20 00 @ 25 —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	₱ head	10 00 @ 20 —
Western Hogs, ₱ gross