The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,399

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—By mail, per annum, in advance, $18; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Price of Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

A liberal discount is granted if intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Price of Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

A liberal discount, to advertise largely, shall be allowed. Such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Sixth Ward—At Ferret, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a lot of ground in the Second District.

LECTURE ON MEXICO.—Dr. C. de la Ravelle, formerly attached to the Belgian Legion in the service of the late Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, and Surgeon to the Household Troops of the Emperor, has arrived in the city and will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening next, March 28, in the Lyceum Hall, on the subject of "Mexico, what I saw there and the Horrors of Anarchy." Dr. de la Ravelle has delivered this lecture in Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta and other places.

Information on the subject announced, cannot fail to interest a great many of our citizens, and the lecturer has had very favorable opportunities of coming into possession of facts illustrative of his theme.

He proposes to relate his experience in Mexico, the story of his imprisonment by the Juarez party, and his escape from that vile country. He will also tell of the fate of many of those devoted soldiers who followed, from Europe, the Archduchess Carlotta and her lamented husband, how they fared in the hands of their captors and what became of them.

Dr. de la Ravelle comes highly recommended, and is professionally and personally recognized by the medical fraternity as a worthy and deserving member of the same. We bespeak for him a large audience.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To night the management announce the grand opera, by Verdi, of "Jerusalem," on which occasion that accomplished basso, Mr. Van Hoffen, will take his benefit, appearing in the character of *Roger*. His admirers will, no doubt, avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the superior performances of this artist during the season. He will be assisted by the popular tenor Mr. Picot, who will take the character of *Gaston*, by Mr. Lochevalier as the *Count of Toulouse*, Mr. Dupin as *Leroi*, and Miss Faustina as *Helene*.

The Judiciary—Views of an Eminent Southerner.

Hon. Alex H. Stephens, being recently questioned in Washington upon the condition of the country, gave some striking views of what he regarded as the future of the country. Speaking of the judiciary, he said—and the example is very impressive, in view of what is now going on in Washington, in reference to the impeachment of the President and the assault upon the Judges—

When Lord Coke was questioned how he would decide on a question which involved the establishment of the judiciary upon an independent footing, he replied, "I shall decide it as I become a Judge to decide." The great English jurist was overthrown for holding a position so widely adverse to the Crown; but in long past to Parliament, he at once saved every effort to carry out the movement which had thus been inaugurated. The contest was prosecuted with great energy and determination, and at to the celebrated Bloomsbury proposition. This was the first substantial step in dividing the powers which had hitherto been centered in the Crown.

The government established by the colonies recognized the federative system, and formed a Constitution embodying the government strictly—an executive to enforce the laws, a legislative to enact laws and a judiciary to protect, construe and interpret the laws. The efficacy of this system, which then became practicable, if not an American idea, certainly then became an American institution, and to all the nations in modern times that have been struggling for the same system, probably in a more modified form, as regarded the universality of the exercise of these powers as a franchise of the masses, the utility of the system as well as its tendency to develop the material, intellectual and social condition. But the events of the past few years have assumed a reactionary tendency, and in the legislative body of the nation a very palpable disposition is shown to centralization, and it is only as a controversial question of the relative powers and ascendancy of the Departments of the body of the government, but a direct usurpation of the freedom and isolation of the executive and judiciary in their proper spheres of action. The curbing of the freedom of the judiciary is a fatal blow to the justice or the force of the laws. By controlling the exercise of judicial power in the exercise of its grave and responsible duty, it would be impossible to have any other than a decision such as the legislative in the enactment of laws contemplated should be the purpose of the law. Therefore, no matter how directly in violation of every sense of justice or constitutionality, the law would stand unopposed, and the decree of a single power unchecked in its exercise and uncompromising in its effects. Impeachment had the same tendency. Though the Constitution provides for impeachment, the question of crime or misdemeanor is one which involves in the present case an interminable inquiry into the proceedings of the legislative arm of the Government into the constitutionality of laws which it is alleged have been violated, and whether the franchise of citizenship, freedom of opinion, is suppressed for the time being, during the investment of the high official functions of President. But one thing is certain, in such a case—the precedent established will be equivalent to an aggression which might be at any time repeated if the absence of subservicency on the part of the Executive should give rise to a division with the legislative. In this view the projected measure is inimical to the independence of the judiciary, the inviolability and the security of the Executive office.

The New Hampshire Election.

(From the Manchester (N. H.) Union.)

We republish the election returns, with additions and revisions, made from the *Statesman*, which is good authority *after* the election. It will be seen that Harriman's majority is very considerably reduced, and is likely to settle in the neighborhood of 2100. This gives a Democratic gain of over 600, which is really something to be proud of under the circumstances.

It will also be seen that we have made a very large reduction of the Radical majority in the House. Last year it was seventy-five, now it is fifty.

The Democratic vote is over 37,000—4000 more than the party ever polled before, and a majority of the available legal voters in this State. If it could have been known that the Democrats would cast 37,000 votes, it had been would have justified the most confident predictions of success. This increase is easily accounted for. Some of it is due to naturalization, but a much larger portion is the result of a substantial men in our favor. More or less of such in nearly every town voted the Democratic ticket for the first time. They did so from honest convictions, and we know those convictions are not to be weakened by the subsequent course of Radicalism. We have 37,000 men to begin the fall campaign with, and they will beat any honest vote the Radicals can cast.

"Harriman gets over 39,000 votes. He is not polled after the manner of Radicals here. Hundreds of illegal votes were cast, and other hundreds were brought to the polls from all parts of the United States, at such an expense as no party ever incurred in behalf of ticket. The Radicals had all the money they could use, and we have no sort of doubt that some of it was filched from the Federal Treasury.

"The Radicals went into this fight with evident expectation of annihilating us—to send the impression abroad that Grant would be irresistible. The result shows a Democratic party stronger than ever before, and certain to be the moment the money pressure is abated. Grant's name did not secure them a single vote, and they can't carry the State against any body else without a strong greenback reserve."

The *Revolutionaries* are doubtless of the principle adopted in the French Chamber which, if not true, are at least amusing. One day, it says, while M. Jules Favre was speaking, M. Rouher fell asleep. When the eloquent Radical leader ended his speech, M. Vuitry waked his colleague, telling him he must replay. "What did I say, sir?" inquired M. Rouher. "You said nothing," having described in a few words the subject of debate. M. Rouher ascended the tribune, and in a speech of three quarters of an hour triumphantly demolished the arguments of his opponent. When he returned to his seat he unceremoniously reproached M. Vuitry for having waked him from the pleasant sleep he had enjoyed for a long time. The speeches of M. Berryer are also conceived on the spur of the moment, and he attaches little importance to them after they have been delivered that he never corrects the reports, as most of the members do. Once on being urgently requested by the head of the reporters to revise an important speech which he had delivered that evening, he replied: "I read my own speeches? You might as well offer me some Adler coffee." M. Thiers, on the other hand, corrects the reports of his speeches with great care. After an important debate, he usually passes the night in his office of the *Monitor*, going over the proof sheets of his speech, and keeping himself awake by drinking coffee. M. Oliver follows his example. M. Jules Favre never corrects the reports of his speeches, and M. Rouher has this done by his secretary. To this we may add that M. Thiers, when he speaks, is attended by his servant, with whose assistance, as soon as he has finished his oration, he immediately changes his flannel, waistcoat, and linen. He has followed this custom for many years.

Mr. William Young's new evening daily, *Every Afternoon*, made its appearance yesterday, punctually according to announcement. It is a large, handsome sheet, of eight pages, nicely printed, and the better paper than was anticipated by us in our last weekly papers. The original reading matter contained in it is pleasantly written, and the selections are chosen with that good taste which marked Mr. Young's management of the *Albion*. Eschewing politics and making no special attempt to merely report facts, the new journal forms an agreeable reside or travelling companion for people of cultivation, and, as such, will doubtless successfully fill an unoccupied place in the newspaper world.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An enterprising newsboy in New York has been arrested for selling papers under false pretenses. He was accustomed to cry out fresh news as "assassination of President Johnson," "Queen Victoria poisoned by Fenians."

THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

The votes of the Senators on the President's application for more time in which to prepare for his trial on the articles of impeachment presented against him, afford a very slender prospect of an impartial judgment being rendered in the case. One would think that a trial so important, on charges so grave and so comprehensive would justify the reasonable period of thirty days delay which the President asked for, but it seems that by a strict party vote of 41 to 12 it was refused. Even a motion to postpone fixing the day of trial until the impeachment managers had filed their replication to the President's answer was denied as was Senator Johnson's motion that ten days be granted to the President for preparation, and by a vote of 28 to 24, it was decided that the trial should commence on Monday next. Have such proceedings been known on the face of the earth before? And yet Andrew Johnson is not the only individual affected by this revolutionary action. His interest in it is comparatively small. Its significance consists in the disregard of law and justice which has characterized the proceedings since they began, in the precedent thus set for similar party necessities hereafter and in the example thus held up of the non-observance of discipline and contempt of the Constitution, which cannot but result in habituating the people to act upon the belief that there is no obligation resting upon any one to obey its sacred injunctions. The people will reason and with propriety that if the fundamental laws of the land are not binding and do not command the obedience of the legislature of the nation and of its highest officers who have solemnly sworn to preserve, protect and defend it, no law whatever is binding upon them and should only be obeyed so long as it may be convenient for them to observe its precepts. That is the unpreistonable effect of all these loose and unlawful proceedings. They point to setting aside the Constitution entirely, and centering the government in the will of the Legislature. The highest testimony is thus given to the righteousness of the attempt made by the South to withdraw from her partnership with the North and carry with her the ark of the covenant. No better proof could be given of the correctness of the construction placed upon the Constitution by Southern men and the fallacies in which the people of the North indulged.

As for Mr. Johnson personally, this impeachment work will immortalize his name and his administration of the government. Instead of avoiding a conviction, if he desires to perpetuate his memory and his services in behalf of Constitutional government, he ought to welcome the hour of his martyrdom. We have never believed he would resign, although such a course is perfectly open to him to pursue, and thus escape the sentence his enemies intend to pronounce upon him. That sentence will endear his name and his fame to every lover of justice throughout the world. It will attach no stigma to his reputation, but will sanctify his cause and make it that of every man whose good opinion is worth possessing and who has not been given over to believe a lie. As to the *effect* of the sentence it relieves him from the cares and anxieties of a thankless office where his usefulness is at an end, and renders him ineligible for any office of trust or profit only as long as the Radical faction dominates in the government. When their power shall have come to an end these disabilities will be removed and black lines drawn round the record of these proceedings on the journals of Congress. Andrew Johnson can wait for that day. It is easy to say he could have done this and could have done that. No President ever had as difficult circumstances to contend against as Mr. Johnson. Standing in his position, with a fierce and revolutionary body to oppose, it is not easy to determine what course it was wise for him to pursue. The result only will decide whether or not his course has been wise, and we do not consider his removal from office is a test of that question. It would merely be the logical conclusion of the revolutionary course of Congress. If Congress shall reconstruct this Government through the removal of the President, sentence of condemnation as to his capacity for statesmanship may be pronounced upon him. If, on the other hand, his removal shall hasten the downfall of republican institutions on this continent, and that time seems to be rapidly approaching, then Andrew Johnson will stand vindicated on the page of history and in the judgment of all good men. We have abiding faith that the policy of Congress cannot, within the bounds of possibility, eliminate the Constitution, until the time shall come when the Mississippi river shall run up instead of down and falsehood shall prevail over truth. These impeachment proceedings will only make him a hero, and his convictions a martyr, and link his name forever with those who have struggled and suffered in the cause of liberty. As has justly been remarked by a contemporary, "So far as Mr. Johnson is personally concerned, he should rejoice at the lofty pedestal on which his enemies will place him in the temple of fame. He should rejoice at the opportunity offered him of vindicating the truths, the rights, the integrity of the Constitution, and of sending them down the long track of ages, with the mark of Cain upon their brows—murderers of the liberties of their country. He shrink—from such a cause and such a destiny. He will fight it through to the very last, and will either retend from office or not, must be grandly victorious.

Johnson well deserves that just and beautiful eulogium pronounced upon him by Governor Seymour, of New York, which, although it has been already published in these columns, we shall bear repetition

"I have no political prejudices in favor of Mr. Johnson. I have never voted for him, and he is my political opposite in office, nor have I ever advised him or been consulted by him as to his policy. I said he has been cheated and betrayed by those about him who plotted his destruction from the outset; but while he has been unhappy in his friends, no man has been so fortunate in his enemies. They have given him a high place in history, as one who suffered for the rights of the American people, and when he shall go to his final account and his friends seek to say in clear titles and lasting terms, that he was a man who loved his country, and was hated by the corrupt and selfish, they will have only to point upon his tombstone that he was impeached by this House of Representatives and condemned by this Senate."

IMPEACHMENT.—THE PRESIDENT EXPECTS ACQUITTAL.—It is generally thought that the President thinks he will escape a verdict of "guilty." This is not the opinion of Mr. Seward. He thinks the Senate will say "guilty," and merely because he thinks a political decision will drive the Republicans to it. I am told that this is his view of the "situation." He believes that if the Senate acquits the Republican party is utterly wrecked, and he cannot believe that any Republican Senator will fail to see the same result. I believe that for once Mr. Seward is right in his political calculations. If he is the effect of acquittal would be ruinous. But the Senate will not try Mr. Johnson upon any such grounds. He is a guilty man, and the Senate will declare it. He is guilty of two-thirds of the charges made against him by the House, and the Senate will say so, unless it acquits him altogether. The trial should last quite two months, if it may fail. It should not be forgotten for a moment that this is the object of the defense, and whenever Republican Senators are steadily (on the side issues) for postponing the trial, it will be time for their constituents to watch them closely, and to ply them with letters. The constituent certainly has the right to urge his Senator to remember the sentiment of his State. He could not properly go further than that.—*Detroit Advertiser of Tribune.*

The nomination of Admiral Farragut as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is conspicuously proposed in the *World*, just as that of Chief Justice Chase had previously been advocated by the *Atlas*. The Admiral is a capital good fellow, as full of good sense and modesty as he is of courage, and would make a first rate President and a strong candidate. He is, however, a great personal friend of General Grant, and it is doubtful whether he would be willing to run against him. Besides, of the two, Farragut is much the more an out-spoken Radical in his political sentiments, and the advantage which the Democrats would derive from taking him instead of Grant is very hard to discover. Still, the nomination is worthy of the consideration of our friends, and we shall see how it is responded to by the Pendleton men in the Northwest. As Pendleton is out in favor of plenty of greenbacks, we rather imagine that if he is to be thrown over in favor of a new man, he will prefer Judge Chase, because he is the candidate of the anti-greenbacks. But let us see what the *Atlas* says concerning the interesting complication. If it continues to go for Chase, as most probably it will, the fact will afford very remarkable evidence that the friends of Hoffman and Seymour, in New York, like those of Pendleton in Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois, are inclined to make a bold and manly contest for victory under the broad banner of the Chief Justice.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BRITISH POINTS IN THE ALABAMA CASE.—Lord Stanley, in his speech in the House of Lords, on the Alabama claims, took the following grounds of objection to the American proposition to include as a subject for arbitration the question of recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States:

1. That the United States proposes to as a matter for consideration which is irrelevant to the issue.

2. That the irrelevant was one to be decided by considerations of State policy, and not of legal obligation, and therefore is incapable of receiving a legal solution.

3. That the United States Government, in their parallel cases, had absolutely refused to admit any responsibility for adopting a similar course, and that I believe no one would dare to take to arbitrate a case so vague and indefinite.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* dislikes the Peabody educational scheme, and thinks it better let our children go uneducated and live in the woods, communing there with nature and with nature's God, than to accept of instruction in schools where New England politics, philosophy and religion are to substitute in any measure the traditions of our good old State."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—We learn that it is intended to collect the Consolidated Loan and Railroad Tax in Greenbacks.

Mayor Haviland, of Galveston, is in our city for the purpose, we are informed, of seeking the aid of the military authorities for the financial relief of that city, Galveston being somewhat in the predicament of New Orleans under the effects of Radical misrule and extravagance.

A number of witnesses for the defense of Gov. Haker, charged by Henry Dennis, colored, with perjury, have arrived by the Opelousas Railroad. The investigation is to be resumed this morning in the Senate Chamber.

Yesterday, known in the Catholic calendar as the "Day of the Annunciation," and commemorative as that on which the Angel Gabriel bore a divine message to the Virgin Mary, was duly observed as such in the Catholic Churches.

The entire public will be pained at the death of one of our most worthy and enterprising citizens, Mr. R. B. Sumner, which occurred in Biarritz, France, on the 21st inst. Mr. Sumner had resided of late years in Europe, owing to the unsettled condition of our country. Previous to this he had resided here about 30 years. He was about 54 years of age, and was well known as one of the partners of the large shipping house of J. P. Whitney & Co. He was largely interested in real estate in Louisiana. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass.

The photographs of the members of the late so-called Constitutional Convention have been taken in group and they sat at their desks, and subscriptions are being collected to have them lithographed as they appeared when in August assembly in the Mechanics' Institute. The whole will be highly colored.

The Carte of the Canal and Claiborne street railroad are expected to be running by the 1st of next month.

A proposition is before the Mexican Congress from General LaBlanc and W. T. Pritchard, Esq., to have a company chartered through Mexico for carrying the mails by steam from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, connecting thence by express with the City of Mexico.

A man named Stephen Frierly, living on Adele street, Fourth District, attempted to commit suicide night before last, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was opportunely interrupted.

The next proceeds of the Ladies' Fair, recently held at the Blaffer buildings, on Canal street, for the benefit of the German Protestant Asylum, amounted to $7338 36; the gross receipts being $9555.

Collections have been made in this city to the amount of $572 50, for the relief of the sufferers by famine in East Prussia.

A young man named Edward A. Heinecke was brought before Recorder Vennard, yesterday, on suspicion of being insane. Officer Royal stated that he had found him on the wharf, foot of Jackson street, evidently in the act of plunging into the "watery deep" of the Mississippi. He appeared to be insane, and was sent to the Asylum for treatment.

Addendum of Blunders.—Dick Parker to appear on night in his very amusing character of the "Mummy" in a farce of that title; those capital clog and jig dancers, Delehanty and Vengler, will give some of their select performances; Miss Nellie Taylor will sing some selections from her choice repertory, the Misses Brothers will perform some of their wonderful feats; the great Chinese sisters will trip the fantastic toe like a couple of lovelieat wights on lightest feet, as usual, and the Ethiopian Serenaders will give rare olio entertainment, will be followed with a series of novel magical illuminated *tableaux*, one of which entitled the "Rise and Fall of Stocks" is something especially good in its way.

Varieties Theatre.—Mr. Wm Gomersal had a very fair house for his benefit last night, the selection being Mr. Gomersal's inimitable impersonation of Gerolstein's operatic burlesque "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," in which he was very happy. He was well supported by Messrs. Fox and Floyd and Mlle. Gomersal.

Mr. F. Hight is announced for a benefit to-night, when the drama "Aline, or the Rose of Killarney, and the farce "Object of Interest" are to be produced. Mr. Leighton has volunteered her very acceptable service.

St Charles Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are drawing pretty fair houses, considering the general dullness of the season. "Daughter of the Regiment" and "It Takes Two to Make a Quarrel," are the selections for to-night.

Concert.—Miss Josephina Filomena gives a farewell concert Friday night, at the National Theatre.

Museum.—A large variety of artificial and natural curiosities, including some rarities of the human species, are hourly on exhibition at the Museum, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and are richly worth seeing.

Democratic Central Executive Committee.—There was a meeting of this Committee last night. The question of the propriety of nominating a State and Municipal ticket for the approaching election, was deferred till Friday night.

Dalbor Commercial College.—There was a considerable attendance in the lecture room of this institution Tuesday night, to witness the exercises in the presence of the monthly graduations. Degrees were conferred on the following young gentlemen, by President Dalbor:

Fred R. Nunn, Louisiana; T. Harrison, Alabama; J. J. Green, Mississippi; J. C. Wallace, Arkansas; A. Kean, Louisiana; J. H. Allen, Mississippi; J. J. Oliver, Louisiana; G. W. Terry, Arkansas; J. M. Bethany, Texas; T. Alexander, Louisiana.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented a bill against Mr. Burwell, of the Fifth Military District, has issued the following order:

Upon the recommendation of his Excellency, Gov. Pease, of Texas, the following appointments are hereby announced, to fill existing vacancies in that State:

John J. Carey to be District Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District of Texas.

Lewis H. Brown to be District Attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Texas.

Refugio County—E. P. Upton, to be County Judge, Edward St. John, to be Sheriff, and Wm. Carey, to be Clerk of the District Court.

Chambers County—James Jackson to be Sheriff, Benjamin Burrows to be Clerk of the District Court, and Charles Wilcox to be Clerk of the County Court.

Hidalgo County—R. Burke to be County Judge.

Burleson County—Benjamin P. Smith to be Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Collin County—P. Hudson to be Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 8, and J. W. Holloway to be Constable for Precinct No. 8.

Bosque County—Sherod Townsend to be Sheriff.

Red River County—John L. Carroll to be Sheriff, and M. L. Kilgo, to be Constable for Precinct No. 3.

Matagorda County—Elias Baxter, to be Justice of the Peace for precinct No. 1.

Caldwell County—Wm. H. Baker, to be Clerk of the County Court.

Nueces County—Chas. Weidenmuller and Mathew Cody, Sr., to be Justices of the Peace for precinct No. 4.

Lampasas County—John Brown, to be Clerk of the District Court, Tilman Weaver to be Clerk of the County Court.

The temporary garrisoned posts of Camp Lancaster and Camp Hudson, Texas, being no longer required as military stations, under the operation of special order No. 27, paragraph 1, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby ordered to be abandoned.

Up to the communication of his Excellency, Gov. Pease, of Texas, Hugh Murphy is hereby appointed Sheriff of Lampasas county, Texas, to fill a vacancy. He will execute his proper bond, and forward to those headquarters the required oath of office.

Negro Riddled and Murdered.—Corporal Ives, of the Bayou Bridge police station, reports having found a negro shot to pieces, yesterday afternoon, in the swamp, a mile in the rear of the City Park, the body of a colored man, who has not been identified yet. He appears as well as could be judged considering the putrid state of the body, to be about 30 years of age. Foul play is suspected as the pantaloon pockets were turned inside out. We have no report as yet of the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board met last night, Mayor Heath in the chair, and disposed of the following cases:

Policeman J. B. Paltrou, No. 309, charged with neglect of duty in leaving his beat and entering a grocery. Suspended five days.

Officers Flanagan, Gilbert and Cummings, charged with extorting money from J. J. McGlone, while a prisoner, were acquitted.

T. Hays, No. 292, neglect of duty in sleeping on his beat. Suspended ten days.

E. J. Weitzmier, No. 369, neglect of duty, in sleeping on his beat. Suspended ten days.

Officer W. A. Carroll, No. 142, neglect of duty and sleeping on his beat, two charges. Suspended fifteen days.

Officer J. McGrew, No. 128, neglect of duty—asleep on his beat. Suspended ten days.

Officer Gaulter, 452, conduct unbecoming an officer, in using abusive and insulting language to a citizen. Case dismissed.

Officer G. Gathmann, 261, neglect of duty, in sleeping on his beat. Second charge. Suspended five days.

Officer J. A. Martin, 213, neglect of duty, in leaving his beat and being behind time at roll call. Suspended 18 days.

Officer E. W. Thornell, 313, neglect of duty, in absenting himself from his beat and entering a grocery. Suspended 8 days.

Thos. Coyle, 172, neglect of duty. Second charge. Failed to answer the summons of the Board, and was dismissed from the force.

First Recorder's Court.—George Lee, colored, arrested in the Second District and sent to the First, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of having stolen property in his possession.

A frail creature, bearing the name of the beautiful Lola Montez, but less of her virtue, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Burglary.—On Sunday night the residence of F. W. Seymour, Esq., No. 119 Constance street, was forcibly entered by some unknown thieves, who succeeded in carrying off the following articles: 4 silver cups, 2 silver goblets, 2 gold sleeve buttons, a lot of clothing, and about $50 in money, or about $300 worth in all. No clue to the robbers.

FROM MEXICO.—*Havana*, March 17.—Several Spanish officers in the Mexican service have been implicated in the late conspiracy. The plan was concerted with Santa Anna, Marquez, Zulonga and Ortega. Some will probably be shot. Forewarning has reached the Mexican Government of the plot to blockade and get possession of Vera Cruz.

President Juarez will probably send a commissioner to General Lerando asking him to observe the neutrality laws. The Mexican Congress has passed another appropriation for the redemption of English Spanish and interest bonds of the public debt. The amount is $5,000, to be put up at two separate auctions. Credits have been given to twelve customhouses for returns to the national treasury of receipts during the month of October, 1867. The District of Tampico has dismissed its municipalities. The State of Chiapas demands satisfaction of the government of Guatemala for inroads. The Legislature of Tamaulipas has rejected the bill depriving ex-imperialists of public employment. A conspiracy at Zongolica has been frustrated. A committee, consisting of Lerdo, Bardiel, Mejia, Yanez, Mata and Martinez, had been appointed to consider the plans for colonizing at Tuxpan. There were kidnappers at Hidalgo. Two hundred banditti were infesting the neighborhood of Oaxaca.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

President's Veto of Bill Muzzling the Supreme Court.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, March 25.—In his veto of the bill muzzling the Supreme Court, the President says the same reasons which led him to approve the first section compel his disapproval of the second. The first section protects the right of property from erroneous decisions by inferior tribunals, and provides uniformity by appeals to the Supreme Court. The second section removes this protection, heretofore enjoyed, in questions involving liberty and life. He cannot assent to a measure which proposes to deprive any person restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States, from the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority known to our government. To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity is one of the declared objects of the Federal Constitution. He objects strongly to the retroactive features of the second section, maintaining its inhartmoniousness with the spirit and intention of the Constitution. He speak of the Supreme Court as combining wisdom and imperiability to a greater degree than any other authority known under the Constitution. Any act which may be construed into an attempt to prevent or evade its decisions will be held by a large portion of the people as an admission of the unconstitutionality of the act on which its judgment may be forbidden or forestalled, and will check that willing acquiescence so necessary to the harmonious execution of the laws. The President apologizes for his brevity, which want of time compelled.

SENATE.—Anthony offered a resolution providing a seat on the floor for the agent of the Associated Press during impeachment.

Stewart introduced a bill creating a provisional government for Alabama. It declares the Montgomery Constitution the fundamental law of the State, except where it conflicts with the Federal Constitution, and authorizes the State officers elected at the Constitutional election to qualify and discharge their duties, as provided in the Montgomery Constitution, on the 1st of May. It provides for convening the Legislature and the transaction of legislative business, which a majority of voters shall ratify. The Legislature will be required to ratify the 14th article. The District Commander is to fix the time and place of the election, and call it.

The Western railroad bills were discussed. The New England members opposed further assistance, claiming that the large grants already made to connect the Union Pacific with portions of the sections through which the roads passed, and claiming that the Western members had ample resources within the limits of the land grants.

Revised rules resumed. The rules forbidding "riders" to appropriation bills was discussed.

The President's veto message was read. The Supreme Court bill and veto message went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The tax bill was resumed and discussed. Schenck, Ward, Kelley, Pomeroy and Southern interests reached. The bill finally passed. It goes back to the Senate for concurrence. The House adjourned.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee is in session, discussing Southern perplexities.

Internal Revenue receipts to day, $399,000.

SUPREME COURT.—Armstrong Foundry vs. United States—St. Louis Foundry vs. United States—both from New Orleans. Judgment reversed, and law for the plaintiff. These are cases in which machinery was condemned for making Confederate war material.

Richmond, March 25.—The steamship Alex. Anderson, from Richmond for Liverpool, as reported merchandise, for Richmond, burned at the mouth of the James City Point this morning. Ship and cargo a total loss.

CONVENTION.—A resolution was introduced appointing a committee to inquire into the conduct of Judge Underwood, the President of that body.

The resolution embodies a letter from John Hawthorne, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, to Gen. Grant, and contains a paper, in which he states that Underwood, in a communication about raising means for the Republican party, said that Congressman Schenck would give $100,000 for the use of the party, if Underwood would give $10,000, and give $1000 each for nominations to Congress." Judge Underwood was not present the question was postponed and the Convention adjourned.

The disfranchisement question was taken up and the amendment offered, disfranchising all who voted for secession candidates, etc., was voted down by nine votes, nine white and nine colored, including one colored member. They quoted private letters from Washburn, Kelly and others, to show that they were opposed to any further disfranchisement than what is provided for in the reconstruction acts. The number disfranchised by the proposed amendment was estimated at from 15,000 to 50,000. No fixed action had.

New York, March 25.—Cotton more active and 3c better. Sales 1500 bales: middling 25c; for March 25c, closing at 24½; April 25½; May $1 75. Wheat quiet. Corn declining—South ern white $1 20 to $1 22; Western $1 25 to $1 30 Oats steady. Pork quiet. Lard quiet. Beef quiet. Rice steady. Sugar and Molasses quiet but firm. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firmer—Cotton 5 5-16. Gold 138¾. Sterling 109 to 62, coupons, 109¾.

New York, March 25.—Money very active, closing sharp at 7 for calls. The Treasurer sold $400,000 in gold to relieve the market. Nothing doing in business paper. Stocks active but heavy.

Sub Treasury balance, $101,000,000.

Trenton, N. J, March 25.—The House passed the bill withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the ratification of the 14th article over the Governor's veto.

Augusta, March 25.—Cotton market firmer, sales 48 bales, receipts 225. Middlings 24c.

Savannah, March 25.—Cotton firmer and more doing. Middlings 24½c. Sales 82 bales; receipts 365.

Charleston, March 25.—Cotton inactive; sales 80 bales; middlings 25c; receipts 398 bales; exports 310 coastwise.

Louisville, March 25.—Tobacco—Sales 259 hhds; lugs $5 to $7, common to fine leaf $7 50 to $20 50; Green county cutting leaf $8 to $20 50; Green county lugs $5 to $7 25 to $8 50 for superfine. Wheat $2 40 to $2 45. Corn—shelled, in bulk, 80c. Oats 60 to 70c. Meal Pork $25. Lard in tierces 16 to 16½c. Bacon—meat unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; clear ribbed sides 14½c; clear sides 15½c, fancy hams 17½c. Whisky, raw, $2 20, free.

Louisville, March 25.—River falling fast—11 feet 9 inches in the canal. Weather warm.

Cincinnati, March 25.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat dull—red winter $2 20 to $2 43, amber 85c. Corn—mixed 72c. Oats 60c. Rye $1 75. Barley scarce. Mess Pork held at $25. Bulk Meats held at 10½ to 12½c. Bacon held firmly—shoulders 11½c; clear sides 14½c. Lard held at 16½ to 16¾. Sugar cured hams 17½ to 18c. Cheese steady at 11 to 16c. Butter scarce and firm at 48 to 52c. Eggs dull at 21c.

St Louis, March 25.—Tobacco inactive. Flour firm—superfine $5 25 to $8 50 fancy $11 75 to $14. Winter Wheat $2 35 to $2 75. Corn 85 to 86c. Oats 60 to 71c. Fall Barley $2 75 to $3 00. Lard 16 to 16½c. Pork $25 to $25 35. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15c. Bulk meats dull at 10 to 12c. Lard 16½ to 16¾c.

Galveston, March 25.—Up last night—Lost Chance at 9 P. M. Down—Louisville at 5 P. M., and Bismarck at 8 A. M. River rising.

Mobile, March 25.—Cotton—sales 1000 bales; demand and market closed quiet but firm—middling 24½ to 24¾c. Receipts 312 bales.

Baltimore, March 25.—Cotton firmer; middlings 24½c. Flour firm. Wheat firm—Southern scarce. Howard street superfine $7 75 to $8 50. Corn firm. Corn firm—white $1 11 to $1 13, yellow $1 18 to $1 19. Pork firm. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; bulk—shoulders 11¾ to 11¾c.

Southwest Pass, March 25.—Wind S. E. and light. Arrived, steamship Harlan, Lewis, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co. Sailed, steamship W. G. Hewes.

London, March 25, P. M.—Consols unchanged.

Liverpool, March 25, P. M.—Cotton closed active; sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands in port at 10¼d; afloat 10½ to 5d; middling Orleans 10¾d.

Paris, March 25.—The Corps Legislatif passed a bill concerning public meetings, and adjourned to April 16th.

London, March 25.—Wurtemberg has chosen anti-Prussian deputies to the Zolverein.

London, March 25.—The House of Commons passed the bill abolishing church rates.

Vienna, March 25.—It is stated Prince Napoleon's visit to Berlin was intended to prevent the absorption of Poland by Russia.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, March 25—11:30 A. M.—Wind S. E. Hazy.

Arrived—Steamship Austin, Farwell, master, merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co., steamship Ladona, Hoag, master, merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Ledona, Hoag, master, New York, passengers, to G. A. Fosdick & Co.

The boats that went in search of the dismasted and abandoned brig Jane, reported by schooner Angeline on the 23d inst., returned to the Pass this morning and report seeing no signs of her, after a diligent search of forty eight hours.

Washington, March 25.—About fifty German emigrants of both sexes, brought to Baltimore by the new Hamburg line, passed here, en route for their new homes in Virginia. They are to be followed by some ten thousand, who will seek homes in the South.

The Canadian Government will apply, through England, for damages, including loss of life, caused by Fenian raids. This movement complicates the Alabama claims question.

The House amendment to the Tax bill is very stringent in its penalties for illicit distilleries.

It makes sales at a price less than the tax, *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and directs the prompt proceedings, including suspension of revenue officers.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., March 25, 1868.

(General Orders No 16.)

The undersigned having been assigned to duty with his Brevet rank of Major General, by the President of the United States, becomes the senior officer, and therefore assumes command of the Fifth Military District.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Sec. Lieut. 37th Inf'y, Bvt. First Lieut., U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A man who was snowed up for several days on a prairie in Dakota, recently, subsisted on raw dog flesh.

A sculptor in Paris recently choked himself to death by getting a bit of clay into his windpipe while playfully blowing pellets at a mark.

A gentleman of color was the purchaser of the most expensive of Sir Frederic Bruce's effects at the recent sale in Washington.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1868.

The Money market continues without any material variation. There is a large amount of unemployed capital on deposit in the banks, but it can hardly be regarded as seeking investment, the holders waiting quietly for further political and financial developments. The amount actually available for loans and discounts is nevertheless, ample to meet all the offerings of Al paper. Second class is entirely neglected. The former rates on the street at 1 to 1¼ per cent, per month. Mortgage paper is quoted at 12 per cent. per annum for A1, but is occasionally done on terms slightly more favorable to the borrower. Other descriptions, if satisfactory, rate at 15 to 25. The banks discount most of the approved business notes offered by their customers, and are free lenders on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 139¾, and after