The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1868.

THE STATE TREASURY.—We publish to-day an order which has been issued by General Hancock, providing for the payment of the salaries of judicial, executive and civil officers of the State, and the support of the charitable institutions, the Free Public Schools, and the State Penitentiary. Gen. Hancock's order explains itself. It is possible he may have pursued the proper course, under the circumstances, to replenish the treasury, now entirely empty, and carry on the civil administration of the State. The Treasurer, Auditor and other officers of the State, are directed to adopt the Act of the Legislature of the 25th of March, 1867, making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year 1867, so far as the appropriations therein set forth apply to the officers, and institutions enumerated, as a basis for the year 1868, and as if the Legislature had passed the same act providing for the year 1868. Taxes are to be paid in United States Treasury notes, and are to be assessed according to the valuation of property upon the assessment rolls for the year 1867.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—A brilliant audience assembled last night to witness Offenbach's amusing opera of "Orphée aux Enfers," which was performed by Miss Lambelé, Mr. Lechevallier, Mr. Decré and the other artists with their usual success.

To-night the drama of "Marie Jeanne," in five acts, and the opera of "La Belle Hélène."

On Monday "Le Prophète."

MARDI GRAS BALL AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We are under obligations to Mr. P. Gleason, the polite treasurer of the St. Charles Theatre, for tickets of admission to the grand fancy dress and masked ball the night of the 25th (Tuesday) in that theatre. The price of admission to the ball and the theatrical performance beforehand the same evening is fixed at $3 for both. The occasion will be very interesting.

We have received cards of invitation to the sacred concert at Christ Church, Canal street, on Monday evening next, for the benefit of Mount Olivet Church, Algiers, when distinguished amateurs and professional performers, will lend their assistance to the praiseworthy object in whose behalf the concert is given.

We have received a card of invitation to the *soirée musicale*, and distribution of premiums, by the Carnatz Institute, on the 24th February, at Minerva Hall, 138 Clio street.

We have received from the publishers Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, the March number of their Magazine, a publication full of interesting stories and papers on various subjects. The typographical execution is superb and compares well with Putnam's.

Mr. James Gresham, bookseller, 92 Camp street, has sent us an engraving by Sartain, of Philadelphia, entitled the "Maiden's Prayer," from a painting by Smith, of London. The subject is one which appeals to our best feelings and as a work of art it is a fair specimen of the genius of the engraver. Mr. Gresham has copies for sale at a low price.

CONNECTICUT REPUDIATES NEGRO EQUALITY.—A telegram from Meriden, Connecticut, in our issue of yesterday, announces a significant proceeding taken by the proprietor of a hotel there—Mr. Stephen Ives of the Meriden House—against the notorious negro Fred Douglass, in expelling him from the public table of his Hotel. It seems this courageous conduct elicited from the Meriden *Recorder* comments of an insulting nature to Mr. Ives, who thereupon administered to the editor personal chastisement. We look upon this spirited action of Mr. Ives as a circumstance full of meaning and have no doubt his example will be imitated henceforth all over the country. We are glad to see that in a Radical strong hold there is at least one man who respects himself and the race to which he belongs, and we compliment him upon his independence of character and his well-timed reproof to the impertinence of the negro Douglass and vindication of the superiority of the white people of the United States. Southerners will remember the Meriden House, when they pass through Connecticut as a hotel where they are not liable to unpleasant associations.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—This body met yesterday for the seventieth sitting day of the session, but for want of a quorum an adjournment was had till Monday. In the name of Heaven are they never going to finish their labors, which, after all, like the mountain in the fable, are likely to bring forth nothing but a mouse, at all events nothing but further complications of the "best governed country in the world."

Military Matters.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
New Orleans, La., Feb. 22, 1868. }
Special Orders No. 40.]

EXTRACT.

I. The Auditor and the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana have officially represented to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, that "the indebtedness of the State is such, that under the present revenue laws, the debt cannot be paid—and the Governor of the State, has, in an official communication to the Commanding General, declared that the State Treasury is totally bankrupt, that the Judges and all the other officers of the State cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied, the machinery of civil government in the State must stop. The collection of arrear taxes for four years was, by act of the Legislature, suspended until the year 1870, and the appropriation act of the State, passed on the 25th of March, 1867, to meet the current expenses of the State, expired on the 31st of December, 1867, so that no adequate provision for the current year now exists, and no payments can be made by the Treasurer. The emergency of the case is so pressing and immediate, and prompt action so indispensable to prevent anarchy and confusion and the loss of all semblance of civil law, that the Commanding General feels it his duty to use his authority for the relief of the State in this exigency. Upon the recommendation of His Excellency Governor Baker, it is therefore ordered;

I. That from and after this day, all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes, of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, and all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payments as above.

II. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State shall be required to keep a special and separate account of all dues, taxes funds, or other public moneys, which shall be received by them, hereafter, from any and all collectors of taxes, or from other sources; and it shall be their duty to appropriate the same to the payment of the salaries of the judicial, executive and civil officers of the State; and to pay and discharge all the appropriations made in favor of the charitable institutions, the Free Public Schools, for the rent of the of the Mechanics' Institute, and for the support of the State convicts. The act of the Legislature making appropriations for the general expenses of the State ending the 31st of December, 1867, so far as the appropriations therein set forth apply to the above enumerated officers and institutions, will be adopted by the said Treasurer and Auditor, and other officers, as if the said Legislature had passed the same act providing for the year 1868, making appropriations for the objects hereinbefore specified in this order, for the sums contained in said act; *Provided* however, that the Treasurer of the State shall not pay any other outstanding warrants or other obligations of the State than those that are issued against appropriations for the last quarter of the year 1867, restricting himself in the payment of these last mentioned obligations, to those applicable to, and issued in favor of the officers and institutions hereinbefore referred to in this order, and for whose special benefit and protection this order provides *and for no others*.

III. For the purpose of carrying out this order without delay, the Tax Collectors throughout the State of Louisiana, will report immediately, under oath, to the State Treasurer, the kinds and amounts of money collected by them, up to this date.

IV. For the purpose of avoiding expenses throughout the State, the assessments which have been made for the year 1867 are adopted as if the same had been made for the year 1868, and the Collectors will be required to perform their duties under existing laws.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lieut. 37 Infy., Brvt. 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MEXICAN REPUDIATION OF FOREIGN DEBTS.—*New York, Feb. 18.*—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch states that private advices from London state the receipt of intelligence from Mexico, that the government had determined to repudiate all the debts of foreign countries except the United States, has given rise to an intense feeling of indignation in the English Government. The Government, it is said, is seriously contemplating the fitting out of a fleet to take possession of the ports of Mexico, and hold them until satisfaction is given. It is also understood that France, though consulted, has declined, for the present, to participate.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.—A correspondent of the *New York Times*, says of C. C. Richardson's last moments.

I am told that, a few hours before he lost the power of speech, he expressed regret that he had ever left his native State "to attempt to make Georgia laws and institutions which [illegible]."

THE CRISIS AT WASHINGTON.

Within the last twenty-four hours extraordinary events of national import have come to pass. The Government is now passing through a crisis which will test the strength of the "timbers," of which it is composed and of which Longfellow wrote so eloquently in his apostrophe to the Ship of State. At last the Executive and Legislative Departments are in deadly conflict. The President's *ad interim* appointee to the War Department, Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, has been arrested at the instance of Stanton, by virtue of a warrant issued from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on a charge of violating Section 5 of the Tenure-of-Office Act, which reads thus:

"That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, he shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments in the discretion of the Court."

Gen. Thomas having been taken before the Court gave bond to appear and answer this accusation, on Wednesday next, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars. On returning to his office in the War Department Building to attend to his duties he found the same locked and barred, and that Stanton had the key. Possession, in the legal and technical sense, of the War office is of no significance. It is the President's authority which gives validity to the acts of the Secretary of War, so that Mr. Stanton's claim to perform these acts, as far as the law is concerned, is merely imaginary—a mere assumption. True, Congress will sustain him, but it will sustain him in open contradiction to the law and practice of the Government. The duties of the Secretary of War can be performed in the White House or any other building the President may designate. The significance of Mr. Stanton's position only consists in the fact that he is recognised as Secretary of War by a majority of the members of Congress, and perhaps by a majority of the higher officers of the army. The object of the President in appointing Gen. Thomas Secretary *ad interim*, we are now positively informed, was for the purpose of carrying the dispute before the Courts, and he has found an unflinching coadjutor in Gen. Thomas, to whom all honor is due. To beard Edwin M. Stanton, the gruff Carnot and bully of the Department of War, supported as he is by the Radical leaders, required no ordinary moral courage. The defense to the accusation made against him by Stanton, will be, first, his orders from the President, secondly, the unconstitutionality and invalidity of the Tenure-of-Office Act. Telegrams from Washington of last night, state that the President is satisfied with the posture of affairs and means to take no arbitrary steps, leaving the matter to be decided, as it now stands by the Supreme Court of the United States. Congress, on the other hand is far from satisfied and is said to be a unit for impeachment, and we are inclined to believe they will carry out their intention, which include suspension of the President, pending his trial by the Senate. The President is pledged to resist such suspension, the Constitution providing that it is only after trial and conviction he can be removed.

It is evident that the crisis foreshadowed at Washington for some weeks, has at last arrived. It is reasonable to suppose the President has not adopted these late measures, without seeing his way through the conflict he knew be would most certainly be engaged in, with the Legislative Department, if he proceeded in the course he had marked out for himself.

It is a pertinent question, how does Gen. Grant act while such extraordinary proceedings are going on? He acts, of course, with the Radicals, to whom he is sold, body and soul.

It is well that this quarrel should be brought to a head and settled one way or the other, and the likelihood is that it will be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, as violent measures are not in contemplation by the President.

He will probably be impeached under section 6, of the Tenure of Office act, which makes it a high misdemeanor to remove, appoint or employ any person, contrary to the provisions of the act. The punishment providgd is a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

The next seven days will probably determine the dispute, and who is to reign supreme. The functions of the Supreme Court are of the highest moment in this crisis. It is a serious question, however, if its decree could be executed, in the event of its being in favor of the President.

DISGUSTED WITH ITS WORKINGS.—The editor of the *North Georgia Republican*, a paper published at Dalton, has set all white men who have an interest in the South a worthy example. Though a Republican and advocate of the Reconstruction measures, he has seen the workings of the latter and come to the conclusion that they are obliged to destroy every valuable interest, and even society itself, at the South, if carried into operation. He thus discourses in a recent number of his paper:

As the former Reconstruction measures, under which the Conventions of most of the seceded States are now in session, have not been productive of such satisfactory results as we had hoped and expected, and as we believe that many and grave evils will result from the present proposed measures, we, out of self-respect, cut loose from our moorings and seek an open sea, with the Constitution and flag of the Union at the masthead of our little craft. Under the sunlight of humanity and reason we cruise, and shall only make harbor at such time and place as will neither expose ourselves to raging Charybdis on the one hand, nor insatiable Scylla on the other.

The following dispatch by the Balize telegraph was handed us last night:

PASSE-A-L'OUTRE, Feb. 22, 4½ P. M.

To Mr. De Gregorio:

Cleared from Cagliare December 25th. Arrived here, February 20th, bark Juan Baptista, Capt. Guglichuine.

The steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, sailed last evening for Belise, Hon., with a fair freight and the following named passengers:

J B Cassidy and wife, J D Henderson and wife, J J Miller and wife, J L Henderson and family, W M Carter, W S Martin, Mr Hodge, P Brooks, J E C Hendrick and wife, Wm Jamison, wife and daughter, Susan Wilson, J T Grady, G T Miller, L S Ford, J Wicker, D McCrable, J F Wilson, J Hanley and others.

The Hamburg steamship Bavaria, Meyer commander, sailed last evening for Hamburg, via Southampton, with a full freight, consisting in part of 1546 bales cotton, and $40,290 specie. The following is a list of her passengers:

Lehman Myers, Capt R C Proden, Ch Myers, Mrs Maria Dreyfus, Henriette Meyers, Gust Dreyfus, Henriett Meyers, Rosina Djeyfus, Maria Dressel, Theoph Dreyfus, Mrs Gatiser, A M Livaudais, G O Hall, J Kahn, Hy Belpaire, Wm Franklin, S Student, G Strassi, C Glass, J Laudaise, P Dubois, V Lankerman, Carl Laub, P Ausoun, and 46 others.

Military Interference with the Courts—A White Man who Kills a Negro Cannot Get Justice in Georgia!

[From the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph.

It will be seen from an article copied from the Savannah *Republican*, that Gen. Meade has issued an order commanding the Superior Court of Chatham county not to try a white man who is charged with the murder of a negro in the city of Savannah, some months ago, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. The reason set up to justify this intervention is to be found in an allegation that "on account of prejudice existing against the accused, he could not have a fair and impartial trial."

Believing that Gen. Meade means well, we regret that he has considered it his duty to take this extraordinary and responsible step—one that strikes at the very root of public justice as administered through the Courts, and destroys all legal guarantees for the life and property of the citizen. We think it a great mistake, and especially in view of a firm belief that the reason assigned for it is wholly groundless. From a long and intimate acquaintance with the people of Chatham county and the administrators of the law in her courts, we feel assured that no criminal brought before them would fail to receive a fair hearing and even-handed justice.

But there is a peculiar significance in the reason assigned by Gen. Meade for this interference with the administration of the law in Georgia, and we beg to direct to it the special attention of our Northern friends who have so much to say about the cruelty and injustice of the Southern whites toward the negro population. The case is this: A white man of respectable family and good character heretofore, takes the life of a *negro*, and one almost unknown in the community where the homicide occurred, and when he is brought to trial the Military Commander of the District, in an official order, declares that such is the prejudice of this negro-hating community against the white offender, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had! This is a remarkable statement, for, if true, it gives the lie direct, under the highest sanction, to the stereotyped charge against the Southern whites, that there is no protection or justice for the negro. Here we have an illustrative case: a white man kills a negro—the whites are anxious to bring the offender to trial—and the Military Commander intervenes to prevent it, alleging that such is the feeling among the whites against the slayer, that he cannot receive a fair and impartial trial! We submit the case without argument, and demand a verdict from the just men of the North.

Gen. Gus. W. Smith, late of the Confederate army, and well remembered for his distinguished character as a soldier and engineer, recently received his pardon from President Johnson. He is at present in charge of the Southwestern Iron Works and Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, has fitted up, says an exchange, a beautiful home on the hill overlooking the town of Chattanooga, where, with his charming, accomplished wife, who was so much admired in elegant circles at the Confederate Capital during the General's command there, he is striving to forget the griefs of defeat in bright hopes of the future.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Birth Day of Washington.—Yesterday was the 136th anniversary of the birth day of George Washington. It has been sixty-nine years since this great and good man died. Since then, the people, who have ever revered his memory and called him the father of their country, have grown in all the elements of national power and glory, and have also experienced some of the fierce struggles and trying vicissitudes which no people have ever yet escaped. Be the fate of the liberty his sword achieved and the Government his wisdom and patriotism aided in establishing what they may, his fame will endure and be the common inheritance of mankind.

Yesterday the various public buildings, civil and military, were closed and decorated with the national emblem; also the shipping and the offices of the foreign Consuls. The United States troops stationed in the city, and at Greenville and Jackson Barracks, were ordered out upon parade by Gen. Buchanan, and were reviewed informally by Gen Hancock, before whose headquarters they passed in line of march. The troops consisted of the 1st Infantry, two companies of the 5th Artillery, one company of the 33d Infantry, Battery K, 1st Artillery, and Company G, 6th Cavalry, with the headquarters band. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired by Battery K, 1st Artillery, in honor of the day, at the foot of Canal street.

Acolytes Taking the Veil.—Eight of the Acolytes of the Convent of the Holy Cross, took the veil yesterday forenoon in the Chapel of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of persons, and as usual were very impressive. Four were candidates for the novitiate and four for full admission, by taking the solemn vows which shut the door upon the sordid communion with the world. These were pronounced in the presence of Rev. Archbishop Odin, Father Jeremiah Moynihan and others of the Church, besides a number of the Sisters.

The Convent of the Holy Cross have control in this city of the Academy of Holy Angels and the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, and at Plaquemine the Academy of St. Basil, all in good condition.

Mardi Gras.—The Chief of Police has determined to provide against a recurrence of disturbances such as transpired during the festivities last Mardi Gras. Any one acting in any manner that may lead to disturbance will be arrested at once, and placed in the lock-up.

Fire.—The alarm of fire given about 8 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of a brick building on Delord street, near New Levee, owned by Mr. Lacroix, and occupied by the Novelty Iron Works Company as a pattern shop. The stock was fully insured. Cause of the fire unknown.

Cutting.—James E. Daubeau was arrested last night, charged with cutting and dangerously wounding a man named William Ray.

Perjury Case.—Charles C. Robertson was arrested yesterday on a warrant, charged by John B. Pollinger with perjury. It appears that on Thursday Pollinger was arrested, charged by Robertson with embezzlement, whereupon Pollinger responds with a charge of perjury against Robertson. We hope there may be no need for pistols and coffee.

Burglary.—Mr. Wm. Batcher, residing at No. 85 Josephine street, reports that about 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, his house was entered by some unknown parties, who robbed his armoir of $200 in gold, and about $6 in silver. Upon an investigation made by that efficient officer, Lieut. Manning, the wife of Batcher stated that the money alleged to have been stolen had been lost by her husband over two years ago. Thus the matter stands.

Robbed and Beaten by Soldiers.—Sergt. E. Harking reports that at 12½ o'clock last night, a man by the name of Frank Brookes, the keeper of the Louisiana Avenue Coffee-House, 96 Tchoupitoulas street, was assaulted by some soldiers of the 1st U. S. infantry, who stripped and robbed him of his clothing and a small sum of money, and the key of his coffee house. The cap of one of the soldiers is in the police station, and can in all probability be identified.

Serious Charge.—Charles Roberts was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Neville, charged with perjury, had his case fixed for a preliminary examination on the 28th inst., and was required to furnish bail in the sum of $2000 for his appearance. This case has grown out of the imbezzlement case in which over $4000 is involved.

Charged with Larceny.—One Harrison Owens was arrested Friday evening, on Julia street, charged by one William Gallaway with stealing $90.

Stabbed.—Yesterday morning one Sampson McCrul, a negro, stabbed one W. M. Brooks, another negro, with a butcher knife. The wound was of a dangerous character, and the affray occurred on Front Levee street. McCrul is in arrest and Brooks was taken to the Hospital.

Approved.—The Finance Committe have approved the Surveyor's and Street Commissioner's rolls, and they will doubtless be paid during the early part of the coming week.

Washington Items.

[From Washington Correspondence of N. Y. World.]

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SHERMAN.—*Washington*, Feb. 16.—The order making the Department of the Atlantic, or a department of some kind, in keeping with the dignity of General Sherman's rank, and with headquarters at Washington, was several weeks ago determined upon by the Executive, as also was the brevet generalship also decided upon about the same time, and it was talked over between the President and General Sherman on several occasions, the last being the day on which Sherman left for the West. There was no indignation manifested by Sherman at the proposed compliment, nor any question raised about the legality of the proceedings. General Sherman in those conversations did not refuse to accept either the brevet appointment or the command of the proposed new department, and the tenor of the alleged dispatch to his brother, if correctly reported, is at variance with the tone and temper evinced by the General in those interviews with the President.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS.—There is a newspaper statement afloat that Adjutant General Thomas will soon be placed on the retired list of army officers. The law provides that officers having been in the service a certain number of years *may* be retired. The act is mandatory, but leaves the matter at the discretion of the Executive, who, there is reason for saying, does not contemplate retiring General Thomas.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered various propositions, with a view to harmonise conflicting views on the subject of protecting the rights of American citizens abroad. They will report an entirely new bill.

Several members of the Committee were averse to declaring the right of expatriation on the ground that this was a principle so firmly fixed in this country as not to require its reassertion, but the majority have decided to insert it in the new bill, all decisions of courts everywhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following official order has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18 }

It is recommended to all citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, who have occasion to visit Great Britain or Ireland to preserve passports from the Department while the *habeas corpus* remains suspended. In the latter country citizens of the United States unjustly arrested are liable to be detained without prompt examination until they can procure and produce legal evidence of their citizenship.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

NEW JERSEY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—In the Senate to-day, when the joint resolution withdrawing the assent of New Jersey to the fourteenth constitutional amendment was called, the committee offered a substitute the same in effect, but presented reasons for the withdrawal. Consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

POSTAL RATES.—Notice has been given the British Postoffice Department that on and from the 1st of March the single rate of postage for letters between the United States and East Indies via England will be 28 cents per half ounce; and 36 cents via Marseilles. Prepayment compulsory.

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.—Mr. Stevens submitted a bill for the division of Texas into three States, providing that the Convention about assembling in that State should fix the boundaries of the new States, and, further, that each of them have the same constitution. He thought there ought to be four or five States carved out of Texas territory, but would be content with three. Mr. Stevens will report the bill to the House, so that it may be printed and referred back to the committee for revision, if necessary.

Late Northern Elections.

STILL THEY COME.—Of course! Three Democratic victories in one day will do. Not that they are so great in point of numbers, but they indicate unmistakably the drift of popular sentiment. Elections were held on Tuesday in Binghampton, Ogdensburg and Erwin, all in this State, which resulted in victories for the Democrats, though each place has long been a Radical stronghold. Here are the figures of the majorities in each place in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1868:

	1868.	1867.		1866.	1864.
	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Binghampton	170	—	78	253	336
Ogdensburg	70	—	24	501	275
Erwin	25	15	—	72	74

This table shows that each of the towns returned handsome Radical majorities in 1864 and 1866; that two of them did the same in 1867, while the third substituted a Democratic majority of 15 for a Radical one of 72; and on Tuesday last every one was carried by the Democrats. A similar change throughout the State will give us 100,000 majority for our Presidential candidate. Friends, let us try for it!—*N. Y. World.*

A GOOD OMEN.—It will be observed, by a dispatch published this morning, that Warrenton has gone Democratic for the first time in fifteen years. Warrenton, we believe, is the home of the gentleman (Judge Starbuck) from New York, who recently addressed a public meeting here, giving hopeful views of what would be done by the Northern people in the ensuing elections. This news is a sort of earnest of the correctness of his anticipations. May the same spirit spread.—*Mobile Register.*

SOMETHING ROTTEN.—The New York *Times* (Rep.) says of the Alabama election:

The defeat of the reconstruction scheme in Alabama will not occasion many tears. There must be something rotten about a "reconstruction" that cannot command the votes of three hundred white men throughout the State—probably not of a hundred white men who are not candidates for office. Supplementary bill No. 5 must now make its appearance, in the form of a proposition to allow a majority of the "votes cast to determine the ratification of the Constitution," instead of requiring, as at present, a majority of the votes registered. The indications are not hopeful that even then the Congressional plan will be a success, for the chances are in favor of defeat by a popular vote.

A German Grant Club has been formed in New Haven.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Further in Regard to the War Department.

The President Leaves the Decision to the Courts.

The Southern Conventions.

FROM HAVANA.

Later from Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The debate is progressing with spirit, but dignity, and the excitement is subsiding.

The President will take no arbitrary measures. He is content with the present shape of affairs. The matter is now with the Courts.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. No domestic markets.

SENATE—No business. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Eldridge moved that as it was Washington's birth day, that Washington's farewell address be read and the House adjourn. Peters, of Maine, objected. The Speaker decided that it required unanimous consent. Holman appealed, but the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the motion lost.

Half-dozen trivial matters were moved, but all objected to in retaliation, and the regular order demanded.

The bill declaring San Antonio, Texas, a port of delivery, was passed.

The motion to have the address read was resumed. Schenck objected. Ingersol, of Illinois, proposed to pospone reading the address until next week. The House refused to adjourn by 26 to 106.

A bill, punishing Federal officers for unlawful use of money or property, passed. It imprisons from one to fifteen years and fines for twice the amount lost by loans, deposits or personal use.

Stevens rose, which caused a demonstration in the galleries. The speaker gave notice that a repetition would lead to their being cleared. Stevens reported the following from the Reconstruction Committee:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

A general debate ensued.

House adjourned at half-past five to half-past seven.

The vote to be taken on Steven's resolution on Monday at 5 P. M.

Only Brooks and Beck voted against the impeachment resolutions on the Reconstruction Committee.

After release from custody, this morning, Adjutant General Thomas found his office door locked. Stanton had the key. Thomas then went to Stanton's office, finding Stanton, ten members of Congress, Generals Grant, Dent and Howard, in consultation. Sentinels guarded each door, and visitors were only admitted after their cards had been inspected. Several cards were presented for Thomas, but admission was refused. Col. Moore, the President's private Secretary, called to see Thomas, but admission was refused. Thomas remained in Stanton's room until half past 12, when he left the War building. During the interview Stanton notified Thomas that he would not give up the Secretaryship or obey Thomas as Secretary of War, and that he had instructed all employés of the Department not to obey Thomas.

At 2 o'clock Thomas had a prolonged interview with the President, during which the President said he desired to test the matter legally in the courts.

The Democratic National Executive Committee named New York as the place and the 4th of July as the time for holding the National Convention. The Committee men from the Southern States had a full voice in the Committee.

The President's impeachment by the House is undoubted.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The following is a truthful account of scene at the War office: About 11.30 A. M. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door of the War Department and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he had to say. Gen Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as Adjutant General. Gen. Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War and he intended to do it.

Mr. Stanton again replied that he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order. Gen. Thomas said he would not go—that he should obey the orders of the President and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton remarked: "As Secretary of War I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall not do so."

Mr. Stanton said: "Then you may stay there as long as you please if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas—"I shall act as Secretary of War."

Gen. Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Shiriner's room.

Mr. Stanton immediately following him, after some conversation, said, "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War and refuse to obey my orders?"

Gen. Thomas—"I do so, sir—I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the War Department."

At this juncture, Gen. Grant and aid came in. Gen. Grant said playfully to Stanton, "I am surprised to find you here—I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection."

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, giving additional reasons for the removal of Stanton. Among them, refusal of recognition of the President's authority, issuance of orders without authority or consultation, and general insubordination.

Havana, Feb. 21.—The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. Gen. Diaz has been granted an unlimited leave of absence, in consequence of an accident which occurred to him at Oaxaca, and from which he is slowly recovering.

At the Capital, Sanchez Navarro has been thrown into prison. The cause of his arrest has not been made public. The Supreme Court of Mexico was opened on the 11th inst. The weather at the Capital was unusually cold for the season. Accounts from the colony of the Ex-Confederates at Tuxpan are favorable. Eight Spaniards had been expelled from the Capital as dangerous characters. The subject of kidnapping had been discussed in Congress. A battle had taken place at Huasco, between the regular troops and a party of bandits. Twenty of the latter were killed.

Senor Romero, Minister of Finance, is engaged in organizing the finances. The debts of the French nation will be compromised. Mexico will not recognize the intervention of France. The Government will send a minister to Italy.

Washington, Feb. 22.—This evening's *Express* says a canvass of the Republican members of the House has been made, which shows that the resolution will undoubtedly pass by a strict party vote.

Richmond, Feb. 22.—News from Washington to-day creates intense excitement. The newspaper bulletins have been crowded all day.

It is understood that General Schofield will fill vacancies occasioned by the removal of magistrates yesterday, by appointing persons recommended by the City Council, who can take the iron-clad oath.

Raleigh, Feb. 22.—The Convention to-day refused to adjourn in honor of Washington's birth day.

Suffrage was discussed to adjournment, without coming to a vote.

The Radical County Convention here to-day, nominated one negro and three whites for the Legislature. It was a slim affair, only 20 or 30 whites participating.

Tallahassee, Feb. 22.—The Convention to-day.—Work progressing rapidly, and to the satisfaction of all but the needy members. Several ordinances and articles of the Constitution were adopted. The franchise provides that all male citizens, twenty-one years of age, shall vote, provided that it shall not be changed for one year after the adoption of the Constitution, only those registered under Congressional laws shall vote.

Savannah, Feb. 22.—Cotton—nothing doing. Sales only 120 bales; middlings nominal at 22½c. Receipts 5586 bales. Exports—coastwise 176, Liverpool 7467.

Atlanta, Feb. 22.—Nothing of importance was done in Convention yesterday, except the reconsideration of the eligibility of voters to the House and Senate.

The report on the basis of representation was reconsidered and so amended as to render all persons eligible to office at the first election under the Constitution. An effort was made to have the State Capital removed to Atlanta. It was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. The motion to reconsider the action of yesterday, was entertained in relation to the matter of representation.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 22.—The Convention adopted resolutions which provide for the appointment of a Committee of Three to visit Washington and lay before Grant, and other functionaries, the true condition of affairs in Mississippi. Also to negotiate a loan of $100,000, to defray the expenses of the Convention; said loan to be paid by taxation—the faith of the State to be pledged for its redemption.

Charleston, Feb. 22.—Cotton dull and easier; declined ⅛c; sales to-day 400 bales; middling nominally 22 to 22½c.

Charleston, Feb. 22.—The Convention to-day adjourned in honor of Washington's birth-day.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—Tobacco quiet though firm, at $5 to $17 for lugs to medium leaf, and $20 for good leaf. Flour—superfine, $8 25; fancy, $12 50. Wheat firm, $2 50. Oats—bulk, 67 to 68c. Corn, 75 to 80c. in bulk. Cotton, 22 to 22¾c. Whisky nominal. Lard, 14¾ to 15c. Pork, $24 50. Bacon—shoulders, 11¼ to 11¾c.; clear sides, 15 to 15¼c. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 10¾c.; clear sides, 14 to 14¼c.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—River falling; 6 feet 8 inches in the canal.

Weather clear and cool.

There is much excitement here concerning the startling news from Washington. The sympathies of the people are with Andrew Johnson.

Cincinnati, Feb. 22.—Flour—family $11 to $11 25. Wheat $2 45. Corn 79 to 80c. Oats dull at 65c. Tobacco steady. Mess Pork $25. Lard 15c. Bacon unchanged. Cheese 15 to 16c. Butter 39 to 42c.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Tobacco active. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $7 25 to $8. Corn very dull; 82 to 88c. Oats 68 to 76c. Pork $24 to $24 25. Bacon shoulders 10¾c; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c.

Weather clear and warmer.

Mobile, Feb 22.—Cotton—no sales; market depressed by foreign news; receipts 1309; exports 4973.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind E., light and foggy.

Arrived—steamship Liberty, Bălne, master; from Baltimore via Havana, with merchandise and passengers to Witherspoon, Halsey & Co.; steamship Agnes, Williams, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A Whitney & Co.

Sailed—schooners Angelina and Stephen S. Lee.

London, Feb. 22—Sullivan, who was recently convicted in Dublin for publishing seditious libels, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, tried and convicted of a like charge, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Both prisoners will be required, on the expiration of the terms of their sentence, to furnish security for their future good behavior.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The usual public ball in honor of the birthday of Washington did not occur this year. Gen. Dix gives a grand fete this evening.

[Previous Dispatches.]

CABLE SUMMARY.—Alarming revolts are reported among the prisoners in India.

La Patrie says Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

Northcote announced in the House of Commons that Abyssinian advices gave the hope that the war would end this season.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Senate, after a seven hours' executive session, resolved that the President had no right to remove Stanton. At 8 o'clock this morning, Gen. Thomas was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Carter, on the affidavit of Stanton for violation of the 5th section of the tenure of office bill.

Both Houses met to-day for business. The excitement is very great. Thomas was released on bail of $5000 to appear on Wednesday. Stanton camped in the war office last night, and is still in possession.

London, Feb. 22, Noon.—Consols 93⅛ to 93¼; American securities agitated by recent news; bonds 71¾.

Frankfort, Feb. 22.—Bonds 76.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Bourse firmer; rentes animated.

Liverpool, Feb. 22, Noon.—Cotton quiet, prices unchanged; sales will not exceed 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Sherman's letter to the President, of January 18, is published. Alluding to the contemplated efforts of himself and Gen. Grant to induce Stanton to resign, Sherman says, if he will not, then it will be time to convince ulterior measures. Sherman deprecates precipitation.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 22, 12:45 P. M.—Wind northeast and light. Weather foggy. Barometer 30.40.

Arrived: Steamship Mexico, Pitfield, Vera Cruz to Wm. Goldenbow.

Nothing sailed.

Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 21.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a vacant store next north of Kirksey & Johnson's. The latter were burnt out; insured for $30,000 on stock and $4000 on building. State Bank building sustained some injury. A soldier named Pyott was caught by a falling wall and burned to death; several others injured. The fire is doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Charleston, Feb. 21.—The military Mayor, Gen. Burns, entered upon his duty to-day.

The Convention consumed the day in debate. Several of the leading colored delegates have gone to Washington with a view of ascertaining the probable reception of colored Congressmen, and the chance of obtaining from Congress land for negroes.

Richmond, Feb. 21.—Gen. Schofield to-day removed the City Recorder and eleven magistrates of the Hustings Court, for having permitted tobacco inspectors to qualify without taking the required oath.

John Dooley, a prominent merchant, died last night.

In Convention, the day was spent discussing suffrage. On the Conservative side it was asserted that the white men of the State will never submit to negro rule, and the men who fought under Lee would sooner come out and lie in their graves with those who had gone before them. The name of Lee elicited applause from the white spectators, which was checked by the Chair.

The speaker said the whites wished the blacks well, and would be willing to be taxed heavily to colonize them on the best lands of the Government.

Two blacks replied, urging the right of the negro to suffrage, and his capacity to use it for good.

The Convention adjourned till Monday, to observe the 22d.

Grant's Friends and the Congressional Measures.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a strong supporter of General Grant, gives some account of a recent Republican conference at Columbus, Ohio, composed of the members of the Legislature of that State. The interchange of opinion in regard to public measures, it says, "was distinguished by a freedom of speech not tolerated out of doors." No reporters were present. The name of Grant was received with "great manifestations of approbation," while "other names were not applauded."

The *Commercial* proceeds with its statement:

"Next after the applause with which the name of Grant was received in the Republican conference was that which greeted a declaration by one of the most thoughtful and earnest of those who addressed that body that it would not do, because Andrew Johnson was President of the United States, to change our form of government; and that in its reconstruction legislation Congress must halt before getting out of sight of the great historic landmarks of liberty. This was applauded generally, and a number of the gentlemen present most prominent in office and distinguished in party service uttered similar sentiments, and there was no dissenting voices.

"This occurred in such a connection as pointedly to condemn the recent action of the House of Representatives, tinkering the reconstruction laws, and meddling with the Supreme Court. The way the Republicans of Ohio propose to commit the work of reconstruction to Grant is not by trying to legislate the General above the Chief Magistrate, but to elect the General to the chief magistracy; and we suppose, however, the Washington atmosphere may be charged with insanity, that Congress is still sensible that in the next presidential election Ohio is worth more than the whole South, upon whatever plan reconstructed."

And yet, notwithstanding all this from Ohio, and from Gen. Grant's friends there, and notwithstanding indications from other quarters of a similar character, we anticipate that the obnoxious reconstruction bill will pass, and that Gen. Grant's friends in Congress will vote for it. The signs are conflicting, but Radicalism is malicious and relentless. And as to those conflicting signs, is there not "some cheating around the board?"—*Richmond Dispatch.*

BY CONSENT, NOT FORCE.—In the course of his report on naturalization, General Banks compliments the new German nation, which unites many States, by the remark: "She seeks to hold them together by *consent*, not *force*." It required some effrontery in the General to state such a fact to the Crongress. Nor does he soften the rudeness of the announcement by a comment which immediately follows. He declares the German constitution "redolent of the future," and says "the Republic of the new world" (this "Hail Columbia" of our's) "must adopt with profit many of its wise provisions." How can Puritan Radicalism stand that? Radicals have assumed perfection, and called on all nations and all lands to copy and worship their system—which made "the greatest nation in creation." But that they should be taunted in this manner is the greatest piece of impudence of the times! Has it, indeed, come to this? For what was it that they learn wisdom from a confederation not two years old? And will it be tolerated that a man shall rise in Congress and say so? We tremble for General Banks.

But let us not mistake the "situation." The Radicals are for holding us by our "consent." All their bills look to that. The constitutional amendment and all the "reconstruction acts" provided for our "consent." Indeed, they consider "consent" so important that they have determined to "*force*" us to "consent." Away with your German confederation! It is but in its infancy, and has never learned this great stroke of policy in a free country—this *forcing* people to *consent*!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

DECLINES.—Judge Andrews, of Wilkes, has written a letter to the Atlanta *Opinion*, in which he declines to run as a Radical candidate for Governor—not because he disagrees with that party, but because other gentlemen (?) spoken of for the office are "more competent." The reason is a good one, and the Judge should be excused.

This reminds us of an anecdote told on the Judge during his canvass for gubernatorial honors in 1856, as the candidate for the Know-Nothings. In one of his harangues to the sovereigns—we think it was in Warrenton—he alluded to the fact that he had very reluctantly complied with the wishes of his party in becoming a candidate; that it had been forced upon him; and, warming with the subject, he exclaimed, in the meekest and most persecuted air imaginable—"The truth is, gentlemen, gubernatorial honors have been annoying and pursuing me for twenty years." Just then a tall, gawky, rawbone son of toil, with most provoking coolness, cried out, "Well, old fel. low, you are gaining mightily on her now, I can tell you." The effect of this reply can be better imagined than described.—*Chronicle and Sentinel*, (*Augusta, Ga.*)

The National Democratic Executive Committee will meet in Washington on the 22d instant, to fix the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

The Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake, just finished, holds 10,000 people.

The Broken Heart.

Pale as the white rose withering she lay—
Lovely, though dying, and her eye divine
Gleamed o'er the deepening shadows of decay,
Like a stray sunbeam on a ruined shrine,
She seemed too beautiful for death's embrace,
And holiness engirt her as a zone;
Language has fled, but music's pictured grace
Hung on those lips that late had breathed its tone.

O, thou! the perjured, cruel, faithless, blind!
How could'st thou bow such sweetness to the dust,
How break the heart where thy loved image, shrin'd,
Dwelt in the beauty of undoubted trust?
But thou did'st break it. Nature could not cope
With love neglected whose undying power,
E'en from the very sepulchre of hope,
Gushed forth like perfume from a trampled flower.

Tears for thy absence, sighs at thy neglect,
Prayers for thy safety—smiles at thy return,
And a fond blind eye to thy worst defect—
Thou did'st repay with undissembled scorn.
Yet here she lay, and on her dying bed
She blessed thy name—then kissed the lock of hair
That from thy brow in happier days she shred—
Then looked to Heaven, and prayed to meet thee there.

And with a holy look of hope and peace,
She bow'd her head—the parting pang was o'er—
Yet no convulsion marked the soul's release;
The pall'd lip a smile of rapture wore;
Her fleeting soul one radiant beam had caught,
Warm from the fountain of Eternal Day,
And left the image of the breathing thought
Impressed in beauty on the breathless clay.

I saw her buried with patrician state—
The sable plumes waved proudly o'er her bier,
With all the pomp which riches arrogate,
To deck the dust to which they yield no tear,
And as I gazed upon the formal scene,
Where all was cold collectedness and art,
I thought one tear of secret grief had been
A fitter tribute to a broken heart.

New York Items.

[From New York Correspondence Charleston Mercury.]

BUSINESS REVIVING.—The wholesale trade continues to improve. Many strangers are seen at the hotels. Most of them are country merchants, chiefly from the West. Their presence has enlivened the dry goods market, and a few large houses begin to be quite busy. Stewart and Claflin are already turning out goods as fast as the cases can be made up, but the small jobbers find it very hard to make sales. About a dozen large houses in New York have the best part of the wholesale trade in their own hands, and manage it just as they please. The principal rivalry is between Stewart and Claflin and they control the market. When either marks down prices, all the others must follow suit, and in this way many third class dealers are driven to suspension or failure. The advance in gold and cotton, and the presence of country buyers, have caused a further stiffening in prices. Domestics are two to three cents a yard higher than they were in January, and all seasonable goods are quite firm. There is no probability of the spring trade being as good as that of 1866, but it promises to be better than was expected at New Years. General election years are always bad for business men, and most of our merchants the present one will be the worst of all.

THE RETAIL TRADE.—Most of the retail dry goods men are complaining of A. T. Stewart for making prices so low that he draws all the trade to his own store. One of them told me yesterday that Stewart must have lost a million dollars in the last month by reducing prices. Said he: "Stewart is selling some goods thirty per cent. less than we can buy them. His store is packed with customers from morning to night, while the small stores are almost empty. He controls the whole retail dry goods trade of New York just as effectually as if all the second and third class stores were branches of his own." Stewart is certainly selling goods very low, and selling a great many of them, but that is his own business. The big fish eat the little fish, you know, or as Kingsley puts it:

"The pike eats up the heath, the grub the pine,
The finch the grub, the hawk the silly finch,
And man, the mightiest of all beasts of prey,
Eats what he lists."

But Stewart knows what he is doing when he marks down prices. While others hold goods at high figures and sell hardly any, he is clearing out his winter stock and turning it into cash. This is the only policy for a dry goods merchant who wants to make money. Those who adopt it almost invariably succeed, while the men who hold on to old stock rather than sell below cost, generally remain at the last end of the row, or drop out altogether.

GRANT STOCK FALLING.—The nomination of Grant, last week, by the Radical State Convention, did not make any perceptible increase in the enthusiasm that his friends have been so long trying to get up. The politicians are still eager to have him at the head of their ticket, but the feeling of the people towards him is not even cordial. His duplicity in dealing with the President, has disgusted a large number of Republicans, who do not believe in sneaking treachery, however strongly they may believe in Radicalism. These may vote for him if he should be nominated, but it will be rather against their will. The prospects are that he will lead the Radical ticket, but it is quite certain that he will not be a popular candidate, and possible that such a revulsion may come as will lead the Chicago Convention to drop him altogether.

DESTITUTION.—There is no abatement of distress among the poor. Such suffering as they have gone through with this winter has rarely been equalled in New York. Only two days ago a man, who had wandered about the streets all day in a drenching rain, went and stole two bars of steel, and then, walking up to a policeman, told him of the theft, and asked to be committed, in order that he might get food and lodging. Several instances of this kind of poverty have occurred during the winter. The ward relief committees are run down by applicants for assistance; the station houses are still filled nightly with homeless people, who beg lodging; the Commissioners of Charity are daily besieged at their office by hungry, shivering men and women, and the number of beggars in the streets, day and night, is positively startling. The scene at the office of the Commissioners of Charity reminds one of scenes in Washington and Alexandria during the war, when the "contrabands" (now free and enlightened American citizens), used to crowd up for rations, in squalor and dirt—the only difference being in the complexion of the crowds. Many of the applicants for relief used to support themselves comfortably by their own labor, but the labor market has been so terribly dull since November that hundreds, who were pretty well off six months ago, are now reduced to beggary. But spring is near at hand, and when out door employment opens much of the distress now felt will disappear.

New York, Friday, Feb. 14.—The *Sun* of this morning, edited now in the Grant interest by Dana, withdraws the opinion that the decision as read by Justice Nelson thrown out the McCardle case. It retracts everything it has said about the good judgment of the Court in not interfering with the execution of the Reconstruction Acts. On the contrary it condemns the Court for intimating that just such cases as this of McCardle fall within the province of the Court. So with other Radical journals. Their congratulations were premature.

Last Hours of Impeachment—A Rich Scene in Committee—Thad. Stevens' Prediction.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Washington, Feb 13.—The Sub Committee on Reconstruction submitted to the full Committee, this morning, the testimony which they had taken in the impeachment business. It gave rise to some discussion, after which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens called the attention of the Committee to the fact that he had prepared articles of impeachment which he wished to submit. Mr. Stevens then read the articles, as follows:

"The Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the correspondence of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and U. S. Grant, the General Commanding the Armies of the United States, having considered the same and the evidence, do report that, in virtue of the powers with which your Committee have been vested, they have fully examined the evidence before them, and are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and, therefore, they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and all the people of the United States, do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same.

"*Resolved*, That said Committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson, to answer said impeachment."

Mr. Stevens wished to have a vote, and after some discussion, Judge Bingham moved to table the resolution, which was carried by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Bingham, Paine, Beaman, Hulburd, Brooks, Beck—6. Nays—Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Farnesworth—3. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Paine, who voted for impeachment last year, attempted to dodge the question in Committee, and moved toward the door to leave the room. Mr. Stevens, observing his movements, said, shaking his finger at him: "Paine, come back; you have got to face the music. Go on either the one side or the other." Paine hesitated, and then Stevens said: "Clerk, put him down against impeachment," and Mr. Paine was so registered.

When the vote had been declared, Mr. Stevens said: "Sir, the Republican party has been killed to-day by the action of this Committee, at the instance of Gen. Grant and his friends. I have found that for the last two or three days, the men who shout the loudest and throw their hats the highest for U. S. Grant, have been using every exertion to demoralize Mr. Bingham and the other members of this committee who were supposed to favor impeachment, that Grant has been using his influence everywhere to defeat the scheme, and that Andrew Johnson has to thank him that he remains undisturbed in the White House. I have been in public life for forty years, and though I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy, I have seldom been mistaken in my political predictions. I tell you that to-day's cowardly action will cost us New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and probably three or four more of the Northern States."

It was all to no purpose. The killing of impeachment had been determined on before the Committee met, and the words of Mr. Stevens could not alter the fixed opinions of the Committee. After the vote, the members dropped out, and after they had gone, Messrs. Stevens, Farnesworth and Boutwell held a meeting, and talked over the course which they had best pursue. In answer to propositions to revive impeachment in another shape, and bring it before the House, Mr. Stevens said: "We had better stop just where we are. There is no use in making ourselves ridiculous before the country, and trying to get up an excitement, and when we come to the point flying the track." This was the conclusion which the Committee arrived at, to let impeachment rest, at least for the present.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report in favor of removing political disability from a number of prominent Southerners, including Gov. Orr, of South Carolina; ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia; ex-Governor Holden, Gen. Alfred Dockery, Gen Rufus Baringer, Hon. Victor M. Baringer, and ex-Congressman Wm. H. Smith, of North Carolina; and ex-Congressman Flournoy, of Mississippi.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1868.

To-day being a legal holiday, the banks and public offices were closed, and the movement in the money market was interrupted. Nothing, however, has transpired to indicate any variation in rates.

Gold has been excited by the political news from Washington, and advanced even above the last quotations at New York. The sales included $60,000, at 141⅛ (the opening rate) to 141⅜; $10,000, at 142; $8000, at 142⅛; $10,000, $11,000 and $25,000, at 142⅛ and $15,000, at 142⅜. At the Board last evening $10,000 changed hands at 141⅛. Nothing was reported in Silver.

Foreign Exchange advanced in accordance with the rise in Gold at New York, the sales of Sterling including £1000 and £5000, at 153; £2000 A1, at 154⅛; £3000, at 154⅜; £2090, at 155⅛ and £50,000 first class, at 155⅛. In France, we noticed sales of 150,000 private bankers' at 3 65. At the close, A1 Sterling was quoted at 154⅛ to 155⅛.

The Banks being closed, there was very little movement in Domestic Exchange, but nothing has transpired to indicate any variation, excepting that at one counter the rate for checks on New York was raised to ⅛ discount. $40,000 sixty days' on New York was passed at 1⅞ discount.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 500 shares Jackson Railroad at $4 37½. At the Board, last evening, 10 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $25, and 50 Pontchartrain Railroad at $100.

The movement in City Treasury Notes was less animated than usual on Saturday. Dealers bought at 13 for the large and 6 for the small, and sold at 12 for the former and 5¼ for the latter. $1000 small sold at the Board last evening at 5⅞. State Notes were quiet at previous rates, dealers buying at 30 discount and selling at 28.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE. }
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1868. }

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 2500 bales, at such irregular prices that we are compelled to omit our regular quotations. The market was completely unsettled. In a portion of the business factors realized figures but little falling off from yesterday's currency, but the bulk of the sales were at an irregular decline of ½c., 1c. and 1½c. from our last evening's quotations, which were 21 to 22c. for good ordinary, 22½c. to 22¾c. for low middling and 23c. to 23½c. for middling. In example, strict low middling sold at 21½c, and middling at 22c. Many factors covered up their samples, anticipating that the rise in gold and foreign exchange will cause a favorable reaction on Monday.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales		15,986
Arrived to-day	1,982	
Arrived previously	494,987—	481,783
		507,959
Cleared to-day	16,978	
Cleared previously	382,271—	398,249
Stock on hand and on shipboard		108,710

The clearances included 618 bales for Providence; 679 for New York; 1347 for Boston; 1546 for Hamburg and 6789 for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet and the rates are unchanged.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning, comprised 116 hhds., which were sold readily at full prices. Inferior 10 to 10½c. per lb.; common 12 to 12½c.; good common 13⅛ to 13¼c.; fair 13¾c. good fair 14⅛ to 14½c.; fully fair 15c.; prime 15¼c.; choice 15⅜c.; yellow clarified 16 to 16⅛c.; white 16⅜ to 17c.; seconds 14⅛ to 14⅞c. per lb.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprised 164 barrels, which were sold at 70c. per gallon for fermenting, 70 for reboiled, 80 for prime reboiled, and 85 for some sistern bottom and molasses mixed. A lot of 50 bbls Boston reboiled syrup sold yesterday at 75c. per gallon, and a lot of 63 barrels sold to arrive, at 78c. per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals since our review of yesterday, but several steamers will probably be at the landing next Monday morning.

FLOUR—Buyers are awaiting the arrival of the liberal supplies which are on the way here, and very little is doing in consequence. The stock on hand is light and holders do not show any disposition to reduce prices in order to sell. The principal sales to-day embrace about 1800 barrels, of which one lot of 1500 bbls. double extra taken for shipment on private terms; 70 fine at $9 50; 100 treble extra at $12 75 and 100 choice at $14 50 per bbl.

CORN—We note a better demand to-day for the trade and for shipment, but at still lower rates. Sales to-day 16,615 sacks, of which 2600 white at 93c.; 5000 do. at 92½c.; 500 at 92c.; 200 at 95c.; 300 yellow at 91; 180 at 91 02½; 500 white at 92½c; 1354, 1000 do., in lots, at 95c., 700 sacks at 95c. for white and $1 for yellow, and 200 yellow at $1 02½ per bushel.

OATS—The market is unchanged; 150 sacks in two lots at 84c. to 85c. per bushel.

BRAN—Is jobbing at $1 84 to $1 85 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime Western is jobbing at $22 to $23 per ton, and is quoted at wholesale at $19 to $20.

BACON—There are no shoulders or sides here. A lot of 30 casks clear sides sold, to arrive, at 15c. per lb.

PORK—There is very little here. The sales to-day summed up 575 barrels, of which 75 prime mess at $20 50; 100 mess at $25; 100 d., at $25 25 and 300 at $25 50 per barrel.

LARD—Sales to-day 25 tierces on private terms and 15 tierces at 15¼c. per lb.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 22, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—169 Texas Beeves, [illegible] 11 Western Beeves, 36 Calves and Yearlings, 71 Hogs and 140 Sheep.

Stock on Sale—580 Texas and 37 Western Beeves, 50 Calves and Yearlings, 64 Hogs, 437 Sheep, and 27 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, first quality ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows with Calves per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goats ℔ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 23, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mexico, (British) Pitfield, from Vera Cruz, to Creevy, Nickerson & co.

Steamship Liberty, Bain, from Baltimore 11th inst, via Havana and Havana, to Witherspoon & Halsey—2d district.

Steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, for Belize, (Hon) Brooks, Macdonald & co

Steamship Lizzie, Felcher, for Pensacola, Master

Steamship Austin, Farwell, for Galveston,

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamburg) Meyer, for Hamburg via Southampton Williams, Rupert & co

Steamship Alcambra, Nhoenas, for Liverpool, J H Ashbridge & Drean

Ship Berkeley Castle, (British) James, for Liverpool J H Ashbridge & Drean

Ship Curlew, (British) Flarty, for Liverpool J G Robinson

Brig Arran, Lawson, for Liverpool J G Robinson

Steamer Great Republic, Kennett, for St Louis G A Whitney & co, Master

Schr A Denike, Jones, for New York G A Foedick

Schr Fancy Jack, Bales, for Mobile E R Poole

Schr E M Wright, Freem for Boston G A Foedick

Schr Josephine, Seat, for Mobile E R Poole

Schr Ralph Carleton, [illegible] for Boston Thorndike & Norton

Schr R C Thomas, Crockett, for Providence Thorndike & Norton

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Crescent, Hawthorn, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.

Steamer Frances, Blakesle, from Mobile—P & R.

—STEAMBOATS—

Lafourche, Baranco, from Bayou Sara

A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.

Walter B Dance, Clark, from Trenton.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schr Fancy, Thomas, from Ruatan, to Loycraft & Berry

EXPORTS.

HAMBURG VIA SOUTHAMPTON—Per steamship Bavaria—1546 bales cotton 70 bbls meal $40,290 in specie and sundries.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Alhambra—3047 bales cotton 2370 staves 10 tcs tallow 19 bbls rosin 2 bales moss $6000 specie.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Berkeley Castle—3726 bales cotton 6400 staves.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Curlew—3764 bales cotton 3700 staves

LIVERPOOL—Per brig Arran—3025 bales cotton 1960 staves.

BELIZE HONDURAS—Per steamship Trade Wind 65 bbls flour 15 bbls pork and sundries.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—26 bbls flour 60 bbls pork 1080 sks corn 175 sks oats 25 casks bacon 30 sks bran and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Austin—340 bbls flour 200 bales hay 400 sks oats 50 do corn and sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Great Republic—Sundry mdse.

NEW YORK—Per schr A Denike—679 bales cotton 3682 sks corn 339 coils rope 180 bbls beef 13 cks chalk 135 cases wine 64 do mdse.

MOBILE—Per schr Fancy Jack—70 tons coal.

BOSTON—Per schr E M Wright—494 bales cotton 425 sks corn 13864 bushel do 33 cases wine.

MOBILE—Per schr Josephine—70 tons coal.

BOSTON—Per schr Ralph Carleton—853 bales cotton 1260 staves 36 tons from 140,080 bones.

PROVIDENCE—Per schr R C Thomas—618 bales cotton 200 bbls oil.

IMPORTS.

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Per steamship Crescent—22 bales cotton Jennings, Wicks & Br—25 do Kern & Shearer—18 Perkins, Swenson & co—14 T & S Henderson—3 J Williams & Son—1 Payne, Huntington & co—11 hides 35 bdls C A Whitney & co—7 bbls pecans A F Cochran—$202 to Schick A S Folhaus—176 head cattle McQuoid & Mobile—sundries to order—Total, 81 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Frances—19 bales cotton to Lehman, Newgass & co—sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

TRENTON—Per steamer W B Dance—292 bales cotton T H & J M Allen—127 dJ T Hardie & co—87 Logan & Claiborne—36 J Nixon & co—46 Joe Hoy—39 Stewart, Hyde & co—37 Fellowes Ferguson & Harvey—32 Barrett & Le Sassier—29 Phelps Bros—27 Winston, Morrison & co—23 Levy & Haas—22 Byrne, Vance & co—20 M Gillis & co—15 Spyker & Sandidge—14 Voisin & Droesé—13 to Rawlins & Murrel—13 Keenan, Phifer & Norris—11 to Battle & Noble—11 Kern & Shearer—11 J A Bossafon—10 Perkins, Swenson & co—9 J Chaffe & Bro—9 Lehman Newgass & co—9 Stevenson & May—6 Dennis, Jenkins & co—4 W S Tullis—7 J C Huey & co—6 Sel Flash & Lyons—5 Mayo Moulson—4 H Ware & Son—3 Newill, Hornbeck & co—3 R L Walker—3 Richardson & May—3 Meyer, Deutsch & Weis—3 D R Carroll & co—3 Wright, Allen & co—3 J B Bailey—4 Walker & Vaught—4 Martin & Sutte—4 Owen Bros—4 M Musson & co—2 Blakeshear & Miller—3 Francke & Dameno—1 Planche & Wiltz 1 L Grande & co—1 G S Mandeville—3 do moss Kern & Shearer—4 do leather J Chaffe & Bro—2 do hides Keenan, Phifer & Norris—3 do Francke & Danneel—20 Peterson, Hill & Elliott—2 bale do M Musson & co—1 do to J A Bossafon—sundries to order—Total, 935 bales cotton.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lafourche—53 bales cotton R Flower & Mann—29 Alexe, Schenck & Autey—14 A Levi—12 H M Isaacson—4 Nalle, Day & Ajac—4 Ar Mitterberger—4 J A Montgomery—2 F J Da Silve—3 to Block Bros—5 Payne, Huntington & co—4 G Thearer—4 Scott & Cage—3 Ricks & Hall—3 J P Higgins & co—2 Colomb, Brooks & co—2 to A F Hickman—5 to West & Wright—1 Obear, Atwater & co—2 to M Miller & co—332 sks cotton seed J Pinckney Smith—40 do Folsom & Pierson—46 do G Fairchild—50 bbls sugar E W Kedd—1 do Bulger & co—19 do 1 hhd cistern do Mollton, Valley & co—sundries to order—Total, 124 bales cotton 31 bbls sugar.

LOWER COAST—Per steamer A G Brown—35 bbls molasses Chaffraix & Agar—55 do B Johnson—166 sacks rice E Dupre—61 do A Sosola—sundries to order—Total, 113 bbls molasses.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 4½ P. M., ALFRED PAUL NORTON, at the age of 40, native of New Orleans, and employed at the BEE office.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will start THIS EVENING at 4 P. M., from his last residence, No. 91 Toulouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

Sunday Evening, February 23, 1868.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III.

RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOSTER, EDWIN ADAMS

Monday Evening February 24th, 1868.

Will be repeated the Romantic French Drama of the MARBLE HEART.

PHIDEAS, RAPHAEL, } EDWIN ADAMS

No Performance on Tuesday—MARDI GRAS. feb23

St. Charles Theatre—St. Charles St.

BEN DeBAR........Proprietor.

Sunday Evening, February 23d, 1868.

5th Night of the great sensation drama, in 4 acts, of NO THOROUGHFARE, with GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.

To conclude with the Drama of THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. VANDERDECKEN........BEN DE BAR.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL will be given at the St. Charles Theatre, Mardi Gras Night, February 25, 1868.

MANAGERS:

Col. Gerard Stith, Wm. E. Murphy, H. Hamburger, J. E. McClure, C. A. Barstow, T. W. Wright, G. W. Rogers, E. L. Jewell, Robt. Strong, John Burke, J. J. Daniels, George Cassidy, Frank McElroy, Dr. Beaudon, H. Dupré, Frank Wilson.

Tickets of admission to Theatre and Ball, $3. No lady admitted without a ticket of invitation and in female attire, also accompanied by a gentleman. Gentlemen can procure ladies' invitations from Mr. Gleason, at the Box office.

Notice—Doors open at a quarter to 7. Overture will commence at half-past 7 precisely.

Seats can be secured one day in advance.

feb23 P. GLEASON Treasurer.

Academy of Music.

SPALDING & BIDWELL, Proprietors and Managers.

Monday Night, February 24, 1868, and Every Night and Saturday Noon.

Among the new features this week will be found, both for the first time in New Orleans, JIM CROW ALIVE, OR THE MOVING TOBACCO SIGN; THE ALGERINE DANCING MASTER, by the inimitable DICK CARROLL, first time in this city; and the MARDI GRAS BALL, introducing all the Academy's Colossal Combination Troupe.

See bills of the day. feb23 1t

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19........Chartres Street........No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,

OFFER at low prices—

CARPETING—English and American of all kinds, Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.

MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.

WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.

CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.

FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Cotton Stripes, etc.

CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. [illegible]

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 78 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year end ing December 31, 1867 .... $[illegible]

Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period $217,740 66

Assets on the 31st December, 1867 .... $75,724 62

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen, E. E. Converse, A. Moulton, Wm. Gonzales, A. H. May, W. P. Etheff, John T. Moore, Edward Wilson, Wm. M. Perkins, J. E. Isenhour, John C. Rogers, [illegible]

Merchants' Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1868.

THIS Bank will resume doing business at No. 41 Camp street near Gravier, on MONDAY, the 24th inst. In order to facilitate trade, the Bank will not only discount paper, but will also buy and sell large and small city notes, gold, silver, bullion, etc.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

E. H. KEYNES, President.

THOS. J. DIX, Cashier. feb21 6t

Office Board of Underwriters.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20th, 1868.

THE attention of Farmers and others interested is called to the increase in the Rates of River Premiums, (preparatory to a complete revised and general tariff) of a New Tariff on the Port from New Orleans to New Orleans, except above the mouth of the Ohio river, to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Amended Rates will be furnished by the companies belonging to the Board, on and after the 24th inst. By order of the Board.

feb21 22 24 H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

Notice to Taxpayers.

WARRANTS to suit purchasers, to pay State and Convention Taxes, for sale at a liberal discount at No. 11 Carondelet street, by

feb11 1m J. HERNANDEZ.

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17th, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

Jules A Blanc, E. Peale, Henry Renshaw, A. D. Grieff, J. Francke, Oscar Fazier, Paulin Durel, W. A. Gordon, [illegible]

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. Jules A. Blanc was unanimously elected President.

By order,

feb18 1m L. BERNARD, Cashier.

For Sale,

AN Elegant BRICK COTTAGE and TWELVE LOTS on St. Charles street, in Jefferson City; splendid Fruit and Ornamental Trees, with Stable, Garden and Poultry Yard, everything complete. Apply to

R. C. BARROW,

feb18 2w Real Estate and General Agent, 15 Carondelet street.

For Sale,

SEVERAL 1st Class RESIDENCES, COTTAGES and VACANT LOTS, as well as STORES, in the First and Fourth Districts, Second and Third Districts, and in Jefferson City. Also, several valuable PLANTATIONS and FARMS in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Apply to

R. C. BARROW, Real Estate Agent,

feb18 2w 15 Carondelet street.

Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27th, 1868.

A MEETING of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, 27th February next, at 12 M. to take into consideration the state of the Bank and to decide what measures should be taken for the best interests of the creditors and all persons concerned.

jan28—21 t w J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

Office of the Crescent City Railroad Co.

NEW ORLEANS, 15th February, 1868.

AT a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 12th inst., a dividend of four dollars per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 27th inst.

The U. S. Internal Revenue Tax on same will be paid by the Company.

feb14 2w CHARLES PITTS, Secretary.

NOTICE—REMOVAL.

A. L. PLOUGH, DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business to

156 Canal street,

Near the Corner of Baronne,

feb19 1m New Orleans.

Found Adrift,

TWO SPARS, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.

Apply to PETER ROPP,

feb21 3t House-keeper Milneburg Fire Co. No. 1.

Water Works Department, Commercial Bank of New Orleans,

1st February, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Six Directors of this Company will be held at the office, 36 Tryades street, on MONDAY, 2d March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

feb1 tmar2 S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12th, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held THIS DAY, Mr. Thomas J Dix was elected Cashier in place of Mr. F. H. Hatch, resigned.

feb14 2w E. H. KEYNES, President.

For Sale,

A LARGE TOMB, with ground, adjoining Mr. St. Romes', situated in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2, on St. Louis street, near Claiborne.

For particulars apply at No. 176 Camp street, near Julia. feb20 6t

$5000 Reward.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the Board of Underwriters for information given within three months from this date, which shall result in the conviction of the person or persons implicated, either as instigator or perpetrator, in the crime of setting fire to the Bonded Warehouse known as No. 11, or its contents, recently destroyed on New Levee and Fulton streets.

JOHN YOUENES,

feb1 3m Fire Warden.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10, 1868.

AT an Election held 3d instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Jno. G. Gaines, E. Chiapella, Dom Lanata, J. Forstall, A. Carrière, E. Brugier, D. A. Chaffraix.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Jno. G. Gaines, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

feb11 3t a w J. L. DELFRY, Clerk.

Notice to Taxpayers.

STATE NOTES, STATE WARRANTS in sums to suit purchasers, to pay STATE AND CONVENTION TAXES. Also, JEFFERSON CITY WARRANTS, to pay Taxes, for sale at a liberal discount, by

AVEGNO & WILLOZ,

feb12 tf corner Common and Carondelet streets.

City National Bank of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23d, 1868.

THE annual election for Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 24th of February, 1868, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

jan23 td JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

Wood, Coal, Sand, Etc.

J. C. HATHMAN,

Tropical Roofing Manufactory, and Dealer in Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Fire Wood,

234........Bienville street........234

CORNER OF MARAIS, NEW ORLEANS.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 55 Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention. dec24 3m

Brooks, Macdonald & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

58 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

James M. Brooks, Louis H. LeBay, Hugh Macdonald. nov20 3m

Ripley & Co.,

B. DE HAVEN. W. S. RIPLEY.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

85 Common Street,

nov12 tf NEW ORLEANS.

GIVEN, BROWN & Co.

H. F. GIVEN, D. A. GIVEN, W. G. BROWN, R. E. DICKERSON.)

Successors to Given, Watts & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

156 Common Street, New Orleans. jan23 6m

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Sale to Effect a Partition Between Heirs.

Three Splendid Three-Story Brick Stores, Corner of Orleans and Royal streets—Delightful Three-Story Brick Residence, with a Very Large Lot, No. 293 Royal street—Valuable Building Lots on Elysian Fields street, near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot.

SUCCESSIONS OF MR. AND MRS. J. B. VIGNIE. No. 27,436.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 62 Royal street.

TUESDAY, March 17th, 1868, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers, Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February 28th, 1867, (Court docket No. 27,346) the following described property belonging to said successions, viz:

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the square bounded by Royal, Orleans, Bourbon and St. Peter streets.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, is opposite to St. Anthony's Square, and measures 31 feet, 9 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 77 feet 1 inch in depth and front on Orleans street, 37 feet 9 inches and 6 lines on the rear line dividing it from lot No. 3, 18 feet, 2 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to St. Peter street, 21 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 16 feet, 8 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Orleans street; thence 6 feet 2 inches on a line parallel to Royal street; thence 41 feet 2 inches on a line parallel to Orleans street.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic, bearing the No. 197 Royal street.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the above, measures 20 feet 2 lines front on Royal street, 41 feet 2 inches in depth on a line dividing it from lot No. 1; thence 4 feet 8 inches on a line perpendicular to St. Peter street thence a further depth of 16 feet 8 inches and 4 lines, 21 feet 4 inches and 2 lines on the rear line, and 57 feet 10 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to St. Peter street.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic, bearing the No. 165 Royal street, and occupied by J. J. Libano & Co., importers of and dealers in Havana cigars.

Lot No. 3 measures 24 feet 10 inches and 4 lines front on Orleans street, by 37 feet 9 inches and 6 lines in depth [illegible].

The buildings and improvements, which have just been repaired, consist of a three-story brick building, with finished attic. The water is introduced.

These choice properties cannot fail to attract the attention of buyers on account of their excellent location and superior finish.

2. A LOT OF GROUND in the Second District, in the square bounded by Royal, Hospital, Bourbon and Barracks streets, measuring 29 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on Royal street, 127 feet 2 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line nearest to Barrack street, a first depth of 1[illegible] feet 5 inches on the other line; thence narrowing 14 feet 3 inches and 4 lines on a line parallel to Royal street; thence a further depth of 74 feet 5 inches and 4 lines and 25 feet 4 lines on the rear line.

The buildings and improvements consist of a three-story brick house, No. 293 Royal street, containing eight rooms, vestibule, pantry, &c., three story brick wing containing about twelve rooms, stables, ornamental [illegible].

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the Third District, designated as Nos. 3 and 4, of the square bounded by Elysian Fields, Royal, Frenchmen and Chartres streets, and measuring as follows:

Lot No. 3 measures 30 feet front on Elysian Fields street, by 95 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 4 measures 34 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front on Elysian Fields street by 95 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth between two parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements on lot No. 3 consist of a very old house, containing 4 rooms and a front and back gallery.

Together with 15 shares of $500 each of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, seven of which bear on lot No. 2, and eight on the lot No. 3.

The whole according to plans made by C. A. de Armas, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, made on February 27th, 1867.

Terms—One-third cash, in U. S. Treasury notes, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes divided so as to suit the convenience of the purchaser, bearing 8[illegible] per cent. from date of sale to maturity, and eight per cent. from maturity to final payment. The buildings to be kept insured for their full value, and the policies transferred to the administrator. In case of suit for the recovery of the amount of any unpaid note, the purchaser will be required to pay 5 per cent. attorney's fees on the amount recovered. The payment of said notes and acts secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege and special mortgage on the property sold, [illegible] or two last [illegible] of the years, in particular, the succession of [illegible] a stockholder of 15 shares of $500, which [illegible] in the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana in liquidation.

Acts of sale, before J. B. [illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. The taxes of the current year to be assumed by the purchasers. feb 16 22 29 mar7 14 17

CHAS. FORTIER'S SALES.

Second and Last Adjudication.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. FANNY RISSO—No. 29,[illegible]

Second District Court of New Orleans.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 38 Bienville street.

MONDAY, March 2d, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated February [illegible], 1868.

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by [illegible] streets, designated as lot No. 4, on a plan deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public, in this city, on plan No. 199 [illegible] which [illegible] measures 30 feet [illegible] front on said Hospital street, the same width in the rear by a depth of 65 feet 5 inches [illegible] front of [illegible] lines on the [illegible]; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house, [illegible], containing four rooms, two cabinets, kitchen and one servants' room, cisterns, etc., etc.

This being the second and last adjudication, the above described property must be sold, although the price of adjudication may not amount to the appraisement, at the price of the last and highest bidder without reserve, on the following terms and conditions, to wit: cash [illegible] months, in the hands of the purchaser, secured by special mortgage on the property, the [illegible] to be [illegible] to the Testamentary executor.

Act of sale before Selim Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. feb15 22 29 mch 1

A. FEIBER'S SALES.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. LEVI JONAS ROSENTHAL—No. 30,[illegible]

BY A. FEIBER, (H. MARKS, Auctioneer.)

WILL be sold on MONDAY, the 2d of March next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by virtue of an order of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 15th February, 1868:

A LOT OF GROUND and buildings thereon, in the First District, in square bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Carondelet and St. Charles streets, said lot designated by the No. 132, on a plan dated 16th of February, 1856, as deposited in plan No. 290 in the office of Theodore Guyol, notary, and measures 20 feet 8 inches and 3 lines front on Poydras street by 102 feet 3 inches and 3 lines in depth; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes, purchaser to assume taxes of 1868. Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, as well as revenue stamps to be attached to said act. f19 d1 2d

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED—GROWTH OF 1867.—H. HAFNER has now in store a full and well-selected assortment of Winter and Spring Vegetable SEEDS, from the establishment of D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.

Also a lot of Top or Button ONIONS and ONION SETS.

Also a fine collection of FLOWER SEEDS.

Country merchants supplied with SEEDS by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers.

H. HAFNER, 165 St. Charles street,

dec24 3m opposite St. Charles Theatre.

DR. F. H. KNAPP Dental Surgeon,

HAS removed to 187 CARONDELET STREET, where he is prepared to attend to the practice of his profession in all its branches according to the latest scientific improvements in the art.

The success of his operations for the last 27 years in New Orleans is too well known to the public to require any comment from himself.

Teeth extracted by the latest improved method, POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN, and not the LEAST DANGER OR INJURY to the patient. nov 19 6m

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS,

DENTIST.

Office and Residence No. 14

Dauphine Street, second house

from Canal street, near LOPEZ'S.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. dec29 tf

J. A. CASADAVANT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET,

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS

He continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep1 tf

Costumes Masks and Dominos.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, 1868.

MRS. ALABAU,

91 Conti Street, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

TO THE QUEEN OF GUARDSMEN—Begs leave to inform her numerous customers and friends that she has selected from Paris a splendid assortment of COSTUMES of every description of the richest at, to.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Louis XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, King Frank the First, Richard III, the Emperor of China, the Roman Emperor.

Charles II till IX, Henry I till IV, Richelieu.

Don Cæsar of Bazan, Marquis, Barons, all sorts of rich Prince and Page costumes of the richest style. Satan Devils of all colors; the Polichinel, Harlequins, Turkish and Greek, Indian Chief, all the Guardsmen, all kinds of Clowns, and all sorts of Comics, Roman and Egyptians, all sorts of Gentlemen's Costumes, too numerous to mention. We have also Black Bears, Brazilian Apes, Baves, Roosters, from the first manufactory in Paris, and so forth.

FOR LADIES:

Costumes of the richest styles, such as Queens, Princes, Marquise, Empress, Duchess, Morning Star, Evening Star, Queen of the Night, Night Hours, Scotch, Chinese, Gipsy, all kinds of Vivandières. All these Costumes are embroidered in gold and silver; also a large assortment of Masks, Costumes and Dominos in the Venetian style. Mrs. Alabau undertakes every style of gold and silver. Lancing, Bullion and silk Embroidery to order.

Also, has a large assortment of wigs, false beards of every style and description.

Come one, come all, and rent your Costumes at Mrs. ALABAU'S 91 Conti street. You shall be fully satisfied, for this is the cheapest place. Come and try. There is no ahead of 91 Conti street.

JOE RAPHAEL, of the Dew Drop's Restaurant, at Galveston, will supply the same COSTUMES. feb1 1m and

Stevens House,

21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suited to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The house having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

sep11 6m GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

BUSH & GOODE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—LOUIS BUSH, resident partner, office, 46 Camp street, over J. A. Gresham's store, New Orleans. Will practice in New Orleans, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin and in the Supreme Court.

Parties in New Orleans having claims in any of the country parishes included within the circuit of our practice, will be entirely relieved from the trouble of corresponding and can obtain all needed information directly from our senior, at his office, 46 Camp street. jan3 3m

R. C. BARROW,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Office: No. 15 Carondelet Street.

ATTENDS to the purchase, sale and renting of City and Country property; also, to the collection of rents, etc. jan25 3m

INSURANCES.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
New Orleans, 23d Jan., 1868. }

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, viz:

On Fire Risks	$[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible] 94	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
	$17,[illegible] 71	
Add unterminated risks for 1866	[illegible]	
		$[illegible] 72
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,418 60	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 04	
		$ 62,014 64
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,675 67
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$32,051 12	
On Marine Risks	39,641 76	
On River Risks	36,022 24	
		105,715 12
Add re-insurances	2,897 75	
Dis. on Prem.	6,[illegible] 97	
		[illegible] 62
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest		71,610 21
Reserved for payment of interest on Scrips due in 1868		55,213 10
		$234,[illegible] 85
Net profits		$ 37,761 82

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c	$[illegible] 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O., J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	[illegible] 00
One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	71,400 00
Twenty-five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c	[illegible] 00
Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c	2,000 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 60c	3,600 00
Nine Vicksburg, S. and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 80c	[illegible] 00
Bank and Gas Stocks, &c	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Premiums due in course of collection	[illegible]
Scrips of other insurance companies	[illegible]
Uncurrent funds	[illegible]
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1868. PARISH CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip Dividend of Thirty-Five per cent. on the earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th day of March next. THOMAS SLOO, President.

JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. G. Gaines, R. J. Hart, Henry Renshaw, Jno. C. Ricks, H. T. Lonsdale, J. H. Stauffer, R. Biscoe, J. B. Bres, J. C. Barelli, Thos. Sloo, Thos. A. James.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

ST. LAURENT........Bocande........Saturday, 22d Feb.

EUROPE........Lemarie........Saturday, 7th March

PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, 21st March

VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont........Saturday, 4th April

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85, including table wine.

TO PARIS—(Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board):

First cabin........$145

Second cabin........$8[illegible]

Third Cabin........$[illegible]

Do. including railway tickets........$[illegible]

Baggage checked through to Paris.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Persons leaving for France may obtain their passage tickets here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of writing or telegraphing to New York.

For passage, apply to VICTOR PERRILLIAT,

nov9 6m 127 Common street.

For New York Direct.

The Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL.

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

E. E. Vaill, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on SATURDAY, February 29th, at 8 P. M.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,

myd tf 41 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Teche, and for Opelousas, delivered at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily, (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Bolanger Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through, via Raceland, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through steamboat rates.

All outward freight payable at the time of shipment, and all inward freight on delivery.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,

dec4 tf Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after September 17th, 1867, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

[illegible timetable]

Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Passengers for Gentilly must notify the Conductor prior to departure of cars. Fare 15c. each way.

nov7 tf GEORGE PANDELY, General Superintendent.

New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

THROUGH RATES OF FREIGHT.

St. Louis, Louisville, Cairo, Columbus, Rome, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Charleston.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, January 1st, 1868.

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this Company is now giving Through Bills Lading to the above points.

All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, will be promptly settled at point of delivery.

For further information inquire at the Depot, on Calliope street, or at the Company's office, No. 44 Carondelet street.

JAMES YONGE, General Freight Agent. T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jan16 3m

INJECTION RICORD, Paris

A certain, safe and speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Paris: ....135 Boul. de Strasbourg

New York: ..J. J. SPRAGUE & Co.

San Francisco: B. LEFEVRE & Co.

New Orleans: MAUNSELL & BOGEL, 43 Magazine St.

For sale by all Druggists.

A. LOEZ,

134........Rampart Street........134

(Between St. Peter and Toulouse.)

HAS the honor to announce to her patrons, and to the public in general, that she will sell her STOCK OF VEHICLES at very low prices. They consist of BAROUCHES, DOCTOR'S BUGGIES, one magnificent CARRIAGE, SULKY, JERSEY, WAGON and BUGGY without Top.

All kinds of Vehicles manufactured and repaired by skillful workmen. feb7 1m

Merchants' Exchange,

166........COMMON STREET........166

NEAR CARONDELET STREET.

THE BAR is always supplied with the best Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, etc. A warm Lunch will be served every day, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

jan29 3m FRANK HERBER, Manager.