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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 19, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By J. de Ferriet, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at No. 85 Bienville street, Furniture and Guns.
By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the corner of New Levee and Julia streets, Bran.
By S. Guinault, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on Carondelet Walk, near the bridge of Marais street, one-half of the schooner Caroline.

BRAN.—D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of 510 sacks of bran, advertised to be sold by him this day, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Uncle Sam Warehouse, corner of New Levee and Julia streets.

The steamship Bavaria, Captain Meyer, of the Hamburg and American Line, having been detained beyond her regular day of sailing, we are requested to announce, will take her departure next Sunday morning, the 23d instant, for Southampton and Hamburg.

THE FRENCH OPERA—The Opera House contained last night an immense audience given thither by the superior performance of the talented artistes connected with that establishment, who always render the great works of the celebrated musical composers, in a most creditable manner. Meyerbeer's much admired opera, "The Prophet," was repeated for the third time, Miss Audibert and Mr. Pico taking, as before, the two principal characters, which they presented with their usual care and with remarkable ability. The other characters by Madame Segouin, and Messrs. Van Huffelen, Lechevallier and Dupin, were also presented to the satisfaction of the audience.

The management announce an extra performance for this evening, "La Fille du Regiment," Madame Segouin taking the part of *Marie*. "La Belle Hélène" will also be performed in night, Miss Lambele as *Hélène*.

On Thursday evening the "Barber of Seville" will be performed, Miss Lambele in the character of *Rosina*.

During the third act Miss Lambele will sing the grand air and variations of "The Crown Diamonds" and the waltz of "Romeo and Juliet."

Washington Items.

THE NEW MILITARY DIVISION.

The resolution of inquiry as to the President's power to create a new Department, of which Mr. Wilson gave notice in the Senate to-day, is based upon the assertion, in republican circles, that under existing laws the President cannot create such Department, and that no power but Congress can do so. The President's object in creating a new Department here is to issue his orders for the execution of the reconstruction laws through Sheridan. It is said that Attorney General Stanberry will give an opinion asserting that the provisions of the existing law requiring all orders to be issued through Gen. Grant, relate only to orders concerning the government and the movement of troops, and do not effect reconstruction.

Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Senators, to-day, that he did not desire the nomination of brevet general, and hoped that nomination would be rejected. In executive session of the Senate, it was referred to the Military Committee, who, it is understood, will report against it. Gen. Sherman also telegraphed, to-day, that, while he should obey orders in assuming command of the new Department of the Atlantic, he preferred to begin his nomination in the army rather than to continue in Washington, at its head.

U. S. SUPREME COURT—LETTER FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH, ETC., ETC.

Washington, Feb. 14—Attorney General Stanberry in the Supreme Court of the United States, to day read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to him stating in effect that the Department of the Treasury desired the question of constitutionality of the legal tender act which had arisen at its term, in several cases between private parties, and they had been discussed and argued under advisement. As the government had no opportunity at present to hear the argument in support of the law, and as it is deemed of the last importance to the subject by the government and country at large, it was hoped that the Attorney General would obtain an argument in support of the law before the cases which had been discussed should be decided by the Court. The Attorney General said, owing to his multifarious legal duties, he feared he would be unable to prepare a proper argument during the present term, and therefore, desired the Court would not deliver its opinions on these cases until the next term of the Court took the matter under advisement. One case alluded to involves purely the question of ordering the debt, whether the party has a right to discharge the obligation in the legal tender. Another case, which was argued by Senators Johnson and Williams, present the question whether the debtor can pay the taxes in legal tender, the law of Congress having decided that all of its taxes should be paid in gold, and the third case, argued by Messrs. Carl Schurz and Oliver Wolcott, involves which State has a statute declaring that all judicary taxes shall be paid only in gold.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas resumed duties this morning as Adjutant General by request of the President, and communicated through General Grant. Mr. Stanton relieved him in 1863, since when Gen. Thomas has acted as Adjutant General.

Talk of the Reconstruction Committee—Gen. Grant, Impeachment, etc.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 9—Your correspondent has not hitherto referred to the revival of the impeachment movement in Congress, which has been said since the publication of the Grant Johnson correspondence, because nothing has been done up to this time, in a formal manner, to warrant it. It is true that the Committee on Reconstruction at several informal meetings held at the private rooms of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, discussed the correspondence at length. But, as the Democratic members of the committee were not present, the result of the discussion was not significant, except as an expression of private opinion on the subject.

Mr. Stevens is understood to have stated that, while he had previously accepted Gen. Grant as the probable candidate of the Republican party at the next Presidential election, he could in the future cordially indorse him, and support his claims for the nomination as earnestly as his health and circumstances would permit. This was very pointed in his commendation of the General's bold denials of the President's falsehoods, and expressed the opinion that his course in the matter gave more assurance than if he is elected President he will adopt and carry out a thoroughly Radical Republican policy, and follow, if necessary, back-pedal in civil or political matters equal to that exhibited by the General in his military career. Gen Farnsworth was in ecstacies over the matter, and failed to find words strong enough to express his delight. Mr. Bingham pleasantly boasted that he had always been a Grant man, and was gratified at being able at last, in an official form, to satisfy all doubts on the subject of the President's politics. Gov Boutwell referred to the fact that from the time when Gen. Grant was examined before the Judiciary Committee, during the impeachment investigation, he had felt convinced that at the proper time, and in the proper manner, his adherence to the Congressional policy of reconstruction would be sufficiently developed.

These opinions, expressed as they were in a disjointed conversational manner, I do not pretend to give in the precise language used by the distinguished gentlemen quoted, but I do give the substance of what I have given is, I believe, correct.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES—Now we hold two classes of men that measures before Congress are unwise, and dangerous, and we intend to say so, and we cannot decree shall politicians or politicians use us the latest in the best expression we can give our honest convictions. We believe the bill to admit the Southern States, independent of the President, is unconstitutional, and, aside from that, as indirection that ought to fill reasonable men with amazement and alarm, as measure affecting the peace Presidential election, the most desperate folly that could be committed. It is a blunder and it is a crime