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:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1868

Political Advertisements.

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

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Messrs Paul Capdevielle, T. G. Uhlhorn and C. L. Walker, forming a committee, have kindly invited us to attend the annual exercises of the law department, University of Louisiana, which will take place at the Lyceum Hall on Monday, April 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. We return our thanks.

VOCAL CONCERT—MORGAN CHURCH.—A Vocal Concert will be given by the choir of the Morgan Church, (Rev. Mr. Harp's) assisted by several amateurs singers of the city, for the benefit of the Church and Sabbath School, in the audience room of the Church, corner of Chartres street and Lafayette Avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Action of Democratic Central Committee.

Our advertising columns this morning contain a preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Committee held last night, setting forth that as the ticket lately nominated by the Committee, of citizens for the various offices, State, Parish and Municipal, having given dissatisfaction to the voters, is withdrawn. The Ward Clubs are requested to assemble on Thursday night, April 2, for the purpose of choosing delegates to a City and Parish Convention, to meet on Saturday night, April 4, in order that the whole subject of local nominations may be discussed and decided, and if nominations are decided upon, then to nominate candidates for all offices, Congressional, Judicial, Legislative, Parochial and Municipal.

The Committee deserve credit for the promptitude with which they have responded to public opinion, and for the correct action they have now taken. Their recommendations will no doubt be regarded with every indication of respect.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

The first charge was the removal of Stanton, with intention to violate the Constitution and laws. To this the President answers, that Stanton was not, on Feb. 21st, 1868, lawfully in possession of the office of Secretary for the Department of War; that he was not, on the day last mentioned, lawfully entitled to hold the said office against the will of the President of the United States; that the order for the removal of Stanton was not unlawfully issued; that the said order was not issued with intent to violate the act entitled "An Act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices;" that the said order was not a violation of the last mentioned Act; that the said order was not a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law thereof, or of his oath of office; that the said order was not issued with intent to violate the Constitution or any law thereunder, or of his oath of office. And he respectfully, but earnestly insists, that not only was it issued by him in the performance of what he believed to be an imperative official duty, but the performance of which the Court of Impeachment will consider was, in point of fact, an imperative official duty. And he denies that any and all substantive matters in the said first article, contained in manner and form as the same are therein stated and set forth, do by law constitute a high misdemeanor in office within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

2. To the second charge, viz: The appointment of one Lorenzo Thomas to the office of Secretary of War with like intent, the President answers that at the date and delivery of the commission to Gen. Thomas, there was a vacancy existing in the office of Secretary for the Department of War; that notwithstanding the Senate was then in session, it was lawful and according to long and well-established usage, to empower and authorize the said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, that if the said act (empowering the tenure of civil offices be held to be a valid law, no provision of the same was violated by the issuing of said order, or by the designation of said Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

3. To the third charge, viz: That he appointed Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, the President denies he gave any other authority to said Thomas than such as appears in said written authority set out in said article by which he was authorized and empowered said Thomas to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and he denies the same amounts to an appointment, insisting it is only a designation of an officer of that department to act temporarily as Secretary until an appointment should be made; but whether the said written authority amounts to any appointment, or to a temporary authority, or designation, he denies that, in any case, he ever intended to give said order the character or effect of an appointment in the Constitutional or legal sense of the term.

4. To the fourth charge—conspiring with Thomas and others to hinder Stanton, by intimidations and threats from executing the duties of his office, the President protesting that Stanton was not lawfully the Secretary, says his sole purpose in authorizing Thomas to act as Secretary *ad interim*, was to test the question of the right of Stanton to hold said office, not withstanding his suspension and removal, and notwithstanding the authority of Thomas to act as Secretary, to the test of a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the earliest practicable mode in which the question could be brought before that tribunal. He denies conspiracy with Thomas or any other person for the purpose set forth, and denies having, at any time, given orders or advice to Thomas or any other person to resort to threats or intimidation, for the purpose described, nor were there any threats or intimidation used.

5. To the fifth charge—conspiring with Thomas and others to hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and in pursuance thereof unlawfully attempting to prevent Stanton from holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War, the President contents himself with denying the accusation referring to his answer to the previous charges, and excepting to the sufficiency of the accusation forming the fifth article, on the ground that it is not alleged by what means, or for what purpose, the alleged conspiracy was formed, or agreed to be carried out, or in what way the same was attempted to be carried out, or what were the acts done in pursuance thereof.

6. To the sixth charge—conspiring with Thomas to seize by force the property of the United States, in the Department of War, contrary to the provisions of the Acts referred to in this Article, the President denies having at any time unlawfully conspired with Thomas to seize by force the property of the United States, in the Department of War, in manner and form as charged.

7. The seventh article is a variation of the previous article and is similarly denied.

8. The eighth charge—issuing to Thomas a letter of authority, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of money appropriated for the military service is admitted so far as the letter is concerned, but is denied that it was done with any unlawful intent whatever; on the contrary, the President avers affirms his sole intent was to vindicate the authority as President of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the question of the right of Stanton to continue to hold the office of Secretary of War to a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States.

9. To the ninth charge—instructing or advising to instruct Gen. W. H. Emory to violate the laws of the United States, the President answers by setting forth the details of a conversation he had held with that officer and denies that he at any time ordered the said Emory to disobey any law or order issued in conformity with any law, or intended to offer any inducement to violate any law. What the President said to Emory on the occasion referred to, was simply the expression of an opinion which he then and now fully believes to be sound, and that is, that by the express provisions of the Constitution the President is made the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and as such he is to be respected, and that his orders, whether issued through the War Department, or through the General in Chief, or by any other channel of communication, are entitled to respect and obedience; and that such constitutional power cannot be taken from him by virtue of any act of Congress. The President denies that by the expression of such opinion, he did commit, and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office. In reference to the statement made by Emory, that he (the President) had approved of the Act of Congress requiring all orders and instructions relating to military operations should be issued through the General of the Army, and prohibiting the removal, suspension or relieving from command, or assigning to duty elsewhere than at Washington, the General of the Army, the President admits a formal approval was given to said Act, but that he accompanied the same by a message addressed and sent with the Act to the House of Representatives, in which House it originated and from which it came to him; objecting and protesting against those provisions of the Act to which General Emory referred, virtually depriving the President of his Constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The President alleges he did no more than to express to said Emory the same opinion which he has expressed to the House of Representatives.

10. To the tenth article, wherein he was charged with having made unbecoming and indecent speeches, and with having attempted to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt, and reproach, the Congress of the United States, and with having attempted to impair or destroy the regard or respect of all or any of the good people of the United States for the Congress or the rightful legislative power thereof, and to excite the odium or resentment of all or any of the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, the President enters a positive denial of the same and says he has, at all times, in his official acts as President, recognized the authority of the several Congresses of the United States, as constituted and organized during his administration of the office of President, admits having delivered speeches to the people on the occasions referred to, but says they were not correctly reported, claims to exercise that freedom of speech which belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, and insists he has the full right, and as President is held to the high duty of forming and on fit occasions expressing opinions of and concerning the legislation of Congress proposed or completed, in respect to its wisdom, expediency, justice, worthiness, objects, purposes, and public and political motives and tendencies. And, further answering to the tenth article the President says: "That the several occasions, on which, as is alleged in the several specification of said article, he addressed his fellow-citizens on subjects of public and political consideration, were not now was any one of them sought or planned by him, but on the contrary each of said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accustomed right of the people of the United States to call upon their public servants and express to them their opinions, wishes, and feelings upon matters of public and political consideration, and to invite from such, their public servants, an expression of their opinions, views, and feelings on matters of public and political consideration; and he claims and insists before this honorable Court, and before all the people of the United States, that of or concerning this his right of freedom of opinion and of freedom of speech, and this his exercise of such rights on all matters of public and political consideration, and in respect to all public servants or persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, he, as a citizen, or as President of the United States, is not subject to question, inquisition, impeachment, or prosecution, in any form or manner whatsoever; and he says, that neither the said tenth article, nor any specification thereof, nor any allegation therein contained touches or relates to any official act or doing of his in the office of the President of the United States, or in the discharge of any of its constitutional or legal duties or responsibilities; but said article and the specifications and allegations thereof, wholly and in every part thereof, question only the discretion or propriety of freedom of opinion, or freedom of speech as exercised by him as a citizen of the United States in his personal right and capacity, and without allegation or imputation against him of the violation of any law of the United States touching or relating to freedom of speech or its exercise by the citizens of the United States, or by him as one of said citizens, or otherwise, and he denies that by reason of any matter in said article, or its specifications alleged, he has incurred or become liable to any indictment or in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, or that he has brought the high office of the President of the United States into contempt, ridicule, or disgrace, or that he has committed, or has been guilty of, a high misdemeanor in office.

11. To the eleventh article, charging the President with having declared the 39th Congress was not a Congress authorized by the Constitution, he answers and denies that he had affirmed the illegality of the 39th Congress, or that it was only a part of the States, in any sense or meaning other than that new States of the Union were denied representation therein. To the further charge in said Article contained, he denies that on the 21st day of February, in the year 1868, or at any other time, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in pursuance of any such declaration as in that behalf in said eleventh article alleged or otherwise, he did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, take care that the laws should be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive, means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of Secretary of the Department of War, or by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive means to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," appropriated March 2, 1867, or to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867:

And further answering said eleventh article he says, that he has, in his answer to the first article, set forth in detail the acts, steps, and proceedings done and taken by him to and toward, or in the matter of the suspension or removal of Edwin M. Stanton in or from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, with the times, mode, circumstances, intents, views, purposes, and opinions of official obligation and duty under and with which such acts, steps, and proceedings were done and taken; and he makes answer to the eleventh article of the matters in his answer to the first article pertaining to the suspension or removal of said E. M. Stanton to the same intent and effect as if they were here repeated and set forth. And further answering the said eleventh article he denies by means or reason of anything in said article alleged, he, as President of the United States, did, on the 21st day of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit, or that he was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And further answering said eleventh article he says, that the same and the matters therein contained do not charge or allege the commission of any act whatever by him in his office of President of the United States, nor the omission by him of any act of official obligation or duty in his office of President of the United States; nor does the said article nor the matters therein contained name, designate, describe or define any act, or mode, or form of attempt, device, contrivance, or means or of attempt at device, contrivance or means whereby he can know or understand what act or mode or form of attempt, device, contrivance, or means, or of attempt at device, contrivance, or means are imputed to or charged against him in his office of President of the United States, or intended so to be, or whereby he can more fully or definitely make answer unto the said article than he hereby does; and, in submitting to this honorable Court this his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, he respectfully reserves to have amend and add to the same from time to time as may become necessary or proper, and when and as such necessity and propriety shall appear.

The Felicians, *Ledger* in alluding to the suggestion made by us to the country press a short time since, that the insertion of a greater amount of local news would be desirable and that it would add more interest to the columns of our cotemporaries, says: "We regret to see the *Ledger* not included with the excepted, inasmuch as we have at stated times given such information as we were able to get hold of. However, the *Bee's* suggestion is A 1, and we shall endeavor to watch the subject more closely in future."

We did not profess to name *all* of the country press that might have been excepted from the remarks made, and are free to say that the *Ledger* might very properly have been named as one of that class, as we have frequently drawn items from its columns, and by no means think the *Ledger* obnoxious to criticism in neglecting local news. We stated distinctly in the paragraph referred to that the papers excepted were "among those from which we derived most of our clippings," etc. We thank the *Ledger* for expressing its approval of our suggestion.

The steamship Liberty, Capt. Bain, sailed last evening for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a good freight and the following list of passengers:

For Baltimore—Mr McPherson, Mr and Mrs Moran, A Forest, G W Gregor, J W Redwood, Miss A Davis, Miss A Grier, Miss L O'Cocor, Dr C H Moore.....For Havana—Mrs Saunders, V Brogley, H Worck, L Guirnera, D Hanny, D Walter, E Gerard, J Forbes, J Lockhard, M Pace, E Flinn and Sister, Mr Hill, Mrs Bradford and child, F Fini, Mrs J H Gerdes, G Seiker, Mr Stephen, F B Lomm and Son.....For Key West—Amanda Dupont two children.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Public Schools—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of Public Schools, at the office, No. 39 Burgundy street, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Sale of Market Stall—Deputy City Controller Brower commenced yesterday to sell the stalls of the Beek Market, Second District, and had sold Nos. 3, 4 and 5, when he was interrupted by Mayor Heath, who directed that further sales should be conducted by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., City Auctioneers, the sales being made for two years.

The stalls were purchased respectively by the following parties:

Stall No. 3 by Joseph Machica, $1260; No. 4 by H. Dowling, $1860; No. 5 by M. C. Blasco, $1825; No. 6 by M. C. Blasco, $912; No. 7 by Charles Fox, $1050; Std. 8 by Jno. M. G. Parker, $1150; No. 9 by Chas. Heath, $1825; No. 10 by Charles Fox, $1150; No. 11 by Charles Heath, $1825; No. 12 by Flanne, $1150; No. 13 by M. McQuade, $1100; No. 14 by H. Levy, $1700; No. 15 by M. McQuade, $1100; No. 16 by H. Levy, $1700; No. 17 by H. Levy, $1175; No. 18 by Fierce, $1175; No. 19 by H. Levy, $1225; No. 20 by Flanne, $1125; No. 21 by A. Antoine, $1050; No. 22 by Charles Fox, $1050; No. 23 by A. Antoine, $1050; No. 24 by Chas. Heath, $1000; No. 25 by Wm. White, $950; No. 26 by M McGuire, $900; No. 27 by Jno. R. Clay, $950; No. 28 by M. McGuire, $850; No. 29 by Charles Fox, $1025; No. 30 by Mayise, $1100; No. 31 by Charles Fox, $1025; No. 32 by Mayize, $1100; No. 33 by John G. Parker, $1000; No. 34 by Joseph Machica $875; No. 35 by B. O'Connell, $875; No. 36, by Joseph Machica, $875; No. 37, by B. O'Connell, $825; No. 38, by Jules Lapene, $950; No. 39, by B O'Connell, $825; No. 40, by Jules Lapene, $950; No. 41, by E. Renac, $900; No. 42, by Jules Lapene, $1075; No 43, by B Renac, $900; No. 44, by Jules Lapene, $1025; No. 45, A. Foutpal, $1025; No. 46, by Henry Geignoux, $1125; No. 48, by the same, $1125; No. 49, by F. Lamarque, $1150; No. 51, by Schawyl, $975; No 59, by J. Lapene $1075; No. 52, by the same, $1025; No. 61, by J. M. Del Campo, $1275; No. 56, by the same, $1275; No. 53, by Charles Lawer, $1250; No. 55, by the same, $1250; No. 57, by the same, $1250; No 59, by Jules Lapene, $1425; No. 58, by E. Angand, $1425; No. 60, by the same, $1425; No. 61, by Jules Lapene, $1525; No 63, by the same, $1525; No. 62, by the same, $1525; No. 65, by Joseph Noel, $1525; No 67, by the same, $1525; No 66, by the same, $1525; No 68, by the same, $1575, No. 70, by Aristide Avenne, $1725; No. 72, by the same, $1725; No. 69, by Pascal Sarton, $1650; No 71, by the same, $1650. Average of sales, $1216. The highest sale was 51 cents per day, something less than last year.

Grand total.....$84,074

Grand Parade of the Jackson City Charitable Fire Institution—The above Association started at 10 o'clock A. M. from Laurence Square in the following order:

Pioneer Fire Co No. 1, Foreman, Valentin Leithman; Chas Jaeger's Silver Cornet Band, 18 musicians—50 members. Engine splendidly decorated. Hose "Hancock," carrying his head above all Radical mules he met.

Home Hook and Ladder Co No. 1, splendidly decorated—25 members. In a couple of liberty they had their silver prize trumpet, gained at the St. Vincent's Fair, in December last Hose "Buffalo" to day.

Protector Fire Co No. 2, 40 members. Splendidly decorated engine; members in white uniform; splendid white silk banner.

The Pioneers of the Successful was Young America Fire Co. No. 3, who was presented at their engine house with a splendid blue silk banner by their lady friends. They number about 35 members. There was a great banquet in the evening, at which time the procession was over.

K. K. K.—We hear it rumored that the "Ku Klux Klans" have organized in this city.

Serious Affray—About 11 o'clock yesterday, a serious affray took place at the entrance to Leonard's stables, on Baronne street, near the corner of Gravier street, between Wm. Goey and James Fitzgerald. Goey, it appears, had had words with a peddler in several places, one of the wounds across the breast being deep and so dangerous that he was thought to be in a critical condition. Dr Drew, who was called to see him, declined to give any opinion. Mr Goey surrendered himself to the police. It is stated that he was reading a newspaper when Fitzgerald, apparently in liquor, came up and shoved him and knocked him down, and struck him several times in the face. Goey resented with the result stated.

Board of Aldermen—The Board met last night, President Graham in the chair.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, praying the expediency of employing several thousand laborers to clean the draining canals and to dig a tail race for the Bienville street drainage machine. Referred.

Resolution of Lowe, Hilard, establishing additional stations at the Fair Grounds and in the rear of the Second District. Concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to select a suitable place near the Jackson Railroad depot to dump manure, and authorizing the Railroad Company to transport the same for fertilizing purposes. Concurred in with amendment, striking out the last section.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to notify the owner to remove the slough nuisance on Seventh street, Fourth District. Concurred in:

Resolution to place lamp posts at street corners on the plot proposed by J. Filara, at a cost of twenty dollars per lamp. Laid on the table subject to call.

A petition from the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, to be relieved from taxation, was referred.

Mr. Woolley offered resolution for the transfer of the tolls by Heirees Firemen's Fund to the Treasurer, as soon as completed by the Assessors, so as to afford tax-payers an opportunity to pay their taxes and absorb city money in circulation. Adopted and sent to the Lower Board.

A resolution, approving of the contract with John F. Lark, for digging the Bienville street draining canals from the Bienville street draining machine to the swamp on the other side of Metairie Ridge, was lost by a vote of 3 to 6.

A resolution to be by the Street Commissioner employ 300 men to clear the draining canals, was made the order of the day for next meeting.

The Mayor's message, covering his veto of the resolution increasing the appropriation for the support of the public schools to $350,000 for the year 1868, the said resolution not having been passed by the requisite majority.

The resolution was renewed by Mr. Woolley and readopted.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Board met last evening, President Hepp in the chair. Quorum present. Minutes read and approved.

A communication was read from the Mayor, stating that the Fourth District Court has made an order in the case of "The Canal Carondelet Navigation Company vs. the city of New Orleans," that the city shall appoint an expert, on or before April 13, to meet two others, one appointed by Plaintiff, and one by the Court, for the purpose of estimating the amount of damage done the Canal Company by the drainage of the city into the Bayou St John, since March 10, 1864. The City Attorney, to whom the matter was referred, suggested immediate action. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed: Receipts $116,828; expenditures $200,000; balance $66,846. The report shows that the balance consists entirely of city notes, except 34 cents in specie.

The Treasurer made a report of the issues and destruction of city notes by different administrations. Referred to Finance Committee.

The following ordinance was offered by Mr. Sullivan on the part of the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby prohibited from issuing, or paying out any more city notes of any denomination what ever, except for amounts due the parties whose claim is less than one hundred dollars, and who may receive the certificates of indebtedness as hereinafter provided for at their option.

Section 2. That for the payment of the current expenses of the city subject to the above exception until such time as the Treasury is relieved from its present financial embarrassment, the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrants payable in certificate of indebtedness, bearing sight per cent interest per annum, payable in United States currency, to be redeemed whenever the City Treasury has $50,000, due notice of which shall be given to the public by the Treasurer through the Common Council; said certificates to be countersigned by the Mayor, and to be numbered and registered in a suitable book kept for the purpose in the Controller's office.

Section 3. That city employés, and persons hereafter contracting with the city, shall be required as a condition precedent to further employment and to the entering into of said such contracts to agree to receive such certificates of indebtedness in payment of their claims against the city.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to submit to the public through his weekly report to the Council of the amount on hand in United States currency, which can be applied to the redemption of such certificates, and that he is ready to pay the same, beginning with No 1 and including as many as the fund so reported will cover, taking them in the order in which they were issued, and from and after such notification, the interest on said certificates shall cease.

Section 5. That all blank sheets of the city currency on hand not signed, be destroyed in the next burning of the city money, the same to be reported according to law.

Section 6. That the City Treasurer, Controller and Finance Committee are hereby instructed to destroy all city notes paid into the treasury from any source whatever, from time to time, whenever the amount may have accumulated in sufficient quantity, and report the same to the Common Council.

Section 7. The Treasurer is hereby authorized to procure suitable certificates for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 8 That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

After considerable debate and explanation, the ordinance passed its first reading.

By Tiezan—*Resolved*, That such of the city tax bills with the bond and papers relative thereto for the year 1867 as have been made out and prepared for any one or more of the Districts of this city, be immediately delivered to the City Treasurer, that the collection of said taxes may be commenced without further delay. Adopted.

This resolution afterwards came from the Upper Board for concurrence, and was concurred in.

By Perkins: *Resolved*, That the City Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to protect the levee and repair and build the bulk-head which has become rotten, broken down and useless from a point on the river bank opposite Elysian Fields street for three squares downward, the work to be done under the supervision of the Committee of Streets and Landings of the Common Council. Adopted on second reading.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution to sell the right of way for a horse railroad to start from some point on Canal street, cross the Magnolia bridges, pass up by the Keller market to some point in the rear of the Fourth District, and return. Laid over.

A petition was read from certain Commission Merchants, recommending the plan of L. J. Higby, for erecting grain elevators, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition was read from S. C Hickey, praying that our City Park be improved after the manner of the Central Park of New York, and stating that in consideration of the present embarrassed state of the city finances, he was under certain conditions to undertake said improvements himself, and return the same after a lease of 25 years, with all improvements without charge. Referred to the Committee on Finance and Improvements and Buildings.

The Board then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

IMPEACHMENT.

Tremendous Effort of the Impeachment Managers.

The President's Friends in Excellent Spirits.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—Nothing prior to court. Reading the journal was omitted and evidence was proceeded with until Stanbery objected [illegible] sustained the manager. Drake objected when the [illegible] maintained he had a right to use preliminary decisions subject to appeal. Drake appealed, and the managers were sustained. Butler said he was glad the issue arose when the ruling was in their favor. The defence took no part in the contest. A motion to retire prevailed—Chase voting aye to decide a tie. Doolittle said Saulsbury, of the Democrats, only voting nay. After three hours absence they returned, when Chase announced that the decision was that he should decide questions of evidence and preliminary questions subject to appeal to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—Nothing of importance done beyond passed bills on public buildings.

Washington, March 31—SUPREME COURT.—The McCardle argument was postponed on motion of Carpenter, who was not prepared.

The Impeachment managers made a tremendous effort to-day, saying, that should the point go against them, they would feel compelled to retire and consult the Republican party. When the decision was announced, Butler said the Managers desired to retire for consultation, to settle the evidence taken to-day.

The President's friends seem in excellent spirits. It has transpired that the President changed the form of appointment blanks to conform to the tenure of office act after that law passed.

Gen. Morehead characterizes the interview between Stanton and Thomas as somewhat jocular, on business matters.

Butler volunteered his services to repeat for an insatiable witness, but the defence objected.

The vote in private session sustaining Chase, was 34 to 19.

In the Supreme Court a motion was made to advance the case of Martin & McGill, but was denied. The case of Cummings, Circuit Court of Florida. It is a murder case, and the Court suggested a remedy in the shape of an application to this Court for a habeas corpus and will of certiorari against the District Court. Counsel took no action on the suggestion. This case is similar to the McCardle case.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Washington, March 31—The following are the proceedings had in private session to day:

Chase stated that the question was upon Drake's appeal from the decision of the chair, which was in the nature of a decision of a judge upon the trial shall direct all forms of proceedings, while the Senate is sitting to try an impeachment and shall decide questions of law, which may be provided for, and may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which rulings shall stand as the judgment of the Senate unless overruled by the Senate, when a formal vote be taken, when it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision, or he may on his own motion, or at the request of any Senator, submit any such question to the vote. Adopted 31 to 19 Nays—Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wilson.

Treasury balance $98,000,000.

Washington, March 31—The Martin and McGill case in which the Supreme Court suggested a remedy, involves death before the next term of the Supreme Court.

Court resumes Monday next, and after rendering opinions will adjourn to the first Monday in December.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Jackson, March 31—The Constitutional Convention adjourned to day to the house of the Hall to the Immigration Convention, which assembled to day. It is unanimously attended by prominent men from several States. A committee was appointed and will to morrow submit a plan of immigration.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Scranton, Pa, March 31—The posting chain at the Diamond Coal pit broke to day, precipitating seven men into the fire. Eleven were killed—one has died since, and two more are expected to die. They leave eleven widows and 28 orphans.

Boston, March 31—The State Senate failed passing the bill over the Governor's veto, abolishing the State Constabulary.

Richmond, March 31—Collector Mulford has issued orders for the detention of all liquors arriving at or passing through Richmond until he receives satisfactory evidence that the taxes have been paid.

Mr. Schofield has issued orders that the Military Commissioners will report without delay the names of all elective officers in the State, whom he may consider as coming in order, if they are not eligible for reelection, that suitable persons may be appointed by general petitions from registered voters.

The Legislature was stopped to day debating an ordinance to pay expenses, which was referred to a select committee.

Macon, March 31—George Ashburn, a prominent actor in secret political affairs, was killed in Columbus, Georgia, last night, by unknown parties.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Paris, March 31—Count Tourenne succeeds Marquis de Bassano at the Washington Legation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 31—Evening—Securities unchanged.

Frankfort, March 31.—Bonds 74¾.

Liverpool, March 31—Evening — Cotton changeable, closed firmer with an advance of 1-16d Uplands on the spot and afterwards 1-16d; Orleans 1¾ to 1¾d. Sales to-day 18,000 bales. Manchester market firmer. Corn active, 42s. Naval Stores dull. Others unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 31.—Cotton a shade firmer. Sales to day 900 bales. Middlings 20 to 20½c, mostly at 20¼c, closing quiet at the latter figure. Flour closed dull and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn 2 to 3c lower; Southern white $1 07 to $1 20. Pork heavy, $24 75 for mess and $24 for prime. Groceries firm and quiet. Turpentine firm, 56 to 57c. Freights firmer, cotton by sail 5-16 to ⅜c, by steam ⅜ to 7-16c. Gold Bonds 109½. Gold 138¾. Sterling dull at 109.

Mobile, March 31.—Cotton market closed firm—middlings 20¾ to 20¾c; sales 2500, receipts 919.

Charleston, March 31—Cotton quiet and easier, but quotably unchanged. Sales 500 bales; middlings 20½c; receipts 517; no exports.

HAVANA NEWS.

Havana, March 30.—Exchange on London 10½ to 10¾ premium. On United States in gold 1¾ per cent. premium.

The steamship Washington, from Boston, and the Rapidan, from New York, sailed to-day for New Orleans.

The departure of the Bishop of Havana to-day for Cadiz, on the mail steamer, the mail steamer, was not attended by any demonstration.

FROM GALVESTON.

Galveston, March 31.—There has not yet been any arrests made of the parties engaged in the recently developed bonded warehouse frauds.

A cotton fraud involving $30,000 is being brought to light. The parties implicated are reported to be rusticating in Havana.

RIVER NEWS.

Southwest Pass, March 31—Barometer 30.20. Wind N. E. light.

Arrived—ship Ann, bark Freeden, Ravender master, from Liverpool, with salt, to Mummy, Luling & Co.

Sailed—ship Stafford, Jupiter, Richstag and bark Guipuscoana.

Ashore on the bar—ship Robena—bound out.

Vicksburg, March 31.—Passed up: Mollie Able at 1 A. M., Louisville at 10 A. M.

Passed down: Silver Spray at 5 and the Magnolia at 6 P. M. River stationery.

[Previous Dispatches]

Washington, March 30.—Judge Black called the attention of the Supreme Court, to-day, to the non-action in the Court of Claims case. It will be up again to-morrow, and notwithstanding the well ascertained fact that six of the judges are for McCardle the case will be postponed.

Judge Grier submitted the following paper:

"This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant in the case, but of millions of our fellow-citizens. The country had a right to expect that it would secure the immediate and solemn attention of the court. By the postponement of this case the court will subject themselves—whether justly or unjustly—to the imputation that we have waived the performance of the duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislative interposition to supercede our action and relieve us from responsibility. I can only say, *Pudet hæc opprobria dicere nos potuisse repelli*." We are ashamed such opprobrium should be cast upon the court, and that it cannot be refuted.

South Pass, March 31—12 M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind N. N. E., light.

Arrived: steamship Hudson, Indianola, merchandise and passengers. No departures.

London, March 31—Noon.—Securities unchanged.

Liverpool, March 31—Noon.—Cotton firm and quite active. Prices unchanged. Sales 15,000 bales.

Liverpool, March 31—P. M.—Cotton active—sales 20,000 bales.

New York, March 31—Stocks active and improving. Gold 138⅛. Exchange 109⅝. Money active at 7 per cent.

Flour firm. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn 1 to 2c higher. Pork steady, mess $25. Lard dull at 17¾ to 18¼.

Cotton very firm; sales 4700 bales; middling uplands 27. Freights firm.

Washington, March 31—The House has adopted the conference report on the tax bill. It goes to the President.

The Supreme Court has postponed the argument in the McCardle case until next term.

Gen. Hancock issues an order to-day assuming command of the Division of the Atlantic with headquarters in Washington.

The Division embraces the Departments of the East of Washington and of the Lakes.

Decisions of Gen. Hancock on Registry.

1. A person disqualified from voting is not restored *by virtue of a pardon* Section 7, of the Reconstruction Act of July 19, 1867, expressly forbids registration *because of a pardon*.

2. Those who held State offices prior to 1861, are not disqualified from that fact, unless they afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, &c.

3. The office of Alderman is not an office under a general law, and consequently does not disqualify.

4. An applicant for registry must be *proved* to have engaged in rebellion, &c., before he can be rejected. The decision of a previous Board is not sufficient where proof of the fact was not made before them.

5 An officer of the State militia before the war is not disfranchised by the acts of Congress. It is neither an executive nor a judicial office. Such are entitled to registry.

6. Sergeants in the army of the United States are not "officers" in the sense of the acts of Congress. Those of them who took part in the rebellion are not disfranchised.

7. A member of the secession Convention, and rejected on that ground alone, is not embraced in any clause disfranchising any class of persons. He may be registered on taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 23, 1867.

8 Merely having served in the Confederate army or navy does not disfranchise any person. Such are entitled to registry on taking the same oath.

9. Mere charges of disloyalty do not furnish sufficient ground for rejection.

10. Clerks of election having held office under a general law, are not entitled to registration.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROPHETY NEAR ITS FULFILLMENT.—Said a President of the Senate, on taking leave of that body on one occasion, with the view of impressing upon it the dignity and sacred nature of their functions:

"There are considerations more momentous than any which regard your personal honor and character, and these are the preservation of law, of liberty, and the Constitution. This House is a sanctuary, a citadel of law, of order, and of liberty; and it is here—it is here, in this exalted refuge; here, if anywhere, will resistance be made to the storms of political frenzy and violence. Let the corruption of the Constitution be destined ever to perish by the sacrilegious hands of the demagogues or the servers, which God avert, the aspiring agonies will be witnessed on this floor."

The worst way in the world to set about defeating an able antagonist is to depreciate or to ignore him, and this is precisely what the East is evidently trying to do. We are told, over and over again, that Democrats in the North and West are confined to the ignorant and the lawless, and they have been adopted by party leaders as mere political campaigning weapons, and that when the Democrat elect in no more will be heard of them. There never was a greater mistake. Our private and business affairs are unanimously that these mischievous opinions are held far and wide by all classes of men; and that the party leaders are not proclaiming reputation because they seek to please the ignorant and lawless, but because they are in order to proclaim reputation.—*New York Nation.*

The Democrats are correct in its belief that the payment of the five twenty bonds in greenbacks is demanded with emphasis by the great body of the Western people. The "mischievous opinion" that we ought to pay the bonds as we agreed to pay them—those in gold that we promised to pay in gold, and all others in legal tenders, has indeed a firm hold upon the public. The opinion will be very "mischievous" to those who want to rob and plunder the public, but it will be unshaken among nobody else. There is no "repudiation" in it. The repudiation lies with those who insist that the bonds must be paid in gold, for such an agreement is what they could not by any possibility have entered into with the public debt.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WHAT GREELY IS DOING IN WASHINGTON.—The sudden appearance upon the political boards here of Horace Greeley, has given rise to much speculation as to what is in the wind. It is strongly hinted that his attention to Chief Justice Chase are necessary, and that he is spending his time with at his Secretaryship on E street. It is understood that Mr Greeley has determined to have the Chief Justice nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic General Grant, if such a thing be possible, and thereby nip in the bud the proposition to make Mr. Chase the candidate of the Democratic party. Mr Greeley has profess to be very particularly alarmed at the proposition, but the rumor is he would prefer not allowing the Democracy thus to be subjected to denunciation, and he desires Mr Chase to make an open profession of allegiance to General Grant. The Chief Justice in the meantime is being bitterly denounced by the Radicals for his supposed lukewarm fairness to President Johnson in the matter of his trial, and the impression is that Mr Greeley will fall in his mission to the capital—*Balt. Gazette—Wash. Letter.*

The St. Louis *Democrat*, a Radical organ, is not exactly satisfied with the detention of all liquors arriving at or passing through Richmond until he receives satisfactory evidence that the taxes have been paid.

Mr.