THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All bills rendered for advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1868.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—We had the pleasure of attending, on Saturday evening last, a musical examination at this institute, which is conducted with so much ability by Mrs. E. Lavillebeuve and a corps of accomplished assistants. Several choice morceaux were brilliantly executed on the piano—grand fantaisie on the "Huguenots," Septuor of "Lucia," and a piece for four hands, also "Lucia," Spanish Dance, Niobe, "Un Ballo," very pretty fantaisies performed with remarkable neatness and correctness by very young girls. Several solos were also sung by fine and fresh voices and a beautiful chorus with perfect ensemble.

More than a hundred young ladies attend the classes at this Institute. The teacher of the piano is Madame Lavillebeuve, and of singing, Madame C. Rondou-quin. The examination on Saturday evening was numerously attended by representatives of our best Creole and American families.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The second representation of "William Tell," on Saturday night, was much more satisfactory than the first. Mr Picot was in good voice and had much success in the first two acts, and he produced more effect in the final air. Madame Seguin sang with taste the role of *Mathilde*, and Mr. Damiani the air of the fisherman, "Entre dans ma Nacelle," most charmingly. The *Chef d'œuvre* of Rossini deserves to bring together a crowd at every representation of it, and we hope to see a repetition of it.

"Lucia" "Faust" will be performed with the same cast as before, with the exception of Miss Lambele, whose character of *Marguerite* is on a occasion to be assumed by Madame Seguin On Thursday Mr. Van Hoffien will take his benefit, when the grand opera of "Jerusalem," by Verdi, will be performed.

TO OUR COUNTRY EXCHANGES—Many of our exchanges from the interior parishes of the State come without a single item of local news of any kind and barren of any interest whatever. We respectfully call their attention to the fact. There is not a single issue of these papers but might contain a local item touching the progress of the planters in preparing the ground—the extent of land contemplated to be put in cotton and corn as compared with previous years and other facts of a like nature. Our remarks do not of course apply to all of the country papers. Some of them contain, as a general rule, such information as that to which we refer, and are models in this respect. The *Planter's Banner*, of St. Mary's, furnishes the *Sugar Planter*, of West Baton Rouge, the Shreveport *South Western*, the *Ouachita Telegraph*, the Baton Rouge *Advocate* and *Gazette* and *Comet*, the *Iberville South* are among those from which we derive most of our clippings of "Louisiana items," and we should be glad to add to the list. Sales of land are always items of interest, and then there are the political movements, and the feeling of the people to be reported upon, with a variety of other matter unnecessary to be suggested.

JUDGE CHASE NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A movement has been started in the North in favor of Chief Justice Chase as the coming candidate of the Democratic party, and it is said the suggestion is producing a profound impression upon the masses of the party. No doubt the undisguised antagonism of Judge Chase to the impeachment proceedings, and his well known dislike of Ben. Wade and Gen Grant, have given his friends courage to bring the question of his nomination by the Democratic party prominently before the public at the present time. There is a section of that party composed of Northern men, who come to live *long side* among us, and were not mere "carpet baggers, getting up negro constitutions, and seeking preferment to office through negro votes.

Mr. Reid next unfolded the plan suggested, as stated by a gentleman of this city and proposed by capitalists for the consideration of the city authorities, for the financial relief of the city by "the conversion of five millions of dollars of city notes (this $5,000,000 serving as a basis of calculation, in an emission of two hundred and fifty thousand obligations of the city of New Orleans, at twenty dollars each; the principal and interest made secure by an act; the obligation payable to bearer, to be exchanged for city bills, small and large, at par; the obligations to bear interest at 7 30 per annum, payable monthly, and to be reimbursed in ten years at par, in United States currency, by monthly drawings. Besides the reimbursement of the capital, the holders are to participate, monthly, in drawings for premiums, as follows:

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The Kursteiner Affair.—Armand Fabre, alleged to have committed the outrage upon the young daughter of the Kursteiner family, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Leiten, on the affidavit of Frederica Burke, charging him with robbery and attempted murder. He was remanded to prison to await the recovery of Mr. and Mrs. Kursteiner.

Weekly Mortuary Report.—The following is a list of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health for the week ending on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock:

Bright's disease 1, cancer of the womb 1, cholera morbus 1, cirrhosis of the liver 1, congestion of the brain 1, consumption 18, convulsions 6, debility 1, diarrhea 1, dropsy 3, drowned 2, diphteria 1, fevers 4, gangrene 1, gastro-enteritis 1, disease of the heart 4, inflammation 2, intemperance 1, difficult labor 1, measles 2, meningitis 1, old age 1, pneumonia 5, premature birth 1, pyemia 1, rheumatism 1, still born 1, suicide 1, tria nascentium 5, not stated 1—total 80. Forty one were natives of the United States.

Home de ma Tante Parish of St. Bernard.—Colonel Beauregard has a fine improvement on the body of Henry Hanover, who died in the Marine Hospital from the effects of a gun shot wound, received on the plantation of Gen. A. L. Lee, Date of the 1st Cavalry, about twenty miles below the city. It is alleged the shooting of the place inflicted the wound.

The deceased said so, and when questioned as to the reason, replied, "he shot me because he could shoot."

A verdict of self defense was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The name of the party accused is not known. Death was produced from hemorrhage caused by gangrene.

Presto Change—Mrs. Ida Berthelot has made affidavit against Adolphe Granter, colored, charging him with receiving a $50 bill to get changed, and appropriating the same to his own use.

Another Fire.—About 2 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the 3d story of D'Arcy's hat store, corner of Chartres and Canal streets, the result, it is supposed, of accident among the workmen. Fire engine No. 13 was promptly on hand, and as a consequence there was but little damage.

Sudden Death.—A woman named Caroline Webster fell dead from a door at 170 Canal street, on Sunday, and expired in a few minutes. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that her death was caused by syncope of the heart.

Fire.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning in the kitchen of A Manessier's confectionery, next door to the Mechanics Institute, on Dryades street. The second story of the building was very badly damaged. The building was insured for $8000, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and a negro named Henry Johnson was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party.

Charged with Robbery.—Two negroes, named Billy Emerson and Oliver Holts are awaiting a trial before the First District Court, on the charge of stealing a $500 bill from Elizabeth Pair, who lives on Customhouse street, between Marais and Villeré. The accused had been engaged in the house in moving furniture, and Mrs. Pier missed her $500 bill a few days after they had been discharged. Some clothes which had been missed from the house were found in Holt's possession, and it is reported that the accused had a $500 bill one of the dens on the levee, about the time that the robbery took place, that is about the 6th of March.

First District Court.—Judge Howe.—A colored boy named Jimmy Robinson, aged about 12 years, was yesterday convicted of stealing $50 from Mrs. Wade, residing on Bienville street, on the 3d of March.

Manuel Johnson, also colored, was found guilty of breaking into the premises, 234 Baronne street, on the night of the 1st of last December and stealing two overcoats.

At Epping, New Hamshire, while Horace Maynard was addressing a Republican audience, some scamp threw on the hot stove some substance, the fumes of which set the whole audience coughing, caused a sudden stampede for the door, and finally forced an adjournment to other quarters.

The leading merchants of St. John, N. B., have protested against the tariff imposed by the new Canadian Government.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,397.

SALE, AT TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT, BY THE SHERIFF, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of seven lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at about 5 miles below this city. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, arrived on Sunday morning from New York with the following passengers:

Mr Jno Mickle, Miss Mickle, Mrs F C Jordan, Miss Emma Best, Miss Sarah Best, Miss A J Beale, Capt Smith, Justus Dix, W Hatch, Mr Cushing, C F Jamieson, T Quigley, H Jenkins, H C Chamberlain, W Smith.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Holmes, from New York 14th inst, arrived at her wharf on Sunday evening the 22d, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

H Keeler and wife, Miss Etta Scheeper, Mr Wm Martin, Mr Jas Parker, Mr F Dazouze.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Josephine—The steamship Josephine, which left here some eighteen or twenty days ago with a party of military excursionists on board, and which was wrecked off Brazos Santiago, is expected to arrive in port to-day with the party who left on her. Their experience have, no doubt, been somewhat trying.

St Charles Theater—One of the oldest and best established favorites of the New Orleans stage, made her first appearance for this year upon the boards of the Old Drury last night, and proved conclusively by the continued plaudits of the audience, which, though small, was select and appreciative, that she had lost none of her popularity. We mean Mrs. Chas. Howard Watkins. The play was "Kathalene Mavourneen, or Under a Spell." The support was, with one or two exceptions, far behind the mark, and it required all the efforts of the two principal characters to relieve a feeling of weariness upon the part of the audience. The play is to be repeated to night, when we hope to see a fuller audience and more effort upon the part of the stock.

Mr. Reid's Lecture.—Plan to Relieve the City's Debt.—The first and second tiers of the National Theatre were filled last night with an appreciative audience, including a number of ladies to hear the lecture of Mr Sam C. Reid, upon the condition of the country, and to hear from him a plan which he stated had been suggested by one of our prominent citizens for liquidating the debs of the city, and bringing city money to a par value. Mr. Reid's lecture was interesting and well delivered, abounding in statistics and historical illustrations, and at times eliciting hearty applause.

The greater portion of his address was devoted to statistics showing the condition of the country, particularly the South before and since the war. He stated among other facts, that in 1860 there were 75,000 cotton plantations in the South, producing 4,500,000 bales cotton, whereas last year there were but 1400 plantations producing 1,951,000 bales. In 1861 there were 1261 sugar plantations in operation, producing 459,000 hogsheads of sugar, against 329 last year producing 39,000 hogsheads.

After showing from these and other statistics the different points, the changed condition of affairs, the speaker observed that the people of the North have been made to feel that in crushing the South they have ruined their own people, as he showed by additional statistics to that effect. They had killed the goose to get the golden egg, and among the consequences was that the round numbers one million of the Northern people were now out of employment, and England, and not the South, was the great beneficiary.

Mr. Reid thought, however, that a better day was dawning, and every blow of the Congressional reorpers but tends to unrivet our chains. The people of the North are given assurances that they will relieve us without even the necessity of the votes of the Southern people. The idea of November will show this.

Mr. Reid argued that the condition of France sixteen years ago was not unlike our own, and that France and other European countries had been relieved by the *credit lever and credit mobilier* systems combined, that is to say, by a general pledging of real estate and movables through general banking societies. He suggested that there should be mass meeting or conventions of the Southern people to adopt and carry out the same plan in the South, and then capitalists knowing that our lands and growing crops were generally pledged as much money would be secured as was necessary, and all without, as under the late plan of Congress, Freedmen's Bureau system, and Government supplies for the planters eating up the advances of merchants, crops, lands and all. In addition to all this the South should encourage the building of railroads, manufactories, grain elevators, improvements in navigation, etc, and welcome to our midst those of the North, who come to live *long side* among us, and were not mere "carpet baggers, getting up negro constitutions, and seeking preferment to office through negro votes.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

The President's Answer to the Impeachment Managers.

Defeat of the Arkansas Constitution.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

From Southwest Pass.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, March 23.—The Senate, on motion, ordered 350 copies daily, and finally 5000 copies, of the impeachment proceedings to be printed.

The bill making appropriation for expenses of impeachment was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The bill to reorganize the State Department was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The bill to reorganize the Circuit Courts of the United States was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 12 30 Wade announced suspension of business for impeachment. The order was argued until 1 o'clock, when Chase presided the court open, the journal was read, the managers informed, the President counsel appeared, etc.

Davis submitted a motion that the Senate, as constituted, did not constitute an impeachment court as contemplated by the Constitution, ten States, without their consent, being ignored. Only Davis and McCreevy, both of Kentucky, voted in the affirmative.

Chase intimated that the court was ready for the President's answer.

Stanbery said it was ready, but counsel had devoted every hour allowed to its preparation, ignoring their private business and encroaching on habitual refreshment and recreation.

Curtis, Stanbery and Evarts read by turns In answer to the first article, the President argues all the questions involved and his duties under the circumstances, claiming his constitutional power of removal. He considers the organization of the War Department and the relations of the Secretary of War to his administration, claiming him as his constitutional adviser, and showing his own responsibility for the Secretary's actions. He proceeds to show that Stanton had become hostile to the administration, and could no longer occupy the position toward the administration contemplated by the fathers and that the only means left him was the responsibility for his actions. He further claims that the action of the Senate did not restore Stanton to the War office, but that the War office was technically vacant when he appointed Thomas.

Familiar laws and precedents were quoted at length to sustain this position. He denies having violated or intended to violate the Constitution or laws.

Answering the second article the President asserts at length that he did not so order and quotes laws to sustain Thomas's appointment.

The answer to the third article is a general denial.

Answering the fourth the President denies any conspiracy whatever. His action was confined to the notice to Stanton and Thomas, removing the one and appointing the other, and in answering to the fifth, sixth and seventh articles the same allegations occur, all backed by the assertion that he had no object whatever but to maintain the prerogatives of his office by legal means.

Answering the eighth he disavows any intention of taking possession of the money or property of the War office and again insists, by argument, illustration and precedent that he acted in a constitutional manner.

Answering the ninth article he quotes the interview at length and his protest against the "rider" to the army appropriation bill in which he claimed, as he still claims, that it deprived him of his constitutional duty of commanding the army.

In answer to the tenth article, the President denies that the specifications give the truth in verbiage, statement or argument in quoting from his speech, and in case the Senators entertain the charges he demands a full investigation of what he said and meant. In this answer the President claims, in a spirit somewhat defiant, his freedom of speech. He claims that though President, he is an American citizen.

Answering the eleventh article he claims that he cannot answer it because it designates no design, device or attempt involving action which could be construed into a high misdemeanor. He retains the right to add to this answer.

The managers announced that their replication would be ready to morrow at 1 o'clock

The President's counsel asked thirty days Two hours' argument ensued when the thirty days' rule was adopted by 42 to 12, a strict party vote.

A motion to postpone, taking the time until after replication by the House, failed.

Johnson moved to allow ten days as sufficiently of the motion from the President's counsel for reasonable time, but the court and Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—Under call were introduced, a bill subjecting states and makes of the new Confederacy to examination, and establishing a marine school, a bill appropriating money for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

The House proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the Senate. On their return, Bing man informed the House that the President's answer had been anticipated, and that the managers were ready.

On motion the House resolved to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, to consider the replication. Adjourned.

There has been no official announcement regarding the intention of the Supreme Court in the McCardle case.

In original Georgia vs. Grant et al, ordered that notice of motion for preliminary injunction be served on the parties, returnable before Friday next.

Impeachment Scene.—More fashion in the galleries to day. Confusion regarding procedure was almost painfully evident. Chase had his hands full restraining Howard, Drake and others from amending the motions of managers on either side, and, failing there, moving to table them. The effect of the President's answer was somewhat overwhelming.

Stanton's parroting the President in saying, "public considerations of a high character induced him to retain his office," elicited a quiet grin between Washburn, of Illinois, and Schenck, of Ohio. The utmost gravity prevailed, the countenance of the managers evidently lengthening. The answer proceeded to its close.

The votes to day indicated nothing beyond the desire of the Republicans to hurry the matter through. Republicans who are regarded as certain to vote finally according to evidence and law, voted against thirty days after replication.

The managers insist, mainly on the ground of public interest, that the unfortunate disagreement between the two branches may be removed, that the trial be pushed through, so that peace may be restored to the country.

Logan was spokesman for the managers to day. His House speech contrasted strangely with the quiet eloquence of the President's counsel.

Washington, March 23.—The President's answer covers seven columns.

During the session to-day, Butler apologized for inadvertently calling the Senate "Court." The President's counsel habitually say "Mr. Chief Justice" and "Court," the managers "Mr. President" and "Senate."

Washington, March 23.—The following is the conclusion of the President's answer to the first article.

And the respondent, proceeding to answer, specifically, each substantive allegation in the said first article, says, he denies that the said Stanton, on the 21st day of February, 1868, was lawfully in possession of the said office of Secretary for the Department of War. He denies that the said Stanton, on the day last mentioned, was lawfully entitled to hold the said office against the will of the President of the United States. He denies that the said order for the removal of the said Stanton was unlawfully issued. He denies that the said order was issued with intent to violate the act entitled "An act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices." He denies that the said order was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law thereof, or of his oath of office. He denies that the said order was issued with any intent to violate the Constitution or any law of the United States by unlawful means, or any law therein, or that he then and there unlawfully conspired with the said Stanton and with divers persons to the Senators unknown to prevent the said Stanton from holding the said office of War, contrary to the said act of Congress, and to hinder and impede the execution of the said act, and to unlawfully control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the War Department, and to violate the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the rights of persons held to service or labor," and to violate the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and to violate the act entitled "An act to prevent the unauthorized use of the military forces of the United States in aid of the execution of the laws of the United States," and to violate the act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," and to violate the act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication," and to violate the act entitled "An act to preserve the peace on the frontiers," and to violate the act entitled "An act relating to the District of Columbia," and to violate the act entitled "An act to organize the militia in the District of Columbia," and to violate the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the District of Columbia," and to violate the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the territories of the United States," and to violate the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the territories of the United States, formerly held by the Spanish Government