The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1868.

Political Advertisements.

Political advertisements, to be inserted, must be settled for in advance.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Chas. E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

C. E. Girardey & Co. sell real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

SPLENDID AND ELEGANT DWELLING AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call particular attention 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 that splendid and elegant dwelling house situate at the corner of Eighth and Pleasure street, Fourth District. For full particulars see advertisement.

FINE BUILDING LOTS ON ST. PHILIP AND PRIEUR STREETS.—Chas. E. Fortier, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a very fine building lot on St. Philip street, between Prieur and Roman streets, and two lots on Prieur street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

OUR SHIRT FACTORY, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, is the place where there is a sign inviting you to walk in and leave your measure. You can see the girls actually making the shirts, and no mistake. Faithful work and a good fit are invariably guaranteed by Leighton & Hayman, whose store has been a landmark of that neighborhood over a quarter of a century.

We are requested by the friends of Mr. E. S. Wurtzburger, our efficient and popular deputy Sheriff of nearly twenty years' service, to call the attention of voters to a card in our adver using columns, announcing his candidacy for the office of Sheriff of the Criminal Court.

We have received from Mr. A. Simon, dealer in books, newspapers and periodicals, 85 Baronne street, the *American Naturalist*, for April, a popular illustrated magazine of Natural History; the *American Artisan and Patent Record*, a weekly journal of arts, mechanics, manufactures, mining, engineering and chemistry, and repertory of patents; *Harper's Bazar*, a weekly journal of fashions, &c.; *The Week*, a reflex of home and foreign opinions and other interesting reading matter.

Thanks to Mr. L. Bashi, Clerk of the steamer Lafourche, for a late Shreveport paper.

Thanks to Mr. J. F. Caldwell, Secretary of the Howard Association, for a copy of the annual report of that body for 1867.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROTEST OF MR. JUSTICE GRIER.

Our telegraphic columns, a few days ago, contained a brief reference to a protest prepared and read by Mr. Justice Grier, from the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, against the determination of his colleagues on that Bench, to evade rendering the decision to which they had come in the case of McCardle vs. The Military Authorities.

It seems that McCardle's counsel, Judge Black, ascertaining there was some doubt on the minds of the Judges as to the effect of the Act of Congress lately passed over the President's veto, which withdraws jurisdiction in certain cases from the Supreme Court, and some doubt as to whether that Act did not oust the Court of jurisdiction in the McCardle suit, suggested to the Court that the Act referred to did not deprive it of the power to adjudicate the case pending when the Act was passed. A some colloquy between Chief Justice Chase, Justice Field and Mr. Black, the venerable Justice Grier submitted the following paper, viz:

Ex parte William H McCardle. This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant in this issue, but of millions of our fellow citizens.

The country has a right to expect that it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of this court. By the postponement of this case, the country will subject themselves, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that we have evaded the performance of a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislation interposing no approval to our action and relieve us from our responsibility. I can only say: *Pudet hæc opprobrium dici et non posse repelli.*

The literal translation of this latin quotation is "I am ashamed that such an approbrium will be cast upon the Court and that it cannot be refuted."

Although the country was to some extent prepared by previous indications, for this act of subserviency to the tyrannical dictation of the Radical faction, on the part of this once independent and august tribunal, there were many who could not believe Judges occupying so exalted a position, and invested with a trust so momentous to the people, would be base enough to surrender their great powers, derived as they are from the Constitution. The intelligence of their action in the McCardle case fell upon such with stunning effect, and they were compelled to admit that the citadel of their rights had indeed been delivered into the hands of the enemies of the Constitution and the liberties of the citizen.

Mr. Justice Grier, one of the oldest Judges on the bench, faithful among the faithless, to his eternal honor be it said, refused to be a party to this degrading, this shameful act of betrayal. No such disgraceful truckling to revolutionary violence has, in modern times, stained the judicial annals of any country, and it is well that so noble a protest as that put on record by Judge Grier, should accompany this humiliating confession of magisterial weakness. That protest ought to be printed in letters of gold, and is worthy to be recorded with the noble declaration of another great Magistrate, Lord Chief Justice Denman, of the Kings Bench, who, when the omnipotence of Parliament was urged in the case of Stockdale vs. Hansard—the defendant being sued before him for libel—said, "When one of my fellow subjects presents himself before me in this Court, demanding justice for an injury, it is not in my option to grant or withhold redress; I am bound to afford it if the law declares him entitled to it." It was not only the personal liberty of the party plaintiff before the Court, which was involved in the issue, but the liberties of millions of the American people. The decision demanded was one to which the plaintiff was entitled, whether that decision were for him or against him. The denial of this right could not be made without subjecting the Judges to the accusation of their being derelict in the performance of a duty imposed upon them under the solemnity of their oaths, to mete out equal and exact justice to all persons high or low, rich or poor. It was only the more obligatory and imperative because the contesting parties were so unequal. On the one hand were the officers of the Government claiming to dispose of the liberty even the life of its citizens, and on the other a single powerless individual appealing to the protective power of the Court, not only in his own cause, but in the cause of all other citizens of the United States, even that of his oppressors.

As was eloquently said by a cotemporary:

It is the nation's; it is posterity's; it is mankind's cause. If it is not to be adjudged by the Court,—revive the traitor's gauge of a daunting life, and tear to shreds the flag of liberty, cast the dishonored heraldry of the Union wherever the deluded sculptor or painter has figured the falsehood; burn the Constitution in the rotunda of the Capitol, and let its flames lick the stately pillars and tumble the lofty roofs of a political temple whose every stone is a dedication forever to civil liberty. Leave not a memorial of the freedom in which we once exulted to mock us with hideous satire, as we deplore our degradation and that our children to bondage.

And another cotemporary commenting upon the protest of Judge Grier justly says: "If the spectacle of that noble old man thus wishing his hands of the moral cowardice of his associates, and recalling in his own person all the traditions of judicial purity and uprightness which makes the authority of Courts reverenced among men, does not recall the people themselves to a sense of vindicating their own rights and liberties, now that those intrusted with that high duty have proved recreant, then they are worthy of the yoke which radical fanaticism has for years been riveting upon them. Nevertheless we have faith in the extremity, and as the expression thereof commend this text to our recreant judges: 'If at this time ye hold your peace, salvation shall come to the people from another place; but ye and your children shall perish.'"

Western Texas wants to be set off from the rest of the State. The papers say that there is hardly a trace of the rebellion or of its spirit there.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Registration.—The various Ward offices of registration are pretty well attended yesterday, and the applicants were promptly and courteously received. Very few negroes made their appearance.

Registration—Fourth Ward, Second District.—The number of persons who were registered in this Ward yesterday sum up as follows: Whites, 59; blacks, 42.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention Tonight.—The following are the names of the delegates to the Democratic Nominating Convention:

First Ward—M Briady, John Curry, D. Macarthy, Robt. Hamilton, P. H Waters, Thomas Kearney.

Second Ward—W. Conway, J. Healy, R. E Diamond, E. P. Kavanaugh, John Hodgins, J. J. Madden, Wm Smith.

Third Ward—Michael Lardner, J. Hart, J. Connors, T. O'Conner, W. Compton, Alex. Ward, George Walters, J. McCormack, T. O'Harra.

Fourth Ward—J C. Van Winkle, T Duffy, E J. Lawless, Dennis Cronan, Jr., C Cavanac.

Fifth Ward—Ed. Thomas, Chas. Ramel, A. Prados, Jr., F. Eberhardt, Chas. Frye.

Sixth Ward—Victor Leclerc, Albert Roux, Octave Andry.

Seventh Ward—Wm Lockwood, F. Auzant de Davignand.

Eight Ward—Jos. Jacobs, D. Delamore, Wm Lattimore. Ninth Ward: Dave Bradbury, Dave Fanning, Alfred Veaux. Tenth Ward: M. J. Sheahan, Wm DeLacey, W. H. Pierson, Gus. Troy, John J O'Brien. Eleventh Ward: Frank Gertuzer 143, J. M. Howell 143, R. L Glenny 112.

In the Third Ward more than 700 votes were cast; in the Fifth Ward 572; in the Fourth Ward 514; in the Second Ward 531.

A Grand Row.—Two negroes, named Wm. Patterson and Henry Colare, were arrested yesterday morning, by Lieut. Madden and Special Officer Malone, of the Second District police, on a charge of having, during the previous night, broken into an unoccupied house, at the corner of Bienville and Rampart streets, and carried away therefrom four heavy bronze chandeliers and other gas fixtures.

The stolen property was found on the premises of another negro, named Turner Shelby, at Nos. 47 and 49 Basin street. Shelby was arrested on the charge of receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen, and for keeping a den of thieves and prostitutes.

At the same time fourteen male and twelve female negroes, inmates of Shelby's house, were arrested as vagrants and suspicious characters.

Lieut. Madden and his staff deserve much credit in breaking up this infamous establishment, and as such places abound throughout the city, we hope their example will be generally emulated by the police.

Robbery.—Tony Allen was arrested yesterday on Conti street, on a charge preferred by Madame Respoir of forcibly breaking open an armoir belonging to the latter, and stealing therefrom $20 in gold and silver, a quantity of clothing and other valuable articles.

Enterprising Thief.—While Dr. D. B. Bell was making a professional call, on Esplanade street, about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, some one took advantage of his absence, and went off with his horse and buggy.

Run Over.—A little boy, aged about 3 years, named Adam Shepward, was run over by one of the Annunciation street cars, yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and his leg broken in two places, besides receiving other injuries. He was taken to the residence of his father, on Delord street.

Another Child Run Over.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a colored boy, aged three years, whose name we could not ascertain, was accidentally run over by one of the flat decked construction cars of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, at the corner of Custom-house and Claiborne streets. The child was severely injured about the legs and body, the car passing over both legs. He was taken to the residence of his parents, at the corner of Conti and Robertson streets, and medical assistance procured.

First District Court.—Judge Hose.—George Lee, arraigned on a charge of larceny, pleaded "not guilty," and was remanded for trial.

Alice Simms pleaded "not guilty" to the same charge and was remanded to await sentence.

J. B. Sazarin, charged with perjury, was released on bail in the sum of $250.

Fritz Rohkam, found guilty of assault and battery, awaits sentence.

John Crawford, charged with assaulting another with the latter was executing a process of court, forfeited his bond by not appearing. Judgment was, therefore, rendered against him and C. F. Guion, his security, for $500.

James Davis, tried on a charge of larceny, was found guilty and remanded to await sentence.

Edward Graham was found guilty of robbery and awaits sentence.

In the case of Jesse Douglass and Elizabeth Douglass, charged with larceny, a *nol. pros* was entered.

Elizabeth Syfax, colored, was found guilty of larceny.

A *nol. pros.* was entered in the case of Mary Jane Hales and Christian Scully, alias Henry Scully, charged with larceny.

Recorder Grutt's Court.—Charles Clarke, a wine pilferer, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days to study the benefits of temperance. Franklin Redman, another of the decided inebriates and both afflicted with Clark's disease, were *sent sent up for thirty days.*

Larceny.—Cummings, colored, and Jerry Green, colored, were sent to the Workhouse *for sixty days*, for pilfering on the levee.

Adolph Masinet was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Recorder Neville's Court.—Robert Johnson, colored, was sent to the Parish Prison thirty days, for stealing wood.

Hyarintis Skinner, colored, was fined $10 for disturbing the peace.

Ann Maria Kelly was sent to the Workhouse ninety days as a vagrant.

Mary Ganey, drunk, lewd and abandoned, and Jane Harrison, drunk, were sent down for the same length of time.

J. Hayes, alias J. Sullivan, a dangerous and suspicious character, was sent down for ninety days.

The examination of Wm. Gray, for the killing of James Fitzgerald, will take place on Saturday.

The Township Elections in Pennsylvania—Glorious Results for the Democracy.

[From the Pennsylvania Age, March 26.]

As an evidence of the work done on Friday last, we look to some of the results. In the borough of York, David Small was re-elected Burgess by 381 majority, the highest Democratic majority ever given at that place. In York county the gain has been most gratifying. In Wrightsville Borough, where Williams, Radical candidate for Supreme Judge last fall, had twenty-three majority, the Democrat, at the late election, elected their Chief Burgess and the whole ticket by twenty-eight majority. In Lower Windsor, where Williams had 165 majority, the Democracy, on Friday, elected a number of candidates on their ticket. In Hellam, a new township, created since the last Radical at the township election, the Democracy were thoroughly successful. With few exceptions, the Democracy carried throughout the county. The election which took place at Mayaville county, on Friday last, was a Democratic success. Samuel Strasbaugh (Democrat) was elected Chief Burgess. At the election of 1867 the Radicals were victorious, but the Democracy went to work in earnest and carried most of their candidates by decided majorities.

The Democracy of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, made a most gallant fight on Friday last, and gained a signal triumph. This borough has heretofore been decidedly Radical. Last fall the borough of Middletown, Dauphin county, gave a Radical majority of twenty-seven. On Friday last the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess was chosen by ninety one, a gain of one hundred and eighteen in six months. At Elizabeth, Allegheny county, the Democratic candidate for Burgess, Capt. R. C. Stephens, was elected by a majority of seven. This town gave Williams (Radical) a majority of thirty-nine last fall, a Democratic gain of forty six.

In Greene county the Democrats carried everything before them like a spring freshet. This Radical county only succeeded in two townships. In New Texas township, in Allegheny county, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by increased majorities. The election at Easton, last Friday, passed off quietly. The vote shows large Democratic gains. The Democracy of West Donegal township, Lancaster county, elected their judge and almost the entire ticket on Friday. This has heretofore been a Radical stronghold.

In the borough of Bedford the Democrat elected their whole ticket, and made a gain of forty one since the October election. Titusville, Corry and Franklin, the three leading towns in the oil regions, all went Democratic at the present election. This is the first time that the Democrats ever carried these places. The change is of the most marked and significant character.

John H Bressler, Democrat, was chosen Chief Burgess of Lebanon on last Friday. His majority was thirty—a gain of one hundred and ten. The election at Leechburg borough, Westmoreland county, resulted in a Democratic triumph, the first for years. The Democrats of Williamsbrewer added twenty votes to their majority during the past six months, and at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, the Radicals were beaten on Friday last, the second time in a long series of years.

These are the voices that reach us by letter, by telegraph and in the columns of the country press. They are truly encouraging. If the Democracy will but continue the efforts so well rewarded at the recent elections in all parts of the State, the fall campaign will seal the doom of Radicalism in this Commonwealth.

Hancock Assumes Command.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1868.

General Orders No. 1.

In compliance with General Orders No. 7, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1868, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Department of the Lakes, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Department of the East, embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the Department of Washington, embracing the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware, excepting the Fort Monroe Military Reservation, attached to the Department of the East, the headquarters are established at Washington, D. C.

(Signed) W. S. HANCOCK,

Major Gen. Commanding.

The English trade is enormous. During 1867, shipping to the amount of 19,310,717, entered at the various ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes, an increase of 01,824 tons over the return of 1866. The clearances during 1867 amounted to 14,847,617 tons, an increase of 810,651 tons over the previous year. The grand total of arrivals and departures for 1867, was 96,358 vessels, aggregating 28,188,334 tons.

The Yallabusha and Yazoo rivers have overflowed their banks, and the flood greatly interferes with planting in Mississippi.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

IMPEACHMENT.

Gen. Grant's Opinion on Impeachment.

Exciting Canvassing in Georgia.

The Veto Message.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the President's veto of the bill to amend the Judiciary act of 1789. The message was read.

Mr. Davis asked that the consideration be postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock, reminding them that no opportunity had been given for debate, the bill having been passed after an Executive session, on the day when it was up in his absence, though he had waited until 5 o'clock to express his opposition to it. He had not as yet had an opportunity to investigate in regard to it.

Mr. Hendricks asked to have it postponed. He, too, had had no opportunity to consider the very important measure which had passed the Senate under the unusual circumstances, from which attention had not been called to it. It was understood that the Supreme Court had declined to take action on a bill now before it until the will of Congress on this bill had been expressed. If that was so, it was unnecessary to hurry the passage of the bill, and the only question was whether sufficient time would be given to examine into the same as other important measures.

Mr. Williams reminded them that from the impending trial there was very little time in which to consider bills. This bill simply involved the repeal of an act passed last year, giving appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, a matter clearly within the sphere of Congress. If a vote could be taken to-morrow, however, he had no objection to a reasonable amount of discussion.

Several Senators on the Democratic side suggested the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson thought the public interest did not demand that the bill should be pushed through to-day. The Supreme Court, though they had been urged to disregard the pendency of this measure and proceed in the decision of the case before them, under the act proposed to be repealed by it, had determined not to proceed with it, in conformity with their action in a former case which he recollected. He detailed the circumstances of a case appealed from Nevada, while it was a Territory, pending the decision of which Congress admitted the Territory as a State, without providing for the continuance of cases that were before the Supreme Court, when the Court held back the case until Congress should have the opportunity to decide whether the jurisdiction should continue or not. He was glad to know that the Court had decided to withhold the decision in the case now before them, when they knew that there was pending before Congress a law repealing the act under which the case came before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Trumbull—I do not attach the importance to this bill which some others do. In my view it does not take from the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of any case now before it. It simply repeals so much of an act of February 5, 1867, as allows appeals from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* cases arising under said act, and in my judgment there is no case under the act of 1867 now before that Court. Under the act of 1789, allowing United States courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, no appeal lay to the Supreme Court as has often been decided. That act gave authority to issue the writ in all cases of person detained of their liberty under United States authority. The act of 1867 was passed to provide for cases, not before provided for, to release persons deprived of their liberty under color of State laws in the rebel States, and of such acts as the apprentice law of Maryland whereby colored citizens were virtually enslaved. It was in these cases that the act of 1867 allowed appeals to the Supreme Court, and not in cases which arose under the act of 1789, which was McCardle's case. We had hoped that the Legislation of the Government until 1867 without any general law authorizing appeals in *habeas corpus* cases to the Supreme Court and under life orders would be in great danger, as the President seems to suppose, if we continued without such a law. The Supreme Court has not decided, and the Senator from Maryland supposes, that it has a case before it under the act of 1867, and I do not believe it ever would so decide, and, unless it did, the act would not affect any pending cases; nor is it true, as the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew, assumes, that the Senate passed this bill without consideration. The Senator from Pennsylvania called attention to it at the time, and he called the yeas and nays, which were taken, and the record shows that thirty-eight Senators were present, and that thirty-two voted in favor of the bill and six against it. I suppose that is more than the average vote on the passage of bills.

Mr. Doolittle asked why, if there was no importance in this measure, it it affected no case in the Supreme Court, if it was all a delusion on the part of Senators, as the last speaker seemed to think, there was such haste in pressing the bill. He (Doolittle) thought there was a very important case pending in the Supreme Court that would be affected by it, which the Senator, as counsel, had made a motion to argue, and which was allowed to be pending under this act. When they declined to discuss it on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, the presumption was that they thought could take had jurisdiction. It was a case brought up on appeal from the Circuit Court of Mississippi, and involving the constitutionality of the law in constructing acts, in conferring power upon military courts to try individuals without Grand Jurors, prosecutors or juries. If the court believed this was not an important case, and that no constitutional question was even tentatively, why undertake to take away the jurisdiction of the Courts? They might as well look the matter squarely in the face. It was because they knew that it involved a decided question of constitutional that they decided to take away the jurisdiction of the Court, else why this haste to pass the bill? No other reason could be given.

Mr Stewart rose to speak, when Mr. Doolittle said, will the Senator from Nevada allow me to read a sentence, to show the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle, that he is not taken? I understood him to say that the Supreme Court have decided on a motion to dismiss the appeal, that the McCardle case is in case under the actof 1867.

Mr. Doolittle—I said they refused to dismiss it, and therefore the presumption was that the Court had that case before them.

Mr. Trumbull—Let me see what the Court said itself, (reading:) "Every question of jurisdiction which the Circuit Court could decide upon the return of the *habeas corpus*, including the question of its own jurisdiction, may be reviewed upon appeal from its final judgment. But the inquiry in the district court into the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would be premature. It would extend to the merits of the cause in that Court."

Mr DOOLITTLE—I understand the Court to say that as to the jurisdiction of the Court in law, they do not presume to pass upon that, but as to their own jurisdiction, that they have to review the whole case.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Let there be no misunderstanding. I intend no injustice upon this point. The Supreme Court expressly refused to decide whether the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the McCardle case under the act of 1867. If the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction under the act of 1868, clearly the Supreme Court could have no jurisdiction appellate under the act of 1867, because before 1867 no appeal lay in *habeas corpus* cases to the Supreme Court. It was the law of 1867 that gave the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. Under the act of 1789 no such thing as an appeal in *habeas corpus* cases to the Supreme Court was known, as the Supreme Court had often decided. But the question was, whether, in this particular case, the Circuit Court had jurisdiction under the act of 1867, which question the Court refused to decide until the merits of the case came up. Suppose it appears on the merits that the jurisdiction in the particular case referred to, was under the act of 1789, then, as a matter of course, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction, because no appeal lay in the Supreme Court by under the act of 1789. That is what the Court decided.

Mr. Doolittle said that was what he understood; that the Supreme Court decided that they had jurisdiction of the Court below; but, as to whether they had jurisdiction in the case, they did not decide, but left it to come up on the merits.

Mr. Buckalew called attention again to the circumstances under which the bill was passed over a motion of his to postpone. The Senator who had called it up had refused to make any explanation of the bill in response to his (Buckalew's) request, simply saying it was an amended bill to repeal a certain act, which he named.

Mr. Williams interrupted to say that he would not be governed in his action by what the Supreme Court would do. He desired, however, that the bill should be acted upon this week, as there would be no opportunity next week.

Mr. Buckalew simply rose to disclaim altogether for himself the imputation that members of the Senate were in fault in allowing the bill to pass. He had called the yeas and nays upon the amendment, and recorded himself against it, though Senators, at the late hour when it was passed, were fatigued, and were prepared to discuss it. He would not agree to fix a limit for debate under the circumstances.

Mr. Sumner said it was well known there was executive business before them, and he would move to go into executive session, with the understanding that this bill would be taken up to-morrow, and a vote would be reached at 4 or 5 o'clock.

He withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. Stewart thought Congress could legislate properly on the ground of public policy. If the act of Feb 5, 1867, could be construed as giving jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, he certainly was a great blunder, that Court being already three or four years behind in its business, and that blunder should be at once corrected.

Mr. Hendricks asked how many cases had come to the Supreme Court under this law.

Mr. Stewart said not very many, though he had heard of several in preparation.

Mr. Fessenden here suggested that, as the friends of the measure were acquainted with its merits, the discussion be left to their opponents.

After further discussion on the propriety of allowing more time for debate, the Democratic Senators coincided in a proposition to devote to-morrow to the discussion of the veto, with the understanding that a vote will be taken before adjournment.

K. K. IN LYNCHBURG.—A mysterious notice appeared in the advertising columns of the Republican last night, by a person in mask, with the proper change enclose. What it means is beyond our comprehension. It is unique in style and obscure in expression. The mystic letters and numbers are so much Choctaw to the uninitiated. We suppose somebody understands them, however—we do not.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The following is the advertisement:

G. L. O. I. B.!

Signal fire on Watch Tower 8th Whisper. Shround Night. Knights and Clansmen for 52½ Degree.

Armor—time—place—man.

Ranger on alert on Confines.

Sesamyamus!

By order M. S. M

X. K. of A.——9. D. F.

Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, stated in Congress recently, that at present the expense annually of each soldier in the army was $2000, and nearly $2,000,000 for each regiment, the total cost being about $100,000,000 a year for an army of 50,000 men. The Senator urged that, with proper management, the army expense could be cut down forty millions a year, and in the interest of the tax payers are deeply interested, and should urge rigid economy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress.

IMPEACHMENT.

Gen. Grant's Opinion on Impeachment.

Exciting Canvassing in Georgia.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 3—There was no legislation in either House to-day.

The Court resumed evidence regarding the President's speeches. Regarding that delivered to the Committee from the Philadelphia Convention, the Associated Press copy, corrected by Col Moore the President's Private Secretary, and one reproduced from original stenographic notes, were admitted. The Cleveland speech was next taken up. Chase ruled against the admission of the Cleveland *Leader's* version as published, the copy was a condensation from long hand notes.

Drake appealed and the appeal was sustained—35 to 11. Johnson and Norton voting aye, and Trumbull nay. Two other versions of the Cleveland speech were admitted. Most of the day was spent in discussing the act of reporting. Two attempts were made to adjourn to Monday but were defeated. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 3—Further advices from Paraguay state that the allies stormed a redoubt at Humaita, and that after a fierce conflict they succeeded in capturing fifteen heavy guns and a large quantity of stores.

Washington, April 3.—Impeachment proceedings to day developed nothing new. Butler continues to do all the work, losing papers occasionally, apparently for the purpose of keeping his successor in office longer than he had them. These frequent searches for Butler's missing documents employ his associates—they do nothing else.

There was a Cabinet meeting, which means was not present.

The Reconstruction Committee will consider the Florida Constitution to-morrow.

Instructions to Collectors regarding the new tax law are under preparation.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $1,370,000.

Wilmington, April 3.—A fire at Wadesboro yesterday, destroyed the court house, jail and seven stores.

FROM GALVESTON.

Galveston, April 3.—An examination of bonded warehouses for frauds in tobacco shows 58,029 pounds credited, over half of which is missing.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Richmond, April 3.—The Convention is engaged on the subject of representation and has nearly completed it—taking the registration of last year as the ground work, it will give the Republicans 23 majority on joint ballot.

Jackson, Miss., April 3.—The Convention done nothing to-day.

John Mullaly lectures here to-night.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, April 3.—The House of Commons divides on the Irish Church question to-night. The Liberals are sanguine. The course of the Ministry is uncertain. They may appeal to the country or dissolve Parliament.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from that city last Sunday, gives the following as the reason of the majority of the court postponing the decision in this case:

At a consultation of the judges of the Supreme court, yesterday, the McCardle case came up in regular order for determination. A proposition was made and seriously considered, to proceed to decide the case, and to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the law, which was argued at great length, and which was pending before Congress, to regulate appeals in such cases, shall have been concluded. It was stated that the act of the last session, on the ground that the court is not charged with official knowledge of the mere pendency of a bill before Congress, and that the court could take no judicial notice of legislative action until Congress has finally passed a bill, and the same has become a law in due form. The question upon the proposition to postpone, and six judges voted for postponement and two against it. No. 1. No case can be heard until the President's prospective veto shall have been disposed of, or passed. It appears that the court is divided upon the question of the validity of the act of the last session of the legislature branch to wrest a cause from the court after jurisdiction has been acquired—a proposition the court holding that while the Legislature cannot take away the right acquired under the existing law, it has the power to change the remedy by which the right is to be maintained, and that the law, while pending bill, if it shall become a law, will shield the remedy by which Mr. McArdle seeks to obtain judgment in his case, and that the court could not enter a decree upon the case as now presented upon the pleadings. Other judges hold that this act is a part of the right that has accrued by existing laws, and cannot, by act of Congress, be taken from the party in court. The case comes up in open court to-morrow, when it is expected that the announcement of the result above set forth will be made.

Mr Buckalew offered an amendment to reduce the army to 20,000, under the direction of the President. He urged it as necessary for economy. It was lost, 11 to 37.

The move is anticipated from the proceedings of the United States Senate. The adoption of Mr. Buckalew's amendment would have reduced the expenditures of the Government $20,000,000 annually, and would have saved the people that immense tax, which was more than the whole expense of the army under the administration of Buchanan. Economy in this is more than the people need now, in a state of profound peace. The army could be reduced to 10,000 men without any detriment to the public service. The Radicals tax us $40,000,000 a year more than is necessary for the military alone.—*Exchange.*

Old Ben Butler, who wears a pair of brass and silver wars, once provoked some rather caustic remarks from Bingham about the former's moral ideas and pecuniary operations, and Bingham, whose pronunciation in the trial of Mrs Surratt caused Butler to denounce him as that lady a murderer, were seen to enter the Senate chamber yesterday, on the opening of the High Court of Impeachment, affectionately locked in each other's arms. This lovely frat. has not yet been disturbed, but it will be, after each has so truthfully told the world how "black" the other is, will no doubt have its due effect upon the minds of the jurisdiction. Oh, how sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!—especially upon occasions of impeachment, and when there is more enough about to gratify the revengeful ire of both wolf and jackal. The temptation then to hunt in common is quite irresistible!—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Mr Benjamin F. Wade, the representative Radical of the United States, in place of Andrew Johnson, is one of the champions of the Women's Rights party. A few weeks ago he sent the following letter to the President elect:

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR:—Believing as we do that the time has come when women of capacity and talents may properly represent this Government at foreign courts and in foreign countries, we, the undersigned, most cheerfully and earnestly recommend the appointment of Mrs Frances Lord Bond to such embassy as may be compatible with the interests and honor of the country.

Respectfully,

"B. F. WADE.

"Washington, D. C., November 25, 1867."

HOW IT IS VIEWED ABROAD.—The *Court Journal*, in an article upon the correspondence of President Johnson with Gen. Grant, says:

"It has been before remarked that whatever else Mr President Johnson is, he is no fool, and he quiet yet trampling manner in which he has walked over Congress in the late Grant correspondence proves this. It is seldom that a man who admits himself to have been sold by an ambitious subordinate, and who proves that subordinate in so damaged a condition as General Grant must have been. The neat way in which Grant's letter has been picked as a traitor, according to his own version of his conduct, and a mendacious traitor, according to proofs in the hands of the public, shows that the "drunken tailor," as he used to be called, can do execution with the pen as well as the needle."

On the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, a few days ago, a boy reported that a baggagemaster threw a bundle of pickaxes out of a car window, near a way station, while the train was running twenty-five miles an hour, and one of the picks struck a man who was standing near the track, and killed him.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, 1868.

The commercial week closes on a money market, the characteristic of which is stagnation. There seems little use for capital beyond the purchase of exchange, and so far as cotton is concerned there will soon be little demand. Public enterprise there is none, and public improvements in this latitude are suspended. What will our despondents do with their bonds after the first of May? There is little demand for money even on mortgage securities, which declined 40 to 15 per cent discount, in the close to very good. No others are invested in except at usurious rates.

GOLD &c.—A week ago the ruling rate here was 139¾, to 140, with some slight fluctuations during the week, the closing rates are 38¾ to 39¾ for buying and selling as in amount. Gold opened this morning at Board of Brokers were made at 138¾. The business in American Silver has been small throughout at 135 to 136. Mexican dollars at par to premium, on gold. It is believed that considerable gold has been bought this week by investment by holders of unemployed Greenbacks.

EXCHANGE.—The business in Foreign has been pretty extensive, but at steadily declining prices. The week opened with Bank Sterling at 152¾ to 153, the latest sales have been at 150¾ to 150. Commercial Bills opened at 150¾ to 152 for clear and documentary, closing yesterday at 149 to 149¾ and 149¾. France, a week ago were quoted 5.70 to 5.72½ and close at 5.75 to 5.76.

STOCKS AND BONDS—The transactions in these securities have been almost nominal during the week, with no important change in values.

CITY CURRENCY.—The transactions of the week have been large at a steady improvement, showing an advance within the week of fully 7 per cent., the present price being from 20 to 22 for selling and buying. The sales at the noon board embrace $16,000 at 20¾ to 20¾ discount, chiefly at 20¾.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 4000 bales, which may be increased by the closing of some lists under negotiations after 3 P. M. Yesterday's business reached 5500 bales, 2000 having been sold late in the day, thus making an aggregate of 9500 for two days.

The market was excited and irregular throughout. The last Liverpool accounts were so ambiguous, reporting sales of 25,000 bales, and so much excited that quotations could not be given, that imagination took wing and 12½d was the lowest price looked for. This was soon followed by a telegram at 1:20 P. M., quoting Orleans middling at 12½d. Buyers were disgusted and sellers came forward more freely. A list of speculation Cotton, guaranteed middling, was offered at 30c in vain, though previously low middling had been sold at that figure.

About 3 P. M. the evening dispatches came to hand, quoting Orleans middling 12¼ to 12½, with uplands 12¼ asked. This was too late to allow of further movement, though an effort was made to close 800 bales.

Prices, of course, were fluctuating, and for sake of reference we quote good ordinary 28½ to 29c, low middling 29½ to 30c, strict middling 30½ to 31, remarking, however, that sales were made both above and below, the market closing with a decided tendency upwards.

Sales of the past three days sum up 17,000 bales: total for the week 25,000, against 21,000 last week and 20,400 the week before. The receipts proper have been only 11,670 bales, and adding Mobile, Florida and Texas, the gross arrivals sum up 12,350. The receipts proper last week were 13,275, showing a decrease of 1605 bales. The week's exports comprise 19,720 bales, against 32,119 last week. The shipments were, to Liverpool 4500, Havre 8000, St. Petersburgh 3100, Barcelona 3000, Mexico 380, Genoa 800, and New York and Boston 430 bales.

The business in Liverpool the past week was the largest on record, 163,000 bales, of which 100,000 to the trade, 49,000 for export, and 14,000 on speculation. Stock 313,600 bales, with 382,000 afloat.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales.....15,384

Received to date.....1,831,

Arrived previously.....607,418—608,169

623,453

Cleared to day.....924

Previously.....541,632—542,556

Stock on hand and on shipboard.....72,849

The clearances to day embraced 27 bales for Bordeaux, 1059 for Narva and 1868 for St. Petersburgh.

The receipts—The Freight market is very dull and rates, generally, are ruling with a declining tendency. We quote for Cotton by steam to Liverpool ¾ to 9-16d per lb, to New York ¾ to 1d per lb, to Havre