THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above limited transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
A Transient Advertisement must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
A bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. A. Ferrier, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 96 Bienville street, Household furniture, without reserve.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of a one-story brick dwelling house, situate on Bourbon street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Second District. Sale to be without reserve. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—*Medical Department*—The commencement exercises of this institution will be held at Lyceum Hall, on Thursday next, March 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The valedictory on the part of the faculty will be delivered by Prof Stanford Chaille, and on the part of the graduating class by Dr W. H. Walker. The degree will be conferred by Professor Randell Hunt, President of the University. The exercises will be enlivened by the performance by an orchestra of selections from the operas of "Semiramis," "The Prophet," and "Faust."

We thank the committee for an invitation to attend.

A grand mask and fancy dress ball is to be given on Thursday evening next by the Young Men's Benevolent Association, at the National Theatre. We acknowledge reception of cards of invitation.

A course of lectures will be delivered in the Lyceum Hall, under the auspices of the Orleans Literary and Debating Society, on Friday evenings, March 20, April 3 and 17, May 1 and 15, at 8 P. M. The committee on arrangements have politely sent us cards of admission.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—*Benefit of Mr. Picot*—The excellent tenor of the Company performing at the Opera House, Mr. Picot, takes his benefit-night and we bespeak for him a manifestation of the pleasure he has given to the patrons of the establishment by his highly finished and careful performances during the season. He has sung the difficult roles in "La Favorite," "Le Trouvère," "Robert le Diable," "La Juive," "Les Huguenots," "Lucie de Lammermoor," "La Reine de Chypre," "La Muette de Portici," "Le Prophète" with great acceptability, and he has selected for his benefit the beautiful opera of "William Tell," probably Rossini's masterpiece.

On Thursday night will be performed "La Belle Hélène," after which a Grand Ball Masque will be given on the occasion of the fast of St. Joseph.

EXAMINATION OF GOVERNOR BAKER FOR PERJURY.

An investigation of the charge of perjury brought against the present Governor of Louisiana, by a negro formerly a slave belonging to him, will be instituted to day before Mr. E. H. Shannon, a Commissioner of the United States. It is well understood in the community that this negro has been put forward as an accuser by the miserable adventurers from the North who infest this city in search of office, and that their design is to scare off all aspirants for public position who do not happen to belong to their party. As for this accusation against Governor Baker we do not believe one word of it. That gentleman has always been held by his neighbors in high esteem as an honest man and a good citizen, and we do think it hard that he would have turned his back upon such a record for the sake of occupying a position in which there is now so little honor, and is so undesirable. In fact he accepted the appointment unwillingly and only with the hope of being of service to the people. The tenure of this office is at present so precarious that no man who respects himself is at all desirous of holding it. The *Planters' Banner*, published by Col. Daniel Dennett, in St. Mary's parish, who is acquainted with Gov. Baker's antecedents enables him to speak knowingly on the subject, says in his last issue:

Gov. Baker was denounced by the so-called rebels during the war, and before the war, and at the end of the war, as an uncompromising Union man. He never affiliated with secessionists. If he was not a straight out Union man, we have none in the South. He ran planters during the war and made the best showing he could to save his property and to avoid a total wreck of his fortune.

We feel confident that he never did by act or with a view to injure the United States. All he did was simply for self-preservation, the first law of nature. Whatever he might have professed on the score of policy, we do not believe that in his heart he ever wished success to the Confederate cause, or desired the defeat of the Union cause. All of his neighbors, all seces people who knew him intimately, he was a decided Union man at heart, and had the Confederacy succeeded he would have been obliged to take a back seat in the South the balance of his days on account of his Unionism. And the Radicals have induced negroes to turn against Governor Baker? Who is this Baker for the last forty years has been a kinder friend to the negroes than Governor Baker? His slaves were always abundantly fed, well clothed, never overworked and always treated with the most marked humanity. He carried out in practice for more than forty years what the Radicals only profess to do. His neighbors complained that he spoiled his negroes by petting and pampering them. His slaves were always fat, comfortable, contented and happy. That race have left, in the face of the earth, Governor Baker must be regarded as one of the best of them. And for this race now to turn against him, to act as spies and informers against him, is merely black hearted and infamous ingratitude.

AMUSEMENTS.—A new play, entitled "Skys High," is to be played to-night at the Varieties Theatre, when Mr. Fiske takes a benefit. It was written by a member of the New Orleans press, and the indications are that it will be something very rare and racy. The performances begin with the comedietta of "The Perfect Soldier."

Miss Alice Kingsbury having tendered her great talents as an artiste for a benefit performance for the Masonic Relief Lodge, will appear to-night for the purpose in a repetition of the character of *Fanchon*, in which she excels most, if not all, the artistes in this country. The St. Charles will be crowded, and the audience we feel assured, will be delighted.

We hope she will repeat some evening her best character, "The Child of the Savanna."

Sold yesterday by our worthy friend G. de Ferlet, auctioneer, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the following described property:

On Carondelet ground on Elysian Fields street, at... $1,125
One house and lot corner Louisa and Gravier streets, at... 2,700
One lot of ground on Carondelet Walk, at... 1,300
One do do do do at... 100
One do do do do at... 900
One do do on Johnson street, at... 575
One do do St. Peter street, at... 825
One do do do do at... 625
One do do do do at... 700
One do do do do at... 700
One do do do do at... 725
One do do do do at... 700
One do do do do at... 700
One do do do do at... 700
One do do on Carondelet Walk, at... 800
$10,175

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., March 16, 1868.

Special Orders No. 14.

During the absence of Major Gen. Hancock, or until further orders, he transfers the command of the Fifth Military District, and the Military Department, to the senior officer on duty in the District—Brevet Major Gen. J. J. Reynolds.

By command of Major General Hancock.
GEO. L HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Brevet Lieut. 37th Infty, Brt. First Lieut., U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SENATOR SHERMAN CAUGHT.—When the Tenure-of-Office law was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Sherman, who has sworn to be impartial in the trial of impeachment, used the following language:

"That the Senate had no such purpose is shown by its vote twice to make this exception. That this provision does not apply to the President can be shown by the fact that its language is so framed as not to apply to the present President. The Senate showed that himself, and argues truly that it would not prevent the present President from removing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of State. And if I suspected he was either of these gentlemen I was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold his place after the political intimation by the President of the United States that his services were unnecessary, I certainly, as a Senator, would concur in his removal at any time, and so would we all."

Sherman is pledged to sustain the President, if ever a man was. Yet, so low is the public estimate of the honor of even a United States Senator who is a Radical, that if Mr. Sherman says he votes to convict Mr. Johnson, no one would be surprised. Mr. Sherman should be summoned as a witness to testify upon the point raised as to whether Stanton is protected by the law.

A youth in London recently lost $50,000 at a twist match.

Mr. Chaffier, a breakback, with a wonderful tenor voice, has appeared in Paris.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,392.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENDANT—GEN. ORD.

The trial of the appeal taken in this suit from the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at Jackson, Miss., to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, having been concluded, and the case now being under advisement by the court, we may look for a decision in the course of a week or two. Intimations coming from Washington, from Radical sources, go to show the belief to be prevalent there, that the principles laid down by the court in the Milligan case will be re-affirmed; and that the decision of the Circuit Court, remanding the plaintiff to the custody of the military authorities will be reversed, and military commissions sitting on citizens declared to be unlawful. It is not believed the court will go farther than this and consider the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction laws in other respects, because the court may judge it to be unnecessary for the purpose of reaching a decision in the present case.

The principal arguments for the plaintiff were made by Judge Black and Mr. David Dudley Field, and those for the defendant by Mr. M. H Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Judge Trumbull, of Illinois. The case attracted a great deal of attention in Washington, both on account of the important principles of law involved in the suit and the eminence of the Counsel employed in conducting it. By far the ablest argument was made by Mr. Field, who disposed of the indemissible pretensions of his adversaries with great ease and demonstrated the baseless character of their opposition to the appeal taken by the plaintiff. The following is an abstract of the points made on behalf of the Military authorities. The plaintiff's argument may be reduced to this: That the Constitution of the United States at the time of McCardle's arrest was in full force and operation in the State of Mississippi, and that military arrests and trials of citizens being contrary thereto, were unlawful; from which it follows that plaintiff must be discharged from arrest For the defendant, (Gen. Ord) Mr. Trumbull held:

1. That this Court has no jurisdiction of the case, because the act of February 5, 1867, did not authorize the Circuit Court to take jurisdiction of it.

2. That if it has jurisdiction it is bound to follow the decisions of the political departments of the Government and hold that no legal State Government exists in Mississippi, and that its condition is such as to warrant the employment of a military force therein to prevent insurrection and preserve the public peace.

3. That Congress having called forth this military power, and the President having assigned a General of the army to command in Mississippi, this Court cannot question the propriety of what has been done.

4. If, however, the Court should hold differently, and that it may inquire into these questions, then it is insisted that the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, is strictly Constitutional, and that the power to pass it is to be found in the specific grants of war powers to Congress by the Constitution.

5. That according to the law of nations, this Government, having belligerent rights, had authority, through its military power, to inaugurate a government at the close of the war over the people of Mississippi, temporarily at least; that there must be a time between the overthrow of the hostile government, and the inauguration of a new civil government when to prevent anarchy the military authority must intervene, and it is for Congress to determine how long that intervention is necessary. But if this Court were competent to make the inquiry, it is insisted the facts of the case are such as to warrant the exercise of military power in Mississippi for the present.

6. The jury trial which is guaranteed by the Constitution is no more a Constitutional right than the right to make war and suppress insurrection, and that both these provisions of the Constitution are to be construed with reference to the state of things to which they are applicable; that a jury trial is as inapplicable to a state of war, as is an army to the decision of judicial questions in time of peace. The powers are distinct, and one just as constitutional as the other. The points made by Mr. Carpenter, on the same side, were as follows

1. That Mississippi has no State Government which is entitled to be recognized by the United States as a State in the Union, and that this has been determined by the political department of this Government.

2. That the decisions made is binding and conclusive upon this Court, although the judges may think the decision erroneous.

3. That it is the undoubted right and duty of the United States to aid the loyal people of Mississippi to establish a republican State government for that State, and they are now engaged in the performance of that duty.

4. That the grant of power to guarantee a republican form of government to the States of the Union not being restricted by the Constitution as to the modes to be employed to execute the power, Congress is the exclusive judge of what means are necessary in a given case.

5. That the act in question, with the act supplemental thereto, regarded as embodying the means adopted by Congress for this purpose, violates no provision of the Constitution of the United States

These propositions, Mr. Carpenter said, if they could be maintained, covered the whole ground of the case, and would be argued upon the concession that the acts of Congress in question are within the peace powers of Congress, under the Constitution, although that was not the only place in which the case could be presented. The question arose, "when can this Court say peace was restored?" Upon this point he should maintain, 6. That inasmuch as Congress entered upon the prosecution of the war against the rebel States in 1861, this Court is, and will be bound judicially to recognize war as still existing until Congress shall declare peace to be restored, or shall cease to exercise any belligerent right to ward those States; and that the acts in question may be defended as an exercise of belligerent rights.

The first point, said Mr. Carpenter, "involved the question, what do we mean by a State in the Union? The word State, as used in the Constitution in many places, was an obvious and well-defined interpretation. In one instance it had reference to a geographical division, in another it was to be understood in a political sense. Owing to the double meaning of these two words, many who say a State cannot go out of the Union, mean that the people and territory of a State cannot be taken out from under the Government of the United States. This is conceded. But it is a very different question whether the Government of a State of the Union can be abolished, or destroyed by the people of that State. Perhaps the clearest definition of a State of the Union is that given by Mr. Webster in the argument in Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard 1. He says: "The aggregate community is sovereign, but that is not the sovereignty which acts in the daily exercise of sovereign power. The people cannot act daily as the people. They must establish a government, and invest it with so much of their sovereign power as the case requires; and this sovereign power being delegated and placed in the hands of the government, that government becomes what is popularly called the State. I like the old fashioned way of stating things as they are; and this is a true idea of a State. It is an organized government, representing the collected will of the people, as far as they see fit to invest that government with power." Such was Mr. Webster's definition of a State."

Mr. Carpenter then contended that after Mississippi had seceded from the Union, she was no longer a "State" in the Union in the sense above described, and at the close of the war, although she was a State *de facto*, she was not one *de jure*, because she lacked the recognition of the mother government—that both political departments of this government—the legislative and the executive had proceeded upon the theory that there was no legal State government in Mississippi, and it being a political question which had been determined by the proper departments of the Government, it must be considered settled by the court. He contended further that when the executive and legislative branches of the government differed, the legislative will prevailed. Said he:

"If Congress and the President were in harmony, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining what had been decided by the political power of the Government; but when they were at variance how was this Court to ascertain that fact? Turning to the Constitution, he found that the political power was primarily in Congress. If the President did not approve the action of Congress he had the power of veto; but if the act was passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto, their act represented the political power of the Government. But in regard to this important subject, reconstruction, we are not left to general principles to establish the jurisdiction of Congress. The Constitution is clear and precise, and by plain and express language confers this power upon Congress. Conceding what the President claims, that the right of this Government to interfere in this behalf results from the power which is conferred by the Constitution to guarantee a republican form of government to the State of Mississippi, the language of the Constitution is: "the United States shall guarantee to every State," etc. This clause grants the power in general terms to the Government of the Union, but does not distribute it among the three departments, legislative, judicial and executive. But article 1, sec. 8, sub. div. 18, provides: That the Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States," etc. Article 2, section 3, provides That the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," etc.

These three provisions cover the whole subject:

1. The United States has the power;

2. The Congress shall pass laws to carry the power into execution; and

3. The President shall take care that such laws be faithfully executed."

Mr. Carpenter no doubt thought he had put his case in a nutshell—"the United States *has the power*," but Mr. Field disposed of his argument very briefly, by showing that the war power of Congress was not given that body to coerce the States, but contemplated only the exercise of it against *foreign nations*—that the power to suppress insurrection was the power under which the Government of the United States waged war against the South.

The whole of the arguments of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Carpenter revolved around the proposition that Mississippi had been conquered through the war power of Congress, and that Congress was uncontrolled in the matter of her reconstruction. They were completely answered by Judge Black and his able colleague, in convincing speeches, an abstract of which we may publish in our next issue.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Library—The public library at the City Hall is now one of the pleasantest places in the city. Mr. Ducros, the librarian, has, by his system and energy, classified the volumes, and has everything in complete order. He is always punctually at his post, and by his courteous and accommodating manner, is highly esteemed by all who visit the Library.

The number of volumes in the Library on the 1st of January, 1868, was 16,712. Of this number, 1352 were histories; 224 encyclopedias; 137 dictionaries; 604 Magazines and periodicals, bound; 861 fictions; 1505 juvenile works; 986 geographies and travels; 383 poetical; 1904 biographies; 1395 essays and miscellanies; 1754 arts and sciences; 314 law books; 125 medical; 971 theological; 2084 foreign language, viz: French, Spanish, Italian and German; 1264 Congressional documents.

During the past year 324 volumes were added to the catalogue, thus making the total number of volumes at present in the library amount to 17,096.

During the rule of Butler the libraries of the First, Second and Fourth Districts were, by ordinance of the Common Council, consolidated. Since the consolidation certificates of life membership have been issued to 358 persons, one fourth of which number have died. The number of persons now drawing books from the library is 364, viz: 149 members 254, subscribers 63, pupils of the public schools 54, city offices 13, teachers of the public schools 78.

The total number of volumes issued during the year 1867 was 34,000.

The Library is supported by subscription and the occasional rent of the Lyceum Hall. On the 1st of March there was a balance to the credit of the Library of $1212 95, and new books to the value of this amount have been ordered.

At a recent meeting of the Board of School Directors, a resolution was adopted directing all revenues hereafter coming to the Library to be expended at once for new books.

The following is a list of periodicals and newspapers received at the library: All the city papers, *Hunt's Magazine, Farmer's Magazine, The Every Saturday, The Old Guard, Dr. Cook's Review, Scientific American, Southern Quarterly Review, Westminster, Edinburg and London Reviews, The Land We Love, Lippincott's Magazine, Harper's, Godey's, Graham's, Atlantic, Eclectic, Blackwood, Congressional Globe*, New York *Metropolitan Record*, Boston *Post*, Missouri *Republicans*, and *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The Missouri *Republican* is the only journal furnished free of charge.

For four dollars ladies can become subscribers for one year; gentlemen for five dollars and minors for three dollars. On the payment of thirty dollars adults can become life members; those under sixteen years for ten dollars, and those over sixteen for twenty-five dollars. Pupils of the public schools can become subscribers by the purchase of monthly tickets at twenty cents each. Thirty days of these tickets, or the payment of nine dollars, will constitute the pupil a life member. The Library remains open for visitors from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

The City Library is one of those institutions which deserve to be supported and encouraged, and in its present condition is in every respect a pride to the city.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. Graham in the chair.

Mayor Heath returned, assigned, the resolution amending the estimate of taxes for the year 1868, so as to increase the school appropriation, it not having been passed by a majority of the members of this Board, as required. Laid over as special order for next meeting.

The report of the Commissioners of the Second Draining District, for 1867, showing total expenditures of $137,498 74.

A complaint from ship-owners, of the practice of steamboats running too near them while at the wharf, was referred to the Mayor.

A resolution of the Lower Board to advertise for sealed proposals to furnish the city institutions with beef for 1868, was concurred in.

A resolution from same authorizing the public decoration of all the plates used for printing city notes, was concurred in finally. Mr. Stapleton only dissenting.

A petition to have an establishment kept at 238 Customhouse street abated as a nuisance, was referred to the Mayor.

Resolutions passed finally to have the levees in the Third District repaired, and allowing Judge Ogden $750 for legal services in the acts of the city relative to the making of a levee at the Tobacco Warehouse, and the opening of Cascalvo street.

The resolution reducing the tax on Theatres to $750, was concurred in finally.

An ordinance to sell the right of way for a railroad from the inter section of Canal and Rampart streets down Rampart, Philip, Moreau's, Gentilly and Bayou roads, and Robertson street, back to the starting point, was concurred in finally.

A resolution allowing the Controller to employ two clerks to sign tax-bills was concurred in.

The ordinance for the sale of the stalls of all the city markets for ten years was concurred in finally, as reported under a separate heading.

The resolution to lease the new building foot of Canal street for only legitimate purposes for two years was concurred in finally.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met at the appointed hour last evening, President Heap in the chair.

A resolution donating certain tombs in the Washington Cemetery No. 2 to the use of the Protestant Orphan Home, was concurred in.

A resolution that the City Surveyor be authorized to make the necessary repairs on Hancock and Delery streets, at a cost not to exceed $200, was adopted.

A resolution to purchase the Water Works, under the terms and conditions imposed by the act of Legislature of April 1st, 1853, was passed its second reading with great unanimity.

A resolution accepting the transfer of city funds and interest in the Touro Almshouse, according to the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, the monies on hand to be turned over to the City Treasurer and fully accounted for, was passed on second reading.

A series of resolutions emanating from the Board of School Directors were ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The Committee on Streets and Landings made a report, the most interesting portion of which related to the using of some timber on behalf of the city, and reporting against the cleaning of the uptown canals. The report was referred back.

The ordinance for the sale of the stalls, etc., of the markets for ten years, as reported on more complete order, was finally passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

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A resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to settle the account of John L. Walsh for repairs to the Soraparu Market, was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Sale of the City Markets for Ten Years—The following ordinance was unanimously adopted by both Boards of the City Council, on Friday, and needs only the Mayor's signature to be law:

An ordinance for the sale, for a term of ten years, of the use and occupation of the tables, stands, &c., in the several markets of the city of New Orleans.

It is ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, that the stalls, tables, stands and their appurtenances, of the several markets of this city shall be offered for sale at public auction by the City Controller, under the supervision of the Mayor and Chairmen of the Finance Committees after advertisement of ten days by the City Controller in the official journal, and by posters, in the French, English and German languages, in the markets and Second Municipal District, for a term of ten years, from January 1st, 1869, till the 31st of December, 1878, the use, etc., for the vending therein of all such articles as are permitted to be sold at the various markets under present ordinances, the purchaser having the right to sell any or all of such articles on the same stall, table or stand as follows: (Here the names of the markets of the city—13 in all—are mentioned.)

The sales are to be made of these markets respectively for said term of ten years, commencing with the sale of the stalls, etc., of the Beef Market, Second District, and to be continued from day to day for a period not exceeding thirty days, provided the Mayor and Finance Committee may have power to terminate the sale at any time. Each stall, etc., to be sold separately, according to a list to be made by the Surveyor, to the highest bidder, one-half cash in city notes and the other half in a note of the purchaser, satisfactorily endorsed to the city, payable eighteen months after the adjudication, with eight per cent. interest per annum till paid, each purchaser to have the right to pay the whole price of his adjudication in cash in city notes. The notes to be paid by each purchaser to be deposited by him with the City Notary in three days after the adjudication, to be deposited by him with the City Treasurer from day to day to be kept separate and apart from all other money in his possession, etc., as a special deposit till the sale is signed, when the city notes, so deposited, shall be exchanged with the notarial act and destroyed by burning, in presence of the Mayor, etc., and a full certified report thereof made to the City Council at first meeting thereafter, to remain on file and record in the archieves of the city

The sale of said stalls, etc., shall continue daily till all are sold; the Controller to furnish *proces verbal* to the City Notary and the price thereof, and at the expiration of three days after each sale it shall be the duty of the Notary to report the names of all purchasers who have not complied and deposited the amount of the cash payment required; whereupon, the Controller shall proceed to re-sell the stalls, etc., for which the first purchaser has failed to comply, who shall be liable to the city for any deficiency in the price of adjudication, at said second sale, without any right to any excess over the amount of his bid which said second sale may produce. No notice demand for compliance, etc., shall be necessary by the city. Bids may be rejected by the Mayor.

Each purchaser or occupant of any stall, etc., shall be bound to conform to the ordinances or police regulations, etc., now or hereafter in force, to keep the same clean, in repair, etc., to be delivered to the city in good order at the end of the ten years

The city is to keep the roofs in good repair, cleaned, &c., and proper officers at the same to keep good order, &c. The City reserves to itself the power to alter or amend the same as circumstances may require.

In case any note given by any purchaser is not paid at stipulated time, the sale to him of any stall, &c., shall be forfeited for the unexpired term without any other notice, default, &c., and the same reverted to the city, without any indemnity, from the city for expenditures or improvements. The holder of any note given by any purchaser of a stall, &c., who shall fail to pay his note at maturity, shall be subrogated to all the rights of the city against the drawer of said note.

The purchaser of any stall, &c., shall besides the use, &c., thereof be free from any charge by the city on the same as well as the articles sold therein, except such annual tax and license as may be imposed by city ordinances on trades, etc.

Expenses of act of sale at the cost of the purchaser.

Nominations.—The following ticket was nominated last night in opposition to the Radical Republicans: For Mayor, Geo. A. Fosdick; for Controller, J. A. Leiten; Street Commissioner, J. C. Rathman; Recorder First District, William H. Manning; Recorder Second District, D. M. C Hughes; Recorder Third District, M. Weisheimer; Recorder Fourth District, H. T. Vaunard.

Judge First District Court—Paul W. Collins; Second District—Guy Duplantier; Third District—A. A. Atocha; Fourth District—C. M. Emmerson; Fifth District—E Rawle; Sixth District—N. Augustin; Seventh District—T. G. Earthman.

Clerk First District Court—J. B. Duff; Clerk Second District Court—P. R. O'Rourke; Clerk Third District Court—L. H. Bogart; Clerk Fourth District Court—Joseph Hanlon; Clerk Fifth District Court—Wm. H Seymour; Clerk Sixth District Court—W. Randolph; Clerk Seventh District Court—J B Bernos.

District Attorney—Charles H. Lozenburg.

Sheriff Criminal Court—Dr. Belden.

Sheriff Civil District—H. Warmouth.

Coroner 1st and 4th District—E. F Seulz.

Coroner 2d and 3d District—Dr O'Dandis.

For Justices of the Peace—G. W. Sedlier, John H. Reed.—P. Montamat and T. B Schubert, for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Justices Courts respectively, and for Constables—J. K. O'Connor, John Hart, John Fischler and Thos. Gin Julius Folks; Fourth District—J. C. Golding; Algiers—W. H. Toy.

Justices of the Peace, First District—P. Harman; Second District—L. E. Lemarié; Third District—M. O Tracy; Fourth District—Geo Menanan; Algiers—John Brownlee.

First District Court.—Judge Rever.—Cecilia Wilson and Abe Davis, both colored, were tried yesterday and convicted of having stolen some articles of wearing apparel, the 24th of November last, from Mr. Edward.

Geo. Waldon, colored, was convicted of stealing two jars of tobacco from P. Bernard, on Marais street, the 16th of February last.

Washington Items.

THE CHANCES OF IMPEACHMENT.—The friends of President Johnson feel sanguine of his acquittal this evening. Much has been said and done in the interval, calculated to shake the minds of the Radicals that unless they convict, their party is inevitably lost, and fears are entertained that the impeachment will have the conviction of the President beyond paradventure. If the issue be the conviction of Andrew Johnson or the destruction of the Radical party, the Democrats will be the conservators of the peace, and the Radicals will be the sufferers. Such is the talk to night in political circles. The article lately published in the *Nation*, intimated that the course of the friends of the President is the death-warrant of the dominant party, has been placed in the hands of every Radical Senator and member of Congress, and has had its effect in controlling influence.—*Cor. Balt Gaz., March 9.*

SEWARD'S COURSE.—In the meantime it is rumored that Seward is playing his cards to hold over another Radical Administration, which he will prove, if he can, a Democratic one. Such is the talk to night in political circles. The article lately published in the *Nation*, intimated that the course of the friends of the President is the death-warrant of the dominant party, has been placed in the hands of every Radical Senator and member of Congress, and has had its effect in controlling influence.—*Cor. Balt Gaz., March 9.*

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WADE'S CABINET.—It is understood Mr. Wade's Cabinet is already been arranged, Mr. Sumner taking the State Department, and E. B. Washburn, the Department of the Interior. Mr. Binghamton is to be made Attorney General; Speaker Colfax is to select for himself a foreign mission beyond the possible danger of being recalled by Senatorial influence, and Henry Wilson is to be Vice President, and the indications are now decidedly in favor of his being second on the Grant ticket.—*Ibid.*

ALARM IN WASHINGTON.—The impression prevails that if Congress will do a regular Radical carnival in removing government officials, and a large portion of the Washington population now stands aghast at the prospect of losing their bread and butter.—*Ibid.*

GRANT AND HANCOCK.—General Grant has furnished the President with copies of the correspondence between the General in Chief and Gen. Hancock, relative to the removal of civil officers in New Orleans, and in which General Hancock asks to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District. General Hancock also telegraphs to the President the hope that no representations of parties in New Orleans will prevent the executive from relieving him of the command of the Fifth District has been impaired and his action paralyzed.

"No action has been taken in the matter by the President, but it is not improbable that the request to be relieved will be granted, and General Hancock to be placed in Command of the Military Department of the Atlantic.—*Cor. Balt Sun, March 9.*

WHY STATION STICKS.—It has been learned that there are several prominent officials of the department who are anxious for their duty. Their anxiety is the result of the momentary absence of Mr. Stanton, to obey any orders from General Thomas, which the latter might issue as Secretary of War. Told from the inner circle that his old friends in Congress have determined that he shall never leave his post for an instant until his *status* is satisfactorily settled.—*Ibid.*

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLE.—Article—It is given out to-night that one other article of impeachment will be proposed in the House to-morrow, through General Butler, based upon a charge made by one Belknap, formerly a purser at the Brooklyn navy-yard, who alleges that the President has neglected to restore him to his official position, from which he was suspended years ago over three years ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.—Hon. Wm S. Groesbeck, leaves to-morrow for Cincinnati. All the counsel of the President have not yet agreed to accept the fee of $25,000 in greenbacks, and David Dudley Field, of New York, have been regularly retained.—*Ibid.*

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.]

A New Presidential Movement—Chase Proposed as the Democratic Conservative Candidate—The Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A new movement among our political managers is being developed, intended to bring forward Chief Justice Chase as the Conservative candidate for the Presidency. These managers contend that Judge Chase was originally a Democrat of the strictest school, and that he has always taken the abolition issue; but as that issue is no longer in existence, he now occupies a fair position to be the candidate of the Democratic and Conservative elements. Such is the talk among those who in great measure run the party machinery, and a very decided feeling is being created in favor of the idea of a Chase nomination by the Democratic party. In the mean time the Radicals are not backward in expressing their disbelief in the Chase nomination, and their fears are that he will yet spoil their game, and allow the President to escape.

There continues to be a wide difference of opinion in all circles of society hereabout to the probable result of the impeachment trial. Many regard the Senate's conviction as a foregone conclusion, arguing that the absolute demands of party will control the members of the court, while others believe the case will be decided on its merits, and the President acquitted. The only point of difference is as to the virtue of the Senate. It will be for the Senators themselves to decide the question. Some Senators incline to the country to do it, yet the important fact that there is to be no extra charge for reserved seats during the impeachment performance. But, in the same time, we have presented a mammoth dead-head list, which excludes not only negroes, but the unwashed masses of the people. The proposition to exclude Africans is followed by that of the Court of even Senator Sumner, and the fact is demonstrated that there may be great State occasions when New England recognizes a distinction between colors.

But the enormous free list is established by the Senate shuts out the sovereign public, except those few who may be able to stand the high figures which will be demanded for tickets by these speculators who, possessing the sealed cards into their possession, will aim to make good their losses on the Dickens readings. The current price to night of a seat to Senate gallery is ten dollars, but what it may be by noon on Friday next it is impossible to anticipate. Twenty of these tickets have been furnished the private secretary of the President for the use of the Executive household.

Chief Justice Robinson, of Kentucky, was on the floor of Congress to-day, and being asked what he thought of the 8th day, replied that it did not seem possible that a trial of this kind was a member fifty years ago. Congress then conducted its proceedings with great dignity and good sense.

A Radical member from Pennsylvania has come to trouble here, owing to some impropriety of conduct in the Kirkwood House. Parties interested have sent for his wife, fearing that one of the gentler sex is involved in the affair.

Secretary McCulloch is indignant at the report that he had resigned. It is true, however, that Mr. Stanbery will resign if thereby he can serve the President.

The deaths are announced of Admiral Raisey, aged ninety-two, and Commander Rotwistle, 8 Trafalgar veteran, aged eighty-two.

It is stated in the papers of Wilmington, N. C., that the number of troops at that city is to be reduced.

A letter was dropped into an Indiana post office recently, addressed to "Mr. Coldfeet, the Senator of Congress."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Southern Conventions.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, March 17.—Alexander H. Stephens started for his home, Crawfordville, Ga., to day.

John Hancock has been nominated for Collector of Internal Reven