THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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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:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1868

The *Tribune* newspaper, of this city announced in its issue of Sunday last, that its publication would cease thereafter. With the defeat of its candidates, Judge Taliaferro and his associates, for the State Government under the new Constitution, its occupation is gone. The *Tribune*, it is generally understood, has been carried on for a considerable time at a heavy loss to its proprietors. Editorially, it was conducted, on the whole, with fairness, and in a manner not discreditable to those who controlled its columns, although we think it many times took mistaken views of the relations of the colored to the white population, and, in fact, occupied a false position. Its mode of reasoning on this subject may have been excusable, but was not natural. The true friends of the class which the *Tribune* represented, are the white people, and they should never have done anything to destroy the friendly feeling between them which once existed. The moment they sided with the Radicals—white and black—they lost the respect of the white population. We shall hope that this kindly feeling may yet be restored, and that both classes of the colored population may see it to be their interest to seek to regain that respect.

"THE MERIDIAN"—This is the name of a new and elegant drinking saloon, opened by Mr. C. Chevanne, at No. 22 Exchange Place. Happening to pass in yesterday we had occasion to find that Mr. C., true to his reputation for always doing business in a proper way, had his establishment stocked with a full variety of everything that could be expected in the way of fine liquors, brandies, &c., with barkeepers ready to mix them *à la mode*. Mr. Chevanne's location only needs to be known to attract his friends, who are legion from all quarters of the city.

THE FRENCH OPERA—The fifth representation of "L'Africaine" is announced for to-night and again on Thursday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

We take the following from the *Bulletin*:

Parish of Orleans—J. B. Bacon, G. H. Brangbo, M. A. Foute, R. N. Ogden, E. L. Jewell, H J. Campbell, T. V. Coupland, J. J. M. Guitar.
Orleans Right Bank and Plaquemine—F. Alexander.
Jefferson, St. Charles and St John Baptist—M. Bach, S. M. Todd.
Ascension and St. James—James Wittgenstein.
Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne—R. Poindexter, P. O'Hara.
Vermilion and St. Mary—One Democrat.
Iberville, Lafayette and St. Landry—T. C. Anderson.
Livingston, St. Helena, Washington and St. Tammany—One Democrat elected.
Point Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana—F. L. Jewell, C. Wilcox.
East Baton Rouge—Dr Day.
West Baton Rouge, Iberville and St. Martin—L. B. Jones, A. R. Pavlovich.
Concordia and Avoyelles—J. S Harris.
Tensas and Franklin—A R Whitney.
Carroll, Madison and Morehouse—Two Republicans
Ouachita and Caldwell—John Ray.
Jackson and Union—One Democrat.
Bossier, Bienville and Claiborne—Two Democrats.
Caddo—One Democrat.
Desoto, Natchitoches and Sabine—Two Democrats.
Rapides—George Y. Kelso.
Catahoula and Winn—One Democrat.

* Republicans.
Total Democrats, 18
Total Republicans, 18.

THE HOUSE.

Parishes.	Dem.	Rad.
Accomack		2
Assumption		1
Avoyelles	2	
Baton Rouge (East)	3	
Baton Rouge (West)		1
Bossier	1	
Bienville		3
Caddo		3
Calcasieu		1
Caldwell		1
Carroll		1
Catahoula	1	
Claiborne		2
Concordia		2
De Soto		2
Feliciana (East)		2
Feliciana (West)		1
Franklin		1
Iberville		2
Jefferson		4
Jackson		2
Lafayette		2
Lafourche		2
Livingston		1
Madison		1
Morehouse		1
Natchitoches		3
Ouachita		2
Plaquemines		1
Point Coupee		2
Rapides		3
Sabine		1
St. Bernard		1
St Charles		1
St Helena		1
St. James		1
St John Baptist		1
St. Landry	4	
St Martin	2	
St. Mary	1	
St Tammany		1
Tensas	2	
Terrebonne		1
Union		2
Vermilion		1
Washington		1
Winn		1
Orleans	14	
Total	49	50

Grant and Sherman on Impeachment.

GEN SHERMAN INDIGNANT—HE WILL STUMP THE COUNTRY AGAINST AN UNJUST CONVICTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

[Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Times]

It is well known that Gen Sherman is indignant at the prospect of an unjust and partisan conviction of the President. He says that if Mr Johnson is unjustly convicted, he (Sherman) will appeal to the people of the United States against the finding of the Senate that he will himself, if necessary, be the standard bearer of the party opposed to the convict; *no matter who may be the standard-bearer on the other side, and that he will agree to stump the country on the question.* This threat, delivered with the General's accustomed and well known vehemence of manner, has greatly alarmed the Radicals, and there was a good deal of discussing in their camp last evening in consequence.

WAS IT A RUSE?

It is well understood here that Grant and his immediate friends and clique are strongly in favor of the conviction of the President; and it is given out that if the President is not convicted Gen. Grant will not be a Presidential candidate. It looks, then, as if the strings out by Grant, and even by the members of his family, and that he is backing down as respects the Presidential race, are a mere ruse in order to induce the President to resign. Yesterday's statement made before the Connecticut election, that Gen. Grant considered the conviction of the President a political necessity, was doubtless received from Grant's own lips. The Radicals consider that their triumph in the coming election is bound up in the conviction of the President, that, if secured by the votes of the Senate, they will fall before the people. Consequently the strength of the party pressure in favor of conviction may be judged of from this fact.

A Disaster in St. Bernard.

CREVASSE ON THE DAVIDSON PLANTATION.

At half past 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, a break occurred just below the Ducros plantation on the property of J. John Davidson, of this city. About an acre of the levee gave way, the water rushing in in torrents, sweeping everything before it, and taking in one half of the road. The crevasse is in the upper line of the Dupries Plantation. So extensive is the break, that no description is shown on the part of the laborers on adjoining places to attempt to stop it. It is impossible to tell at the present writing the damage that will result from the unfortunate occurrence.

STILL LATER—From Mr. Francisco Artieta, just from that parish, we learn that the water has washed over the levee ten or eleven inches without there being any crevasse. The rude is imagined, though the water has overflowed to the depth of twenty or three feet.

The break will be mended to-day or to-morrow. It would have been washed out Sunday if the negroes could have been prevailed upon by the promise of double wages to work on that day. The damage is thought will not be serious—*N O Times*

THE CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA—An intelligent citizen of Norfolk, Va, writes as follows, under date of April 15, in a private letter to his friend in this city:

Our political condition is more gloomy than ever. With Satan—*Which way see ye a hole?*

If we reject the new Constitution we will have Wade and Congress to endure. If we accept, we have Holden and the negroes. Our Constitution has but one redeeming clause—it disfranchises no one for political opinions or acts. Our hope is in the civil democracy North We are powerless here.

The excitement in our State is more intense than in 1861. Boys are making speeches every, and on the other side negroes are canvassing. The result is doubtful, with chances in favor of defeating the Constitution. Many of the negroes begin to see at last the danger to them if the war of races begins Our people are growing reckless, and will not stop to calculate consequences. Time alone will develope the future before us. I am not hopeful of a favorable solution."

A lad named Thos. Linehan, son of James Linehan, of Galena, Ill, descended a mineral shaft in that city the other day, and when at the bottom of the shaft, fourteen feet deep, a large stone fell upon his head, killing him instantly.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Sociable at Carrollton.—In company with a number of gentlemen of the press, the writer was participant, Sunday, in a very agreeable sociable gathering at the new gardens of Mr. Schroeder, in Carrollton. This was in compliance with an impromptu invitation from Messrs George Forster, M Sibilsky and John P. Weichardt, of the *German Press*. The occasion was one of the most delightful in a social way, we have enjoyed for a long time, and was varied with the presence of ladies, including the families of Mr Forster and Mr Sibilsky After partaking of some excellent wines and refreshments, prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Schroder, for the occasion, all hands repaired to the residence of Mr. Pfeiffer, formerly one of the proprietors of the *German Gazette*, who entertained us in extempore superb style Here Miss Ida Doerffler and Miss Eliza Pfeiffer regaled us with some choice selections in vocal and instrumental music. We shall not forget them.

Real Estate Sales—The following sales were made at auction Saturday by C. E. Girardey & Co.:

1. The two-story brick dwelling, corner of Magazine and Second streets $15,900
2. The dwellings Nos. 155 and 157 Melp meuse, between St. Charles and Apollo streets 14,750
3. The one-story brick house, No. 57 Burgundy street 4,000
4. The two-story frame house, Nos. 98 and 100 Grand street 3,900
5. The two-story brick house on Dryades, between Gravier and Union streets 2,300
6. The brick steam saw mill in Jefferson City, on leased ground 8,000

Second District Court — Judge John W. Thomas—Mr Roselius occupied the attention of this court yesterday with the conclusion of his powerful argument for the defence in the Shepherd will case.

The point he attempted to demonstrate was that even if the request or direction contained in the "sealed letter" had been embodied in the will itself, it was a mere *nudum precepium*, and not binding upon the universal legatee. He drew the distinction between a *fidei commissum* and a "prohibited substitution," and endeavored to show that the secret bequest to the nephew and niece of James H. Shepherd was a *fidei commissum*, which did not destroy the validity of the bequest to the universal legatee. He also made the point that before the secret or sealed letter could have effect as a will it must be probated, and the plaintiffs had not asked in their petition that this be done.

Mr Randell Hunt announced that he was satisfied to rest the argument of the case on that which had been presented by Mr Roselius, who had brought forward all the authorities on which he himself had relied, and had in fact forestalled him in the defence which he had intended to set up.

To-day the counsel for the plaintiffs, Judge John A. Campbell and Mr. Charles M. Conrad, will commence their reply to the argument of Mr. Roselius.

Base Ball Vote.—The following is the result of the balloting for the silver mounted base ball bat, at the St. John's Fair:

Sociable	111
Actives	43
Washington	12
Crescents	10
Lone Star	6
Southern	4
R. E. Lee	2
	208

The Sociable having received the majority of votes cast, was declared the winner. The bat was then presented to them in a neat little speech by the young lady who had charge of the bat, which was responded to by the President on behalf of the Club.

Whose Is It—A well known butcher in Claiborne Market was astonished yesterday morning by having a live baby deposited upon his stand. Not being a Forrest, nor even a baby eater, he was for sometime at a loss to proceed He was, however, helped out of the difficulty by a rather good looking female, claiming to be a mother, yet claiming the distinction, and crowning in a loud voice our bovial butchering friend with the paternity of the infant. She was positive in her obstinacy—and so we left them, but we have learned since that some compromise measure was passed by both houses, and that baby will not be served up in the shape of pork sausages to day.

One of the Election Cases—Mr Chas. Cavanac, one of the Commissioners of Election in the Fourth Ward, who was imprisoned on the day of election by order of U. S. Commissioner Shannon, and released by order of Gen. Buchanan, appeared this morning before the Commissioner, to answer to charges of interfering with Freedmen in their right of suffrage, etc Durant DaPonte, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and R King Cutler for the prosecution. The defence contended, that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the case, the prosecution asserting that he had. The Commissioner agreeing with the prosecution, the defence waived an examination, and the case was sent, at their request, before the United States District Court.

Missing Man.—The following is a copy of a note left at the Coroner's office yesterday, directed to Dr Bradford, Coroner:

"Simon Russell, aged 35, 5 feet 7 inches high, sandy hair and beard, dressed in a black frock coat, black vest, striped pantaloons and black hat; left his employment at the U S Light house Department on Conti street, on the morning of Monday, the 20th inst., at about the time he has not been heard of. He was, at the time he left, and had been for some time previous, laboring under the impression that some persons were conspiring to kill him Should his body be found, please notify Capt Kingsbury, at the office of the Lighthouse Department, or Chas. Ogilvie, corner of St. Andrew and Laurel streets, Fourth District.

Investigation Stopped—Paul W Collens, 3d Justice of the Peace, has been somewhat astonished in the last few days by an accumulation of writs in a great of evidence in the case of the fire on Dryades street, in the confectionery and rum shop of Mr. Manessier, partially destroyed by fire some time since, under circumstances which called for an investigation. The writs, three in number, are sued from the 3d District Court, and the object was to restrain said Justice from taking further evidence regarding the origin of said fire. The writs are legally conumented "Prohibition," "Certiorari" and "Mandamus," and are issued at the instance of J Bottero, through his attorney, C. Redmond, and under the provisions of the statute law of 1855, relative to evidence, &c.

Mr Collens has had the pre-eminent distinction of having been singled out of the parochial batch, which during his term has been adorned by many older men than himself, by the Board of Underwriters to investigate the almost multitudinous cases of suspected arson, which have for the past few months so startled and astonished our best and most worthy citizens, and well, carefully, and faithfully has he performed that duty. The present attack upon the integrity and usefulness of Mr. Collens as administrator of public justice will not have the effect desired by those who are the investigators of this proceeding.

Judge Emerson has taken the case under advisement.

Burglarious Attempt Foiled—On Monday morning about half past 3 o'clock the place of Richard Barahan, at the corner of Basin and Poydras streets, was assaulted by two men armed with deadly weapons. The barkeeper was aroused by their noise, and, in attempting to shoot one of the burglars with a pistol, shot the hand of his own thumb off. The negroes vamosed the ranche, but we understand that one of them has been arrested since.

First District Court—Judge Howe—The business of this Court is interrupted until next Monday, as will be seen by the following transcript from the minutes:

On motion of the Attorney General, and a suggestion to the Court, that under a decision rendered recently by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of the State of Louisiana vs Jane Wilson and Charles Morgan, the petit jury come around and serving in this Court is not constituted according to law, it is therefore released

That the petit jurors be discharged indefinitely, and the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans be ordered to make out a complete list of all the voters of the parish aforesaid, registered under the Reconstruction acts of Congress up to the present time

It is further ordered that from the names above referred to a panel be drawn up according to law, to serve as grand and petit jurors before this Court, until legally discharged. The summons to said jurors to be made return able on Monday, May 4th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Mrs Young was before the Recorder on the charge of being drunk, and failing to pay some obscene was sent to the Workhouse for the space of 30 days

Mary Ann Burke was convicted of using obscene language within the sacred precincts of her mother's residing place, and likewise went down for the same amount of 30 days.

Cornelia Regan, who was found benzined on Iberville street, kicking up a general row and destroying city property to the value of $1 50, was consigned to the tender care of Mr. Noble for the succeeding 30 days.

Pauline and Emma Williams, of colored nature, for violating ordinance 558, were consigned to the Workhouse for 15 days

Antoine Morn, thought himself beautiful, and in consequence of his conceited idea of exhibition of himself in Congo Square, for which the Recorder kindly gave Antoine the privilege of contemplating his Apollo like proportions, and mending the streets at the same time—by consigning him to the Workhouse for 30 days.

Assassination.

We copy as follows from a recent letter of Hon. John Forsyth to the Mobile *Register*.

Political assassinations can never be justified in the Works of morals, but they are as inexplicable accompaniments of revolution and the tyrannical use of irresponsible power in certain of their stages. Men hopelessly pressed to the earth, without the aid of organized resistance, have in all times obeyed the instinctive of the worm, and turned upon the heel of the oppressor. There was not such an era when Booth struck his blow, as he thought, "for the good of Rome" He was not a man made desperate by a felt tyranny, but an enthusiast whose brain was turned by his country's woes. But the normal period of assassination may yet be reached in the history of this revolution I speak not now of the South, but of the whole country, and I am assure you of my belief that the unrated passions of the North, are nearer to it than are those in the South, which have been chastened by adversity and endurance, and their fever cooled by a copious flow of blood But I hold nothing to be more certain than this —that if Radicalism persists in its mad designs to the end, there will be civil war in the North, sooner or later Some man, or some unforeseen spark, will be developed, to "fire the Northern heart and precipitate a revolution" Somewhere or somehow the coal of fire will be found to set on the quick through the popular tinder. And when I think of the terrible traditions of the people upon whom this Radical Congress is trying its experiments of despotism, I wonder at the hardihood and daring of the experimenters. Blood will tell, and be sure that, sooner or later, the commingling stream of the fighting race of the earth which meet in American veins, will assert themselves and the right of such men to be free.

A machine for thawing out frozen water pipes by sending hot steam through the solid ice, has been invented.

Election and Crop Items from the Interior Parishes.

As anticipated, everything passed off quietly, considering it was the first time when white and colored met equally at the polls Of course a vast amount of electioneering was done on both sides, but generally without disturbance or bad feeling being engendered. The whites worked hard to overcome the heavy colored majority, and succeeded in reducing it in amount almost nominal—to 36 from 385. This statement shows that our labors were not without effect, and a delay of a day or two more would have carried the parish against the combination by a hands-one majority We have elected our Parish Judge, Sheriff, Clerk and Recorder, and as Judge Posey has been elected to the district bench we have good cause for congratulation if the constitution should be carried No general election took place for justices, constables and police jurors, a few scattering votes here and there for those officers were about all the interest manifested in the matter.

For the constitution,	white	4
	black	505
Against constitution,	white	295
	black	178
Majority for constitution		36

Sugar Planter, West Baton Rouge, 25th

The Baton Rouge *Advocate*, of the 24th, says the parish of Ascension gave a Democratic majority of 37. It was reported that it had gone Radical by 1500.

The official returns from the parish of East Feliciana show a majority of 230 for the constitution. All the Radical Republican candidates for parish offices received majorities

There was a very severe storm in Baton Rouge on the 23d inst The *Gazette* says it is the heaviest experienced in that section of country for many years. Several buildings were damaged by lightning The storm extended to other parts of the parish, and there was a fall of hail at Castle Place which did some damage to the young corn.

The result of the polling on Friday and Saturday last, although giving a greatly reduced majority to that which was generally conceded, is not as satisfactory now that the contest is over and the result known. At but one precinct of the parish were there anything like a combined effort to defeat the Constitution, the first and second consolidated The efforts of a few unscrupulous and working men there procured a majority of 280 against the Constitution. Similar industry in the other wards would have turned the scale The returns show what might have been done, and on another occasion the lesson it has taught should be remembered.—*Clinton Democrat, 25th*

With one exception, there are no complaints regarding the crops in our parish. The exception is that the insects, or a certain description of worm destroy the young corn as fast as it comes up. Some of our planters are replanting their corn crop for the third time, and seem to despair of succeeding to save it even then. We have been told by some that the greatest destruction is made by a whitish worm with a dark head, which bores into the young stalk and works upwards in the stem. They say that in all their experience as planters, they have never before seen this worm—*Iberville South, 25th.*

The election is over. There were 1478 votes cast, out of which only 14 against the Constitution. The total registered was 2910—few over half of whom voted. The entire Radical ticket was carried through the parish. Well, we will bow to this expression of the *popular will*, for, do we not know that *vox populi, vox Dei?* Our devil whispered that he believed that it was the voice of the latter in this case. But we told him to get behind us, and not to be throwing dirt into his own nest—for devil is an "Democrat" according to "Ariel." He grunned, (as only a nigger can,) and said, *"vox populi vox diabolo."* We struck him on the shins, and he is now laid up with inflammation of the brain. We tried to collect a greenback to patch up his wound, but have not yet succeeded. At present our crops promise fair, but there are still rumors of the ravages of the bug in the corn Nevertheless, generally it looks promising, and many have already a fine stand of cotton.

The freedmen in many places cut from town acted wisely during the late elections—and that by remaining at home and attending to their business We have some reason to believe, persuaded to go to the polls. They say "it pays nothing, and when they think they are doing right,—somebody tells them they are doing wrong—so let them that knows do the voting.—*Tensas Parish Gazette 25th.*

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—The Parish of St Martin has trodden down, as it deserved, the infamous libel upon our race, the accursed production of corruption and treachery, the bastard constitution of Dryades street, by more than four hundred majority.

We hail this news as a herald of joy, to our brethren all over the State of Louisiana. St Martin is white, despite the immense majority of negroes that stood on its registry list. Our people have come out from all quarters, and may be been derelict of duty, there are no lukewarm, lazy, indifferent and cowardly white men among us, outside of the radical ranks and every voter has branded with his vote the horrid stigma of negro equality. About a dozen white traitors voted the Radical ticket, and we will give out in due time have supported the Constitution. But rest assured that they are marked, cloven hoofs, and the mark of the scoundrels, fit objects of scorn, unwhipped retegades, whose crimes will ultimately meet with condign punishment, either on earth or in hell

With a majority of nearly a thousand upon the registry lists, the people of St Martin have not been absented They feared not the result, and resolved by all manner of influence had been in the war, the monstrous document.—*Courier of the Teche.*

Two hundred and five freedmen, of the Parish of St Martin, have had the good sense and manliness to vote against the stupid expiah by Constitution All good white men will prefer such a respectable negroes.—*Ibid.*

A SCENE AT THE POLLS—A freedman at Breaux Bridge came to the poll, with his certificate of registry in one hand and a Radical ticket in the other

Commissioner—What is your name?

Freedman—Joe.

C—Have you no other name?

F—No.

C—What is your first name?

F—Joe

C—What is your family name?

F—Joe.

C—What was your father's name?

F—Joe

C—Your grand-father's name?

F—Joe.

C—I see that, the name on your certificate is Joseph Ryan. Is that your name?

F—No.

C—Go away, you can't vote with this certificate—*Ibid.*

Washington Items.

The Conservative Senator who is counted upon by the President as certain to vote for an acquittal, stated to day to a friend that there would probably be a strict party vote upon the articles founded upon the removal of Secretary Stanton and the leading a commission to Gen. Thomas

Secretary McCulloch does not intend to return to Fort Wayne, but expects to go to New York to reside in future

Secretary Seward expects to remain here, and Secretary Seward to go back to Auburn. Mr Browning will resume his claim agency openly, which is still being carried on by his partners

Mr Stanbery is much improved in health to-day but will probably not be able to appear in the Senate to make a speech.

Gen Schofield is here to consult with the President, and get some insight into the future political horoscope.

The late decision of Mr. Wade's admiralty court will probably be to return Gen. Sheridan to his old command in New Orleans.

The friends of Senator Fessenden are looking after the interests of the Collector of Boston, which would bring Mr. Hamlin into the Senate.

Gen Sickles contemplates soon resigning his commission in the regular army and returning to civil life.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GEN LEE—Mr Beecher has been heavily assailed because at a public meeting in New York, some time since, he spoke well of the personal character of Gen. Lee What will those assailants say about the opinion of Mr. Lincoln given here and especially when they get that opinion from a source they must credit so unquestionably, as a celebrated woman. Mrs. Keckley, a colored servant of Mr Lincoln's family, says that on the very morning of the assassination, President Lincoln took a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said "It is a good face: it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up his son Robert, he continued, "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us I trust the time of a good feeling has returned with the close of the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace" Were President Lincoln not dead, he would, for such sayings and thoughts as these, be denounced as a first class, double dyed traitor by those who have now the hypocrisy to pretend reverence for his memory.—*N. Y. Times, Copy.*

A Statesman in the Confessional.

A friend of Count Bismark recently took him to task for certain acts and utterances of his, which had given offence to the good Christians of Prussia. The Count's reply has been published. He begins by saying to his "dear Andre" that, although he has little leisure time, he cannot refuse to answer "a question addressed to him by a sincere heart, in the name of Christ." He then proceeds to learn that he has "become an object of scandal to believing souls," but doesn't see how, in his position, it could have been helped.

By the necessities of his position he is compelled to oppose many Christians in politics, "although," he says with edifying humanity, "many of them have to be ahead of me in the way of salvation." With regard to the Virchow duel he remarks that he has "passed the age when in such circumstances a man takes counsel only of his anger." He has consecrated his life to a cause with humble and fervent prayer, and with a faith which no friend and no servant of the church can shake.

As to his staying away from church, he says for the last seven months he has been either sick or out of Berlin. He confesses, however, that he might attend divine worship oftener than he does. As to the Lucca photograph, he says the lady, although a singer, is as far as he knows of blameless exspiation, yet if he could have foreseen that "this innocent pleasure" would have occasioned scandal, he would not have indulged in it. He adds that all men have need of charity. "If I am of the number of those sinners who have no merit before God, I nevertheless hope that the Lord will not take from me the support of faith, which serves me as a guide amidst the dangers and uncertainties of my position."

Washington, April 21—The chances of acquittal or conviction of the President in the impeachment trial are the engrossing topics of conversation here, and various opinions are expressed There is no reason, however, to contradict or alter the remark in these dispatches last evening that conviction is almost certainty, and that on many of the articles the Republicans will vote solid on that side.—*Chr. N. Y. Tribune.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Proceedings.

Stevens Breaks Down in His Speech.

Butler Finishes Reading It.

Impeachment Stock Declining.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Alfred's Assailant Condemned to Death.

Fortress of Magdala Plundered by the British Troops.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, April 27, Noon.—Consols active and higher, 94¾. Bonds quiet, 70¾ to 78¾.

Liverpool, April 27—Noon.—Cotton buoyant and higher. Sales 15,000 bales.

American descriptions ¼ to ⅜ higher. Middling uplands on the spot 13, to arrive 13¼ to 13⅜; middling Orleans 13¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions and produce steady.

London, April 27, Afternoon.—Weather dclightful, favoring the crops. The Abyssinian news improves the finances.

Liverpool, April 27, Afternoon.—Cotton and breadstuffs unchanged. Lard active, 65s 6d Beef 117s 6d. Bacon advanced to 49s 6d. Sugar active.

Washington, April 27.—The impeachment element appears less confident to-day than during last week.

London, April 27—Later Abyssinian dispatches state that Theodorus and his sons are prisoners, and that a great quantity of valuable was captured at the fortress of Magdala

The English captives are en route for home.

Washington, April 27.—HOUSE.—Nothing done.

SENATE.—In the Court, after several propositions affecting final argument by Senators had been rejected by votes indicating that a majority desired to push the matter to a speedy conclusion, the whole subject was postponed until after the argument was concluded. Stevens then proceeded with his speech.

New York, April 27.—Stocks active and Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 139. Old bonds 112; new 103¾.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull, ¼ to 1c. lower. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork dull, $29. Lard quiet, 18 to 18½.

Cotton steady. Middling uplands 33¼. Freights dull.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, April 26.—Highly important dispatches have just been received from Abyssinia. A battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala, between the British troops and the Abyssinian forces, in which the latter were defeated, and retreated into town. The loss was very heavy.

On the Monday following Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon the town of Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm

King Theodorus was slain. Large numbers of his warriors were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The entire capital remained in possession of the British forces. The British loss is small.

All the British captives were found in the city, alive and well, and were set free.

Gen Napier's instant return is expected.

Paris, April 26.—The French fleet in the Japanese waters is to be augmented, and orders to that effect have been issued from the Ministry of the Marine.

Many American naval officers are expected to be present at the opening of the International Marine Exhibition at Havre

A dispatch from Sidney, New South Wales, dated March 31st, states that Prince Alfred was recovering from the effects of his wound.

Count De St ckburg, present Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, has been appointed to succeed Baron De Rudberg as Russian Embassador at Paris.

Havana, April 26—Latest Mexican advices say many foreigners have been arrested during the past month Only five were expelled Juarez has 500 men, in Durango, and is now against the Government War in Sinaloa is progressing The Revolutionists have 3000, the Government 2000 Ortega's party are making strong exertions to be elected President, Negrete and other chiefs. Stages leaving the capital are regularly robbed.

The revolution in Vera Cruz and other towns is paralyzed. The worms have destroyed the cotton crop.

San Francisco, April 26.—Mexican intelligence says Juarez has tried in vain to collect a greenback to patch up his wound, but have not yet succeeded. At present our crops promise fair, but there are still rumors of the ravages of the bug in the corn Nevertheless, generally it looks promising, and many have already a fine stand of cotton.

The freedmen in many places cut from town acted wisely during the late elections—and that by remaining at home and attending to their business We have some reason to believe, persuaded to go to the polls. They say "it pays nothing, and when they think they are doing right,—somebody tells them they are doing wrong—so let them that knows do the voting.—*Tensas Parish Gazette 25th.*

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—The Parish of St Martin has trodden down, as it deserved, the infamous libel upon our race, the accursed production of corruption and treachery, the bastard constitution of Dryades street, by more than four hundred majority.

We hail this news as a herald of joy, to our brethren all over the State of Louisiana. St Martin is white, despite the immense majority of negroes that stood on its registry list. Our people have come out from all quarters, and may be been derelict of duty, there are no lukewarm, lazy, indifferent and cowardly white men among us, outside of the radical ranks and every voter has branded with his vote the horrid stigma of negro equality. About a dozen white traitors voted the Radical ticket, and we will give out in due time have supported the Constitution. But rest assured that they are marked, cloven hoofs, and the mark of the scoundrels, fit objects of scorn, unwhipped renegades, whose crimes will ultimately meet with condign punishment, either on earth or in hell

With a majority of nearly a thousand upon the registry lists, the people of St Martin have not been absented They feared not the result, and resolved by all manner of influence had been in the war, the monstrous document.—*Courier of the Teche.*

Two hundred and five freedmen, of the Parish of St Martin, have had the good sense and manliness to vote against the stupid expiah by Constitution All good white men will prefer such a respectable negroes.—*Ibid.*

A SCENE AT THE POLLS—A freedman at Breaux Bridge came to the poll, with his certificate of registry in one hand and a Radical ticket in the other

Commissioner—What is your name?

Freedman—Joe.

C—Have you no other name?

F—No.

C—What is your first name?

F—Joe

C—What is your family name?

F—Joe.

C—What was your father's name?

F—Joe

C—Your grand-father's name?

F—Joe.

C—I see that, the name on your certificate is Joseph Ryan. Is that your name?

F—No.

C—Go away, you can't vote with this certificate—*Ibid.*

Washington Items.

The Conservative Senator who is counted upon by the President as certain to vote for an acquittal, stated to day to a friend that there would probably be a strict party vote upon the articles founded upon the removal of Secretary Stanton and the leading a commission to Gen. Thomas

Secretary McCulloch does not intend to return to Fort Wayne, but expects to go to New York to reside in future

Secretary Seward expects to remain here, and Secretary Seward to go back to Auburn. Mr Browning will resume his claim agency openly, which is still being carried on by his partners

Mr Stanbery is much improved in health to-day but will probably not be able to appear in the Senate to make a speech.

Gen Schofield is here to consult with the President, and get some insight into the future political horoscope.

The late decision of Mr. Wade's admiralty court will probably be to return Gen. Sheridan to his old command in New Orleans.

The friends of Senator Fessenden are looking after the interests of the Collector of Boston, which would bring Mr. Hamlin into the Senate.

Gen Sickles contemplates soon resigning his commission in the regular army and returning to civil life.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GEN LEE—Mr Beecher has been heavily assailed because at a public meeting in New York, some time since, he spoke well of the personal character of Gen. Lee What will those assailants say about the opinion of Mr. Lincoln given here and especially when they get that opinion from a source they must credit so unquestionably, as a celebrated woman. Mrs. Keckley, a colored servant of Mr Lincoln's family, says that on the very morning of the assassination, President Lincoln took a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said "It is a good face: it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up his son Robert, he continued, "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us I trust the time of a good feeling has returned with the close of the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace" Were President Lincoln not dead, he would, for such sayings and thoughts as these, be denounced as a first class, double dyed traitor by those who have now the hypocrisy to pretend reverence for his memory.—*N. Y. Times, Copy.*

A Statesman in the Confessional.

A friend of Count Bismark recently took him to task for certain acts and utterances of his, which had given offence to the good Christians of Prussia. The Count's reply has been published. He begins by saying to his "dear Andre" that, although he has little leisure time, he cannot refuse to answer "a question addressed to him by a sincere heart, in the name of Christ." He then proceeds to learn that he has "become an object of scandal to believing souls," but doesn't see how, in his position, it could have been helped.

By the necessities of his position he is compelled to oppose many Christians in politics, "although," he says with edifying humanity, "many of them have to be ahead of me in the way of salvation." With regard to the Virchow duel he remarks that he has "passed the age when in such circumstances a man takes counsel only of his anger." He has consecrated his life to a cause with humble and fervent prayer, and with a faith which no friend and no servant of the church can shake.

As to his staying away from church, he says for the last seven months he has been either sick or out of Berlin. He confesses, however, that he might attend divine worship oftener than he does. As to the Lucca photograph, he says the lady, although a singer, is as far as he knows of blameless exspiation, yet if he could have foreseen that "this innocent pleasure" would have occasioned scandal, he would not have indulged in it. He adds that all men have need of charity. "If I am of the number of those sinners who have no merit before God, I nevertheless hope that the Lord will not take from me the support of faith, which serves me as a guide amidst the dangers and uncertainties of my position."

Washington, April 21—The chances of acquittal or conviction of the President in the impeachment trial are the engrossing topics of conversation here, and various opinions are expressed There is no reason, however, to contradict or alter the remark in these dispatches last evening that conviction is almost certainty, and that on many of the articles the Republicans will vote solid on that side.—*Chr. N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON NEWS—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, April 27.—Court continued. Stevens read 20 minutes, when he broke down. Butler read the balance of Stevens' speech, which is very vindictive. He narrated the position of Senators on the Tenure-of-Office bill at length Senators could not excuse its violation.

Manager Williams succeeded, and will occupy part of to morrow.

After court the Senate received several executive messages and adjourned.

HOUSE—A bill was introduced to admit the State of Arkansas into the Union. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Adjourned.

Washington, April 27.—Canby telegraphs Grant from North Carolina that, as far as heard from, there is 7340 majority for the constitution.

Internal revenue receipts to day $715,000.

The President's message regarding the Department of the Atlantic simply states that he established it in accordance with the usage of Government.

Washington, April 27.—A message from the President to the Senate communicates a message from Bancroft, relative to proceedings prosecuted by Seward. A continuous residence of five years and no more was all that the treaty required to date from the day the exchange of ratifications was effected. Continuity of residence to be interpreted in a legal not corporal sense. The naturalized citizen on his return to his native country is liable only for breaches of law committed before emigration; offences connected with the act of emigration itself is excluded from the class of punishable offences. Offences before the returning emigrant is not punishable for withdrawal from military service. This interpretation accepted, German naturalized citizens will be protected by the Germany occupy the same position as a foreigner emigrating to Germany and is only liable to such military dues as attaches to foreigners na turalized Germans.

The bill admitting Arkansas provides similar to that reported last March from the Committee on Reconstruction. It provides that the State Arkansas has formed and adopted a State government, Republican in form, and therefore entitled to representation as soon as the Legislature ratifies the 14th article, and on condition that the Constitution shall never be changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, except what is now or may be allowed by the Constitution herein recognized, nor so amended as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the third section of the proposed 14th article, until the disability imposed is removed in the manner therein provided

Stevens, alluding to Grosebeck, concluded "The gentleman on Saturday implored the sympathy of the Senate with all