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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1868.

THE DICTATORSHIP BILL.

Our observations of yesterday on the question as to whether Congress can be said *fairly* to represent the present opinions of their constituents, has since found partial confirmation in the following extract from a letter to the New York *Times* of its Washington Correspondent:

"Speaking a few days ago, in private conversation, of the bill to establish a military dictatorship over one-third of the Union, a Republican member, who had voted for it in the House of Representatives, said, that 'if the vote had been taken by ballot, it would have been beaten two to one. This confession is valuable as evidence of the rigor of party despotism, never more apparent than now, and never more injurious to the best interests of the country. The author of it, like many others who gave their reluctant assent to the passage of the bill, deprecated the extremes to which the Republican party in Congress has been tending. 'Yes' said he, 'what can I or others like me do? We can't go over to the Copperheads, so we must stay with the Radicals as a choice of evils.'"

Just so, they would rather see the country hopelessly reduced than unite with the only organized party competent to save it. They admit the danger in which the country stands and the unfitness of the Republican party to rescue her, but refuse to avail themselves of the means offered to them, the only means through which the Government can be preserved, because those who stand ready to lend their aid, have a name which is odious to certain fastidious individuals in their ranks who choose to suspect them of ulterior designs touching the integrity of the Government. The leaders of their party, were they honest, would tell them the only difficulty was the spoils which they are unwilling to give up.

The Supreme Court on Reconstruction.

The telegrams from Washington yesterday gave us a brief abstract of the written decision of the Supreme Court, on the application of the States of Georgia and Mississippi for a writ of injunction presented last summer, restraining the officers of the United States from executing the Reconstruction Acts of Congress in those States. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Chase pronounced a verbal decision at the time the application was considered, rejecting the same and promising that the reasons of the Court would afterwards be set forth. The ground of this decision was the *political* character of the question submitted. The Court has now placed on file its opinion in writing, embodying the reasons upon which it was rendered. There is nothing new in the written decision—nothing that touches the question now before the Court in the case of McCardle *versus* Gen. Ord.

In the case of the States of Georgia and Mississippi *versus* the United States, the Court held it had no power at the instance of these corporations to restrain the officers of the Government from executing the laws of Congress, but this was merely saying that the States of Georgia and Mississippi as such had no right to stand in judgment as plaintiffs in an *injunction suit to restrain the United States*. They stated distinctly that if those laws bore hardly upon *citizens* on the soil of Georgia and Mississippi and their constitutional rights were invaded, they might come to the Court and test their constitutionality, when the question would be made fairly and squarely. The objection then was to the *mere form* of the application. The question of *constitutionality* has never been considered.

We do not mean to say that the Court will take a different view of those acts of Congress in considering the case of McCardle, but that the question presented to them in that case, and the question they cannot avoid in deciding that case, unless they descend to trickery, has never yet been put before them.

A RECORDER'S DECISION—SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

A case came up for examination a day or two ago before the Recorder of the Second District of the city, in which parties of apparent respectability were accused of a petty crime by some woman of color, the truth of whose statements there seems to be some reason to doubt. The local reporters of the various newspapers of the city were present at this examination and testify their conviction of the falsity of the charge brought against the accused, and personal enquiry by some of them has elicited some disgreeable facts going to show that wicked designs had been formed by some heartless person in this city against the honor and happiness of a respectable family, which probably lie at the bottom of the malicious prosecution, this person is suspected of instigating. Be this as it may, the action of Recorder Gastinel in his disposal of the case was not satisfactory to the citizens who were present in his Court during this investigation, and has evoked the criticism of our cotemporaries, who base their disapproval of Mr. Gastinel's action in the case upon his assumption of powers with which the Recorders of the city of New Orleans, who are only Justices of the Peace, have never been invested. It seems that in the case in question, Recorder Gastinel being satisfied of the guilt of the parties, a husband and wife and a brother of the husband—proceeded to pronounce sentence of imprisonment, instead of committing the accused for trial before the First District Court, the only tribunal cognizant of the charge and empowered to punish it. The Recorder has made an effort to justify his unwarrantable proceeding by pleading humane consideration and the consent of counsel for the prosecution. His sentence upon the two brothers was one of fifteen days and upon the wife two days imprisonment in the Parish Prison. After pronouncing sentence and still acting in an unlawful manner, he concluded he had power also to mitigate the sentence of the woman and confined her in a private dwelling. The Recorder had as little authority to constitute a dwelling house into a prison as he had to punish the alleged offence. There is but one prison in this Parish, known to the laws of the State, and this there this sentence should have been carried out if anywhere. According to his own statement of the evidence against the accused of their having stolen the worthless articles claimed by the prosecutrix, that evidence seems to be deserving of small attention. But if he thought otherwise he had only one course to pursue. Assumptions of authority even from humane motives, should never be ventured upon, were it only on the score of setting a bad example.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.—Intelligence from Alabama relating to the election in that State on the ratification of the Constitution is confusing. A dispatch from Montgomery dated yesterday, which will be found in our telegraphic column, indicates the defeat of the Constitution; 86,000 votes are needed to make up the majority required by the law, and only 57,733 had been obtained in 134 counties, the 26 remaining counties not heard from, having white majorities. The Mobile *Register* of Monday, says it will require 95,000 votes to ratify the Constitution, and it does not believe that the Radicals with all their frauds can eke out the figures.

LATER.—Our last night's dispatches from Montgomery allude to the defeat of the Alabama Constitution, and a determination by Congress, nevertheless, to recognize the State as restored under that defeated Constitution.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—We ask the attention of our readers to the proposition in our advertising columns of our friends of that excellent paper, the Louisville *Courier*, which is certainly one of the best conducted journals in the South, always full of well selected news items and sound editorial reasoning upon the issues of the day.

Political Items.

Horace Greeley, in a lecture on "the late lamented," recently said in Trenton, "that Lincoln in history was next our Savior." When some one mentioned the same thing to Douglas Jerrold, of Louis Blanc, he quietly asked, "On which side?"

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* quotes one of the leading members of Congress as saying, "I go for impeachment and removing Johnson to get rid of those d—d unconstitutional laws."

The New Haven *Register* tells of one of the best mechanics in that city, who cannot obtain work at any price, and felt case is not an exception—while his family for a month have been living on one meal a day. His color is white, otherwise he might go South and draw his rations from the bureau.

The Radical papers appear to be delighted to hear that they have lost a little more than *half their majority* in Hamilton's (Ohio) district since his election in 1865. Hamilton had nearly 2,000 majority. Beaty has not 1,000.

The New York *Herald* publishes a list of failures for the past four weeks, amounting to over eight million dollars. Twenty-five occurred in New York city, amounting to $2,950,000, and three hundred and forty-nine elsewhere through the country, amounting to $5,110,000. The figures are about one fourth the amount.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,362.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The "Black and Tan Ball," at the Academy, is a pretty smiling extravaganza in the black face line, something better than the "Black and Tan Convention," and about as good as could be expected.

The National Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity from top to bottom last night. The alarm of fire, in consequence of the fire on Royal street, and a rumor that it was at the French Opera House, where a sister of Mr. Henry Sonsbe—one of the artists at the National—was performing, so excited him that in attempting to get out of the National hurriedly he fell, and, we learn, broke one of his legs. The play for to-night at the National had to be changed, and "Der Fraischutz" substituted for "Fra Diavola," in consequence of Mr. S being disabled.

Mr. P. Gleason, the very able and gentlemanly Treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre, is to have a benefit Sunday night. "Jack Cade" and some farce will be produced. Mr. D. H. Harkins, the present manager, of whom report speaks in very high terms as an artist, having volunteered to take the stage for the occasion Mr. Gleason is one of those we can always commend in the favor of the public, and we hope his friends and admirers, and theatre goers generally, will bear his benefit in mind.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last night. Present: Messrs. Carriere, Dewees, Burbank, Schneider and Wolfe.

Mr. Woolfley was called to the chair temporarily.

The order of Gen. Hancock, reorganizing the Board, was then read and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

A communication from the Mayor recommended an additional appropriation for the support of the public schools.

The chair suggested that it was necessary to organize permanently by the election of a President of the Board.

Mr. Schneider objected on account of the absence of the newly appointed.

Mr. Dewees thought that the business of the city would be suspended unless the various standing committees were at once appointed.

Mr. Schneider withdrew his objections, and Mr. Woolfley was unanimously chosen President of the Board.

The chair announced Mr. Burbank as Chairman of the Finance Committee and Mr. Schneider as member of the same in place of Mr. Clay, removed.

A resolution from the Lower Board, extending the time for the payment of licenses till March 1st, was concurred in.

The resolution from the Lower Board reducing the license on coffeehouse keepers from $300 to $250, was called up.

Mr. Burbank moved to refer, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Schneider, who urged that if the license was persisted in, one half of the coffeehouse keepers would have to close within the next two weeks, and it would be the interest of the city to reduce the tax even to $150, the amount before the war.

On the motion to concur, the vote stood 2 to 2 and the chair voted nay, stating that he would prefer to have the subject referred to the Finance Committee. After some discussion the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Schneider moved to substitute $200 for $250.

Messrs. Schneider and Carriere voted for the amendment, and Messrs. Burbank and Dewees against it. The Chair decided against the amendment by voting nay.

The resolution, as passed by the Lower Board, reducing the license to $250, was then concurred in.

A communication from the President of the Water Works Company, proposing to purchase the city's interest in the Water Works at $60 per share was laid over for consideration in joint session.

A memorial protesting against the sale of the revenues of the wharves was laid on the table subject to call.

A resolution from the Lower Board, reducing the tax on billiard tables to $50 per annum, was adopted finally.

A resolution authorizing the sale of contracts for the cleansing of the draining canals was concurred in finally.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to cancel the contract made by ex Mayor Monroe with L. Johnson, for the building of an asylum for French orphans, in accordance with the will of the late Nicholas Girod, and paying over the sum of $12,000 as an offset against all his claims against the city, by virtue of said contract; said sum of $12,000 to be charged against the "Girod Fund," came up for concurrence.

After some little discussion the consideration of this subject was postponed till next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session at 7 o'clock last night, Mr. Perkins in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. W. Brush, C. Leacmont, J. H. Moore, Sterry, Davies, J. S. Whittaker, and C. C. Sampson. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Sampson offered a resolution providing, in order to expedite business, for the immediate appointment, by the chair, of members to fill the vacancies existing in the Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings. There being no one present who was suggested as not incompatible with the interests of the city, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Hon. Board of Assistant Aldermen

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor, without my signature, the resolution estimating the probable receipts and expenditures of the current year, in compliance with section 124 of the City Charter.

My reason for so doing is, that the appropriation for the public schools seems to me to be inadequate to the proper support of that most important department of the city government, the intelligence of the people being the foundation and bulwark of republican institutions. I would respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation for the support of schools, certainly not a less amount than that appropriated last year, while the more rigid economy is recommended in every other department.

E. HEATH, Mayor.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: receipts $27,77 51, expenditures $65,033 79, balance $724,764 75. Referred.

The Street Commissioner, G. D. Lord, informed the Board that he had appointed W. J. McCulloch, Deputy Street Commissioner, for the First and Fourth Districts, vice R. W. Stanley; and E. D. White, Deputy Street Commissioner, for the Second and Third Districts, *vice* L. C. d'Homergue.

The communication was received and the appointments confirmed.

A petition was received from contractor Jos. Artigues complaining of the action of the Mayor and late City Council, in rejecting a contract he had entered into for the cleaning and repairing of the streets in the Third Ward, and asking redress at the hands of the Council. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition was received from Ben De Bar, Dr. Spalding, Paul Albaiza, Gustave Osterman, and others, Proprietors, Managers and Lessees of the different theatres, asking a reduction of their license tax, as owing to the dullness of the season their receipts had not been sufficient to pay their current expenses. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from W. J. Hannon asking to be released from the payment of wharf dues on vessels engaged in delivering shells for the use of the city, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ordinance providing for the sale of the right of way, for twenty years, of passenger railroads on Canal, Dumaine, Villere, Marais and other streets, came up on its second reading and was adopted by 7 to 1. A motion to reconsider was lost.

A communication from the President of the Claiborne street Railroad in relation to the building of a bridge, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Petitions from property holders in different parts of the city, asking for various improvements, were read and referred to the proper committees.

A communication from the President of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, calling attention to the bad condition of the roads and streets in the neighborhood of the cemeteries, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Board then adjourned until 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

Alleged Robbery.—Margaret Kelley was arraigned before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, charged by Marcelin Galtier with having robbed him of twenty dollars. Marcelin affirms that he went into the house occupied by accused on Villere street, to sell some brooms, which he was engaged in peddling, and that soon after he missed the money, and charged her with stealing it. She denied it, he says, but when he threatened to call the police she then gave him the money. She went to a trunk, pretending to do so, but she did not get it.

Policeman Dodds testified that he happened in at the time and heard Marcelin accusing the woman of theft, and found $12 in her bosom and $8 in her trunk. A boy about 12 years old corroborated some of these statements. The case was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Fire and Suspected Incendiarism.—About half past twelve o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the second story of No. 619 Magazine street. The flames were extinguished by the police before the engines arrived. Upon examination of the premises it was discovered the place was saturated with coal oil. Two fires were built on the floor. It was also found that a square hole had been made in the wall from the adjoining house, which is occupied by Antonio Pesori as a shoe store. This was also saturated with coal oil. The premises were searched, but no one was found concealed. Crowder Pallet was a discovery in the back yard and arrested on suspicion. The damage proved trifling. Officer Mohr gave the alarm.

Honorably Acquitted.—Conrad Streeder, charged with embezzling whisky under seizure, by substituting water therefor before the casks were removed from his possession, was tried before U. S. Commissioner Urban and was honorably acquitted.

Fire on Royal Street.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the house No. 97 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis, occupied as a wine and liquor store by Dr. E Delansan. The building is a large brick, rented or owned, we understand, by Mrs. Gautreau, who occupied as a residence second and third stories, and subleased part of the building to Dr. Delauzan, and part to Mrs. Dupuy as a millinery store. The lateness of the hour precluded any ascertaining particulars as to the origin of the fire, or losses by the parties, and other information. Much of the furniture in the second and third stories was transferred across the street and adjoining building, occupied as a millinery store by Mr. S B Bill 6, who must have sustained some injury from the water of the engines. We think about $6000 will cover the loss sustained by all parties.

Burglary—On Monday night the grocery store of Alexander Stewart, at the corner of Magazine and Orange streets, was burglariously entered by some one unknown, who stole about one hundred dollars worth of goods.

Third Recorder's Court—Denis Josephs, colored, was held to bail to answer to a charge of stealing $10 worth of lumber from the house of A. M. Mulhausen, on Spain street.

Died—A white man, named Treville Barter, was brought dead to the Second Station last night, by a man named E V. Burke.

Pickpocket.—On Monday morning Mr. John Johnson lost his pocket book containing sixty-six dollars, in a mysterious manner, in one of the coffeehouses near Magazine Market. He suspected two men who were playing cards at the time, of stealing it. William Dovey, one of the party, has been arrested.

First District Court—Salvator Rosa, the party charged on circumstances of suspicion, with having murdered Erastus Wells, Commissary of Poydras market, was tried yesterday and acquitted.

First Recorder's Court—Mrs. Fitzgerald, charged by Mar Powers (both residing at No. 483 Tchoupitoulas street) with threats of personal violence, was required to give bonds of $250 to keep the peace.

Spencer Rush, colored, for cruelly beating a horse on Poydras street, was held to bail to answer on the 15th inst.

W C Jones was fined $10 for getting drunk and carrying concealed weapons, on carrying them, and getting drunk in consequence of his imagined greater importance.

Aaron Holmes, colored, was workhonsed thirty days for stealing a bar of iron on Fulton street. The bars of the Workhouse are better for him.

Mrs. Hughes, charged by Jessie Fisher (both of Front Levee street, between Erato and Gaiennie) with embezzlement of a $50 National Bank note, had to give bail to answer the 15th inst.

Thos. Ford, colored, for having in his possession a lot of clothing for which he could not properly account, was sent for hirty days to the Parish Prison.

Thomas Malloy and wife, Mary, charged by Mrs. Louisa White with having, the 10th inst., stoned—stoned is the word—her house on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Joseph and Thalia streets, thereby breaking the glass and blinds, were held to bail to answer the 14th inst.

Several cases "drunks" received the usual assessments (of $2 50 to $5) upon the delinquents.

Second Recorder's Court.—Charles Williams, colored, was examined yesterday and sent before the First District Court on a charge of stealing $50 from Louise Pierre, on Orleans street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, in June last.

Elizabeth Landry, colored, was held to answer to a charge of stealing a pair of pants and two pairs of stockings, worth $26, from Louise Nichols, on St. Louis street, near Dauphine street.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

SIXTH SECOND DAY—FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., President Taliaferro in the chair, and 62 members present.

A resolution was offered appropriating $100 for Rev J. Fiske, who has done the praying for the Convention.

Wickliffe moved to amend by increasing the sum to $200.

Judge Cooley thought $100 was enough, it being more than he could make in the same number of hours occupied by the service.

Smith, of Orleans, thought if the prayers were worth anything, they were certainly worth $5 per day.

After some discussion, the resolution, as amended by Wickliffe, was adopted.

Underwood, of St. James, offered the following:

Whereas, The Assistant Secretary has absented himself from this Convention for some time, therefore be it

Resolved, That the office of Assistant Secretary be declared vacant.

Judge Cooley explained that the officer in question went off with his "carpet bag" full of documents of the late nominal convention, and that he was probably engaged in distributing them, and should therefore be entitled to his pay. The consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Steele, of Tensas, offered a resolution requesting the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, to cause a vacancy occurred in the command of the Fifth Military District, to assign Brig. Gen. Jos. A. Mower to said command.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the resolution upon its passage, excited a warm discussion upon the merits and policy of the resolution. Further consideration of it was postponed.

The Secretary announced the following as the Committee of Seven on Style and Arrangement, to whom the Constitution is referred for revision, amendment and correction: G. N. Wickliffe, Simeon Belden, W Rodrigues, W. H. Cooley, Rufus Waples, W. L. McMillan, and M. Deslonde.

Reagan, of East Baton Rouge, called up the resolution allowing the members and the employes of the Convention 30 per cent. on their pay upon their *per diem* to cover losses by depreciation of warrants.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and a long debate, which was participated in by at least half of the members present, ensued. As almost invariably two, three or four members insisted on attempting to speak at the same time, no little confusion was the result, and Crane, of Orleans, who occupied the chair, proved the smooth table before him in a vain attempt to preserve order.

Caldwell, of Ouachita, offered an amendment, allowing each member of the Convention $20,000 ($1000 per day) during the probable duration of the session, and an annual pension of $7500 thereafter. Unceremoniously tabled.

T. Isabelle, of Orleans, offered an amendment providing that only those who voted for extra pay should receive it.

Isabelle's amendment was lost, and the original resolution adopted by ayes 40 to 32.

After considerable wrangling discussion, in an attempt to recounider, the Convention adjourned till 11 A. M. Wednesday.

The Election in Mobile.

[From the Sunday Times.]

LAST DAY OF THE ELECTION.

The grand farce which commenced last Tuesday, ended yesterday evening, having passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner from beginning to end. As will be seen by the following summary, the vote was confined principally to negroes—many of whom were imported for the occasion—only a few whites voting, and these were carpet baggers, renegades and candidates for office, men of no standing or respectability in the community. To the honor of the Creoles be it said, that not a very few of them voted, and as a class, they have done well, and are entitled to the respect of our citizens.

But by the importation of a large number of negroes from the up-country, who voted "early and often" on the swindling certificates, the Radicals have managed to carry the city by a bare majority.

We could say much more—we could expose the most glaring frauds ever yet attempted for electioneering purposes—but we decline to do so for want of space; for although in the past the people have been the sufferers of great political swindles, the column of this paper and the columns of every paper in the South could not fill to furnish sufficient room to embody the rascality by which carpet-bag adventurers and renegades have succeeded in adopting (or nearly adopting, for we know not yet the result) a constitution by which a majority of whites are placed under the rule of a minority of ignorant negroes.

A number of Democratic votes could not have been obtained in this county had not the military authorities extended the time of holding the election three days over that originally fixed. This extension gave the Radicals the opportunity to import a large number of negro voters, who decided the question.

The following is the summary of the votes cast in the city and county, with the exception of Bayou Le Batre and Chastaing's:

	Negroes.	Greeles.	Whites.	Total
February 5,	7050	13	20	7083
" 6,	1483	—	19	1502
" 7,	749	15	32	796
" 8,	395	3	16	414
" 9,	192	—	19	211
	9869	29	106	9005

Of the above 89 white men in Mobile who voted for the Alabama Negro Constitution, a list of whose names we find in the *Register*, there are 33 policemen; 12½ office-holders and candidates; 30 citizens (simply), and 1 negro school teacher—89.

Natchez has lost a useful citizen. Edward Lewis, well known as an honest and upright salesman, died on the 3d of February, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His has been a checkered life. Born in Lineville, France, Jan. 15, 1812, he made a glove-maker, he was conscripted for the French army in 1830; rose to the rank of sergeant, and served during all the Algiers campaign under Marshal Pelissier. He was present at the terrific onslaught on the Arabs, and was with that army when it fought its way to the Great Desert. He was twice wounded in Africa; once severely in the skull by a shell, for which he was trepanned. In 1838 he came to this country, and resumed his trade in Philadelphia, making the first fine kid gloves ever fashioned in the United States, for Mr. Brumer, of that city, by whom, we believe, patents were taken out for improvements thus made. In 1840 he occupied house No. 619 Orleans, and commenced life anew as an auctioneer and salesman.

He for a long time commanded the New Orleans Voltigeurs, and raised a company of sixty men for the Mexican war, for which he was mustered in as captain. Few men understood the manual of arms as well; and few were more adroit in the exercise. In 1849 he removed to Natchez, where he has since resided.

Mr. Lewis was an educated Frenchman, a good Greek and an excellent Hebrew scholar, and possessed the respect and esteem of those who knew him best. He was an Israelite, conforming to what is known as the Reformed School; an Odd Fellow and a Mason; and we know of none who do not speak of him as a good citizen and worthy man.

His remains were buried this morning in the Jewish cemetery; the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic fraternity paying them funeral honors. [*Natchez Courier*.

THE PRESIDENT GROWS PLUCKY.—In reply to a question by your correspondent as to what course he would take in case the Senate refused to take any action on the nomination made in place of Mr. Rollins, and laid it on the table, the President said he should probably have to compel the Senate to act upon the case of Rollins, although this would be in contravention of the tenure-of office law, and would no doubt cause a new agitation of the impeachment question.

He said the time had arrived when he was either compelled to ignore the Constitution itself or an act of Congress clearly unconstitutional, and it was not his purpose to hesitate, although impeachment be threatened.—*Washington Letter to New York Post*.

In his message to Congress recommending the constitutional amendment President Lincoln said: "The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Last Letter to Grant.

The Southern Conventions.

Defeat of the Alabama Constitution.

FROM EUROPE.

Mob in the City of Cork.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The President's last letter to Grant opens as follows:

The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d would seem to preclude a reply, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence wherein that letter formed a part, and the grave questions involved, induces this mode of giving the proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us. Statements (of five members of the Cabinet) who were present during the conversation on the 14th, and copies of their letters to me are enclosed.

After quoting from Grant's letter, the President says:

Whenever a controversy upon matters of fact reaches a point to which this has been brought, the proper question is, Is it best to settle the immediate parties should cease, especially where on either side is lost the character of respectful forbearance, which should ever be the relations in which the parties stand to each other.

After quoting again from Grant's letter, the President says:

I regret that before you changed your views you had secretly determined to the very thing which you at last did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. If you had changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning.

Your letter assumes at some length the legality of his order to Grant to disregard Stanton's orders, making the point that Grant will not obey his direct orders, but will obey his indirect orders. The President concludes: Without further comment upon the unauthorizing attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to believe you expect to relieve yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is therefore the official superior of Lieut. Gen. Grant, General of the Army as of the Secretary of War.

The following is the President's letter to the Secretary present at the 14th of January conversation:

This morning's *Chronicle* contains the correspondence between the President and Grant, received from the War Department, in answer to a call from the House. He then called attention especially to that part of the correspondence relating to the conversation between himself and the President, and requested a statement of what was said on that occasion.

In reply Secretary Wells says:

My recollection of the conversation corresponds with your statement of it in your letter of the 31st of January. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, seem to me correct.

Secretary McCulloch says: "I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in signing the article of agreement of that conversation as given in your letter to Gen. Grant of the 31st, substantially, and in all important particulars, accords with my recollection of it."

Secretary Randall says: I have read carefully the correspondence in question and particularly the letter of the President to Gen. Grant, of the 31st. The following extract from that letter is, according to my recollection, a correct statement of this conversation that took place between the President and myself and all the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January:

Randall then quotes the President's version of the conversation as published.

Secretary Seward's letter is quite long, giving a detailed account of his impressions of what occurred. Touching the assurance that the President said in his letter of the 31st, Seward says: I did not understand Grant as denying nor as explicitly admitting these state ments as to the free conversation which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one. After further details, Seward continues: Certainly Gen. Grant did not, at any time, in the Cabinet meeting, insist that he had in the Saturday's conversation either directly or finally advised you of his determination to retire from the charge of the War Department otherwise than under your own subsequent direction. He as unreservedly in stated to me that after Saturday's conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he saw was in your mind, supposed could reasonably take place on Monday.

Gen Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call on you on Monday, and assigned reasons for the omission.

Seward's letter caused shouts of laughter and alternate derision and incredulity from the Republicans as he proceeded to read it aloud.

Secretary Browning's letter is also quite long, and is mainly a repetition of the others.

Grant has already written a reply opening as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by statements of five Cabinet officers of their recollection of what occurred in 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.

Grant then proceeds to argue the point at some length.

House.—After some personal explanations the rights of American citizens abroad was resumed and widely discussed.

The President's response to Grant with accompanying documents was read and referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The President was called upon for Grant's response.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Reconstruction. An amendment striking out the appropriation for Assistant Secretary, Pardon clerk and three fourth class clerks, was offered by the President and adopted.

The President sent Grant's response to the House. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Adjourned.

The following resolution was presented from the Georgia Convention asking for a loan of $30,000,000 to planters of that State. Also, one from the Mississippi Convention asking relief for the destitute.

Wilson presented petitions from several citizens asking for relief from political disabilities. Referred to Committee on Judiciary and discussed to Executive session. Adjourned.

The Judiciary Committee stands four to three against Edmonds's bill regulating impeachment proceedings.

The Senate Committee will report favorably upon the bill forbidding deposits in National Banks in cities where Assistant Treasurers have offices.

It is rumored that the Secretary of the Treasury intends selling fifteen or twenty million of gold this month.

Grant's last letter to the President closes by disclaiming any intention on his part, now or hereafter, to disobey any legal order of the President.

Guthrie has resigned the Kentucky Senatorship on account of sickness. The Legislature will elect his successor on the 18th.

The Senate has rejected Wm. D. Bishop for Commissioner of Patents, John M. Johnson, Federal Marshal of Virginia and Leslie Combs, Marshal of Kentucky.

The President has nominated Henry F. Hariot Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C.

Tuskaloosa, Feb. 11.—The Convention of Conventions last night at eleven o'clock entered a protest against the action of the minority, deposed Richards from the chair and elected Hipson, Speaker. The President recognized the Convention, appointed new committees, deposed the former Sergeant-at-Arms and elected M Martin in his place, and passed a resolution that the Convention had power to compel the attendance of absentees.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The impeachment fever is subsiding somewhat.

The defeat of the Alabama Constitution bitterness, and the delay in the Senate in passing the supplemental bill is denounced by extremists in harsh terms. It is confidently asserted that the extremists will admit members elected at the recent election and recognize the State as restored under the defeated Constitution.

The Congressional majority are sadly perplexed, and the wildest propositions are seriously discussed.

The Reconstruction Committee has postponed further meetings to Thursday, greatly. It is said, to Steven's disgust, who favors immediate impeachment.

During the reading of the President's letter, Butler stationed himself directly in front of the clerk and seemed to enjoy it very much. Butler don't like Grant.

It is fair to say that a majority of the House and Galleries heard the communications read with evident humiliation and regret.

Richmond, Feb. 11.—COTTON CONVENTION.—Nothing of importance to-day. The memorial to Congress, asking for a reduction of the tax on Tobacco, was adopted.

Mobile, Feb. 11.—Convention was engaged to-day in the trial of Aaron Alpeora Bradley, a negro member. By a vote of 64 to 52 the member was expelled, with instructions to report on Friday next.

Jackson, Feb. 11.—Nothing of interest transpired in Convention to-day.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton more active; sales 7500 bales; middlings 20¾ to 21c. Flour firm; rather more doing. Wheat active. Corn opened higher, but closed quiet; Western mixed, new, $1 27 to $1 29. Southern white $1 22 to $1 27. Pork 23¾c. Lard firmer, 14¾ to 15¼c. Naval Stores unchanged. Freights firmer, cotton, by sail, 5 16 to 7-16c; by steam ¼ to ⅜c.

New York, Feb. 11.—Governments dull. Old bonds 111¾. Gold weaker, 141¾.

London, Feb. 11—Evening.—Consols 93¾ do 93¼. Bonds 71¾ to 71¼.

New York, Feb. 11.—Money remains easy at 4 to 5 on call loans. Gold weak. Stocks steady but lower. Sub-Treasury balance $103,000,000. Gold opened at 141¾ and closed at 141. The sales include $12,000 at 141; $5000 at 141⅛; $7000, $10,000, $10,000 and $30,000 at 141¼. $5000, in two sums, and $5000 at 141⅛; $25,000 at 141 to 141⅜; $2500 and $5000 at 141⅞; and $2500 and $10,000 at 142. Also, at the Board last evening, $10,000 at 141⅜ and $30,000 ($10,000 and four lots of $5000 each) at 142. A gold check on New York for $10,000 was passed at ⅛ premium. The banks charge for such check ⅜. There was some speculative feeling both at the Board last evening and in the market to day. In Silver we noticed sales of $700 in American half-dollars at 135 and $1000 at 135⅛, but at the close they were quoted at 134 to 135.

Foreign Exchange felt the influence of the accounts from New York and received to about its position on Friday. The sales of Sterling included £1000 and £1200 at 153¾; a moderate amount at 154. £1000 at 154⅛. £1000 at 154⅛, £4000 at 154⅞. £9000 at —, £6000 at 154¾ to 155, and £3000 private banker's at 155⅛ to 155¼. At the close Sterling was quoted at 153¾ to 154 for bill, 154¼ to 154½ for demand and clear, 154½ to 154¾ for first class, and 155 to 156 for bank. Commercial at 152½ and sales of 25,000 A 1 Commercial at 152½ and 10,000, 25,000 and 50,000, at 3 65. All may be quoted at 3 68¾ to 3 65 and bank at 3 63¾ to 3 62½.

Domestic Exchange was quiet at previous rates. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, but met only a moderate counter demand. The sales of commercial included $300,000 New York sight, nearly all taken by the banks (25,000, 25,000, 20,000, 40,000, 50,000 and 90,000,) at ⅜ discount.

There was a fair inquiry in the Stock market, but the only sale reported to us was 100 shares Carrollton Railroad at $79. At the Board last evening 65 shares City National Bank sold at $55, 155 Crescent City Bank at $22, 39 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $50, 30 Bank of Louisiana at $7, and 12 Canal Bank at $50 50.

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

City Treasury notes were heavy and previous rates for the large were hardly maintained. $2000 and $10,000 sold at 13 discount, and at the board last evening $5000 at 12¾. The sale of small included $1000 at 5. Dealers bought them at 5 and sold at 4 to 4½. Sixes money could not have been pressed on the market unless at a decline. A small amount sold at ⅜ discount. We heard of no further sales of Bank of Louisiana

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to day amounted to 6300 bales at irregular prices, the market opening at ⅛ advance and closing at ⅜. We now quote ordinary at 16⅜ to 17⅜c, good ordinary at 18 to 18½c, low middling at 19⅜ to 19⅞c, middling at 19¾ to 20c, and strict middling at — to 20½c.

In submitting the above figures it is proper to add that prices exhibited so much irregularity that it is difficult to give specific quotations. Strict low middling was reported to have sold as high as 19¾c, and some parties contended that middling could not be bought under 20c. At the opening of business factors raised their pretensions ⅛c, at which a fair amount changed hands, when later cable dispatches gave an advance of a quarter of a cent, at which further prices further advanced ⅛c, making the entire improvement for the day ⅜c, and for the past three days 1⅛. The supply was only moderate for the business world no doubt taken off by greater extent. The sales for the past three days (yesterday's business being 7100 bales instead of 6100 as stated in our report) sum up 20,500 bales, a large portion of which has been for the North. The receipts proper since Friday evening, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and the Texas ports, which are embraced in their respective statements) amount to 15,345 bales, against 19,452 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 4107 bales. The exports comprise 10,918, embracing 8125 to Liverpool, 242 to Barcelona, 935 to New York, 1501 to Boston and 117 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,236
Arrived to-day	2 858
Arrived previously	536,299—539,157
	454,501
Cleared to-day	2948
Cleared previously	333,248—336,196
Stock on hand and on shipboard	118,307

The clearances embraced 240 bales for Barcelona and