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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

To insure success in the approaching campaign for the Presidency it will be necessary to consult the views of all those who compose the elements going to make up the opposition to the Radical programme. The Democratic party cannot afford to enter the canvass with any other opposition than the ultra Radicals they cannot afford to run any risks that can possibly be avoided, and must avoid the issues involved in the struggle so to combine in one solid mass the entire Conservative element of the country of all parties, even if it be necessary to select as their standard bearer a citizen who is not at present identified with the Democratic party. Old issues are obsolete and must be ignored if they hope to be victorious in the contest.

We are glad to see, from a letter written by Mr. Belmont, the Chairman, that such views now as one the National Democratic Executive Committee. Addressing Mr J H McKenney, of Minnesota, one of its members, on the subject of the National Convention to be held at New York on the 4th of July, Mr. Belmont says that "the committee is very desirous that an earnest appeal should be made to the Conservative element throughout the Union which has not hitherto acted with the Democratic party; that it is only by the united action of all who love the Union and the Constitution that we can hope to drive from power in the next Presidential election, the Radical party, which, by its representatives in Congress, has attempted to usurp the functions of the Judiciary and Executive branches of the Government, and which, by profligacy and corruption in the management of our National finances, continues to burden our people with a system of taxation which must end in public and private disaster, unless arrested by a wise, sound and economical policy." He adds that "such measures should be taken as will bring to our aid in the contest the combined strength of all those who are opposed to Congressional usurpation and negro supremacy, and who wish the restoration of peace and unity of all the sections of our common country."

The issues of the contest as declared by Mr Belmont, are reduced to these simple objects—opposition to Congressional usurpation—opposition to negro supremacy—opposition to the continued disunion of the States, and the prolongation of the condition of war and opposition to taxation and extravagance in the administrative departments of the Government, and to the mismanagement of the National finances.

This policy is wise and just, and will command the adhesion and support of men of all political opinions, who are Conservative in their tendencies. Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—"No Democrat, no Conservative, no opponent of Radicalism, can object to any one of these points. Speaker, no politician, no convention of people, unless avowedly Radical, has taken issue on any one of them. There has been no dissent. There is no disposition to dissent, no introduction of new doctrines, and in making the action of the National Convention harmonious with these ideas, the Democratic party will bring into closest union with itself all the men who is unwilling to aid the Radicals in their infamous designs against the Government. Extends all sections and all conservatism represented here to these cardinal tenets, and there will be no room for the alienation of any Conservative. The true action on the subject of candidates is equally clear. There should be one of high character, of sufficient ability, of well defined and well known fidelity to these views. They must be men of approved patriotism and wide spread popularity. They must command the confidence of the people and elicit their active support. They must be the nominees of the people, and not of the politicians.

They must not be obscure nor unknown, nor uncommitted, nor sectional; but men, who have served the cause of the people of Maine and Oregon, of Kentucky and Ohio.

The National Convention will do its work well. It is a representative body, and will reflect in all its proceedings the sentiments of its constituents. There has been, there will be, no struggle for the nomination. Any man who highly appreciates the responsibilities, even of a nomination, is to be willing to struggle to incur them, would be obviously unfit for the trust.

But the people have a preference. They know who best reflects their views. They know who best commands their confidence They will scout the idea that they cannot judge these matters as well as their delegates. They will express their preference. They will instruct their delegates, and they will express the Convention in regard to their instructions They will not be satisfied with the nomination of any man whose chief recommendation is that his name has not been mentioned, or that his opinions are not known.

These views meet with our unqualified approval and we believe if this policy be carried out, if these well established doctrines are made the creed of the Conservative Party and those upon which the battle is to be fought and the right man is selected as their champion there is reason to hope that the cause will meet with overwhelming success.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—"L'Africaine is meeting with great success, and well it may, for the scenic display is very fine and the music is worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon this extraordinary production of the immortal Meyerbeer. A large audience witnessed its representation on Thursday evening and pronounced upon its merits in unqualified terms of approval Miss Addibert throwe her great talents into the performance, supported by Van Hoffen, Picot and Lechenet. Madame Segurin also takes a prominent part in the opera. It is announced for repetition to night.

The candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the Taliaferro ticket, (F. E. Dumas) addressed a letter to Gen Buchanan, telling him of certain *intended* plans of the Democrats in St Mary's parish to carry the election by fraud, which he described, and requesting the General to set aside the election. The letter has been returned to the gentleman with an indorsement stating that no action can be taken on alle gations so general, and that a sworn statement is necessary, setting forth that these *intended* frauds had actually been committed.

AMES' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—This grand Circus and Menagerie, will open for exhibition to day, noon, in this (Second) District corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets, site of the late old Orleans Theatre. The Box scenes in the arena, and the unparalleled attractions of Mr Herr Lingel and Miss Ella Eugene, are attractions which will richly repay any one for their visit. As the exhibition will shortly be removed, we advise those who intend to see it not to delay doing so.

DOOMED.—Dow Baker has signed the death warrant of the negro convicted of the murder of the white boy, Eddie Smith, by shooting his little fellow, only ten years of age, while the latter was innocently and unsuspectingly smiling in his face, thus constituting one of the most atrocious murders perhaps, that was ever perpetrated. The negro was tried and condemned by a jury, before Judge Cooley, then presiding in that District The execution will take place Friday, May 1st, in the parish jail at St. Francisville.

The steamboat Vicksburg, from Black River yesterday, reports that stream rising rapidly, and that fears of an overflow are entertained.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By O de Feriet at 11 o'clock a. m., at No. 86 Bienville street, houses and furniture, without reserve, also, furniture cart.

Chas E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Partisan Engineers.

Partisan newspapers are not able to tell the whole truth They are like lawyers that must defend or at least palliate the crimes they may weaken the side that retains them. Of the fatal necessity a striking illustration is afforded by the comments of these newspaper upon the Connecticut election The *World*, for instance pronounces it the "Waterloo defeat of Radicalism" "The wave that rose on New Hampshire sweeps in victory over Connecticut. The voices of the people that drowned these bloated tyrants of an hour in March, dames them in April."

The *Tribune*, on the other hand, though vastly more sensible than the *World*, sees great encouragement for the Radicals in the result of this election, and calls upon them to organize for victory in Connecticut in November.

The truth is that this is all talk for Buncombe. The Democrats have fought a brave fight, and have not been defeated. They have managed their canvass shrewdly, and have elected their Governor by a handsome increased majority. They are fairly entitled to be happy over this result, for its opposite would have been fatal to them. The Republicans, too, have made a vigorous and creditable contest to regain possession of the State Government, and have not succeeded But they have not suffered a Waterloo defeat. They are still compact, strong, and enthusiastic; and though they cannot now safely count upon carrying the State in November, they are yet in a position to take advantage of any new turn of affairs which may come to revive their hopes.

Apart from the moral effects of this election, which are in favor of the Democrats, the political objects contended for are pretty evenly divided between the two parties The Democrats have the Governor by a clear majority. The Republicans have the Legislature, and will return some man of their own to the United States Senate. Neither party has won a complete victory Neither has suffered an entire defeat. —*New York Sun.*

Waterside Retreat, Atlantic City, was blown away during the recent storm, and the fragments of the building scattered over the march at the inlet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Frauds—The Democratic Central Committee announce that they will be in session daily, at their headquarters, 99 Camp street, for the purpose of taking testimony to establish the immense frauds committed at the late election. All parties having personal knowledge of fraudulent voting are requested to report the facts to the Committee.

Grand Masonic Ceremonies—Consecration of the Masonic Cemetery—Yesterday was set apart by the order for the consecration of the Grand Lodge Masonic Cemetery. The cemetery is situated on Metairie Road, between Bienville and St. Louis streets, and though now comparatively a naked waste can, with care and judicious management, be made a spot of rural beauty and fragrance At present there are but three tombs in the cemetery; that of Mount Moriah Lodge, in which repose the mortal remains of two of its most valued members, Walter Nicol and John Bouch, the double tomb belonging to H T Schilling, Esq, and the tomb belonging to H T Tisdale. The marble work which displays the finest order of tomb sculpture of all these tombs, is the work of Mr. John Holliday, of St. Charles street, who also furnished the corner stone of the tomb of Louisiana Relief Lodge No 1, the laying of which was a part of the order of the day.

The procession was formed at 10 o'clock, in front of the Grand Lodge Hall, on St Charles street, and was composed of representatives from the Blue Lodges, R. A. Chapters, Council of R. and L. M., Encampments, Commanderies Consistories, escorted by Knights Templars, mounted and in full uniform, bearing aloft as of old the celebrated banner *Beausant*, which with their prancing steeds, waving plumes, and clashing of drums, caused one to look in imagination back to the isle of St Jean d'Acre, Ashby de la Zouch, and lastly the Preceptory of Templestowe, while the white cloaks and veil cross and raven plume, farther down the line, forcibly reminded one of the old Hospitallers of St. John, of L'Isle d'Adam, and the heroic defence of Malta.

The processionary display was a brilliant one, though not so large as it would have been had longer and more comprehensive notice been given. The sidewalks and balconies of the streets through which it passed on its way to Claiborne on Canal, when those on foot took the care for the Ridge, were crowded with spectators of both sexes.

Upon reaching the grounds of the cemetery the united bodies of the order formed a massive square, enclosing the site of the tomb to be erected for Louisiana Relief Lodge No 1, and commenced the ceremonies of laying the corner stone by singing the ode "O, God of all, before thy shrine," accompanied by a full band. After this a metallic box containing the following was deposited in block:

A copy of the latest issue of each of the published in New Orleans. A printed programme of the proceedings of the day.

Copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory, Council, etc.

The stone was then lowered to its place, the proper implements applied by the proper officers, and the work of the Craftsmen found to be perfect, and approved as follows by the Grand Master:

"This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find that the Craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I do declare the stone to be well formed, and true, and trusty, and correctly laid, according to the rules of our ancient Craft.

"Let the elements of consecration now be presented."

The D. G. M. then scattered corn, as an emblem of purity, upon the stone, invoking, at the same time, the blessings of bounteous Heaven upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and asking that the plant of the Craft might be nourished with virtue, wisdom and gratitude. Wine, as an emblem of joy and gladness, and oil, representing peace, were then poured upon the stone, then follow the invocation by the Grand Master, grand honors, the hymn "Solemn strikes the funeral chime," closing with a Benediction by Rev J. C. B Hedges, Grand Chaplain, and the ceremonies were, so far as laying the corner stone, complete. The following is the inscription:

"This tomb is dedicated to the Grand Lodge F and A Masons H R Swasey, Grand Master. Cemetery Committee—J Q A Fellows, Wm. Mithoff, R L Bruce. April 24th, 1868. A. L. 5868—and on the east facing—Tomb of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1. A. L. 5868. H Hamburger, W. Master.

After the completion of the ceremonies at the tomb site the procession marched to and formed around a platform some distance off where the solemnly impressive and beautiful ceremonies of the consecration of the grounds, as a resting for Masonic dead, were performed, the following officers taking part in the ceremonies: H R Swasey, G. M. Ed Hartdegen, D. G M; C Gordan, S G W, Wm. McDuff, J G W, S. M Todd, G. T. J. C Batchelor, G S, Rev. C. S. Hedges, Chap., J W. Homan, G Marshal and A. Coates, G Tyler.

After the ceremonies of consecration, an address was delivered by F G M. J Q A Fellows, which treated of the origin and history of the Society of Ancient Masonry, and was well worthy both of the occasion and order.

Closing the exercises of day with the ode, "Here let the sacred rites begin," the procession returned to the Grand Lodge Hall, where the different bodies were closed in due form.

Trial of Alexander Mansfield—The arrest of A. S Mansfield, merchant of this city, has previously announced, was based upon the following affidavit:

DISTRICT AND STATE OF LOUISIANA, } (as.)
Parish of Orleans.

On this 20th day of April A. D. 1868, before the undersigned, United States Commissioner in and for the District of Louisiana, came personally Wm. M. Hall, of the city and State of New York, and on his oath, by me duly administered, makes complaint against A S. Mansfield, who is a resident of the city of New Orleans, in the District of Louisiana, for that heretofore, to wit: In the month of August 1867, at the District of Louisiana, the said A S Mansfield was the owner or agent of a certain steamboat or steamship called the Shooting Star, that he insured the said ship, or caused her to be insured for a large sum of money, to wit: for one hundred thousand dollars, against loss by the dangers of the sea, and marine disasters, that said insurance was effected in various Companies in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, upon the hull of said ship, and in different sums with the Equitable Safety Insurance Company, Square Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, the Royleton Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Boston Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Marine Insurance Company, the American Insurance Company, the China Marine Insurance Company, the Manufacturers' and Insurance Company.

That in the month of August aforesaid, the said Mansfield affecting to contemplate a voyage of said ship from New Orleans to Galveston, in the State of Texas, caused to be received aboard of said ship large quantities of freight, which was insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and the Home Insurance Company, both of New York, and in the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, in various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $20,177.86, that before the sailing of said ship on her pretended voyage, the said Mansfield, with the intent or design to prejudice, injure and defraud said insurers on said ship and cargo, directed and procured the master of said ship willfully and corruptly to cast away, or otherwise destroy said ship or steamer on the high seas on her said pretended voyage; and thereupon the complainant says in pursuance of said felonious direction and procurement, the said master did on said pretended voyage, and on or about the 16th of August, 1867, willfully and corruptly, on the high seas, cast away and destroy said steamship Shooting Star, near the Timbalier lighthouse, where she was abandoned by the master and crew as a wreck Wherefore this complainant charges that A. S. Mansfield directed and procured the said ship or steamer to be willfully and corruptly cast away or otherwise destroyed on the high seas, with intent and design to prejudice the underwriters on said ship and cargo, himself being the agent or owner of the ship, against the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States.

(Signed) WM. M. HALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of April, 1868.

JNO R WELLER, U. S. Commissioner.

Recorder Gardner's Court—During the past few days our reporter having his entire time employed in collecting election returns, was obliged to rely on third rect information for other items This explains the erroneous report which appeared in our issue of yesterday, in the case of Deson vs Rigal We think it important to traders to re-establish the facts to prevent them from being defrauded by similar means.

J A. Rigual had become acquainted with Mr. J Desca, who keeps the tobacco and cigar store corner Bienville and Old Levee streets, as representative of Mr. I. Moliner, in a private boarding-house, where Rigual had introduced himself as a respectable merchant. Rigual, some weeks after, went to Mr Desca's store and offered him a small lot of Havana cigars which he would sell at a low price to get rid of them. The bargain was made for $168, and Mr. Desca, little suspecting the character of the man, gave him a check for the amount, on the promise that the cigars which were in the room occupied by Rigual would be sent immediately to the store. Rigual went back to the boarding house, but on his heels arrived a scamper who pretending to be a Revenue officer seized the cigars as contraband, and was going to carry with them a blanket in which he or Rigual had wrapped them, when the landlady claimed it, happily for her, for it would have vanished like the Havanas, to be seen no more.

It was soon discovered that the pretended seizure was a trick to take away the cigars and defraud Desca and the landlady, whose bill for two weeks is still unpaid. An affidavit was made, Rigual arrested and confined for want of $200 bond until his appearance last Thursday

The plaintiff came to Court accompanied by his Attorney and three witnesses. But for reasons unknown to us, lawyer and witnesses were not allowed a hearing. Rigual having declared (not under oath we guess) that the cigars were smuggled goods and that Mr. Desca knew the fact, the Recorder thought that this allegation justified Rigual in pocketing the $168 without any consideration and set him at liberty to resume this lucrative line of business On what legal grounds this case was dismissed we are at loss to know Because Rigual was, by his own confession, guilty of smuggling, we don't see that he was innocent of the swindling transaction

These frauds upon our merchants are of so frequent occurrence, that we trust the District Attorney will look into the case and submit it to the Grand Jury, not in the particular interest of Mr. Desca, who does not certainly hope to recover his money, but in the interest of the community, such transactions ought not to go unpunished.

Slightly Remunerative—Mr. Geo. W Smith, who, by exposing his life, attached the lawyer which doubtless saved the steamship Josephine, and all on board from the fate that has been presented by the owners of the vessel with a gold watch and chain This may be considered somewhat slightly remunerative, considering he relative value of Mr. Smith's life and that of the vessel and her precious human and material cargo.

Second District Court — Judge John W. Thomas—Mr. Rosselius occupied three hours of yesterday's session, for the defence in the Shepherd will case. His object seemed to be to show that the "sealed letter" or "secret will" upon which the plaintiffs rely was *e. pare request* to the universal legatee, and consequently that it was not a *fidei commissum* or substitution of heir—that R. D Shepherd was the instituted successor by will (which had been probated) of James H. Shepherd, and absolute owner of the property, from which it follows that the plaintiffs, unless they can establish that the "sealed letter" was a testamentary document—a will—and obligatory upon R. D. Shepherd, they must be overthrown.

The point in his argument next to be discussed Mr. Rosselius announced, was that even had the request contained in the sealed letter been embodied in the will itself, it was null and without effect. He contended that James H. Shepherd's "request" to R D. Shepherd was only to make his own will, and in that will to give effect to his (James H Shepherd's) intentions towards his nephews and nieces. The plaintiffs contend they have proved that James H Shepherd instructed his universal legatee to distribute his property immediately, and the request to R. D. Shepherd to make his will, was additional to the chief instruction contained in the letter and for the sake of safety Mr. Rosselius contended the plaintiffs' claim existed only in the imagination of counsel The argument will be continued by Mr Rosselius on Monday, who will be followed on the same side by Randell Hunt.

Commutation of Sentence—The death sentence of Charles Joseph, colored, convicted of the murder of his wife, a quadroon woman, on account of jealousy, has been commuted by Governor Baker to imprisonment for life.

Louisiana Items.

The St. Joseph *Gazette*, of the 18th, speaks of the crop prospects in that neighborhood as good, and that planters are able to smile a little for the first time in several years The great bad made its appearance in the parish, and was very annoying to stock. The cut worm was also very destructive in several localities.

Had the whites throughout the State acted as their brothers have in East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, Livingston and East Baton Rouge, there would to-day be no doubt of the defeat of the constitution There was no faltering—no fruitless complaints of "want of time," but everybody in the parishes above named went to work and the result is a gain of over 3000 in the four parishes.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

We inquired of an old negro at the polls on Friday—"For whom are you voting?" "Ob dunno, boss" was his reply "Well, why do you not vote then?" "Jes kase I kin, sah." This is universal suffrage in a few words.—*Ouachita Telegraph.*

The negroes from a plantation near Monroe were marched to the polls in military style by a leader who gave the commands and were voted in solid phalanx for the Constitution and the Warmoth ticket. They were born slaves and are also Radical.—*Ibid.*

The pretended Radical friends of Judge Taliaferro in Monroe did absolutely nothing to insure his election. They stood by consenting to his martyrdom, without the moral courage to speak one word in his behalf. This position could have been carried for Taliaferro as easily as for the Constitution, and easier, as he received quite a number of respectable white votes The old Judge's friends acted the part of cowards and let Morey and his sable brother, Germain, sweep the platter for Warmoth, the carpet-bagger from Illinois.—*Ibid.*

The frands perpetrated at the late election surpass in number and enormity any ever dreamed of in this country. They are an indelible stain, we fear, upon republican institutions. Such a system of fraud and outrage, we have never witnessed and trust we never shall again. Men calling themselves citizens—Americans and freemen—willingly lent themselves to the vilest degradation, to the most base hypocrisy and the foulest robbery ever set on foot. And they had no purpose to subserve but their own infamous promotion.—*Ibid.*

There were nineteen white men at this precinct—their names cannot be ascertained as yet—who voted to enslave the white man for the benefit of the negro race. They may be time will come when, in their own estimation, the deepest repentance will not atone for their treachery to their race, their children, their wives, their education and their country, for more grinding and despicable the oppression inaugurated by the mongrel Constitution, the more certain the disdain, scorn and contempt in which the renegades will be held.

Election Returns from the Interior Parishes.

CONCORDIA PARISH.

An extra slip of the records *Intelligencer* gives the vote of this parish as 1706 for the Constitution—11 against it. For Governor, Warmoth 1682, Taliaferro 70, Congress, Kennedy 131, Blackburn 1290, Sherill, Harris 1576, Conter 290.

Judge Mayo, (Rad) has 1767 votes for District Judge

J H Landers was elected Parish Judge, J S Morse, Clerk District Court, R Hutcheck Assessor, all by large majorities and all on the Radical ticket.

A Radical is elected to the Senate; one negro and one white Radical to the House. Negroes are elected as Recorder, Coroner, Constable and Police Jury.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.

For the Constitution	231
Against the Constitution	182
Warmoth ticket	111
At Prairie Mer Rouge:	
For the Constitution	11
Against the Constitution	36
All for the Warmoth ticket.	

EAST BATON ROUGE.

The total registered vote of this parish is 4429. The vote cast on the Constitution was 4162. For the Constitution, 1348 whites and 1356 colored. Against it, 1296 whites and 815 colored.

There is little doubt that Iberville has given 1800 majority for the Constitution. One informant states that not one-half of the registered white voted. Those who staid away from the polls will find their error in a sudden surprise. Crews of carpet bagger, who will flock into their parish from the parishes in which the whites did their duty, and who will devour their substance will come upon them before the next election.

The election in West Baton Rouge has resulted in a small majority for the Constitution. Until yesterday it was confidently said the parish had given against the Constitution by over 100 majority, but the upper precincts gave heavy negro majorities and the same old parish has to be numbered, for a time, with the enemy. The Radicals, however, have nothing to brag of in carrying the parish Their registered majority is very large, but energetic work upon the part of our people has cut it down to a few votes.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

OUACHITA PARISH.

Owing to the late hour at which the returns were sent in from the different precincts, we are unable to give a tabular statement of the vote of this parish. We, however, have space for the following:

FOR CONSTITUTION.

Whites	34
Blacks	1201

AGAINST CONSTITUTION.

Whites	161
Blacks	231

FOR GOVERNOR.

Warmoth	1481
Taliaferro	317

FOR CONGRESS.

Kennedy	183
Wilkinson	148
Blackburn	1185

John Ray is elected Senator; Morey and Brewster Representatives; Herr Ray, parish Judge; Wisner, Sheriff; Hry. Clay Overton, (colored) Coroner Hough has a majority of 1089 for District Attorney. Crawford, no opponent for District Judge.

The Radicals calculated strongly on carrying this parish by 1200 majority They had a large corruption fund to operate with, and had sworn all the negroes they could (without much persuasion) to vote for their ticket. The poor creatures actually approached the polls with fear and trepidation, and many believed for they had been so told, that unless they voted the Radical ticket they would be put back into slavery and not allowed either to vote or hold property We will say more of this hereafter.—*Ouachita Telegraph.*

Caldwell has gone for the Constitution by a majority of 193. Faulkner chosen Representative.

Two boxes in Union — Farmerville and Downsville—give over 200 majority against the Constitution.

Morehouse gives a small majority for the Constitution, and elects the Democratic parish ticket.

CATAHOULA PARISH.

For Constitution	481
Against	433
Total	914
For Governor—Taliaferro	442
Warmouth	311
Total	753
For Congress—Kennedy	518
Wilkinson	80
Blackburn	170
Total	768
For the State Senate—J D. Beares	496
Routon	249
	745

WINN PARISH.

The returns are not yet received, but it is reported three boxes give a majority against the Constitution. For State Senate Winn gives J. D. Beares 218 majority.

CADDO PARISH.

THE ELECTION IN SHREVEPORT.

THE ELECTION—The following are the returns from the different wards:

Ward 2. Majority against the Constitution	203
" 3 " " " "	180
" 5 " " " "	141
" 1 & 7 " " " "	209—726
" 4 Majority for the Constitution	88
" 6 " " " "	202—290
Majority against the Constitution	436

The Democrats elected all the city officers and all of the parish officers except those from wards 4 and 6. Nineteen white men voted for the Constitution in this city.—*Shreveport Southwestern.*

DE SOTO PARISH.

Although we have not received the full returns from De Soto parish, enough is known to make it certain the parish has gone against the Constitution by at least three hundred majority. Mansfield gave a majority of 145 and Keachi 122 against the Constitution.—*Shreveport Southwestern.*

Just before going to press we learn that Bossier parish went for the Radicals by a majority of 213 A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile states that Claiborne went against the Constitution by 658 majority, and Union 600 majority. —*Ibid.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

J. H. Schofield Appointed Secretary of War.

Gen. Grant Orders Quarantine Regulations to Military Commanders.

No Appropriation by Congress, No Election in Virginia.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Lengthy Argument of Judge Nelson.

WASHINGTON NEWS—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 24—Just before the Senate adjourned the Presidents Secretary arrived with a number of messages. Immediately after adjournment an excited crowd gathered around the messages which were opened amid much apparent anxiety, showing that the President's actions are still regarded of some moment. The President withdrew the nomination of Ewing and nominated J. H. Schofield, Secretary of War, vice Stanton to be Major General.

Gen. Grant has issued an order instructing Commanding Generals of the Military Districts, comprising the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, that all vessels arriving at ports within their commands, from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera or other epidemic disease, but having had no case during their passage be quarantined for fifteen days and thoroughly fumigated.

A short Cabinet session was held to-day at which all were present.

Customs receipts for the week ending 18th, $3,141,000.

Nelson spoke all day, and kept the Senators and galleries well seated and interested throughout, attention becoming closer as the effort drew to a close. Points were well made and in some instances startling. Groesbeck speaks to morrow. The trial will last about another two weeks. A pointed part of Judge Nelson's speech implicates four of the managers in the Atlas Life affair, which interrupted the relations between the President and Judge Black.

Washington, April 24—Nelson continued quoting Boutwell, that the advice of Cabinet officers was that of a single man, and that Johnson's message which showed that their friend Stanton had proffered the advice thus characterized. Nelson proceeded to consider the charges separately. He maintained three propositions, that the Tenure-of Office bill was void, that Stanton was not covered by it, and that if valid and covers Stanton it was the result of a conspiracy between Congress, because he acted from laudable motives Nelson sustained the President's power to make removals by a great number of precedents, opinions of Judges and opinions of Judges, and acts of Johnson's predecessors. Nelson discussed the peculiar relations between the President and the Attorney General, which he argued, in claiming privileged communications, and elaborated by the laws. The legal opinion of the Attorney General must have the weight of a judicial decision in guiding the President, and is often unskilled in the law and without leisure to examine the bearings of acts of Congress

Nelson quoted Jefferson and Jackson, both of whom went beyond Johnson in claiming the right to disregard laws which they deemed unconstitutional.

Nelson's defense of the President's freedom of speech is regarded as very happy. The speech occupied seven hours in delivery.

The Arkansas Congressional delegation has not taken place in Congress, indicating that Congress will dispose of their credentials.

By mail from Kingston, Jamaica, it is learned that small pox prevails to an alarming extent. Falmouth, No clear bills were given to vessels from either port. There had been a few fatal cases at Kingston, and a great many cases of typhoid fever.

Special telegrams from St. Domingo and West Ist Thomas report that Gen. Baez was expected in St Thomas on the 15th Gold Ad Jew Baez had agreed to loan the Baez government $600,000, according to the report, providing the payment could be guaranteed by the United States. Advices from Venezuela say, Revolt broken out. The American ship Alice Ball had sailed from St Thomas to Porn, pursued by a Spanish man of war.

A Mexican agent to the *H—ld*, via Havana, has advices from Sisal to the 15th Governor Zacona had arrived at Merida in the disaster Tabasco. Elections had commenced. As his first official act he suspended the dictatorial clauses of amnesty as inconsistent with a free election. Nine voters were shot for refusing for complicity in the late disturbances. Another revolution was imminent. Alatorre was to leave the peninsula.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Jackson, Miss., April 21—The Convention have the report of the Committee on Ordinances and Schedule under consideration.

A row occurred last night at a negro ball, in which two soldiers were wounded and one killed, and one negro severely wounded.

A New Feature in the McCardle Case.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Washington, April 11—The opinion of the Supreme Court upon the motion to dismiss the McCardle case, which was overruled sometime since, is made public in full to-day. The important fact appears in this opinion that the Court holds that its appellate jurisdiction exists and is unaffected by the repeal or passage of the act of 1867, recently repealed, except that it was necessary they should be brought upon a writ of *certiorari*, instead of a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is not known which view the Court will take of the effect of the repeal of the law of 1867, in this particular case; but in the Florida case, where the reconstruction acts, upon a *certiorari* have been taken out, so as to evade the difficulties thrown in the way of the repeal of the act of 1867. It further appears from the official record that Chief Justice Chase declared the opinion of the Court, and concluded as follows:

"The act of 1867, giving direct appeal in such cases, having been recently repealed, it remains to be seen what view the Court will take of the effect of the repeal in this case, and it according by stands continued until the next term of the Court for argument and final judgment

Under the opinion of the Florida cases under the reconstruction laws, capital cases have taken out writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* under the old practice, and have obtained a stay of proceedings before until final hearing here next term. No generally, it would not seem that the repeal of the act of 1867 will effect much if it can be thus easily evaded. This will enable the Court, the late legislation of Congress to the contrary, to decide the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws.

When the recess was taken Monday, Stanbery approached General Sherman, and in consultation with him. Butler abruptly approached and thrust his head between them, and then turned it, as if looking at the ceiling of the chamber. Stanbery drew back, with an indignant curl of the lip, and declined the near contact in which Butler evidently wished to place himself.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1868

The week closes without much, if any improvement in general monetary circles Though there is little more cheerfulness, it does not amount to that confidence which is necessary to induce men to lend their capital into the channels of commercial enterprise.

The banks continues to discount good short date interest paper, the demand for which does not equal their ability to lend. We hear nothing of commercial paper on the street, while first, second and third class mortgages are discounting at 10, 12 and 15 per cent per annum.

GOLD—Has been in fair request, though not so firm The New York market opened at 39¾, gradually falling down to 39⅛ premium Sales were made here in the morning at 39 @ 41, $5500 at 40⅝, $13,500 at 40¾, $35,000 at 40⅝, $10,000 at 40⅛, $900 at 40¼, and closing at 40 Commercial Bills—Counter rates closed at 40 to 40¼. No transactions are reported in silver. American bankers are worth 135¼ to 136½, and Spanish dollars are worth premium on gold.

EXCHANGE—Sterling is still nominal. Purchases are reported of A1 commercial, £,5000 at 154, £8000 at 153¾, £1500 at 153 Also, of commercial for short at 152¼, the decline being in sympathy with Gold. Sales were made on bank of email Sterling bills at 155 and 154½; also, of France at 3.65 Purchases of Domestic to the extent of $200,000 at 5.16, and $95,000 at ⅛ premium. Banks check still at ⅛ premium.

CITY NOTES—Have improved in value This morning $3000 sold at 27¼, $11,000 at 27⅛, $7000 at 27, $10,000 at 26¾, closing with one purchase of $42,000 at 26¾. Counter rates 27 to 26¾.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c—There is still little doing in securities. We note sales of 50 shares Carrollton Railroad at 91½, 50 shares Crescent City Railroad at 102, and one levee bond at 38c. No transactions at the noon session of the Board of Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1868.

COTTON—At an early hour this morning we were in possession of the Liverpool 11:15 telegram, which was quite startling, prices advancing, and very soon after the 1:30 p. m. dispatch, announcing an advance to 12¾d for uplands and 12¾d for Orleans middling, with sales estimated at 20,000 bales.

The week's sales reached 83,000 bales, of which 25,000 were for export, and 9000 on speculation. The stock in hand was 496,000, of which 341,000 were American, about 341,000, of which 90,000 American. Cotton afloat was quoted at 13c for middling

Our market opened with a good inquiry, and factors in some instances were offered their asking prices of yesterday, but after the second dispatch was known, some sellers withdrew, such prices as shut buyers out, while others came to terms, and sales were effected, (reaching about 3000 bales at somewhat irregular figures) there being some difference of opinion as to the quotations.

It would seem that most of the purchases were on the basis of 29 to 29½c for good ordinary, 30½ to 31c for low middling, and 31½ to 32c for middling. Some sales might have been a little higher, and the market closed firm.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,256
Arrived to-day	1,729
Arrived previously	634,996
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	3,239
	639,174
Exported to-day	2,840
Cleared previously	589,879—592,719
Stock on hand and on shipboard	60,911

The exports to-day were for Bremen exclusively.

FREIGHTS—The market for both foreign and coastwise freights has continued to be in an extremely dull and depressed condition. There is little or no cotton offering for coastwise ports and the rates are not much better than nominal. Vessels on the berth for Liverpool, filling up, are refusing to make engagements under ¾d for cotton. Our quotations are as follows, viz: for cotton by steam to New York ¾c per lb, to Boston and Philadelphia 1c; Flour to New York 50c per bbl, to Boston and Philadelphia 75c; Corn to New York 15c per bushel, to Boston 17½c. By sail the rates are: ⅝d for cotton to Liverpool, ¾c to Havre, 1c to Bremen, and ⅛c to New York and Boston; 35c per bbl for Tobacco to Bremen, 32½ 6d to 35s to Liverpool, and $5 to New York and Boston; Flour to New York and Boston 50c per bbl; Corn to Northern ports 12½c, to Liverpool 10d per bushel.

TOBACCO—The movement in this market during the past three days has shown increased animation. The demand for city consumption has continued good, and with a larger supply on sale, buyers for export have come forward more freely, the sales summing up fully 250 hhds at full prices.

The sales for the week embrace 310 hhds, the receipts 575, and the exports 852. We now quote:

	Light.	Heavy
Refined	8 @ 7	7 @ 8
Common Leaf	7 @ 9	10 @ 11
Medium	9½ @10	11 @ 12½
Good	12 @14	13 @ 15
Fine	15 @17	18 @ 20
Choice or fancy	17 @20	21 @ 22
Fine wrappers	22½ @30	35 @ 40

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, hhds	3,191
Arrived to-day	68
Arrived previously	5,397—5,465
	8,656
Exported to-day	852
Exported previously	4,720
Broken up for baling, city consumption, etc	163
	5,735
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds	2,921

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—A limited retail business is doing in Louisiana Sugar at 15¾c per lb for prime, 15c for yellow clarified, and 17¾c for white. Of Cuba Sugar there have been sales during the past day or two of 7.75 boxes, of which 17 boxes No 11, at 9¾c