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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1868

PARISH NOMINATIONS OF THE TALIAFERRO PARTY.

We published in our issue of yesterday a list of nominations for Parish offices made by the Taliaferro or Free Negro wing of the Radical Party, or as some call them the Conservative Republicans.

It would appear that some, at least, of these nominations were made without consulting with the parties named, as Messrs. Lemarie, Golding, O'Rorke, and Collens announce under their own signatures their names have been used without authority, and that they will only serve under the auspices of the Democratic Party. We have been informed that the gentleman nominated as Judge of the First District Court is Judge T. Wharton Collens, and that Mr. Wurzburger is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the Criminal Court, and not that of Sheriff of the Civil Courts. The latter accepts the nomination under the advice of his numerous friends of the legal profession who do not desire to lose his valuable experience in the Sheriff's office, and we think the public have a large interest in retaining Mr. Wurzburger in office.

Who it may not be advisable or expedient for the Democratic party should put forward a general State Ticket in the approaching election, the better opinion seems to be that there should be a strenuous opposition made in the Parish of Orleans to the Radical nominations. The difference in principle between voting on the question of the Constitution and voting for State officers, should that Constitution be adopted, is so narrow as to be inappreciable. The world knows that Louisiana is now under duress—that she votes on the question of the Constitution with a bayonet at her throat—that it is no free election. Election means *choice*—untrammelled choice. To vote therefore against the Constitution and officers to act under that Constitution is not inconsistent. It is to be hoped, at the same time, that no white man born in Louisiana will, to obtain office for himself or his friends, vote for that Constitution. The people of this State are in the situation of a person in jail who is asked who he will have to wait upon him—whether his friends or his foes. He maker choice but that does not imply an acknowledgment of the justice or legality of his confinement.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Mr. Picot's benefit last night was largely attended. The opera of William Tell was presented for the first time this season. Mr. Picot was in excellent voice, and so were his colleagues, Messrs. Van Hulthen and Lechevallier. Rosina's great work was most worthily illustrated. Miss Lambele succeeded her reputation in the character of *Mathilde*.

To-night "La Belle Helene" for the last time, after the performance of which will be given a grand fancy dress or mask ball, on the occasion of Mi Careme.

The steamship Juniata, Captain Hoxie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Philadelphia—Mrs. Livingston, Mr. Livingston and servant, Mr. W. Mason, Mr. Lenoble, Mr. Dow. For Havana—Mr. Dodge and wife, Miss Sherman.

The Admission of Alabama—Report of the Reconstruction Committee, &c.

The following report upon the recent election in Alabama and the bill for the admission of that State into the Union were presented from the Reconstruction Committee in the House of Representatives Tuesday:

The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the application of Alabama asking admission into the Union as a sovereign State, report—

That it is their intention to pursue the spirit of not the letter of the law of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration."

They especially intend to enforce the spirit of that law when there seems to be any conflict in the facts in evidence between the spirit and the letter. Such is the true principle laid down by moral justice for the government of judges. By this act two things were evidently intended. One was to admit Alabama as a State if, after full registration, with time for deliberation, a majority of her citizens should be in favor of admission. The other was to prevent hasty and precipitate legislation before the people should have duly examined the subject. Hence the law provided that not only Alabama but all the conquered territory should have all her legal voters registered by proper officers, and if a majority of legal voters thus registered should cast their votes in favor of a Constitution, a Convention should be ordered for the purpose of framing one, but if a majority of all the registered voters, by either their own volition or casualty, should not be cast against a Constitution, they should still be counted in the negative—a most unusual provision in our or any other Government, but in ordinary times but of little effect, except in so far as removals and deaths took place between the time of registration and the time of voting. On the day of the Alabama election a most extraordinary and unexpected state of things existed. In several large portions of the State, especially in the Republican portion of the State, a very severe storm raged from morning to night.

The streams were swollen to such an impassable degree that it is testified to by Governor Smith, who elected Governor of the State, and other responsible gentlemen, that it kept from the polls numbers of voters who would otherwise have attended. In attempting to reach places of election, one or more persons were drowned which delayed many from proceeding further. Thus all those who chose to stay away were counted as voting against the Constitution, though if they had all gone and voted against it, it would have changed the result from positive majority in its favor to a majority against it.

Our failure alone of this unfortunate election is sufficient, in the opinion of the committee, to admit the State, because a large majority of the legal voters then in the State are known to have cast their ballots for it. Besides, a very large proportion of the registered electors were deterred, by the most infamous threats, from coming to the polls, or when there, from casting their votes for the Constitution.

What men did, and very few black men dared, thus to cast their votes, least they should be deprived of food, for which they are now suffering. All this is distinctly proven by the sworn testimony of the most respectable portion of Alabama. Indeed, nearly two hundred laborers have voluntarily come forward singly and testified to their violent discharge since the election, by their cruel employers for having exercised the elective franchise according to their own will and pleasure. A careful analysis has been made as nearly as could be of the number of votes that were destroyed, buried, seized and thrown out of the window, and other modes of violence used to destroy them, and it is believed from all this that the number of votes thus destroyed and deposited in the polls by violence, outrage, and fraud, had they been cast, would have overbalanced all those counted against the Constitution, whether cast or enumerated as cast, by reason of sickness, absence, or death.

Some time before the Alabama election the Convention, as the inspirer of the law, and requested Congress to restore the majority principle in the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. The House did not hesitate, perceiving its justice, to pass such an act, and sent it to the Senate. The Senate, by some unaccountable delay suffered that act to sleep upon their files for two months, until after the fate of the Alabama election was announced. They then took it up and passed it, and it has now passed both Houses of Congress.

The principle, therefore, that a majority of the votes cast should govern has been restored. The committee can see no reason why it should not govern in this present case. The circumstance of the almost unheard of storm on the day of election, the violence of human passion but little less malignant and raging, and the wild frenzy of the former masters at the polls together with the evident injustice of the principle in question, upon which no one has yet seen a reason to poor committee to demand that Alabama should be admitted to the Union as one of the States thereof.

But while the free people are rebuilding a mighty nation in which there must be no taint of despotism or injustice, they have examined carefully all the provisions of the Constitution, and as a precedent which they hope will never be departed from, but which become necessary by the injustice of the sister States, that have determined that no State shall ever be admitted into the Union where the right of universal suffrage shall not be made permanent and impossible of violation.

Fearing also that some cunning scheme might be devised by which peonage, such as is already established in some of the North American States, might be created, they recommend the passage of the following act.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Though our returns are still incomplete, they indicate with certainty that the Republicans have carried the State by about 2000 majority. The total vote is very largely increased over that of any former election; but the greater proportion of this increase was cast for the Democratic candidate. Consequently the Republicans succeeded in the State, but by a majority somewhat diminished from that of last year. At the same time it must be admitted that both parties have done their best, and we presume that the aggregate vote of the State, at the Presidential election in November, cannot exceed that now cast, if indeed it can equal it.

This result will encourage both parties. The Democrats will feel that they have made a great gain, and that another effort of equal spirit and earnestness will give them the State; the Republicans will say that they have resisted and overcome the utmost onset of the enemy, and that with reasonable vigilance and enthusiasm they can count upon the control of the State for an indefinite period in the future. Thus, instead of being a decisive election, this is a sort of drawn battle, which leaves the combatants with energy unbroken and hope still confident.—*New York Sun.*

THE McCARDLE CASE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Our issue of yesterday contained an abstract of the arguments made by Judge Trumbull and Mr. Carpenter before the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, on behalf of the military authorities and the Reconstruction laws of Congress. The action of these authorities was justified, it was argued, under the general war power of Congress that Mississippi was not a State of the Union, and that the plaintiff had forfeited his right to jury trial in consequence of the secession of his State and the overthrow of its government by that of the United States—that it devolved upon Congress as the political power of the Government to reconstruct the State of Mississippi and to declare when war had ceased and peace taken place. That in the meantime Congress had a Constitutional right to enact laws for the government of the people of Mississippi, and that McCardle was rightfully held under those laws.

To the first point it was answered by Judge Black and Mr. Field, on behalf of Mr McCardle, that the power given to Congress in the Constitution to declare war, means to declare war against foreign countries—that there is no power in the Constitution authorizing the Federal Government, by any of its organs, to declare war against a State—that they have a right to execute their law and maintain the supremacy of their Constitution, and if anybody opposes the execution of the law, they have a right to call out all the military force that may be necessary to suppress the insurrection—that is—if an opposition be made which will create a conflict of such large dimensions that it cannot be put down, except according to the rules and regulations which are given and taken by belligerents when the war is *intergentes*. When the war ceases and when the object of it has been attained, when the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government has been established, and there ceases to be any opposition to the law, it cannot be said that the mere fact of a past insurrection which was unsuccessful on the part of those who originated it, has abolished the law, and taken from all the organs of the Government and its officers all the limitations, which the Constitution had previously imposed upon them. The idea seems to be that even when the law has made an insurrection has been made against the law of a Government, the Government may then declare war upon its own people, may conquer the territory in which the insurrection has occurred, and may subject the people who live in that territory, and afterwards treat them as mere slaves, without any rights at all; that the people of the States who had been in rebellion, and after that rebellion had been suppressed, had no rights left, except the right of each individual to be hanged whenever it was the pleasure of the conquerors to carry that doctrine out. In other words, they had no law and no rights which anybody else was bound to respect; that nobody could possibly be under any obligation to them, either positive or negative; that those acts, which under other circumstances would be called murder, robbery, arson, or kidnapping, lose their felonious character when they happen to be perpetrated upon a person who lives within a district in which there has been an unsuccessful rebellion, and there is, therefore, no limitation whatever upon the power which anybody, wielding any portion of the authority of the United States, may see proper to exercise upon them. Such a doctrine cannot be found, said Judge Black, in the Constitution. He did not believe his adversaries would say so. They profess to find the degree they set up in the public law of the world. But their ideas of public law are manifestly found in the practice of despotic princes in dealing with their own subjects. Never since the beginning of time has there been an unconstitutional government in which such a principle has been asserted and carried out.

In answer to the point that Mississippi was not a State in the Union at the time of the passage of the Reconstruction laws, it was argued that there certainly was a government in that State in the full exercise of its powers at the time referred to, a government which was making, administering, and executing all the laws that it pretended to have any power to make, and protecting all the interests of the society which was living under it. There was no man nor no organized body of men that pretended to claim the supreme authority or demand a transfer of it to them. Their officers and agents were in every district, county and township of the whole State. These are facts that not be denied. But it was said the government of Mississippi was illegal one. If that proposition can be sustained, any proposition can be sustained. What is a government and how can it be illegal? A government is the supreme power of the State. When asked what is the government of a country, no one goes behind its existence to inquire how it came to be established. It is determined by the simple existence of the power. The best and shortest definition of a government given in any language was given by St. Paul. He called it the powers that be. Those powers that make, administer and execute the laws, is the government of a country, and must necessarily be legal, because it is itself the standard by which the law is measured, because it is the fountain and source, and original of all the law that exists. To say that an existing government in the peaceable exercise of three powers is illegal is a flat absurdity on its face, it is a contradiction in terms, as much as to say that it is illegal; and the concealing there is no government in Mississippi, what does that prove for the defendant? Suppose that the government of that State was broken all into pieces by the war, and that it was never reorganized, and that no government existed there afterwards. That is not the thing to be proven in this case. Let the defendant show, if he can, that the United States Government was broken up also; anything short of that does not avail him in the least. The complaint here is that the Constitution of the United States has been violated in the person of the plaintiff. He demands the kind of redress to which he is entitled at the hands of the Federal Court. He shows that the injury committed against him is an injury for which redress ought to be given, and the defendant comes here and says the plaintiff violated the Constitution of the United States, that he did all those things which the fundamental laws of the Federal Government forbade him to do, and then, forsooth, there was no State government that could protect him. He does not ask protection from the State government; he asks the court simply to confine the United States Government within the limits where it should be confined, for the purpose of saving him. The unhappy condition of the State Government of Mississippi is not only no answer to his complaint, but it is a mere evasion of the question raised here by the plaintiff. If it be true that he is entitled to protection against such an injury and such a wrong, whether there is no State government in Mississippi? That does not authorize them to break up the United States Government. There is no State Government where the Court sits, in the District of Columbia, and there are several Territories belonging to the United States in which there is no State Government. But is that a reason why a man's rights, under the Constitution of the United States, shall be dealt with in this way?

The other points made by the counsel of the defendant were as conclusively answered as those to which we have given the answer of plaintiff's counsel in the foregoing abstract. We cannot doubt that the decision of the Court will be in favor of McCardle, and that the Reconstruction laws will be declared unconstitutional—at all events so far as is necessary to release him from arrest.

Gov. Seymour of New York, at the Democratic Convention of that State, this delivered himself on the impeachment question. After denouncing Congress for its crimes, he said:

"I have no political prejudices in favor of Mr. Johnson. I have never seen him, and he is not one I helped to place in office, nor have I ever advised him or been consulted by him as to his policy. I will be had been cheated and betrayed by those about him who plotted his destruction from the outset, but while he has been unhappy in his friends, no man has been so fortunate in his enemies.

"They have given him a high place in history, as one who suffered for the rights of the American people, and when he shall go to his final account and his friends seek to say in clear titles and lasting terms, that he was a man who loved his country, and was hated by the corrupt and treacherous, they have only to chisel upon his tomb-stone that he was impeached by this House of Representatives and condemned by this Senate."

GENERAL HANCOCK.—It is understood that the President will accede to the request of General Hancock, who asks to be relieved of the command of the Fifth Military District, and that "our second Washington" is expected to arrive in this city early next week to assume command of the new military division of the Atlantic.—*Forney.*

MR. WADE'S POSITION.—The story that Mr. Wade entertained the idea of resigning the Presidency is without the semblance of truth. He has no such intention. He will remain where he is, and will vote on the final issue if he considers that his State demands his vote, in the conviction of Andrew Johnson.—*Baltimore American.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Charge of Perjury Against Governor Baker.—The charge made by Henry Dennis, colored, against Governor Baker, of this State, of having sworn falsely in taking the oath of office as Governor, that "he had not aided the rebellion" was partially investigated yesterday before United States Commissioner Shannon, the examination being opened at the Commissioner's rather cumbersome office, and subsequently transferred for want of room for the spectators—about 100—to the Senate chamber.

Dennis alleges that the Governor obstructed the Bayou Teche during the war in opposition to the armed vessels of the United States. The Governor appeared before the court accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Voorhies and his counsel, Messrs. Ad. Rosser, Fellowes and Mills. Dennis being put on the stand, swore in substance that he was one of the working party who placed the obstructions in the Teche, having been sent there by his young master who read an order from the Governor, (then Judge Baker, but not presiding in any court,) for hands to be sent to the work. The Judge assisted in the work.

There were present in all about a dozen white men, among whom were Samuel Carey, Leclerc Fussellat and Mr Moses. After working at the obstructions for two or three weeks, he ran away, because the Federals began to throw shells at the works from Grand Lake, and he thought it was about time to be doing something to get out of danger. Has been living in the city about two years since his discharge from the army, working at one time upon steamboats, and at another time in a cotton press and in a distillery. No one spoke to him particularly about making the affidavit. When he heard that Governor Baker was appointed, he said to himself, I know something about this matter, and he at last concluded to make the affidavit. A colored boy, whose name he did not know, showed him the way to the Commissioner's office. He gave the names of the colored witnesses. Did not know Shelly very well, but had met him at the clubs recently. [The Court here stated that Mr. Shelly had furnished the names of the white witnesses.] When the Yankees came in the bayou the Confederates had a gunboat called the Diana, which they blew up. Gov. Baker had a hand in it, and said that he should be blown up before the Yankees should have her. He heard Gov Baker say at Camp Bisland, near Pattersonville, that anything he could do to help the Confederacy he would do it. Saw Gov. Baker often about that time, July, 1862. Governor Baker furnished clothes to the rebel soldiers. Dennis continuing, stated that he left shortly after the Diana was blown up. He had heard the Governor say to rebel soldiers that he would support the Confederacy. The colored people up there used to talk among themselves as to who were Union men, but they did not consider that G. v. Baker was one. Howard and Frank Smith, and old Dr. Allen, were considered Union men, and some of the swampers were also Union men. The witness was here asked to identify several parties present in the court room, which he failed to do.

Henry Washington, colored, was then sworn, but the court adjourned over until 12 o'clock, to meet at the Senate Chamber of the Mechanics' Institute, as more room was needed than the cramped office of the Commissioner afforded.

Here the examination of Washington and other parties, mostly colored, was made but as what we have given shows the political animus of the prosecution we will wait for the testimony for the defence, which will probably be reached this morning.

Street Commissioners' Department.—E. D. White, appointed Deputy Street Commissioner by the late incumbent of the Street Commissioner's office, Mr Geo. D. Fields, who resigned yesterday by John Hanson, one of Baker's appointees, white the parties were in a discussion in the Marble Hall, on Lafayette street, near the City Hall. The origin of the dispute was that one party thought another discussed by them was a gentleman, and the other did not think so. Mr. White was somewhat but not seriously wounded in the encounter.

Stolen Diamonds Recovered.—The colored woman Eveline, charged with having stolen $2500 worth of diamonds from one of the ladies of the Opera Troupe, while having confined her suit, was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Gastinel. The accused was induced to give up the property.

Heavy Robbery.—Tuesday afternoon, Officer Malone arrested a young man named Bridget Hussey, charged by John Lestrade with robbery at the Conti Veranda of jewelry to the amount of $1000 in value.

An Ugly Affair.—A laborer named Patrick Flynn met with a serious accident yesterday morning by being cut accidentally with an axe in the hands of a fellow workman. His left hand was nearly severed from his arm. He was holding a stick of timber which the other was trimming.

The Pope has recognized the Bishops of Louisville, Erie and Buffalo.

The promotion of Schneider to the French Senate is denied.

Havana, March 17.—City of Mexico advices to the 10th received.

The escape of Marquez is confirmed.

Rumors of trouble with the United States were current.

General Gorman, an American, had been ordered to leave Mexico. Puebla was quiet. Affairs in Guerrero were in a very bad condition.

Romero has postponed his visit to the United States another month.

The steamer Tabasco, at Vera Cruz 13th, from Yucatan, reported the revolutionary struggle not yet over. General Alatorre had no control beyond the points occupied by his troops.

The colonists from Galveston had arrived at Tuxpan.

Charleston, S. C., March 17—The Convention adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day. The Constitution contains fifteen articles and two hundred and thirteen sections. No proceedings to-day except complimentary resolutions and speeches. Much enthusiasm among the delegates.

Richmond, March 17.—The Finance Committee reported an ordinance to levy a special tax of two cents on the hundred dollars to raise $800,000 to meet Convention expenses.

In ordinances relative to city and country judges it was resolved, by 12 to 30, to make both elective by the Legislature, instead of by the people.

Raleigh, N. C., March 17.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned to day. The closing scenes last night and to day were very discreditable.

After the ceremony of signing the Constitution was gone through with, the Conservatives, who had refused to sign, returned to the hall. The capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event.

Here the row cleared, and the black and white Radicals formed hands, forming a circle, and commenced a sort of corn field dance, singing such songs as "Old John Brown's soul is marching on," and "Well hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree."

While the latter song was being sung a young rebel looker on shouted "three cheers for Jeff. Davis," which was responded to by a few persons in the lobby and gallery.

This occasioned a momentary jar, but the Convention's infantry was soon renewed and kept up until the members were exhausted.

To day, after passing several unimportant ordinances, as the hour of adjournment had not arrived, members were called upon for speeches. George Littlefield, connected with the Wall street brokers of New York, and who, it is conceded, has been active in manipulating the financial schemes of the Convention, made a speech in glorification of that body, and closed by calling upon the members to aid him in sustaining the credit of the State Government, on which was done. Other speeches and songs of the same character were given, and the exhibition closed at 6 o'clock, noon, subject to the call of its President.

Southern Pine, March 18—12 M.—Wind north, and strong. Arrived, steamship W. G. Lewis, Tripp, from Galveston, to T. A. Wallery & Co.; steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Aransas, Texas, to P. G. Deshon.

Sailed, ships Merchant and Resolworth.

Washington, March 18.—It is stated that the Pratt resolutions are now in the hands of the President's will assess with a view of shortening the trial by admitting any points he may desire, and he is all right.

The McCardle opinion it is said, is prepared. Miller and Swayne dissenting.

The opinion is said to be strongly adverse to congressional jurisdiction in impeachment, but it is doubtful whether it will be promulgated before the bill forbidding it becomes a law.

The proceedings in the Senate under the act removing jurisdiction becomes a law. (See Union vs the State of Georgia.)

New Orleans Markets.—Gold 138½. Sterling 109½@110. Flour 10@15c lower.

Flour dropping. Wheat nominally lower. Corn a shade easier. Mess Pork $21 nominal. Bulk Cotton firm, middlings 25c. Freights dull.

London, March 18—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds firmer, 72¾ to 73.

Liverpool, March 18. Noon.—Cotton firmer and more active, under a favorable trade report advanced 1-16d.

Sales 12,000 bales middling uplands at 10½ to 10¾; middling Orleans 10⅞ to 10¾d. Other articles unchanged.

Mexico City, March 18—A fire destroyed the hotel, Episcopal Church, Postoffice and other buildings last night. Loss $100,000.

Havana, March 18.—The Bishop of Havana has ordered the Curates throughout the Island not to ring the bells during Lersundi's passage in consequence of Lersundi's permission to Retreat Bishop Fernandez to publish a pastoral. Lersundi ordered the Bishop to leave the Island for insubordination.

A Representative Cotton Case.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

The decision of Judge Theard in the case of Henry Ware vs. Oscar H. Burbridge and others, is reported in another column. The case is one of the first arising out of the operations of the "Supervising Special Agents," of which we have abundant testimony in all the State. We append the close of the effective inventive reasoning of Judge Theard, which, in the case of Spofford & Campbell, for his client, Mr Ware, immediately before the case was submitted. Somewhat used to speeches and remarks as we are, we have not for a long time experienced that never happened that we have heard as much eloquence in as few words as we publish now.

Here is a case of official extortion and pillage in the particular case of Henry Ware against Oscar H Burbridge and others. Were we to publish the facts in extenso, we should be compelled to go back to the days of Verres, propretor, and, in his time, "Superveying Special Agent" for the island of Sicily. Yet, in modern instances, we have only to look around us and behold them brushing on every hand. Hordes of plunderers, many of them little better than thieves, leasing Government commissions, and boasting to day the protection of the eagle, came down upon the South, after the battles were over, and in pretended zeal for protection, stripped the "human mers" of the armies. They proved that peace hath her robberies no less atrocious than those of war.

Their skill in evading punishment almost equaled their audacity in committing crime. All sorts of shifts and devices were used to conceal the extent of pillage and fraud. Instances through ten unhappy States, such, for instance, as those disclosed by the present case, are sufficient to show that their own proposal, forcibly suppressing judicial investigation, subtle legislation cajoled out of a facile Congress, and cunningly framed to procrastinate and stifle inquiry, and to make the Government responsible and of Government counsel, whereby it was attempted to screen thieving officials under the origin of the United States, and, at the same time, to keep the United States out of Court on the ground that they are too august a body to have their acts exposed to forensic censure or legal investigation.

Since, one by one, such artifices failed them, it is manifest for us to suppose that a desire, on the part of some guilty men, to black out, by another deluge, every trace of their past peculations and other crimes, and to open fresh fields for similar exploits, was not without its influence in bringing upon the South some of her present woes? Was this not one, among other inducements, for binding her over to a strange and unheard of reserve? Perhaps, the future historian of these times may find it hard to give a better explanation of the saddest spectacle to be seen in all the centuries—that of a people, not merely claim the right to freedom of its own accord, inviting barbarism to become, first-its ally, then its master.

Will the President be Convicted?

The chief subject of speculation, and the absorbing topic of political talk is, and will be for some time, the impeachment of the President and its probable result. Every body wants to know every body else's opinion as to whether Mr Johnson will be convicted or guilty of the charges and removed from office, and nearly everybody has an opinion on the matter, or at least that sort of an impression about it which may properly be called an opinion. It is difficult to foretell at what point the reckleness of a faction will stop. The one now dominant unquestionably has it in the power to proceed to any extremity its leaders may desire. The impeachment squeaked a few weeks ago, great impetus. If the delay necessary to give it form had not checked its progress, the President to day would doubtless be a private citizen disqualified from office. The proceeding has now reached another stage and halted, and at every turn and phase of the case from to morrow a week, it will meet impediments, and, day by day, lose its momentum. Hence the impatient importunity of the Radical chiefs. They are sagacious enough to know that haste and hot passion is necessary for the consummation of such delivery, and the longer the matter is left open to the more frivolous and untenable the charges will appear to sober reason and the popular sense of justice, and, that if sufficient time elapses the stench of infamy will arise to heaven, and so stink in the nostrils of the people that it cannot be accomplished.

We have had an opinion that the President will not be convicted, and the same opinion is stated and enforced in an article of great clearness and strength in the New York *World* of the 13th inst. It is too lengthy for reproduction in these columns, but is condensed, on the fact that he cannot be proved guilty; secondly, that the Senate knows he is not guilty; thirdly, that the majority of the Radical element in that body have always manifested greater solicitude for the maintenance of the lower House; fourthly, that in spite of the effort to hurry it forward it will be slowly disposed of; fifthly, that it will wear itself out before a decision can be had; and sixthly, that many of the Radical leaders already perceive that to convict and depose will be as damaging as to acquit, and finding the thing is very fatiguing to hold and very dangerous to let hang, will procrastinate and permit it to remain undecided. *Nashville (Tenn.) Union and Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Southern Conventions.

Boiler Explosion of a Steamboat near Cincinnati, with Great Loss of Life.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

Sergeant Bates Has Arrived at Columbia, S. C.

FROM MEXICO.

The Late Conspiracy---A Plan to Blockade and Get Possession of Vera Cruz.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, March 18—HOUSE—The bill declaring the provisions of State Constitutions making political distinctions on account of color void, was discussed at great length. Farnsworth proposed a substitute giving suffrage to every male born or naturalized in the United States, and forbidding distinctions of any kind on any account except crime or common law, which he supported by a long speech. The bill and substitute were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill admitting Alabama to representation in Congress on the same footing as the other reconstructed rebel States. Farnsworth notified the House that he would ask a vote on it to morrow. Adjourned.

SENATE—Only one bill was discussed. No other important action. Adjourned.

Spectators filled the galleries and lobbies to the crowd. Many visitors were admitted.

Brownlow telegraphs that he does not want Federal Assistance.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $717,000.

Considerable opposition to paying for Alaska was developed in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Secretary McCulloch desires to be kept clear backs of purchasing.

The Attorney General protests against any reduction in the appropriations for that department.

The celebrated cotton case from Springfield, Illinois, was argued in the Supreme Court. The cotton was captured 3 months parole, floated down by Porter's fleet. It involves half a million of dollars.

The Alabama Legislature is to meet thirty days after the passage of the act to admit the second section of the old bill is omitted in the new one.

Washington, March 18.—The American Consul at Belize telegraphs reports to the State Department that the cholera has ceased.

Washington, March 18—Woodfley a nomination is still before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Dr. Beale is expected here to oppose his confirmation.

John Hancock, nominated to succeed General Sickles, is expected to be before the Senate some time since for a Pennsylvania Assessorship.

The proceedings in the Canadian Parliament are not quite so favorable to Confederate action in the McCardle habeas corpus case.

New York, March 18.—Cotton steady, firmer, and in fair demand. Sales to day 2000 bales at unchanged prices. Middlings steady quoted 25c. Flour 10@15c lower. Wheat 2@3c higher. Corn lower, white Southern 18 to 20c. Beef 50c higher. Pork $21 @ $21 12½ for old. Lard 1½c higher. Sugar active and firmer. Molasses 10½ to 25c. Other Groceries quiet. Turpentine to 66c. Rosin $4 10 to $4. Freights unchanged. Gold 138⅝. Sterling 109½@110.

New York, March 18—Money tight—call loaned Governments closed weaker but slightly more active. Stocks advanced, closing steady. Sales of Government bonds, $1,750,000, viz: $250,000 5-20's of 1862, 109¼; and 1500,000 of 1865, 109; of 1867, 109⅞; 10-40's, 103⅝. Cotton 25c higher.

Cairo, March 18—No trains are running over the Hudson River and Central Railroads on account of the flood.

Richmond, March 18—The Convention adopted an ordinance levying a tax of three mills on every one hundred dollars worth of real estate and personal property, to be collected by Sheriffs to pay the expenses of the Convention. A proposition to petition Congress for the money was voted down.

General Schofield issued an order explaining that the order suspending sales under decds of trust for taxes does not prevent collections, and after April, 1868, nor since the date of the order.

Columbia, S. C., March 18—Sergeant Bates, with his flag unfurled, arrived here this afternoon and was received by the citizens at the Congaree river. He was welcomed by Mayor Milton on behalf of the citizens, and he was escorted to the Dickerson Hotel. He will be serenaded to night.

Augusta, March 18—A duel took place this morning at Sanbor Ferry, between Sam Williams and W. Jordan, citizens of Atlanta. No body hurt.

Raleigh, March 18. Hon. Thomas Ashe, of Anson county, accepts the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Conservatives of the State.

Our telegram yesterday stated that Geo Littlefield was connected with the Wall street brokers, of New York. The connection is not so close as that. It is understood that he does it. He seems to be connected with the campaign in this State on the Radical side, being advertised to speak at several places.

The members of the Convention have all left.

Mobile, March 18.—Cotton market dull. Sales to day 500 bales. Market dull at 21½ to 22½c for Ordinary to Low Middlings. Receipts since Friday 2537. Exports 2900.

Savannah, March 18. Cotton market firm, middlings 25c. Sales to day 228 bales. Receipts 918 bales.

Charleston, March 18—Cotton more active and firmer. Sales 900 bales, middlings 25c. Receipts 1035 bales. No exports.

Memphis, March 18—Cotton more active and firmer. Sales 500 bales, middlings 25c. Receipts 1035 bales. No exports.

The Mexican Congress has passed another appropriation for the redemption of the English, Spanish and internal bonds of the public debt.

London, March 18, afternoon.—Consols 93¼ to 93⅜. Bonds 72¾ to 72⅞.

London, March 18—The whole Irish reform goes over to the next session of Parliament.

London, March 18—Evening.—Consols 93¼ to 93⅜. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, March 18, afternoon.—Cotton and Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef 120s. Pork 78s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Sugar firm.

Liverpool, March 18.—Evening.—Cotton closed active, uplands in port 10⅞ to 10¾d.; afloat 10¾d.; Orleans 10⅞ to 10¾d.

Dublin, March 18.—Johnson, the Orange Secretary, is a candidate for Parliament from Belfast.

Madrid, March 18—Peace Envoys from Chili and Peru are hourly expected at Cadiz.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, March 17.—Maguire's resolution was withdrawn. Irish reform will probably be postponed by the Government until the new Parliament assembles.

A French pamphlet, ascribed to Napoleon, is announced, arguing the popular origin of his Napoleonic dynasty.

The Pope has recognized the Bishops of Louisville, Erie and Buffalo.

The promotion of Schneider to the French Senate is denied.

Havana, March 17.—City of Mexico advices to the 10th received.

The escape of Marquez is confirmed.

Rumors of trouble with the United States were current.

General Gorman, an American, had been ordered to leave Mexico. Puebla was quiet. Affairs in Guerrero were in a very bad condition.

Romero has postponed his visit to the United States another month.

The steamer Tabasco, at Vera Cruz 13th, from Yucatan, reported the revolutionary struggle not yet over. General Alatorre had no control beyond the points occupied by his troops.

The colonists from Galveston had arrived at Tuxpan.

Charleston, S. C., March 17—The Convention adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day. The Constitution contains fifteen articles and two hundred and thirteen sections. No proceedings to-day except complimentary resolutions and speeches. Much enthusiasm among the delegates.

Richmond, March 17.—The Finance Committee reported an ordinance to levy a special tax of two cents on the hundred dollars to raise $800,000 to meet Convention expenses.

In ordinances relative to city and country judges it was resolved, by 12 to 30, to make both elective by the Legislature, instead of by the people.

Raleigh, N. C., March 17.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned to day. The closing scenes last night and to day were very discreditable.

After the ceremony of signing the Constitution was gone through with, the Conservatives, who had refused to sign, returned to the hall. The capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event.

Here the row cleared, and the black and white Radicals formed hands, forming a circle, and commenced a sort of corn field dance, singing such songs as "Old John Brown's soul is marching on," and "Well hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree."

While the latter song was being sung a young rebel looker on shouted "three cheers for Jeff. Davis," which was responded to by a few persons in the lobby and gallery.

This occasioned a momentary jar, but the Convention's infantry was soon renewed and kept up until the members were exhausted.

To day, after passing several unimportant ordinances, as the hour of adjournment had not arrived, members were called upon for speeches.

George Littlefield, connected with the Wall street brokers of New York, and who, it is conceded, has been active in manipulating the financial schemes of the Convention, made a speech in glorification of that body, and closed by calling upon the members to aid him in sustaining the credit of the State Government, on which was done. Other speeches and songs of the same character were given, and the exhibition closed at 6 o'clock, noon, subject to the call of its President.

Southern Pine, March 18—12 M.—Wind north, and strong. Arrived, steamship W. G. Lewis, Tripp, from Galveston, to T. A. Wallery & Co.; steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Aransas, Texas, to P. G. Deshon.

Sailed, ships Merchant and Resolworth.

Washington, March 18.—It is stated that the Pratt resolutions are now in the hands of the President's will assess with a view of shortening the trial by admitting any points he may desire, and he is all right.

The McCardle opinion it is said, is prepared, Miller and Swayne dissenting.

The opinion is said to be strongly adverse to congressional jurisdiction in impeachment, but it is doubtful whether it will be promulgated before the bill forbidding it becomes a law.

The proceedings in the Canadian Parliament are not quite so favorable to Confederate action in the McCardle habeas corpus case.

New Orleans Markets.—Gold 138⅝. Sterling 109½@110. Flour 10@15c lower.

Flour dropping. Wheat nominally lower. Corn a shade easier. Mess Pork $21 nominal. Bulk Cotton firm, middlings 25c. Freights dull.

London, March 18—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds firmer, 72¾ to 73.

Liverpool, March 18. Noon.—Cotton firmer and more active, under a favorable trade report advanced 1-16d.

Sales 12,000 bales middling uplands at 10⅞ to 10¾; middling Orleans 10⅞ to 10¾d. Other articles unchanged.

Mexico City, March 18—A fire destroyed the hotel, Episcopal Church, Postoffice and other buildings last night. Loss $100,000.

Havana, March 18.—The Bishop of Havana has ordered the Curates throughout the Island not to ring the bells during Lersundi's passage in consequence of Lersundi's permission to Retreat Bishop Fernandez to publish a pastoral. Lersundi ordered the Bishop to leave the Island for insubordination.

A Representative Cotton Case.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

The decision of Judge Theard in the case of Henry Ware vs. Oscar H. Burbridge and others, is reported in another column. The case is one of the first arising out of the operations of the "Supervising Special Agents," of which we have abundant testimony in all the State. We append the close of the effective inventive reasoning of Judge Theard, which, in the case of Spofford & Campbell, for his client, Mr Ware, immediately before the case was submitted. Somewhat used to speeches and remarks as we are, we have not for a long time experienced that never happened that we have heard as much eloquence in as few words as we publish now.

Here is a