THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1868

Mr. W. Irving Hodgson announces in our advertising columns his having embarked in the auction business, and offers his services for the sale of all descriptions of property. Mr. Hodgson commences business on his own account, under favorable auspices, having had a long experience with Col. J. B. Walton in the line he has adopted. He will make a special branch in the sale of real estate, being aided therein by Messrs. Green and Elder, already favorably known for their success in that line.

By the polite invitation of the officers of the Bank of New Orleans, we participated in an agreeable ceremony which marked the resumption of its active banking business in their new establishment at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley. We found the courteous and popular officers Messrs Cavaroc and Augustin, dispensing their elegant hospitalities to a large party, among whom we saw many of our most prominent commercial men and financiers, which indicated an encouraging future for the Institution. We join the company in the general sentiment that the Bank "may make plenty of money" in its new location. Charles Cavaroc, Esq., one of our most successful merchants, is the President, and Col. Numa Augustin, Cashier of the Bank. The following named gentlemen are the Directors. Under their management, we think the affairs of the company cannot fail to be successfully conducted, and that the institution will prove to be of great service to our business men: Charles Cavaroc, Antoine Lanata, John Gaudin, S. Cambon, L. Husson, C. de Ruyter, C. Ledig, U. Marinoni, E. F. Moton, F. E. Bernard, F. B. Fleitas, L. B. Pothier.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to notice the death of Mr. Mills Judson and Mr. W. I. Bishop, two of our oldest and most worthy citizens. Mr Judson was long engaged in the banking business, corner of Camp and Common streets. Mr Bishop was a member of the well known firm of A. Thompson & Co., grocers, on Tchoupitoulas street.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Meyerbeer's grand opera, "Le Prophete," is having a very successful run at this house, and this has induced the Direction to announce it again for this evening, with the same caste as before. Miss Aubert as *Fidès*, Mr. Picot as *Jean de Leyde*, and Madame Sequin, Messrs. Van Hoffien, Lochevalier and Dupin in other characters.

THE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.—The programme of the celebration of the New Orleans Fire Department on the 4th of March is published in another part of this issue, and it bids fair to be worthy of the organization. The programme includes a procession as in former years, the present celebration forming the thirty-first anniversary of the Department. We think the officers have done well in determining not to forego their annual display which is so gratifying to the public at large as to our gallant firemen. The parade is not an empty exhibition of strength nor can it fairly be said to minister to foolish vanity. It has many useful ends in view—it serves to keep up the *esprit de corps* of the service, to unite the members of the Department in close personal and official relations and is beneficial in every way. If military parades serve a useful purpose, certainly those of our worthy Firemen whose objects are so much more benevolent ought to be encouraged in every possible way, and therefore we are glad that the Department has determined to keep on occasion which is so pleasing to our citizens. We cannot forget their many and important services, nor their self sacrificing conduct manifested on so many occasions. It is their reliance upon the vigilance and energy of our Fire Brigade that enables capitalists to invest with small risk their money, in real estate and the same reliance leads insurance companies readily to issue their policies to protect the people from loss by accidental fire, and it is in a like trust that we all sleep in security during the night. Let us be grateful then to these excellent young men who thus stand ready to render services so essential to the public welfare.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. Edwin Adams at the Varieties Theatre as *Frank Fairlorne*, in the play of "The Men of the Day." Miss Charlotte Thompson as *Juliet* and Mrs. Perrin as *Romeo* in the play of "Romeo and Juliet."

The farces "Troublesome Thomas," and "Under the Lamp Post"; Misses Garcia and Taylor in songs, the Misco Brothers; the Clinetop sisters and others in ballets; Emerson Tucker, Bloodgood and Carroll in a fund of humor, and the illuminated fountain, are the attractions at the Academy of Music.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, } *New Orleans, La., Feb. 29, 1868.* }
(Special Orders No. 46.)

It having been satisfactorily established that the repairs just completed on the plantation known as Kera Davis Plantation, in the parish of St Charles, La., right bank of the river, 22 miles from New Orleans, are inadequate to protect the country below, and the Opelousas Railroad, the principal and most direct line of communication with Texas; and that there is the most urgent necessity for building levees at that place, and that the Police Jury, as well as the planters of the parish, have neglected to take the necessary steps to have said work performed; it is ordered that the making and building of said levees be adjudicated to the lowest bidder, by Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, (temporarily placed on duty in this instance, in connection with Civil Affairs) on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at his office, No. 204, Camp street, New Orleans, according to plans and specifications to be submitted by W. A. Forest, State Engineer to these Headquarters. The bid to be so much per cubic yard, and the work to be completed in time and manner to ensure protection from overflow.

It is furthermore ordered that the lands known as the Kera Davis Plantation, with the improvements thereon, be subject to all military liens and privileges, for the costs of making aforesaid levee, and that the ordinary formalities prescribed by law for the adjudication of said work be dispensed with.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut. 37 Inf'y, Brvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A Trojan Horse.

The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana have been instructed by the Secretary of Interior, that on proof by planters of their inability to furnish provisions to laborers in their employment, advances of meat and meal will be made by the Government to the value of seventy five dollars per hand, to be secured by lien on crops and personal property.

Of course there is no warrant in the Constitution, or even the laws most of which under Radical rule are made subservient to the instruments, for this action of the authorities. But this pretended justification rests on the plea of necessity, in virtue of which the Government has been administered in violation of the Constitution, so far as the negro is concerned ever since his violent removal from his normal condition of subordination to the superior race, to his present unnatural status which has brought him nothing but misfortune and suffering.

To build a similar policy be applied to this State, do not advise its planters, will be to reject the offer. It will promote the growth of the idea in the mind of the negro that he is to rely on the Government and not upon his own industry to earn his support. Practically indeed and thriftless, this belief fostered by stupid continuously agents of the Government has been the cause of much of the suffering which has brought upon the communities in which he has lived since his emancipation.

If the thriftlessness and idleness of the negro should bring upon planters the disaster of short crops as in the two years past, they will find themselves unable at the end of the season to meet their obligations. In the event that there should still be a balance due the Bureau after the proceeds of the crop have been applied to the payment of the advance, then the movables and other goods on the plantation shall be liable therefor. To wit, the mules, horses, mules, cattle, plows, household and kitchen furniture, must all be seized and sold, we infer, by summary process under military order, through the agents of the Bureau. There will be no money to purchase with. The property will consequently fall into the hands of the Government, or their agents, and will in the end be shared between them and the negroes. All this and obtuse the ultimate aim of the authors of the scheme. It looks to the dispossessing the whites through Radical chicanery of the negro dupes, of all the remnant of property they have saved from the general wreck; and to a part of the grand Radical idea of getting rid of the white population in the Southern States, and converting them into a modern Africa where mongrelism may hold a grand revelry on the ruins of the civilization of this portion of the United States.

If planters have money and cannot obtain hands to employ laborers without recourse to the expedient they had better do without as advance, and rely upon the work of their industrious families. Better let their lands grow up than fall into this snare.—*Jackson (Miss.)*

It would be a curious thing to analyze the state of mind of a man who, after voting at his last election for a President who proclaimed in his inaugural address that he would, if he could, jump into a carriage and ride up to pay a visit of personal respect to that very officer, and take him by the hand. There were just two such men. Are there any more?—*Natchez Intelligencer.*

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The press throughout the country is discussing this question in all its bearings. The Radical journals, noted for their extreme views, nearly all approve of the measure, while the Democratic organs are quite as unanimous in denouncing it. Judging by these utterances the movement originating in party necessity will be pushed to a conclusion, according to all appearances, for the same reason.

The President has been impeached upon articles which charge him with violating the Constitution and the Tenure-of-Office act in the removal of Mr. Stanton, although that gentleman himself was of opinion the law was contrary to the Constitution and furnished the strongest arguments against it, when the bill was before the Cabinet previous to its being returned to Congress by the President without his approval. We know of no better proof that the act is contrary to the Constitution, and the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the appointing and removing power of the President, than this very Tenure of Office act. Congress would never have enacted such a law if the Constitution had not been against their pretensions. Admitting that the law is Constitutional and has been intentionally violated by Mr. Johnson, history will not acquit Congress of resorting to impeachment and sitting in judgment upon their own acts. However they may blind their followers, the impartial historian will be compelled to relate how Congress became judge, jury and executioner in this case, and successor to the estate. It is impossible for Senators to sit as impartial judges upon Mr. Johnson. What sort of temper do such men as Mr. Sumner, Mr. Morton, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Drake and their associates, bring to the discharge of so solemn a duty as sitting in judgment upon the President of the United States? Engaged in an angry contention with the President for many months, they have enacted laws gradually stripping him of the functions of his office, until they have reduced him to the occupation of a mere clerk, and when at last, after long months of wearing anxiety, bearing one encroachment after another, he refuses to yield any more of his prerogatives, they proceed to impeach him out of office. If he is not fit to hold the office of President and execute the duties thereof, it is certainly unjust to accuse him of violating the law passed to deprive him of his functions. Those who complained of another ought certainly to be free from offence themselves. The President has done nothing more than defend himself from aggression. History will justify his conduct, and to that impartial tribunal he may safely leave his cause. Had it not been the *interest* of the Radical leaders to oust him from office their motives would have been less questionable. It is a favorite argument with the Radicals and one they consider unanswerable, that the President is bound to execute all their enactments, whether Constitutional or otherwise, because, if he has the power to refuse to carry out one law, he might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government. This is not a supposable case. The President may conscientiously, in the observance of his oath of office, believe it to be his duty to oppose the execution of what Congress calls a law, but which is no law at all. The Constitution does say that *all laws* passed by Congress "shall be the supreme law of the land;" but it says all laws passed "*in pursuance of the Constitution* shall be the supreme law of the land." It is very true than in doubtful cases the law should be executed until declared to be contrary to the Constitution by the Judicial Department or the Government, but when Congress under takes to run in the face of the plain mandates of the Constitution, its action deserves no respect from anybody, much less the President, who is sworn to preserve, protect and defend that instrument. To illustrate: the Constitution says the President shall be Commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Now were Congress to enact a statute taking from the President his command, what need would there be to go to the Supreme Court for an opinion upon the unconstitutionality of such a statute?—The Constitution says the President shall commission all the officers of the United States." In vain would Congress may enact a law taking from the President his right? Who doubt it to be his duty to oppose any such plain and palpable violation of the Constitution, and to evoke the decision of the Supreme Court thereupon, and we cannot believe that the framers of the Constitution intended that the President should be subject to impeachment for so doing. The true doctrine seems to be that held by Gen Jackson in his veto message of July 10, 1832: "The Congress, the Executive, and the Court must each for themselves be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes the oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others."

(From the National Intelligencer.)

What the People Say.

The mails for the President of the United States are loaded with assurances of popular approbation of his course, and proffers of popular support with men and money whenever needed. From among the multitude of these letters and telegraphic dispatches we select the following as a sample of popular opinion of the situation of affairs here:

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—The people here are with you, and stand ready to aid you in maintaining in whatever way may be necessary in upholding the Constitution and resisting congressional usurpation.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 22.—Your course is approved. Our people are ready to aid you with men or money.

Manchester, N. H.—Feb. 23.—As Sumner said to Stanton, "Stick." You are right. All of us believe in the propriety of your act. The conduct of Congress has already secured a Democratic majority in this State, and every Democrat will be at your back when necessary, with their lives, their blood, or their treasury, to roll back the tide of congressional revolution and usurpation.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Gray's silly dispatch is the subject of ridicule here. Everybody knows he cannot move a single company of militia. The masses of our people are with you heart and soul. Stand firm, as you do, and the defender of the Constitution, Pennsylvania will back you.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22.—Our foreign population, almost unanimously of German origin and native population, applaud your course, and are ready when wanted to sustain it with their good right arms.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Keep steadily on. Ogleby has made himself ridiculous. He knew when he sent that dispatch that it was impossible to fill the bill. When you want either men or money, more than half the able bodied men in the State will promptly respond to your call.

New York, Feb. 21.—Our boondoklers and business men are seriously alarmed. The revolutionary action of Congress has convinced them that it is only for mischief. The whole population look to you for relief. They will sustain you in preventing the breaking up of the Government. If necessary, you can have half a million of men and millions of money.

The following letter from John Hecker, a large flour manufacturer, and the reform candidate for Mayor of New York in 1865, appears in the New York *Express* of Monday:

"*New York*, 25 Rutger Place, Feb. 23.—Reflection upon the startling events which took place in Washington city on Saturday last impels me, as an American citizen, to protest against the arrogant assumption of the dominant power in Congress. The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority conferred by the Federal Constitution and the laws of our country, has deemed it expedient to remove a subordinate officer, and is resisted in the exercise of this constitutional right by the Senate and Congress of the nation, who, regardless of law and time honored precedents, threaten his impeachment. An imperative obligation devolves upon all who value the preservation and perpetuity of our institutions—who desire the administration of our Government to be conducted in accordance with the principles upon which it was organized, and who feel that our liberties are at stake, to assume a determined opposition to this flagrant abuse of a constitutional privilege, and to impress, and call upon all lovers of their country to unite with me. I offer myself and all that I possess to sustain the President in this crisis.

"And I hereby declare that I will retain no man in my employ who will support the fanatical party which is now dominant in our national councils. I will have no intercourse whatsoever with any man who will not uphold the President of the United States in this fearful juncture, and in the event of impeachment, I call upon all citizens whose sentiments accord with my own to make public their views, and unite as a vigilance committee in his support, and resolve never to yield until our constitutional rights are secured

"Very respectfully,
"JOHN HECKER."

From the National Intelligencer.

TELEGRAMS TO THE PRESIDENT FROM THE PEOPLE.—The President is in receipt of hundreds of dispatches from all parts of the country, from which we take the following selections, showing that the people are moving:

Andrew Johnson, President:

Indianapolis, February 24.—Your friends in Indiana send you greeting assurances of support in your fight for the Constitution.

Andrew Johnson, President:

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 24.—Your friends here are moving. Remain firm. Be thou ruler even in the midst among thine enemies.

A. G. Lord, President D. C.; George H. Keyser, Vice President D. C.; William Murray, of the National Union Committee, Alleghany county.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson:

New London, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the Democrats of New London, held this evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, in view of the present revolutionary attitude of Congress, acting as its leaders confess, outside of the Constitution of the United States, and in view of the position of the President in assisting such action, and

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of the city of New London, pledge him our most hearty support in money, voice, or arms.

H. L. ALLEN, Chairman.
B. P. WATROUS, Secretary.

Andrew Johnson, President:

New York, February 24.—Every decent man in New York city is with you. We will take care of all Governor Geary's men. God bless you. We are ready for the issue.

Andrew Johnson, President:

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 24.—Uphold vigorously the executive and judicial departments of the Government against any cabal that attempts to destroy them, and the people will sustain you.

CHARLES D. HIPPLE,
Chairman Democratic Standing Committee, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Andrew Johnson, President:

New Bedford Mass., Feb. 24.—You will be sustained in executing the laws under the Constitution in New England. Stand firm.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

AN PROFFERED THE PRESIDENT.—SOME OF THE MESSAGES HE RECEIVED.—*Washington*, February 25.—Numerous letters and telegraphic dispatches of encouragement and proffering aid in soldiers, etc., have come to the President today. From the dispatches the following may be selected as specimens:

"I raise one thousand men to sustain you from my second district, New Jersey, if necessary."

"You are right. The friends of constitutional liberty in New Hampshire will sustain you. JEREMIAH M. MARSHALL,
"Chairman Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire."

From Maysville, Ky., the following:

"Will one regiment of Irish be of any service to you? Answer."

From Columbus, Ohio, the following:

"An unusually large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this city is now being held in the rotunda of the State House. Resolutions have been passed pledging the support of the people hereabouts to the President in his struggle with reckless usurpation and assumption of despotic Congressional power, and avowing a determination to stand by him at whatever sacrifice and to whatever extent it may be necessary to enable him to overcome the foes of public peace and order in the so-called Congress of the United States. "JOHN C. THOMPSON,
"W. D. BARNITZ,
"JOHN M. PUGH,
"Committee."

General Carey, member from the Second District of Ohio, to day received a letter from one of the most influential leaders of the working men's organization of Pennsylvania, and a Republican, in which is this sentence: "Ten thousand thanks for your vote against this fearful wrong—impeachment."

A telegram to the President from Cairo, tonight, announces that "at the charter election to-day the Democrats gained over four hundred. Stick to the War Department." [Signed Democratic Central Committee.]

Another, from Holyoke, Mass., says: "Hang to the Constitution, and you will be sustained by three hundred men of Massachusetts." [Signed by a number of citizens.]

Another, from Terre Haute, Ind., says: "Stand firm to your position and in defense of the Constitution and the Executive Department. Indiana will sustain you with 100,000 brave, stalwart, and tried men."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Delegates.—The following delegates were elected last night to the Democratic Nominating Convention:

First Ward—Judge J. N. Lea, Thos. L. Macon, H. Renshaw, Jr., Wm. Henderson, J. M. Reid, Wm. L. Poole.

Second Ward—G. W. Race, Charles J. Leeds, Daniel Mahoney, Jas McGlinkey, Thomas R. Brady, Thomas Murray, Joseph Mann.

Third Ward—Gen. R. L. Gibson, J. Hart, M. W. Clooney, John Connors, J. McCormick, T. O. Conner, George Walters, A. Ward, T. O'Harn, M. Lardner.

Fourth Ward—H. F. Sturcken, A. J. Wagner, Sid. Harper, Geo. Cronan, Jr., and S. D. McNeil.

Ninth Ward—A. Pellerin, E. Wynn, and Fred. Loeburg.

Tenth Ward—James R. Eustis, B. F. Jonas, Francis Martin, Henry Jackson, Gerald Farrell.

Eleventh Ward—J. Jl. Kennard, H. Ellerman, John Breen.

Sixth Ward Club—At a meeting of this Club last night, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Democratic Nominating Convention: Messrs. A. Gastinel, A. Sambola and F. Kathman.

The Club filed past our office in procession in fine force, last night, and gave us three cheers in the most complimentary manner, for which they have our thanks in the name of the good cause in which we all feel so much interested, the overthrow of all connected with the Radicals in their many destructive measures.

Fifth Ward Club—The following gentlemen were elected last night as delegates from this Club to the State Democratic Nominating Convention, which meets in this city next Thursday, the 5th inst., viz: Messrs. R. D. Hubbard, Lonce Bonny, John M. Peralta, Charles Rumel and E. A. Bezonier.

Apparent Lunacy.—Isaac Johnson was arrested on Franklin street on Monday, with some $200 worth of clothing in his possession, all bearing the names of different parties and supposed to have been stolen.

Mayor's Mail Bag.—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis attended Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Beckwith officiating, Sunday, and joined in with several hundred others in receiving the Holy Communion.

Military Excursion to the Rio Grande.—The new steamship Josephine, Capt. Cook wood, at the Morgan line, left yesterday morning, having on board Gen. Hartsuff and other officers, accompanied by a number of ladies, on an excursion to the Rio Grande by way of Galveston. Gen. Hartsuff visits Brownsville and other points under special orders from Gen. Hancock, for purposes of inspection, we are informed, of various military posts in Texas. They expect to be absent about ten or twelve days.

Information Wanted.—A blacksmith by the name of Leon Henry, from France, and about 25 years of age, has been missing from his place on Exchange Alley, since Friday last. He was then seen reading the morning paper, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His life and habits would indicate that he would not have committed suicide, and any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his wife, residing on Rue de Bienville street, or at No. 91 Exchange Alley.

City Mortality.—There were ninety deaths in New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning March 1st. Of this number there were ten deaths of consumption and eleven still births.

Burglary.—About twelve o'clock on Saturday night the residence of Mr. John Mohr, at the corner of Toledano and Chippewa streets, was entered and burglariously robbed by unknown thief, who stole sixty dollars in city money, twenty dollars in greenbacks, and two promissory notes, one for eight hundred dollars and one for one hundred. The money was taken from the pockets of his pantaloons.

Alleged Outrage.—Andrew Maxwell, alias Andrew Rourke was arrested by Lieutenant Manning, in the Fourth District, Sunday evening, on a charge of attempting to violate outrage the person of a lady, Mrs. F. Hoffman.

Fire and Fatal Accident.—About 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a house at the corner of Thalia and Annunciation street, caused by sparks from the steam engine passing on the opposite side of the street. It was extinguished before any damage of consequence occurred. Unfortunately, however, as No. 20's engine was being run to the fire, a boy named Samuel Brown was run over by the engine and subsequently died, about 8 o'clock, of the injuries received. The keeper of the engine house was arrested, for what reason is not stated, but probably as the driver of the engine at the time the accident occurred.

Another Fire.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on St. Charles street, near Polymnia, in a kitchen in the rear of one of four tenement houses occupied by Mr. Andrews and owned by Mrs. Catherine Zinger. The respective kitchens of the four tenements were destroyed, and the main buildings considerably injured. Cause of the fire unknown. The premises were all insured.

Fraud.—A. F. Picton, an auctioneer on Carondelet street, near Poydras street, was arrested last evening on two separate charges of embezzlement and breach of trust, one preferred by L. Hodson and another by F. Saul.

Perjury.—Rasar Huser, Helen Stevens and Louisa Raymond, all colored, were arrested last evening, all charged by Mary Malinville with perjury.

Female Demoralization.

BISHOP COXE'S OPINION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—In a recent pastoral, Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe says:

When I see the twardy fashions, the costly vulgarity and the wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first law of refinement—simplicity in manners and attire.

When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequently the vilest dramatic entertainments and join in dances too shocking to be named in simple Christians; I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilized heathen Jain is returning to the field we have wrested from the Indians.

When I read, daily, of the most ungodly divorces and of crimes against social purity and against human life itself, which are too grave to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our country women are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training.

When I see thousands of households in which young girls are reared for a life of pleasure, without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results; nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

As a Christian bishop, therefore, I make my appeal to you. Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation, by faithfully bearing your testimony against all that tends to the degradation of your sex, and the more so, when such crime is not only winked at, but receives countenance in circles which ought to be exemplary.

A prominent New England Radical Senator declared to-day in the presence of several friends that he didn't know which would do the Republican party the most injury, the conviction of the acquittal of the President; and another expressed openly the opinion that the impeachment movement would lose the Republican party the States of New Hampshire and Connecticut. A Northern Senator, with other gentlemen who are understood to control in some measure the operations of Wall street, have been telegraphing that the impeachment scheme would fail, and such is really the general impression in official and political circles here.—*Washington Letter—Baltimore Gazette.*

There are no free schools in New Mexico. Out of a population of 61,516 there are 57,263 who can neither read nor write.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Impeachment Question.

The Republicans Voting with the Democrats.

The McCardle Case.

The Southern Conventions.

FROM EUROPE.

Change in the British Cabinet.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Washington, March 2—10 P. M.—Senate still in session. Stevens alluding to his articles and which he claims were omitted by mistake, and which charge Johnson with an attempt to seduce Grant, says in conclusion: "What chants, then, has Johnson, with that article which was left out in order to give him a loop hole? You see how fair we are. [Laughter.] What chance has Andrew Johnson if that article is inserted? Unfortunate man, thus surrounded—hampered taught—with his own wickedness. Unfortunate, unhappy man, behold your doom."

The above article was shut out by the arrival, as per agreement, of the hour when amendments and speeches should cease.

The managers selected their own chairman. They will approach the Senate formally tomorrow, and court will commence Wednesday unless the Senate's rules of procedure are amended when Johnson will appear and ask time for preparation: after expiration of which the court will sit every day till the trial closes, Sundays excepted.

Sumner's motion, in executive session, that during the pending proceedings Congress hold no official communication with the President, was supported by his own vote only.

Washington, March 2—Gen. Thomas received his private letters at the War office today, and then visited the President. Stanton has been at the War Offie all day transacting business.

The Whisky mette Commision have completed their investigations, and are preparing a report. One of the commissioners is reported as having said that some of the Metrers were marvels of ingenuity, but would not prevent fraude with tax at $2 per gallon.

Judge Kelley spoke an hour to day before the Supreme Court on the McCardle case, when, becoming ill—caused doubtless by the crowded condition of the court room—he adjourned.

The President has signed the bill taking the bounty of dead soldiers payable to certain heirs.

The Supreme Court to-day formally announced the constitutionality of cases involving the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender act until next session.

The Mississippi Test oath argument will be continued from day to day until completed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron cotton-ties are subject to a duty of one cent a half pound.

Twenty officers of the reserve corps will be detailed to relieve civil bureau functionaries throughout the country.

The Election Committee will report against Jones and McKee, who are contesting for a seat from Kentucky.

The Senate was crowded at 10 o'clock and impeachment articles were discussed throughout the day. Several verbal amendments were made. The 5th article was stricken out, and at 6 o'clock they had reached the 11th, when the first article was 126 to 40, and nearly the same vote on the others, except the last, which was 126 to 41.

The protest signed by 15 members was not received nor allowed printed. Butler, Stevens and Drake kept getting in new motions.

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The managers will be announced at 10 o'clock nominated in caucus. A Democrat was chosen as teller, but declined to act, wishing to have nothing to do with it.

The clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate of these proceedings. Adjourned.

SEWARD.—H. Morse petitions for reward for capturing Surratt. Referred to the Committee on Claims

A remonstrance against the constitutionality of the Supreme Court of Louisiana bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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The report of the Committee on the Legislature Department was then taken up and sections adopted.

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Judge Kelley spoke an hour to day before the Supreme Court on the McCardle case, when, becoming ill—caused doubtless by the crowded condition of the court room—he adjourned.

The President has signed the bill taking the bounty of dead soldiers payable to certain heirs.

The Supreme Court to-day formally announced the constitutionality of cases involving the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender act until next session.

The Mississippi Test oath argument will be continued from day to day until completed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron cotton-ties are subject to a duty of one cent a half pound.

Twenty officers of the reserve corps will be detailed to relieve civil bureau functionaries throughout the country.

The Election Committee will report against Jones and McKee, who are contesting for a seat from Kentucky.

The Senate was crowded at 10 o'clock and impeachment articles were discussed throughout the day. Several verbal amendments were made. The 5th article was stricken out, and at 6 o'clock they had reached the 11th, when the first article was 126 to 40, and nearly the same vote on the others, except the last, which was 126 to 41.

The protest signed by 15 members was not received nor allowed printed. Butler, Stevens and Drake kept getting in new motions.

The managers will be announced at 10 o'clock and nominated in caucus. A Democrat was chosen as teller, but declined to act, wishing to have nothing to do with it.

The clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate of these proceedings. Adjourned.

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[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, March 2.—It is understood that counsel have abandoned *quo warranto*.

Long before the machinery of that writ could bring a decision, the Senate will have closed the matter.

The House is occupied with impeachment—the Senate with the procedure of the Supreme Court in the McCardle case. No new features presented.

London, March 2—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 71¼.

Liverpool, March 2—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales 8000 bales.

Frankfort, March 2.—Bonds 75.

London, March 2—P. M.—Bonds 71¾.

Liverpool, March 2—Afternoon—Cotton dull and easier; declined ⅛d; middling uplands 9; middling Orleans 9¼d.

Corn 44s. Pork firmer at 73s. Lard dull at 6s. Sugar firmer at 25s 6d.

New York, March 2.—Gold 141⅛. Bonds, old, 110¾.

Flour 3 to 10c lower. Wheat drooping. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Oats 1c lower. Mess Pork lower, $24 50.

Lard drooping at 16 to 16½c. Cotton dull; middling uplands 22c. Freights dull.

Falls River, Mass., March 2.—The cotton spinners have struck for higher wages.

Half a million spindles are idle, and 5000 people unemployed.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, March 1.—W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of Orangemen, has been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for heading an Orange procession in Ireland.

The telegraph between the National Telegraph Company and the Secretary of the Sociéte Cable Trans-Atlantique, of Paris, has been closed.

The workingmen of Genoa presented an address to Admiral Farragut, as representing a country which sympathizes with the views of Mazzini.

But little progress has been made in the Fenian trials at Sligo. Most of the day was consumed in an endeavor to impannel a jury.

In order to procure a mixed jury it became necessary to summon six Protestants, but as these soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

True bills have been found against Nugent, Kenn, Fitzsimmons, Fitzgibbon, Leonard and Leary, prisoners.

They will be brought to