THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1868.

Political Advertisements.

Political advertisements, to be inserted, must be settled for in advance.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his Warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, one chronometer, R. Roskell manufacturer.

THE METAIRIE RACES.—The spring races on the Metairie Course begin to day with a hurdle race, two mile dash, (Welter weights) eight leaps, for a purse of $1000. The second race—two year old stake, $25 entrance, p. p., one mile, $100 added by the club. Third race—post stake, two mile heat, free for all ages, $25 entrance, p. p., to close 15th March, 1868, club to add $500, to name 3 o'clock evening previous. The races are to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The entries and other important information can be had from the advertisement, in another column.

Yesterday being "Good Friday," most of the places of public business were closed. There was the usual Christian observance of the day

Death of Judge Semple.

We are pained to record the sudden death, from apoplexy, of our accomplished confrere, Mr William M. Semple, one of the editors of the *Crescent* newspaper of this city. The event occurred yesterday at the Hotel Dieu, after a very brief illness. Judge Semple was a native of Virginia, but had been a resident of New Orleans for a considerable time, and he believe has been connected with the editorial department of the *Crescent* for several years. He was a man of no ordinary ability, as the columns of our cotemporary abundantly testify, but at the late hour at which we learned of his decease, it is out of our power to do justice in this issue to the estimable traits of his character and to the remarkable talents by which he was distinguished. We may say, however, that he was possessed of a clear and comprehensive intellect, large experience in journalistic affairs, and, what is even more rare, a sound judgment. His information on political subjects was extensive, and his general scholarship was of the first order. In these times of public disquietude and trouble we cannot well spare a man of the sagacity, conservatism and high tone of Judge Semple, whose place it will be difficult to fill. His loss to the press of Louisiana will be severely felt, and his wise counsels will be greatly missed in the conduct of our public affairs.

Judge Semple will be buried to-day, according to the announcement in another column.

REGISTRATION.—Our reporter again applied at military headquarters yesterday, for the returns of registration, but still they have not been received, and we will be much obliged to the Registrars of the various wards of the parish if they will furnish them to us at our office, in order that we may publish a full and correct statement for the information of the public.

REGISTRATION IN JEFFERSON.—The additional registration in this parish during the five days allowed for the purpose, is as follows: Whites, 652; colored, 210. Total, 862.

The fiery "Etna" will pour forth its lava on Tuesday evening next, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets. The steam crowd will do some work.

The regulations established by Generals Hancock and Buchanan for the conduct of the election of the 17th and 18th April, under Order No 55, of March 11, and Order No. 63, of March 25, will be found on the inner page of this issue.

Objections to the Proposed Constitution.

[From the Opelousas Journal.]

1 It commences in the preamble with a false bond. It professes to "insure domestic tranquility," when its tendencies are to incite domestic strife and a future conflict of races. It proposes to "secure the blessings of liberty," when it disfranchises one-third of the white population of the State.

2 It establishes equality among all men, and grants "to the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges," to all classes and conditions of men, irrespective of education, property, color, or natural capacity. (Const., Art. 2.)

3 It provides that all persons, "without discrimination," shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character, or, and at all places of business, or of public resort, *or for which a license is required*, by either State, parish or municipal authority. *Any* place for which a license is required thus becomes a public place. A license may be imposed on private houses, on churches, on Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, on private schools, on any private association, and all such places shall thenceforward be "opened to the accommodation and of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color." So that the black and the white, the educated and the illiterate, the honest and the dishonest, the temperate and the besotted, the refined and the vulgar, the good and the bad, virtue and vice, will be placed indiscriminately on the same platform, and entitled to the same privileges. (Art. 13.)

4 It regulates the Legislative Department, so that three pay for one, and so that every business of the government, can not be elected as representatives. It imposes such disabilities, that the intelligence of the country is excluded from the public councils. Every colored man may be a law maker; but one-third of the whites are ostracised and degraded from the polls and from office. (Arts. 18, 99.)

5. It provides for a system of Registration of voters throughout the State, unnecessary, unprecedented, and at a ruinous expense to the public Treasury. (Art 25.)

6 It provides no adequate qualification for the highest officer in the State. Any citizen of the United States, with two years residence in the State is eligible. Any freedman of twenty-one years of age may be elected Governor, with authority to execute the laws, to make important appointment, and to command the military forces of the State. (Art 19.)

7. It fixes such qualifications as tend to degrade the Judiciary. Three years practice at the bar in this State is all that is necessary for a Supreme Judge, and two years practice for a District Judge. (Arts 75, 84.

8 It establishes no other qualifications for the judge of the parish court than citizenship. This court is vested with concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction, and is to settle all the successions opened in the parish. The judge of the court is constituted the exclusive judicial guardian of the rights of widows and orphans. He should be an officer of legal learning, experience, and tried integrity. And yet, any freedman, fresh from his plow, is eligible to the office (Art. 86.)

9. It requires but one year's residence in the State, and ten days in the parish, as a qualification to vote and hold office. It thus opens the door to adventurers without a stake in the country. In times of great party excitement, masses of voters may be thrown from one parish to another, who after an encampment of ten days, may exercise a controlling influence at the ballot box. Fraud, bribery and pipe laying are thus to become prominent elements in all future elections (Art 98.

10 It offers a premium of relief to the disfranchised citizen. It invites his humiliation and degradation. He must subscribe himself an abject hypocrite, in the office of Secretary of State, and placed himself on the record, perjured as having been "morally and politically wrong." The penitence and perjuration are required to restore him to loyalty. Radicals, however, are excepted from this provision: to support the Reconstruction policy of Congress cleanses the offender of all political sin (Art 98.)

11. It presents an oath of office, so offensive in its terms, that it was evidently hoped by its framers no gentleman would take it. (Art 100.)

12 It is inimical to property and property holders. It prescribes that no property qualification shall ever be required for any office. It orders that all lands sold hereafter at judicial sales "shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres." Agrarianism is the policy, to divide and conquer is the war cry. (Arts. 121, 122.)

13 It establishes free public schools upon the principle of social equality. In the schools of each parish is required, at which all children, "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition," are to be instructed. No separate schools are to be established; and in order to discourage private schools and institutions of learning, the Legislature is forever inhibited from making appropriations for their support. The same social equality is required in the university to be established at New Orleans. (Arts 110, 140, 142.)

14 It organizes the militia of the State so that in the event of intestine war, the largest number of bayonets will be found in the hands of the colored population, and able-bodied citizens "shall be enrolled by the laws of the United States," who are to constitute the military force of the State. But two in every one third of the whites. The militia will be furnished as usual with arms. By this arrangement, the freedmen are expected to control seventy thousand bayonets, while the whites, with an actual numerical majority, must be satisfied with forty thousand. In a future conflict, which may be anticipated as the reasonable result of so nefarious a Constitution, this disproportion of arms is expected to promote the success of the inferior race. (Arts. 144, 145.)

15. These prominent objections will be obvious to every reader of the proposed Constitution. From these it will be seen that every effort has been made to throw down all the barriers of conservatism, to ostracise intelligence and virtue, and to give forced elevation to ignorance and incapacity. The organic law is to be used to revolutionize our entire social, political and industrial system; and its general tendencies, from beginning to end, are to antagonize the two races, to arrest the progress of improvement, to lock up our great resources, to prevent immigration, to waste our fertile fields, and to paralize the best energies of Caucasian civilization.

K. W. C.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1868.

Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,413.

GEN. GRANT ON THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The great probability that Gen. Grant will be the next President, or Dictator, of the United States, according to Radical ideas, makes it a matter of deep concern to the people, over whom he is to wield such extensive power, what manner of man their future ruler really is. And we must say that, since his duplicity and falsehood towards the President have been exposed, since his conviction of having committed one of the gravest and most dishonorable acts of which a soldier and a gentleman can be guilty, our opinion of his personal character, which, up to that time, (notwithstanding certain weaknesses which there was reason to believe him to be affected,) we regarded as deserving the confidence of his countrymen, has undergone a material change. We can only judge of General Grant by his acts. Previous to the war he was entirely unknown to the people. It is believed that his dissipated habits led to his resignation in the army, and that he was at one time a slave to the ruinous passion for intoxicating liquor, and its concomitant, gambling, which destroys the prospects of so many promising youth, and brings to an early grave so many men who are capable of distinguishing themselves and serving their country. His services during the war to the Government of the United States we do not propose to speak of. It will be admitted that he developed no other genius than that which led him to butcher his men, and his success may be said to be due to his want of Generalship rather than to his possession of a talent for the military art.

He acted in a magnanimous spirit towards the South until the tempting bauble of the Presidency was held up before his eyes, and flatterers began to fawn around him. We believe he meant well until the serpent whispered in his ear, but that ever since that time he has been a victim to his wiles. He has tasted of that dangerous fruit—the possession of unlimited power, and has gradually assumed authority from which he would formerly have shrunk, until now his sire are those of an autocrat, and he is ready to clutch the sceptre of dominion. We are inclined to believe the New York *Tribune* spoke understandingly, and with full knowledge of Grant's sentiments, when it gave, a few days ago, a prominent place in its editorial columns to the following announcement, which appeared in the conspicuous type which we use:

"*We have assurances from Washington that* GENERAL GRANT *finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier to announce it as his opinion that* THE ONLY HOPE FOR THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE SUCCESS OF THE PENDING IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. HE FEELS THAT NATIONAL SECURITY DEMANDS THE REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. *If the trial should end, the people can only expect more assumptions of power, and a more determined resistance to law.* WHEN THE GENERAL OF OUR ARMIES ENTERTAINS THIS CONVICTION THERE IS NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AS TO THE DUTY OF THE SENATE. *The loyal nation demands the President's removal.*"

A weak attempt has been made by some of Grant's admirers to contradict this extraordinary statement, but he himself remains silent, and no authoritative denial of it has been made. Taken in connection with his insolent conduct in his controversy with the President, the deceit he practised in the matter of the War Department and his collusion with Stanton and the Radical leaders, there seems to be little reason to doubt the substantial correctness with which the *Tribune* has represented his views. And the object of the announcement is transparent. There are some of the Senators, whose subservincy to party behests, it is necessary to command by some such indirect but potent argument as has been made to come from the mouth of Gen. Grant. We see no indignant protest against this early attempt to brandish his sword in the face of the members of the Senate, who are so ready to fall at the feet of their master and execute all his bidding as they tyrannise over their helpless and abject countrymen. There is now but a short step for Grant to take to seize the crown, and the next thing we are likely to hear of is a formal order from his headquarters, couched in the customary military style. It is intimated to the Senators, through the *Tribune*, what Grant's opinion is regarding the trial of the President and the judgment of the Impeachment Court, as if that opinion should influence them in the performance of a sworn duty. That is a daring attempt to influence the court, but Senators are ready to manifest their obedience, and we shall be agreeably disappointed if their judgment of the President does not conform to the wish of the General-in-Chief. The Radical leaders procured this thing to be done—let them be proud of their work. It is not the first time in the history of the world that "the engineer has been hoist by his own petard."

We had been inclined to think the President could not escape conviction at the hands of the Senate, until we saw this unmistakable indication of the weakness of the case and the apprehensions of those who are conducting it, but begin to believe there is yet some hope that the annals of the times are not to be stained by such a degrading, such a shameful proceeding as the deposition of a President for his too great tenacity of its fundamental law, and for his faithful administration of a most difficult office in the most critical period of that country's history.

TEN DAYS RESIDENCE REQUIRED TO VOTE.

By reference to section first of the new Reconstruction Act, it will be seen that in the case of the removal of a registered voter from the district or parish where he was registered, he may vote in the election district to which he has removed, if in the same State, provided he has resided ten days thereto preceding the election, "*upon presentation of his certificate of registration*, or in the event of his having lost said certificate, his affidavit, setting forth the fact of his having been registered and the loss of his certificate, and that he has not voted before at the present election, or upon such other evidence of these facts as may be satisfactory to the Commissioners of Election.

Col. Giles M. Hillyer, of the Natchez *Courier*, is in the city for the purpose, we learn, of purchasing material with which to resurrect his excellent paper, his entire printing establishment having been lately restroyed by fire. The Colonel is one of that energetic class who make the current of determination laugh in victory over every obstacle, and we heartily wish all such, success.

FIFTH AND SIXTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

The members of the above Clubs, are requested to meet at their usual places of rendezvous this evening at 7 o'clock precisely.

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

General Orders No. 63.

1. By an act of Congress, which became a law March 12, 1868, it is enacted, "That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, entitled 'An act supplementary to 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and to facilitate their restoration,' shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast; and if any such election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the District Commanders may prescribe;—and,

"That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution, the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for State officers provided for by the said Constitution, and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

In accordance with the terms of this act, an election will be held in the State of Louisiana, for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for such State, Judicial, Parish and Municipal officers and members of the General Assembly, as are provided for in the Constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification.

This election will be in all respects a part of the election heretofore ordered in Special Orders No. 55, dated March 11, 1868, from these Headquarters, subject only to such modifications as may be required by the above mentioned act of Congress.

Any person duly registered in the State of Louisiana, may vote in any election district, ward or precinct, provided he has resided for ten days, next preceding the election, in the district, ward or precinct where he offers to vote, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, or, in case of his having lost such certificate, upon his affidavit of registration, in which shall be set forth the fact of such loss, and that he has not voted before at the present election, or upon such other evidence of these facts as may be satisfactory to the Commissioners of Election.

The ballots to be cast "for" or "against" the Constitution shall be cast on them—printed, or in writing—the names of the several officers voted for under its provisions, and the returns of the same will be made to the Commanding General, as directed in paragraph 5, of Special Orders No. 55, above referred to.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Alabama and Florida Railroad, twelve and a half miles long, good running order, and completely equipped for passenger and freight business, was recently sold at public auction by the United States Marshal for $55,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—This popular place of amusement attracts fine audiences every night, a fact not to be wondered at when we consider the untiring enterprise of the managers, Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell, in producing novelties in the way of original production for the gratification of their patrons. The last of these a farce burlesquing the new order of things, abounding in capital local hits and entitled: "The 3 Eras—Past, Present and Future," is decidedly good, and we can assure our down readers that they will relish it heartily. Bloodgood as the black Recorder, or successor of Recorder Neville, cannot be excelled, and the whole piece is conducted so as to provoke genuine humor throughout. We advise those who have not seen it to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so before the piece is withdrawn.

There will be the usual matinée to-day, noon, at the Academy, independent of the regular night performances—Dashon's new sensational burlesque "The 3 Eras" will be presented on both occasions and to morrow night, for the last time. Monday night, we are to have something new from the same author, a couple of humorous pieces entitled respectively "Grand Duchess of Alaska," and "Black Fawn (of America.," both of which, from all we learn, will be capital productions in their way. Mr. Viesimo, the excellent dancer who performed at the Academy with the "Tale of Enchantment" troupe, and other stars are to appear Monday night.

The Crescent City Museum.—This place, it should be borne in mind, continues open every day and night, at No. 42 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and we can assure our readers that they will find a great deal there to interest them in the way of hundreds of artificial and numerous natural curiosities.

By the way the enterprising young manager of the establishment, Charley Anne, is making his preparations to astonish the lovers of circus sports with something extra in that line, and judging from his energy in all that he undertakes, we doubt not he will meet his promises fully, and give us something really good at all events, the dullness of the times notwithstanding.

The Fair Grounds.—The Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association open the Fair Grounds to public visitors during the spring and summer months, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., under the following regulations, except when the grounds are engaged for public exhibitions: For each foot passenger, 10 cents; for each buggy and contents, 25 cents; for each carriage and contents, 50 cents.

Jewish Festivity—A Presentation.—We had the pleasure, on Thursday evening, of being one of a select many who had gathered together at the residence of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr F Hollander, to witness the presentation to him, by the members of the Hampart street Hebrew Congregation, of a magnificent silver tea set, manufactured for the occasion by Mr. M. Jacobs, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets.

The following copy of the inscription upon the plate presented will save farther explanation:

To F. Hollander, Esq

"As a token of respect and grateful appreciation for the faithful and efficient discharge of his duty as President, for a term of three years, by the members of the Congregation Shangari Chassed.

New Orleans, April 9th, 1868."

It has never been the lot of this reporter to be a participant in a more agreeable ceremony, and the after part was not only in keeping with the occasion, but was a display of liberal hospitality which not only done credit to the giver of the feast, but a pleasure to the recipients. The presentation was made by Mr. Jacob Kohlman, the Vice President of the Congregation, and responded to by Mr. Hollander in a most felicitous style. After the ceremony was over the numerous guests paid due attention to the many tempting luxuries spread before them, until the inner and outer animal man being satisfied, conviviality and good fellowship claimed their attention. Toasts were given and responded to, and among the speakers of the evening we remember Rev. J. K. Gutheim, Mr. Katz, Mr. Isadore Levi, Jos. Kraemer, Joseph Magner, L. Marx, A. Haber, Joe Simon, and others.

Among other toasts, the "press of New Orleans" was given, and responded to by Mr. Weichart in German, and Mr. Turner in English.

Suicide Extraordinary—Probable Two Suicide—Having learned at an early hour yesterday morning, that a suicide had been committed in the Third District, the reporter hastened to the spot. Upon our arrival in the neighborhood, we found the Coroner busily engaged in taking the testimony of the people, particularly of the women of the vicinity. From the testimony thus given, and from what we garnered ourself, we arrive at these facts:

It seems that the man Bernard Seltzer, the one who was found hanging to the pickets of a vacant lot on Goodchildren street, between the corner of Montegue street, was seen the night before by most of the residents of that neighborhood in company with a much taller man, whose name has since been found to be Lipsman, and who himself is supposed to have made way with himself. The two were noticed by several persons, more particularly by some of their acquaintances, Mrs Steigeimier says: "The shorter man of the two made the remark that he would jump off over here." "He was about half past 8 o'clock, and a few moments after her husband came home.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock there was a rumor on the street, which reached the woman spoken of above, that a man was hanging to the pickets of the vacant lot corner of Goodchildren and Montegue streets.

Neither she or her husband paid any attention to the matter, herself passing the bugaboo off as a goat which had rubbed himself in trying to get over the fence. Nothing more was said about the matter until she heard that a man had hanged himself to one of the pickets of the vacant lot near her residence. Seeing the body, she declared it was that of the shorter man she had seen about an effort to vote, the one who had made use of the remark above quoted. Another woman, living on Closet street, about half a square from the place of self-destruction, testified that the same two men passed her house Thursday evening about half past 7 o'clock, and after they had passed the shorter one of them pulled a the garden pickets, and, with a curse, remarked that they were not "strong enough. She also believes that the man who was found hanging was one of those two men.

These were about all of the facts which could be gathered by the Coroner, or the reporter, who accompanied him. The body was found hanging to one of the pickets of the lot before spoken of, by a black silk cravat, in which a slip knot was ingeniously made. The self murderer had tied a white handkerchief over his face, evidently for the purpose of preventing himself from making any outcry. The body was recognized by the little son of the deceased, a very intelligent boy of 13 or 11 years of age.

The two men had been together for several days, and as Lipsman has not been heard from, it is feared that he too has made away with himself. Many rumors of the where abouts of his body was floating about, but upon investigation they all proved untrue.

Siltzer, in order to affix the noose to the picket, had evidently stood upon a trestle, or a carpenter's saw horse, which he had kicked from under him, and which was found immediately in front of him. His feet were not more than half an inch from the ground.

Robbery in a Church—While attending morning service at Father Duffy's church, yesterday morning, Mr. Hannely had her pocket picked of $160, in U. S. currency.

A Steamboat Burned and Others Injured—The alarm of fire about 3 o'clock yesterday evening, was caused by the burning of the steamboat Southerner, an old Cincinnati packet, lying across the river, at the Algiers wharf, where she was laid up in charge of the keeper from the U. S. Marshal. The fire which originated in the Southerner and extended to other boats, severely injured the General Ransom, a United States tug lying along side of her with out having steam up, so that she could get away, a suspected to have broken from her moorings. Both boats, we learn, were fully insured, in what offices and to what extent we do not know. In the present state of affairs, it is difficult to say what steamboat property is worth, but the loss is probably $20,000 or $25,000. Some other boats were slightly injured.

THE FETE OF TWO MONDO.—Professor Du Chaillu delivered in New York, a few evenings since, another one of his interesting lectures upon the tribes of Equatorial Africa, and, departing from his usual course, went into a consideration of the different races of men. According to his theory, which is the same that has been advanced in Great Britain, and has unsettled by one of great British quarterly reviews, there is, among animals, a law of "natural selections," which operates the disappearance of the inferior types, and the increased prevalence of the superior. "I firmly believe," said Professor Du Chaillu, "in the extinction of the lower types of men, with the appearance of progressive Caucasian race. I not only believe in the extinction, but I see it. We all see it. Hence the Hottentot Bushman, being the lowest type of the negro, will disappear first. But he does not accuse the white race of cruelty and injustice to the other races. On the contrary, he says: "I am amazed when I hear men asserting that the white man is the cause of the extinction of the aborigines, wherever he comes in contact with them—as if races had only been destroyed by the white race. We see the exact reverse. Wherever the white man takes the place of the lowest."—*Exchange.*

THE GRAND DUCHESS IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 4th, says:

The prima donna La Grande Duchesse (Lambelle) has a sweet, flexible and musical voice, although by no means strong one. Her intonation is correct, and though her acting is quiet, she has a very pleasing conception of her part. With charming, coquettish manners, fine face and spiritual eyes, she makes a fascinating effect upon the spectator. Wanda has also a good voice, though weak, and is a very interesting singer and actress. But perhaps the best part of the whole piece is the irresistible comic portraiture of Gen. Boom, Prince Paul, and his cautious tutor, Pack, not forgetting the *gauche* Fritz. In ludicrousness of dress, airs and minnery she are exquisite! Fritz in the role of Prince Paul is remarkably well done. There is a delicacy—a kind of respectable ridiculousness—in his acting which, like the *bouquet* to champagne, gives an irrepressible charm to the fun, and would bring down an undertaker at a funeral. The pantomime and gestures of the three worthies above named, while plotting a *coup de main* upon the favored Fritz, are as full of humor and contagious laughter as a volume of Joe Miller's jokes or a lecture by Artemus Ward.

THE HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.—The new Judicial Menagerie composed of Chief Justice Tom Shackleford, and Associate Justices E. J. Peyton, and E. Jeffords, assembled in the High Court Room on Monday, and as three other monkies could have done just as well, went through the motions of opening and holding a term of High Court of Errors and Appeals:—*Vicksburg Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Curtis' Argument.

Confusion in the Radical Banks.

Stevens Excited.

Butler Very Inquisitive.

CONGRESSIONAL—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 10.—The House did nothing.

SENATE.—On meeting proceeded immediately to the impeachment trial. Judge Curtis concluded at 2:30 P. M., when Thomas was called for the defense. Thomas was stopped by the prosecution in describing his interviews with the President when the orders of removal and appointment were handed him. The objection was elaborately argued by Stanbery and Evarts for the defense, and Butler and Bingham for the prosecution. The Chief Justice submitted the question, and the managers were defeated—42 to 10.

Nays—Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Craigin, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Nye, Ramsey and Thayer.

Sumner broke ranks for the first time on this question. Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 10.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, all were present except Thomas.

Customs receipts from 1st to 5th inclusive, nearly two millions.

Potent movements are afoot looking to Hancock's nomination for the Presidency.

Fond do Lac, Wis., for the first time in eight years, has elected a Democratic Circuit Judge.

In the Impeachment Court, Curtis continued his argument on the theory and practice in vacancies and appointments, claiming that the evidence would show several instances analogous to those of Stanton and Thomas. He insisted that Thomas was not appointed. Appointment requiring the President's nomination, the Senate's consent and the President's commission. He characterized the allegation that no vacancy existed as begging the question, the legal vacancy existing the moment Stanton received the letter. Recapitulating his argument, Curtis claimed that the managers had not shown that the President had violated the Constitution and the laws. Curtis promptly reported, 500 bbls flos sold at $8.75 per bbl.

Week's sales, 13,000 barrels; receipts, 28,200; exports, 1,278 bbls.

CORN—The market is now supplied, there having been some receipts since yesterday. The supplies are held firmly at $1 10 per bushel, but there does not appear to be any buyers to day—50 and 200 sacks white sold at $1 10 per bushel.

Week's sales, 21,687; receipts, 40,135; sacks, 43,192 bushels in bulk; exports, 21,856 sacks

OATS—Are in fair demand, and the market is firmer. The sales are 2,000 bushels Kildare at 71c—11 do W. Altman—72; 1500 and 400 sacks at 78c, and 100 at 80c per bushel.

Week's sales, 6390; receipts, 12,636; exports, 35 sacks.

BRAN—There was a good demand to-day, and prices have advanced 10 to 15c per 100 lbs sales 2,000 bushels Kildare on private terms, and 300 at $1 75 per 100 lbs

Week's sales, 4150; receipts, 759 bags.

HAY—300 bales prime Ohio river sold at $19, and 200 at $20 per ton.

Week's sales, 1700; receipts, 902; exports, 1191 bales.

BACON—The activity noticed during the past few days appears to have subsided, but the market is very firm at full previous prices. Last evening, not reported, 130 casks sold, to arrive, of which 29, 30 and 10 sacks clear sides on private terms, and 40 casks shoulders at 12½c per lb. To-day 10 tierces inferior hams and 10 tierces choice sold at 14½c per lb. Shoulders are jobbing at 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c; sugar cured hams 21c per lb.

Week's sales, 530 tierces and casks; receipts, 767 tierces, 630 casks, 110 boxes; exports, 120 tierces and casks.

PORK—We note a quiet but firm market to-day, and only jobbing sales of meas at $28 75 to $29 per bbl.

Week's sales, 1900 bbls; receipts, 7362; exports, 30 bbls.

LARD Sales to day 50 tierces prime at 18½c, and 75 kegs at 19c per lb. We quote prime in tierces at 18½c, kegs at 19c.

Week's sales, 335 tierces, 606 kegs, 100 half barrels, and 100 firkins; receipts, 381 tierces; 101 kegs; exports, 1,000 kegs.

INDIA BAGGING—There has been a moderately fair amount of business doing by the dealers, we hear, filling orders from upper Mississippi and Arkansas points. We are obtaining for small lots 22c, in rolls, and 24c per yard in bales.

BALE ROPE AND IRON COTTON TIES—We notice a moderate degree of animation in the market for these articles. Orders from the country are being filled at 7 to 7½c for Iron Ties, and 8½ to 9c per lb for machine made Bale Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—The stock is light but there is only a limited demand at present. We quote nominally at 25c for new and 17c for second hand.

COW PEAS—Yesterday a lot of 160 bags sold at $2 per bushel. We quote $2 to $2 25 for prime lots of Cow Peas. They are jobbing at $2 50 to $2 75 per bushel.

MATTAND HORSE—Hair is selling in lots of 25 to 50 sacks at $3 to $3 15 for Western, and $3 25 to $3 50 for Texas, Mobile and Florida are dull at 55 to 60c per lb, according to quality.

HIDES—Are in fair supply and good request. We quote 9 to 9½c for dry salted; 12 to 13c for dry salted, 18 to 19c for country dry Flint, and 19 to 20c per lb for Texas stretched.

WOOL—The stock is limited. It is in good demand and we note sales of Western at full prices. We quote 32 to —c per lb for washed, 12 to 18c for burry, 17 to 20c for Louisiana native, and 24 to 26c for Texas, in bulk.

COTTON—There was a moderate amount of trade and on Western account. The sales during the week embrace 9000 bags, of which 607, 1226, 1002 and 1500 were on private terms and 207 bags at 16⅞c per lb, gold. We quote the market very firm at the following figures, say: (gold, duty paid) 14c to 15½c per lb for common, 16¼ to 16½c for fair to good fair, 17¼ to 18c for prime to choice Rio.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in moderate request at 7 to 7½c for Apples, and 8 to 9c per lb for Peaches.

NAVAL STORES—There was sales of 700 bbls No. 2 Rosin at $3 25, and 127 Virgin Dip at $5 per bbl, 50 thirty two gallon packages Tar at $2 50 per package. We quote Rosin at $3 per bbl for common, $3 25 for No. 2, $4 for No. 1, $5 for No 2, and $4 25 to $5 for Virgin Dip Spirits Turpentine is in moderate request. It is held at 65c per gallon.

STAR CANDLES—About 900 boxes have sold during the week at 17, 17½ and 18c for 12 x 2, 20½c for 14 oz, and 21c for full weight. The market is firm, and holders are firm at 16½c for 12 oz, 18½c for 13 oz, 21c for 14 oz, and 24c per lb for full weight.

FREIGHTS—We have again to report a very dull market. As a fact, there is so little freight that the rates in most instances are little better than nominal. We quote ⅜ to ½c per lb, for cotton by steam to Liverpool, ¾c to Havre and le. to Philadelphia. Flour to New York, 50c per bbl; to Boston, 80c. Corn to New York, 15c per bushel. By sail, the rates are ¾d for cotton to Liverpool, ⅝c to Havre 1c to Bremen; ¾c to New York and Boston Tobacco to Bremen, 35c.; to Liverpool, 35 to 37½c. To New York, 40c per hhd. Corn, 15c per bbl. Flour to New York and Boston, 65c per bbl.; corn to Northern ports, 15c. per bushel; to Liverpool, 10 to 12c.

OILS—The supply of good Coal Oil is ample. It is in limited demand and prices are lower We quote 40 to 45c per gallon in barrels, and 50 to 55c in cases, for refined. Crude Lard Oil is in moderate request at $1 30 to $1 35 per gallon. Some holders are refusing to sell under $1 40. The stock of Linseed Oil is small, but the demand is light. It is quoted at $1 30 per gallon.

SALT—A good demand has prevailed during the last few days for Liverpool fine, by the interior. A lot of 974 sacks sold from wagons at $2 30 per sack, and one of 100 fine at $2 20. The dealers are asking $2 20 to $2 25 per sack for fine, in small lots, and $2 15 to $2 20 for $2 35 from store; $2 30 to $2 35 for coarse, in large lots at warehouse, and $2 40 to $2 45 from store.

BUTTER—More liberal receipts of Northern Butter have caused a dull market, and prices have declined 5c per lb. We now quote — to 50c for choice Western, 55c per lb for choice Goshen. The stock of choice Western is large, but owing to the fact that the season for new Butter is now very near, holders are in control of the market, and maintain present prices in consequence are tending downward It is quoted at 38 to 40c and 42c for choice, and from 50c per lb for common to grades. To-day lot of 20 tubs choice sold at 42½c per lb.

CHEESE—The market is very dull. Western is quoted at 15 to 17c for Reserve and factory, and 14 to 16c for English dairy. Northern 5 to 10c for skim, 15 to 16c for cream, and 15 to 18c per lb for English dairy. A lot of 25 boxes Western factory sold at 15c, and one of 100 inferior at 10c per lb.

EGGS—Are very low in market. The demand is fair, and holders are asking $18 50 to $19 per bbl for Western white. $20 for Northern do, and $26 to $27 for red Texas.

EXCHANGE—Continues nominal on the landing at $4 to $4 10 per bbl; Onions $10 to $12, and Apples $12 to $14.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell at $8 50 to $9 per dozen; Geese $15 to $16 per pair; Turkeys $27 to $30; Eggs in boxes 21c. 25c per dozen; in barrels $21 to $22 per bbl.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1868.

COTTON—To-day being a holiday, and no telegraphic report received either from New York or Liverpool; there has been only a little looking around, resulting in no sales so far as we could learn. The sales yesterday were about 1800 bales, on basis of 29c for good ordinary, 30c for low middling, and 31c for middling, outside figures, the market closing very firm

After business hours the 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatches were received, noting sales of 15,000 bales at 12¼d for splands, and 12¾d. for Orleans middling. This telegram provoked no comment, as it stated the market to be firm, whereas earlier accounts estimating sales of 20,000 bales at 12⅛d. and 12½d. respectively for uplands and Orleans, ¼d. above the opening figures. Of course both buyers and sellers are uncertain as to what they should do with such constantly fluctuating accounts.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, April 10—Passed down—Gov. Allen at 3 P. M.; R. E. Lee at 8 P. M. River rising slowly.

(Pavilion Dispatches.)

Southwest Pass, April 10—11 A. M.—Barometer 30. Wind southwest and light.

Arrived, steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore via Havana, to Wilkinson & Halsey.

Sailed, steamship Gulf Stream.

Galveston, April 10.—A shooting affray occurred near Hempstead on Sunday morning, growing out of the murder of Mr. Saunders on Friday previous.

Three whites were killed and two seriously wounded. Two blacks were wounded, one while going for a physician.

Washington, April 10.—There has been incessant snow and rain since yesterday morning. Weather quite cold.

Nothing was done in either House previous to the impeachment trial, when Curtis proceeded with his speech.

Gen. Thomas is the first witness for the defence that will be examined.

New York, April 10.—Flour dull and drooping.

Wheat steady. Pork quiet—mess, $27 12½. Lard firm.

Cotton quiet and firm at 29½c for middling uplands.

Freights dull. No Stock Boards to-day.

	Light.		Heavy	
Refined	5	@ 6½	5½	@ 7
Common Leaf	7	@ 8	8	@ 9
Medium	9	@11	10	@ 12
Good	12	@14	14	@ 15
Fine	15	@17	18	@ 20
Choice selections	17	@20	18	@ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Exported to-day	none
Exported previously	4245
Broken up for baling, city consumption, &c.	663—4908
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	2771

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Thirty 17 hhds Sugar were received from the coast this morning: no Molasses. There is very little demand and there are no settled prices. A lot of 20 hhds seconds sold at 12c per lb. A cargo of 200 hhds Cuba Molasses sold on private terms—it is quoted at 45 to 50c per gallon.

Week's receipts, 67 hhds, 9 bbls Sugar, 95 bbls Molasses; Imports from Cuba, 885 hhds, 86 tierces, 491 boxes Sugar; 446 hhds, 19 tierces Molasses; exports, 38 hhds Sugar, 71 bbls Molasses