The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1868.

Messrs. Elkin & Co., dealers in carpeting, oil cloth, matting, &c., No. 3 Carondelet streets, advertise through our columns that they have just received a quantity of white, check and fancy mattings of superior quality, which they have for sale at a low price. Everything in their line of the best descriptions always kept on hand. The house of Messrs. Elkin & Co. is one of the best in the city.

Mr. T. S. Waterman, soda water manufacturer, 58 and 60 Basin street, between Common and Gravier, announces through our advertising columns that he has for sale, as agent of Andrew J. Morse & Son, Boston, the "Morse Premium Soda Water Apparatus," which received the silver medal at the second Louisiana State Fair.

The attention of the public is invited to the announcement, in another column, of the sale of Dr. Hanbury Smith's mineral spring waters—"Kissengen" and "Vichy." These waters are for sale on draught and iced at Finlay's, Harrison's, Hastings', Pope's, Walles', and Nugent's drug stores, establishment well known to our upper town readers.

The "Kissengen" is aperient and tonic, and an excellent corrective for the various stomachic disturbances. The "Vichy" is strongly alkaline, and corrects acidity in the stomach, being also much used in other affections.

We are informed by the agents of the Merchants' Line that the steamship Sherman, from New York for this port, having met with an accident to her machinery, had put into Charleston, where she will probably be detained a week.

We are glad to learn that the Directors of the Opera House have engaged, for the next season, that excellent artist, Mr. Van Heffen, who has sustained so large a share in the performances of this American street, to the satisfaction of the habitués of the establishment.

Mr. Van Hoffien intends spending the summer at Bay St. Louis, where he will give lessons in music. We believe that, so far, he is the only member of the troupe re-engaged.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Mechanics' and Agricultural fair Association, of a copy of a report of the second grand Fair of the Association, held in this city last January, containing the awards, addresses delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Resolon and James B. Eustis, Esq.

The book contains much interesting information to the planter, the merchant, the manufacturer, and, in fact, to all classes of the people. It is published for the Association, by Messrs. E. C. Wharton & Co., general advertising agents, 124 Common street.

THE WRECKS OF THE LOST CAUSE.—An oration will be delivered on this subject in the Lyceum Hall on Monday evening next, the 25th inst., at 8 P. M., by the Rev. Edward Fontaine, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purpose of procuring a library for the invalids of the Southern Soldier's Hospital. Music, appropriate to the occasion, will be conducted by Professor Hoffner. We thank the reverend lecturer for courtesies.

THE LEGALITY OF THE COTTON TAX.

The question of the legality of the Cotton Tax has lately been argued in the District Court of the United States for the State of Alabama and exhaustively decided by Judge Busteed, who presides over that Court, and who now has it under advisement.

The question was raised, in a suit wherein it was alleged that a certain shipment of cotton (616 bales) was made on board the steamboat *Planter*, at Montgomery, *in transitu* for New Orleans and the United States, having libelled the cotton, it is also alleged by them that it was shipped in violation of the law of Congress, imposing a tax of two and a half cents per pound upon that article. The interests of the shippers were defended by Judge W. P. Chilton, of Montgomery, Ala., who made the following points in opposition to the tax:

1 That it was violative of the great fundamental principle of equality between citizens of the several States, as established by the Constitution of the United States.

2. That the tax upon cotton was a direct tax, and not laid, as the Constitution requires, by apportionment, being the tax levied on the raw product of the soil, laid directly upon the cotton, and declared to be a lien upon it in whatsoever hands it should go, and sustained by authorities by many quotations from the framers of the Constitution and judicial adjudications, as well as by the Congressional precedent furnished by the act of Congress of 9th February, 1815.

3. That if it was not a direct tax, it was *indirect* a duty, in poser excise, and if either of these, it must be uniform "*throughout the United States*," whereas this tax was levelled against the product of nine cotton States only, and the produce of other States was not taxed under it.

4. He dem nstrated, beyond contradiction, that it was a "tax or duty imposed on articles exported from the States," which the Constitution expressly, in so many words, prohibited.

The steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sailed for New York direct, last evening, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs W Lindsay, Master Libbey, Miss E Clark, J C Fowlie, Miss M Clark, C H Adams, H McFarland, Mrs Latimer, Master M Stanton and child, F Adon, S M Gregory, G Cerbas, A Clapoo, Miss A Lewis, Mrs A Mead, W C Culbo, M Talee, Mrs Perkins, M Cockburn, M Robinson, D A Keacey, Mrs R S Brown, L L Smith, J H Lamar, J H McGaffey, F H McCook, S F Tracy, T M Peake, S O Proctor, A Jones, A Harrison, J McPherson, W Powell, W Roach, Jas McFadden, Wm Porter and others.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Holmes, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs H Camden, Mrs E G Gumpert, Mr and Mrs W H Frost, Miss Frost, Miss A F Frost, Master Frost, Mrs Mansfield, Miss Mansfield, Master Mansfield, Mr and Mrs H Butler, Miss Butler, Master Butler, Mrs Hope, Mrs Donovan, Mrs Burt, S Jones, Mr and Mrs L Rider, O G Rowe, L Bowman, Mr and Mrs J C Parker, Master Master Mr G L Mayer, Miss Parker, Mr and Mrs Newport, L Davies, Miss S Bell, Miss M Hodges, H Cochran, Mad Gabriel and son, J D Morrison, J K Blackford, C S Osborne and others in steerage.

The Views of Senator Ross, of Kansas.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing on Sunday, in regard to the vote of this Senator in favor of the acquittal of the President, says:

Senator Ross called on Senator Ross this afternoon and held a brief conversation with him in reference to the event of yesterday. "My object was and is," he said, "first to do justice as my oath required, and by abiding by that oath to save the Republican party. I strove with my might, as did the rest of the Republican Senators who voted with me, to postpone this verdict. I desired to have it put off if possible until July. I hoped that it should be put off so long, the necessity for bringing in a verdict might be avoided. The President, by establishing in the interval a proper disposition to join with Congress in forwarding reconstruction, by sending in the new constitutions of the Southern States with his approval, and approving the admission by Congress of these states to representation, might overcome the existing animosity so far that the very few men in the Senate would think it just or politic to proceed against him. Thus the crisis would be avoided, the division between the extreme and Conservative wings of the Republican party would be rendered less inevitable or less violent, and the approaching Presidential canvass would be conducted with all our united strength." After this, which is not a literal transcript, but the substance of Mr. Ross's remarks, he said substantially: "The pressure brought to bear upon Senators who have been suspected of an intention to vote for the acquittal of the President was intense in kind. The denunciation heaped upon me since the vote, curiously proves how the sense of men can be obliterated in the midst of excitement like this. Here was a vote upon a single article. I deemed it my duty to vote 'no guilty' upon that article. That is accepted as a test of what my vote would have been if the remaining articles had been submitted for the verdict of the Senate." I now said to Mr. Ross, "I am then given to understand that although you voted 'not guilty' yesterday upon the eleventh article, no person has any authority to allege that you intended to vote 'not guilty' upon all the other articles?" "That is precisely," responded the Senator, "what you are given to understand."

WASHINGTON, May 21, 11 15 P. M.

Your correspondent had an interview with Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax this evening. In reply to a question as to his acceptance of the nomination, Gen Grant very frankly announced that he could only regret that his party had not selected for their candidate a champion more worthy, but that he would not hesitate to accept the responsibility. The gentlemen of persons called upon him during the evening to offer their congratulations. Speaker Colfax was also engaged, receiving the cordial greetings of his numerous friends.

The Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States, have sent complimentary telegrams to Grant and Colfax. The nominations are believed to mean impeachment. Enthusiasm among the Republicans is great. *Special Dispatch to the Memphis Bulletin.*

Grading has been commenced at Newman's, three miles north of Mobile, on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, and progress is rapidly being made. Col Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer of the road, is in Mobile, and is determined to push the work on with dispatch.

Patti has been married to the Marquis de Caux before the civil authorities of Paris, but the religious ceremony will not take place till after she has fulfilled all her theatrical engagements. Meanwhile Mlle Patti is Madame la Caux *de jure in loi*, and no future event can separate the happy couple, the religious ceremony in France being a mere matter of form.—*New York Sun.*

THE NOMINATION AT CHICAGO.

The nomination of Grant by the Republican Convention created no surprise. It had been a foregone conclusion for many months. In no part of the country does it seem to have evoked the slightest enthusiasm. If it has pleased the Radicals it has not caused any dissatisfaction to the Democrats, who believe they have more than one eligible candidate to pit against him, with more than a reasonable expectation of inflicting upon him an overwhelming defeat. Grant's nomination is a confession of weakness. They ran him purely on his military character, for he has no other qualifications. In history he will be known as the man to whom the peerless Lee surrendered, not in consequence of Grant's inferior generalship, but simply by reason of his brute strength, and the generalship of a more notable man than Grant. We do not wish to deny to General Grant the possession of such qualities as really belong to him, and readily concede his dogged perseverance in whatever line of conduct he lays down for himself, but in his military career, there has been nothing which any great soldier would care to claim. During the canvass he may expect to see his character and his acts undergo a searching analysis at the hands of those who can do it justice.

If Gen. Grant had been wise he would have rested satisfied with the honors he already enjoys, as in the event of his election he will find that he has exchanged the emoluments and distinction of an office, the duties of which in time of peace, are merely those of routine, for one of great vexation and heavy responsibility. He will find the high station of the Presidency beset by constant annoyances and his incumbency, if he addresses himself conscientiously to his duties, one of wearing anxiety.

If their adversaries had had the selection of a candidate for the Republicans, Gen. Grant would have been the man. His nomination, therefore, brings no apprehensions to the Conservative Democracy. Gen. Grant is undoubtedly in harmony with the ultra-radical wing of his party regarding negro suffrage and in favor of the payment of the National debt in gold. That is, he is in favor of the grinding of the poor for the benefit of the rich, and would elevate a servile race over the heads of their superiors, for the purpose of perpetuating the rule of his party, even at the risk of a bloody collision. He is also unmistakably committed to the policy of ruling his countrymen by the sword even if it be necessary to destroy the last vestige of republicanism He only wants the opportunity to play the tyrant.

The Democracy can defeat him, we are persuaded, either with Hancock or Pendleton, the latter of whom seems to be the favorite at the present time. The Convention which meets in New York on the 4th of July will make the right nomination. If military prestige be necessary, they have a man whose career in that line is more distinguished than Grant's.

And no man would compare the qualifications, for civil office, of Gen. Grant with those of Gen. Hancock. The latter is a fine specimen of a high-bred, well educated Constitutional soldier, holding the civil laws of the land to be always paramount to military order. The former is a man of low habits, of very ordinary and poorly-cultivated intellect, who holds military orders to be superior to the fundamental laws of the country, and civil officers to be subject to military commanders. The American people cannot surely hesitate between such men as Grant and Hancock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—There was another fine house at the Academy last night. The "Impeachment" and "Nymphs of the Carribbean Sea," scenes richly worth seeing. In the latter Miss Hardy took the place of Miss Brent, as *Queen of the Nymphs* and acted the part most gracefully. Miss Espy also makes an admirable appearance on the same piece, the tableaux in which are almost as fine as those in the celebrated "Tale of Enchantment," which a few months ago so delighted the great admiration. Mr. Bidwell seems determined to keep up the reputation of his elegant place of amusement as well in summer as winter.

The Late Election.—Gen. Buchanan having been appointed by the Board of Registration for a copy of the result of the late election in every late election, in order to furnish the Congress, he, we learn, replied that he reserves that right to himself and will make known the result as soon as the other Board—a Board of Officers—appointed by him shall have completed their compilation of the returns, which it is expected will be done in five days, most probably by the 26th or 27th inst.

Lecture.—Rev. Dr. E. Fontaine will lecture in Lyceum Hall Monday evening on the subject of "The Wrecks of the Lost Cause." The proceeds are to be used to purchase a library for the Southern Soldiers Hospital.

Cars for the Orleans Railroad.—The Orleans Railroad Company have purchased twenty cars from the Carrollton Railroad Company for $13,800. They will probably be put to running on the new road on the 4th of July next, from the corner of Canal and Dauphin street.

The Case of Mansfield.—The case of A. S. Mansfield, of this city, charged by Mr. Hall, agent of Northern Underwriters, with barratry, in having procured, it is alleged, the ship Shooting Star and cargo to be cast away and destroyed off Timbalier Island, while the vessel was loaded with cotton belonging to the accused, the vessel and cargo having been insured by him in New York, Boston and Hartford offices, came up yesterday for further examination before U. S. Commissioner Weller, the counsel for the prosecution and defense being present.

U. S. District Attorney S. H. Torrey was examined in reference to any supposed action taken by the Grand Jury, that the jury body being now in session, and an argument ensued as to whether or not the case should be sent at once before them, as was evidently desired by the defense, on the ground that justice did not demand a public inquisition into a matter so gravely affecting the private character of a prominent citizen.

Mr. Stone made a formal motion that the case be sent before the Grand Jury, according to the statutes, contending that the present procedure was a "*state prosecution*," and he demanded that the accused be put upon his trial before the Commissioner, or be discharged, or be put in bail to respond to the charge in the United States District Court.

In that tribunal, before the Grand Jury, the witnesses on the part of the Government must be examined.

"As advised by the District Attorney, that body is now in session in an adjacent room of the building, and he does not doubt that, that officer will, in the performance of his duty, send all the witnesses immediately before them. The Commissioner is never disposed to shirk from the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by law, but he does not think that he is the clerk for the Grand Jury where that body is in session.

"Nor does the law, under which he is acting, impose upon him the duty of ventilating cases to satisfy the morbid appetite of the public. He will do all now that he could do; at the utmost, after a full investigation, send the case through the District Attorney to the Grand Jury.

"As some remarks have been made in reference to the fact that defendant, since his arrest, has not been confined in jail, the Commissioner deems it proper to say that he has no right to inquire where the United States Marshal keeps his prisoners; whether in his dwelling-house or in the public jail. It is a matter of perfect indifference to the Commissioner where he has been kept since his arrest.

"The counsel for the Government had made no motion to commit, nor the counsel for defense no motion to discharge or admit to bail during the pending of this investigation, and hence he has, from time to time, been reminded to the custody of the Marshal, whose duty it is to produce his body whenever demanded. This he has done on all occasions thus far, and, therefore, the law is satisfied.

"In the absence of any motion, it is ordered that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Marshal, subject to the order of the District Attorney."

Gen. Stewart stated that the prosecution had had no opportunity to move for a commital; as the issue of the morning session was whether the case should go before the grand inquest, at the solicitation of the defense, without the usual preliminary public investigation, or if the court should send the papers and witnesses before the Grand Jury. He would now move for a commital of the prisoner.

The Commissioner said that he preferred to have the legal representative of the Government present, and made some allusion to other parties which brought Judge Merrick to his feet, to explain. He was, however, interrupted by the Commissioner, who reiterated that he preferred the legal representative of the Government to be present.

Judge Merrick remarked, "When he arrives I will set myself right."

Mr. Torrey having arrived, Mr. Merrick contended that the only order which the Commissioner could give under the circumstances, not having heard the evidence, would be to commit him. It was the only one, he can only admit to bail upon his knowledge of the offence the affidavit, in a case of a capital character, not withstanding the desire of the defendant's counsel to have the case go before the Grand Jury. There were three courses, to acquit, discharge or commit the accused. Treason would require strong circumstances to admit of bail. So in this case, involving the crime of murder.

The onus of committal rests, by evasion of an investigation of defendant's counsel, with the accused himself.

Mr. Stone contended that the law had been modified, and the matter rested with the Commissioner.

Mr. Roselius answered to the affidavit. He insisted that it being made merely upon information was not sufficient to hold the accused as ruble bable.

Gen. Stewart said that when the case was continued at the request of the defense, it was continued at the expense of the Government. The Government had at its disposal every chance. Why were not the witnesses in Court who were to be produced by this delay. The whole affair had been continued at the expense of the public treasury for four weeks.

The case was not a bailable one. The counsel referred to the case of Burr, where Chief Justice Marshall refused to bail, but whom had, upon the representations of his physician, an abode erected for him, where he was guarded by fifteen armed soldiers. There was only one case on record where bail had been taken for a capital offense. The case in question was that of Mr. Davis, who, after an imprisonment of 27 months and repeated requests for a trial, was admitted to bail at the instance of the Government.

The argument continued with force on each side in regard to the bailibility of the offense with which the prisoner is charged.

An affidavit on the part of the Commissioner to shift the responsibility of the final decision upon the shoulders of the District Attorney failed, and the Commissioner intimated that he would reserve his decision until Monday, until which time the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

First District Court.—Judge Hoze.—This being the day for sentencing the parties who have pleaded guilty or who were convicted, the following sentences were pronounced by the Court:

Martin O Meara, convicted of assaulting and bruising Emma J Oliver, on the 3d of December last, was fined $20.

Josephine Ray, a queenly looking colored damsel, found guilty of having had in her possession a gold watch and chain, stolen in a happy manner from Miss Ella Ker, a fair colored, from one Robert Gony, in a house on Perdido street, was sent for three months to the Parish Prison.

Daniel Hogan and James Larkin, stole on the 25th of January last 5 barrels of sourkrout valued at $75, the property of Chenuowith, Bell & Co. Hogan was convicted and Larkin pleaded guilty, and both were sentenced to six months hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

John Walter, alias Johnson, a dark looking African citizen, plead guilty of stealing on the 26 May, $25 wearing apparel from Josephine Bernard, colored, of Hamlet street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months hard labor.

A Campbell, convicted of snatching a pocket book worth $5, and containing $14 U. S. currency, on the 27th April, from Miss Jennie Dodge, was sentenced to eighteen months hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Joshua Burnett, colored, charged with stealing on the 23 April, $110 U. S. currency, from Alfred White, was sentenced to nine months hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Jos Scott and Edward Paul, both colored, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing on the 8th May, from the store of M. J. Rodger, corner of Annette and Claiborne street, $8, and were remanded for sentence.

The Jury in the case of Israel Temple, colored, charged with manslaughter, could not agree and were discharged. Temple was remanded for a new trial.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Thos Benton, for sleeping on the levee, paid $2.50.

Catharine Mason, alias and Mrs. Hell, once the "Countess of Cork," on Burgundy street, for violating city ordinance 558, were sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

James Johnson, colored, for stealing old iron, was sent to the Workhouse for 10 days.

Wm Alexander and Henry Taylor, colored, for assaulting Officer Fitzgerald, were sent to the Workhouse for 15 days.

Mrs Wilson, 66 Dauphin street, charged with abusing and insulting Mr S Hicks, at his store corner of Dauphin and Bienville streets, gave $250 bonds for her appearance in Court.

Auguste Phillippson, the man who had on time so, in April, sent some small boys with forged orders from milkmen, bakers and butchers, to collect bills due them, was arrested. He was identified by several tradesmen, on Decatur, on Dauphin street, 48, by forging the name of Hy Quantere, a milkman, and was arrested on that charge. He was then arrested by Special Officer Dumas, and discharged by the Recorder, as being mere tools, came in Court and recognized him, joyfully to help to deal out justice to him.

Emma Wilson and Martha Carter, colored, were charged with assaulting and beating Amy Johnson, colored, and were sent before the First District Court. They are all nymphs du pave of the happy shades of Burgundy street.

Attempted Suicide.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown woman living at the corner of Sixth and St. Patrick streets, Fourth District, attempted to commit suicide with a carving knife. Some children who happened to be present prevented her.

[From the Sun.]

The President's Acquittal.

POPULAR OPINION—VIEWS OF THE PRESS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES.

The acquittal of the President on the eleventh article of impeachment seems to have been received throughout the country with cordial approbation by reflecting men of all parties. Especially in this the case amongst business men, mercantile, mechanical and others—who are anxious to see the country quieted and trade revived. Of course there are exceptions to the universal satisfaction at the announcement of the verdict. Extreme radicals, who expected a different result, are, apparently, a little soured, but the "second sober thought" will, doubtless, cause them to see that the great masses of the people are heartily sick of the whole proceedings of the "high court of impeachment," and all the "managers," as its sliders and abettors.

We subjoin the views of several leading journals on the vote on Saturday:

We take it for granted that no further attempt will be made to secure a conviction, and that the remaining counts of the indictment against the President will be allowed to sleep with the one upon which the question was so thoroughly tested.

What the President will do is now a matter for conjecture, and it has never been safe for the wisest to predict his course. He may do what he should have done at the outset, replace his cabinet throughout by men in whom the public, of all parties, could have confidence. Without leaving the ranks of the Republicans, he could fill departments with able advisers justly obnoxious to no considerable portion of the people. His greatest fault heretofore has been his constitutional hesitancy of purpose, which placed him constantly between two fires, without the firm support of any large number of followers. We have never wavered for a moment in our firm conviction of his honesty and uprightness, or of his hearty and unselfish devotion to the best interest of the country. His errors are not those calling for strenuous opposition, and he was by recent events sufficiently punished for such errors. We have needed support, encouragement and a generous acknowledgment of the purity of his motives, rather than rebuffs, suspicions and abuse. If the party who so generously supported Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding he admitted intruders, had transferred their earnest sympathy at the outset to his successor, they would have been spared nearly all the causes for dissatisfaction which have widened the breach between them and their official leader, while his administration would have been, in the main, satisfactory to the country. But the jealousy, opposition and injustice which the President has met have acted upon his peculiar constitution to delay or thwart all his plans for good, and to develop that phase of his character which has so exasperated a large portion of his old associates.

There is yet time before he retires from office for a better understanding between him and all those who desire, unselfishly, the real prosperity of the country, and no mere partisan considerations ought to restrain any from supporting him as far as they can with a good conscience. We are not pleading for the man, although we think in his private relations he has been treated most unjustly, but for the President who sits in the seat hallowed by Washington, and who represents (however feebly and unworthily in the eyes of many) the high dignity of the Chief Executive of a great nation.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The man who has done more than all others, unless in a peculiar way, to secure this result, is Chief Justice Chase. He decided the vote of Mr. Van Winkle. He did his utmost—happily in vain—to carry off Messrs. Anthony and Sprague. We doubt that Mr. Henderson would have voted as he did but for the Chief Justice's exertions. Those exertions saved Andrew Johnson from the verdict which we feel that he has worked hard and successfully to deserve.—*New York Tribune, 14th.*

When the heat of party passion has passed away, sober and reflecting men will wonder how they could have been betrayed into such a violation of common sense and common decency. The Senators who will have to justify themselves, to their own consciences and at the bar of public opinion, will be those who voted for conviction on this preposterous charge—not those who voted against it. And every page of impartial history will bear testimony to the disgrace of those who have shown any appreciation of what it is that constitutes the honor and security of the nation, will rejoice that the country was saved from the disgrace of deposing a President under so shallow and barefaced a pretext as this. We have escaped this black and lasting stain on our national reputation, and it is one of the narrow escapes any nation has ever made from one of the greatest dangers which any nation has ever encountered.—*New York Times, Rep.*

We have received the glorious news of the President's acquittal on the eleventh count of the indictment by a decisive constitutional vote. As the supreme national law required two-thirds of the Senate to convict, the vote of nineteen honest men, who could neither be bought nor intimidated, settled the case in favor of justice and the national honor. As the vote was on the eleventh article of the impeachment, which was that one on which the impeachers chiefly counted for conviction, and where, therefore, most willing to test their strength, it may fairly be concluded that the case is decided in favor of truth and justice, beyond any further contingency. It is not necessary to commend the action of the Democratic Senators They voted of course for acquittal, as the charges against Mr. Johnson were not sustained either by law, or sufficient evidence. But especially public honor, universal popular esteem and applause are due to the few Republican Senators who voted against conviction in obedience to their conscientious views of duty, in defiance of threats and seductions never before experienced in judicial annals. In this shining list of brave patriots and true statesmen we are pleased to find the names of Fessenden, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Grimes, Henderson, Dixon, Doolittle, Patterson, Ross, Fowler, Johnson and Norton.

But this triumph of justice and national honor is mingled with much that covers the face of every true American citizen with the blush of shame. Mr. Ben. Wade, who is the acting Vice President of the Republic and the next in succession to the present incumbent in the Executive chair, voted on the final ballot, for the conviction of the President. As the conviction and removal of Mr. Johnson would place Mr. Wade in his place and station, he was thus with the enormous political patronage of the executive department of the Government, Mr. Wade should not have voted on the question of impeachment in any stage of it. But he did vote just when he thought his vote would make him President, and so his ballot did not avail to save Mr. Johnson from conviction. His vote is doubly disgraced—he is disgraced by his aspiration to the executive chair, to which he would have attained by his own vote, and by the enormous crime of attempting to bribe or intimidate himself to a position from which he tried to depose a much abused, persecuted and innocent man.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

We hail the signal triumph of the right in no spirit of party exultation. It is full of promise, full of glorious significance for our country and her institutions Let it strengthen every man's faith to put his trust in truth and justice, against which "gates of hell shall not prevail." Let us to day we will let no ordinary political reflections escape us upon the great event. This is its first lesson to the Democratic party, put upon men in office, maintain always such principles, that in every great crises the just and true men of every other party must, of necessity, think, for both and with us.—*Chicago Times, 14th.*

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Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Thos Benton, for sleeping on the levee, paid $2.50.

Catharine Mason, alias and Mrs. Hell, once the "Countess of Cork," on Burgundy street, for violating city ordinance 558, were sent to the Workhouse for 30 days.

James Johnson, colored, for stealing old iron, was sent to the Workhouse for 10 days.

Wm Alexander and Henry Taylor, colored, for assaulting Officer Fitzgerald, were sent to the Workhouse for 15 days.

Mrs Wilson, 66 Dauphin street, charged with abusing and insulting Mr S Hicks, at his store corner of Dauphin and Bienville streets, gave $250 bonds for her appearance in Court.

Auguste Phillippson, the man who had on time so, in April, sent some small boys with forged orders from milkmen, bakers and butchers, to collect bills due them, was arrested. He was identified by several tradesmen, on Decatur, on Dauphin street, 48, by forging the name of Hy Quantere, a milkman, and was arrested on that charge. He was then arrested by Special Officer Dumas, and discharged by the Recorder, as being mere tools, came in Court and recognized him, joyfully to help to deal out justice to him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Whisky Ring" Contributed Money for the President's Conviction.

Large Land Sink in Florida.

Municipal Elections in South Carolina Postponed.

No More Private Dispatches to be Delivered to the Impeachment Managers.

Destructive Hail Storm at San Antonio.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 23—The House was called to order, and immediately adjourned.

Both Houses meet on Monday.

Internal Revenue receipts for the week $3,204,000.

On the 1st of June the Treasury Department will be prepared to convert 7 30's due the 15th of June and July, 1868, into 5 20's. These bonds will bear interest from July 1st.

Washington, May 23 —The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, have issued orders to their managers to deliver no more private telegrams to the impeachment managers. Those already obtained were furnished under a misapprehension of instruction.

Washington, May 23 —Investigations before the impeachment managers show that $100,000 was subscribed in New York for President Johnson. He is to have $100,000 if convicted and $50,000 to pay expenses if acquitted.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Fortress Monroe, May 23.—An easterly storm is prevailing.

Albany, N Y, May 23 —The Presbyterian General Assembly (old school) assembled here to day Rev. Joseph Williams, colored, of Rouse Presbytery, of Georgia, was admitted to a seat.

Baltimore, May 23 —Rev. John C. Lyon, aged 67, for forty years a minister, and the author of the German Methodist Church in America, is dead.

Augusta, May 23.—Dispatches from Lake City, Florida, state that a few days ago nearly half a mile square in Hamilton county sunk deeply sunk to the depth of fifty feet from the surface, the surrounding land filling with water and submerging the tops of the tallest trees The sink is still sinking and now covers four acres Streams and creeks lose themselves in the surrounding country and force an outlet in other streams. These statements are personally, but this is the largest and deepest known.

Charleston May 23 —Gen. Canby this evening issued an order postponing the municipal elections in South Carolina.

FROM GALVESTON.

Galveston, May 23 —There was a destructive hail storm at San Antonio and vicinity, on the evening of the 19th, lasting half an hour, destroying houses, crops, fruits, gardens, &c. Damage estimated at $500,000. Several lives reported lost

H Hill was shot here and severely wounded by J H Jones.

Capt Randall, Special Treasury Agent, goes North by the Josephine

The latest news from Mexico reports Quirogo in the state of Nueva Leon for one purpose of revolution.

Gen Burque, Santa Anna's agent is still at Brownsville.

Judge Black is arguing the bridge case before Judge Waites.

Galveston, May 23 —The *Bulletin* charges that the secretary of a Senator asking for a partial wrote a leading whisky merchant here that the ring had contributed money to secure the acquittal of the President.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 23.—Dispatches from Sydney report Prince Alfred as quite well. Farrell had been executed.

London, May 23 —The Pope invites the Catholic Bishops of the United States to send 1000 priests to the Papal army

London, May 23.—Advices from Gen Napier have been received as late as May 5th. The rear guard of the army was at Ashango, and the advanced guard at Dedesh the main twelve infantry had embarked. The country will soon be evacuated.

Stockholm, May 23 —The government organ says Sweden will protest against the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in case of the British bark Springbook as a bad precedent in maritime law.

Paris, May 23.—The Zolverein Diet adjourned.

Havana, May 23.—Closing prices of the Sugar market are unsettled. Nos 10 to 12 quoted at 7¾ to 8c Nos 12 to 20, 8¼ to 10 quoted inactive at last quotations. Molasses Sugar is to 7¾ for Nos. 7 to 10. Molasses firm at 8 to 7 for clayed, and 6¾ for common or muscovado. Freights slightly declined Stock 9 to 10 reals. Hoops dull at previous prices. Flour $12 to $13 Lard 13 to 13½ in tierces, and 20 to 21 in kegs. Corn $18 to $20 for white pine, and $23 to $24 for pitch pine. Potatoes $5 50 to $6 Tallow 12 to 12½c.

Havana, May 23 —A heavy storm prevailed here all day yesterday, doing considerable damage to buildings and crops. Pieces of wrecks and papers have been picked up along the shore and floating in the Gulf. To-day the weather is stormy, and considerable rain has fallen Barometer changing.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 23—evening—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales to-day 680 bales, middlings 30½c to 31c, closing with no sellers under 31c Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat closed firmer, with a speculative demand on Western winter. Corn lower, Western mixed $1 15a. Pork steady. Lard a shade firmer 13 to 13½c. Naval Stores dull. Grocerise firm. Freights unchanged. Gold 139¾. Government firm.

New York, May 22—Evening.—Money easy at 5 to 6 for call loans. The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $343,000; specie $162,000, of circulation $10,000; increase of deposits $1,121,000, of legal tenders $4,619,000; sub-treasury balance $102,500,000.

Mobile, May 23.—Cotton market closed firm; sales 150 bales; middlings 28½c; receipts 63 bales; exports 313.

Savannah, May 23 —Cotton market firm. No sales; middlings 30 to 30½c, Receipts 226. Exports coastwise 1235.

Charleston, May 23 —Cotton quiet, holders asking 30c for middlings. Sales 140 bales. Receipts 391 bales. Exports, coastwise 27.

Louisville, May 23 —Sales 97 hhds tobacco—lugs to fair $6 75 to $10. Superfine Flour $8 to $8 75. Corn 91 to 93c. Oats 53 to 55c Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Lard 13¾ to 19¾. Mess Pork $28 50 Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear sides 16c. Bulk meats—shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 17c. Cotton 28 to 28¼c.

Cincinnati, May 23.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn 86c. Oats 46c. Mess Pork held at $28 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¾c; rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon firm—shoulders 14c; clear ribs sides 17c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard steady at 19c for kegs. Lard held at 18½c. Butter 25 to 28c. Eggs 18c. Apples $5 to $6.

St. Louis, May 23.—Tobacco—logs to dark lots of 90 bags sold to-day at $3 per bushel.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

SATURDAY, EVENING, May 23, 1868.

COTTON—The market to-day has been almost at a complete stand still The Liverpool and New York advices received to-day, showed a decided weakness in those markets, have caused factors to be very stiff in their views, in fact, many covered their samples, not being desirous to sell, except at a material concession from the prices first proposed to operate unless at lower figures The transactions in consequence were restricted to 140 bales, in several small lots, at prices ranging at the close still standing 30 to 32½c for good ordinary, 28 to 28½c for low middling, and 29 to 29½c. for middling.

[From the New York World.]

Is the President Bound to Execute an Unconstitutional Law?—An Unpublished Letter of Jefferson's.

By the civility and public spirit of the postmaster, we are furnished with a transcript of the following letter of President Jefferson, written in the first year of his administration. It is superscribed:

"Free.

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"EDWARD LIVINGSON, Esq.,

"Mayor of New York.

Mr. Livingston was then the chief United States District Attorney at New York as well as Mayor of the city. The pertinent bearing of the letter on the impeachment of President Johnson will be manifest on perusal:

"*Washington*, November 1, 1801.—Dear Sir: I some days ago received a letter from Messrs. Destutiant & Chetham, of the most friendly kind, asking the general grounds on which the *nolle prosequi* in Duane's case ought to be presented to the public, which they propose to do if we approve it, and to accompany it by submitting myself in that channel of justification, and that were I to do it in this case, I might be called on for other cases in other cases in which it might be inexpedient to say anything. Yet, to