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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1868.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,883.

THE CITY CURRENCY.

The arbitrary act of intervention of Gen. Grant in our municipal affairs has already borne its fruits. The Radical members of the Council, white and black, relentated by authority of the grand dictator, have scarcely retaken their seats before the city currency has undergone a depreciation of fifteen per cent for small and twenty per cent. for large bills. What have they done to bring about this result? They have simply expressed their opposition to any reduction of the expenses of the corporation and signified their refusal to admit no proposition has for its object the withdrawal in whole or in part of the city currency.

When the present administration was substituted by Gen. Sheridan for that elected by the people, the small bills were at par and the large were at from three to five per cent. discount. During the nine months that the Radicals have had the control of city affairs, two or three times the rate of discount has reached twenty per cent. Heaven only knows where this depreciation will stop if immediate measures are not taken to apply a remedy to such a state of affairs. But the question presents itself, who will initiate these measures? General Hancock cannot dismiss the Council in face of the order of General Grant, upon whom will rest the responsibility of this depreciation and the disturbance to the public mind which is the result of it? In order to be agreeable to some Radical politicians like Conway and others, Mr. Grant will draw upon himself the maledictions of all the working men belonging to his party who will be reached like others in their interests and share in the losses which will accrue from his ill-advised and reprehensible interference in our local affairs. It will be for them a foretaste of the fruits borne by the tree of Radicalism. To apply at Washington to obtain the rescission of the order of yesterday of the Aldermen, it would be ridiculous to dream of it. The politicians who are around General Grant are little disposed to listen to our complaints. The decision has been taken in full knowledge of the facts, and party spirit would hush all other considerations. If the population were to meet en masse and demand by way of resolution, or to petition the authorities for the removal of all the members of the present municipal administration, even were it necessary to replace it by a military commission, twenty thousand signatures, we dare say, can be had for that purpose, and the authorities would scarcely dare to resist a manifestation of that magnitude. All classes of the population, without distinction of race, color or political opinions have the same interest in this question. It is not a party affair; it is an affair of substance for the freedmen, who are working on the levee or elsewhere, as well as for the white workingmen and mechanics. The city has a debt of but thirteen millions, and it has a revenue of three millions. Prompt and decisive measures, then, would suffice to relieve its credit. There is no corporation in the world which, with an equal revenue, is not able to maintain its credit and find means to realize a loan of many millions; but, to do that, the management of municipal affairs should be entrusted to men of integrity, of character and some financial capacity, who are actuated by honorable impulses. A loan of two or three millions, payable in several years, and entitled in obligations of one hundred dollars each, which would successively be redeemed by an annual drawing with premiums, such as takes place for the obligations of the city of Paris, would be covered in a very short time, and that would be sufficient to put an end to the rising the notes of the city then in circulation. There are four or five millions of city notes, and if that quantity were reduced one half it is not doubtful that the other half would be accepted at par as a means of necessary exchange, the scarcity of greenbacks of small denominations being considered. The proposition of Judge Whittaker which has been put aside with so little ceremony in the sitting of Tuesday tended to the same end, as that we have succinctly suggested. These are not the only means to be employed. Many other plans may present themselves. But there is a fact which condemns the present Council. It is that since their appointment they have done nothing to extinguish the currency, and have systematically repulsed all the reforms which have been proposed. Have we not then the right to say that nothing good can be expected from them in the future. In the interest of the entire community, and above all in the interest of the families who live on a small income, the removal of this Council has become a public necessity.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—There has been great improvement lately in the performances at the St. Charles deserving better patronage than has been accorded. Thursday evening the comedy of the "Honey Moon" and the "French Spy" were played in a most acceptable manner. In the first Mr. Harkins, Mr. DeBar and Mr. Perrin were really excellent in their respective roles, Mr. DeBar playing the *Mock Duke* as he always does to perfection, Miss Vallee as the *Patrician Spy*—a new character for her, we believe—surprised us by her grace and expressive conceptions of the pantomime of the play. Last night "Griffith Gaunt" and the "Fan Boy" were well played. Mr. De Bar being admirably adapted by the rotundity and jocundity of his nature to play the *Fat Boy* excited the risibles of the audience almost beyond roaring.

Miss Alice Kingsbury, said to be the peerless of Lotta and Maggie Mitchell, in *Fanchon* and other characters, is announced to appear shortly. She is said to be quite young and pretty.

To night Mr. H. D. Guion, one of the best artists of the St. Charles troupe, is to have a benefit, when three gentlemen of the Shakspeare Club appear respectively as Hamlet, Horatio and Laertes. The performances conclude with the "Fat Boy."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—An unusually attractive family matinée is proposed for the noon performance at the Varieties to-day. Dan Bryant repeats his popular personation of *Mylès-na-Coppaleen* in the Irish drama "Colleen Bawn." Mr. Edwin Adams reappearing as *Kyrle Daly*. At night Mr. Adams appears as *Rob Roy of Scotland*, in the play, "King of the Commons;" the performance concluding with the musical burlesque "Jenny Lind."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Clinetop sisters, as might be expected, had a fine house for their benefit last night, and fully sustained their reputation in the terpsichorean art. To-day we are to have the usual noon matinée, for the convenience of ladies and children, who will, of course, be delighted with the brilliant scene of the illuminated fountain of real water, which, it should be borne in mind, is no substance for the freedmen, who are working on the levee or elsewhere, as well as for the white workingmen and mechanics. The city has a debt of but thirteen millions, and it has a revenue of three millions. Prompt and decisive measures, then, would suffice to relieve its credit. There is no corporation in the world which, with an equal revenue, is not able to maintain its credit and find means to realize a loan of many millions; but, to do that, the management of municipal affairs should be entrusted to men of integrity, of character and some financial capacity, who are actuated by honorable impulses. A loan of two or three millions, payable in several years, and entitled in obligations of one hundred dollars each, which would successively be redeemed by an annual drawing with premiums, such as takes place for the obligations of the city of Paris, would be covered in a very short time, and that would be sufficient to put an end to the rising the notes of the city then in circulation. There are four or five millions of city notes, and if that quantity were reduced one half it is not doubtful that the other half would be accepted at par as a means of necessary exchange, the scarcity of greenbacks of small denominations being considered. The proposition of Judge Whittaker which has been put aside with so little ceremony in the sitting of Tuesday tended to the same end, as that we have succinctly suggested. These are not the only means to be employed. Many other plans may present themselves. But there is a fact which condemns the present Council. It is that since their appointment they have done nothing to extinguish the currency, and have systematically repulsed all the reforms which have been proposed. Have we not then the right to say that nothing good can be expected from them in the future. In the interest of the entire community, and above all in the interest of the families who live on a small income, the removal of this Council has become a public necessity.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. de Ferriet, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 96 Bienville street—Household furniture and a large lot of new silver. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, corner Felicity street and Carondelet Walk—A lot of bricks, planks, tools, etc.

By C. E. Girardey & Co., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—A mule for $200.

DEATH OF MAJ. A. M. DUNN.—After a long and painful illness another of our old and esteemed fellow-citizens, Alexander Montgomery Dunn, has closed his eyes upon the scenes of earth. His death, which occurred at dawn Tuesday morning, March 3, causes sincere regret among the many who in life enjoyed his friendship, and during whose long and widespread family circle, the many members of which centered in him their earnest affections.

[*Baton Rouge Advocate*, 4th.

GRANT'S NEW ORDER.

We thought Gen. Grant could not have issued an order more disrespectful and more indecent towards the people of New Orleans than that which reinstated the members of the Council who had been removed by Gen. Hancock. We were mistaken. He has just issued one still more indecent. He has given an order to the Commander of this District to reinstate in the office of the Street Commissioner, Mr. William Baker, removed in consequence of enquiry in which many witnesses openly accused that functionary of having been guilty of exactions and frauds to the prejudice of the Treasury of the City and the public contractors. Mr. Baker has been since his removal, accused before the Grand Jury of this Parish, who have found a bill of indictment against him for malfeasance in office and he is at this moment under bond to appear before the Criminal Court. Gen. Grant has heaped up the measure of his wrongs he has done to this city. We are satisfied with imposing incapable white Aldermen upon the people of New Orleans who have demonstrated their utter unfitness to govern our affairs, and men of color who are disqualified by law as well as by nature to rule over us, the effect of which proceeding will be to complete the ruin of the finances of the city, he also imposes a functionary upon us who is staggering under grave accusations based upon proofs adduced before a Committee of the Council and made public, to whom he again gives the power to squander the money of the tax-payers. In so doing General Grant evinces a determination to outrage the moral sense of our people, and to trample under foot all ideas of justice, which indicates in him an incomprehensible mental aberration, or a profound contempt for this City and its people.

We hold that in the declaration of the above sentiments we express the sentiments of every loyal feeling of disrespect towards the gallant soldier and patriot, Major Gen. Hancock, commanding the Fifth Military District, or to his administration as a civil and military ruler; for in him we recognize one who merits in an eminent degree the character of a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman.

The allusions to General Hancock were met with thundering expressions of approbation.

On motion, and after some remarks by ex-Governor Wickliffe, the Convention proceeded to elect a State Electoral Ticket, with the following result:

FOR STATE AT LARGE: FIRST BALLOT.

Ex Gov. Wickliffe received	108 votes
Isaac Jenkins, of Ouachita	74 "
James F. Freret, of Orleans	72 "
Randall Hunt, " "	43 "
Judge J. N. Lea, " "	15 "
Miles Taylor, " "	19 "
Alcide De Blanc, of Lafourche	23 "
Andrew S. Herron, of E. Baton Rouge	18 "
L. Tarbert, of St. Martin	14 "
F. L. Claiborne, of Point Coupée	4 "

Ex-Governor Robert C. Wickliffe was then declared to be chosen as Elector for the State at large.

Second Ballot: All the above names except those of Messrs. Garret and Freret being withdrawn, the second ballot resulted: Garrett 96, Freret 92 votes.

Colonel Isaah Garrett was declared chosen as Elector for the State at large.

Messrs. Jas. F. Freret and Judge J. N. Lea were unanimously chosen Alternate Electors for the State at large.

The following additional Electors were unanimously chosen.

	Electors.	Alternates.
1st Congress. Dist.	A. Sambola,	T. F. Sharbrune.
2d " "	Geo. Ker,	Geo. W. Race.
3d " "	A. S. Herron,	J. H. Kennard,
4th " "	A. De Blanc,	F. H. Collins.
5th " "	N. D. Coleman,	W. I. Blackman, J. H. Brigham.

Mr. F. B Jonas, of Orleans, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, a friend of the people and a courageous defender of their rights and liberties under the Constitution. Although in his great struggle to maintain the Constitution against the encroachments of Congress he has been without any available party to offer support except his own deep convictions of truth and duty, yet in the grand reaction now going on in every section of the Union we behold a realization of the hopes of the people, and we pledge ourselves to standby him until the fortress he now so heroically defends shall be healed in every breach and secured in all the defences established by our fathers.

Mr. Theo. F. Thiemann, of Orleans, offered a resolution of thanks to the Central Executive Committee for their services in organizing the Democratic party in Louisiana.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe and Col. Colcrofton being called on to express their opinion as to the propriety of nominating a ticket for State officers, stated that they thought it would perhaps be as well not to make such nominations.

A motion was adopted to appoint a State Central Executive Committee, to be composed of three members from the city at large, two from each ward of the city, and five from each parish of the State, nine members to constitute a quorum. The President of the Convention, Col Sandidge, was added to the Committee.

The proposition to nominate a State ticket was supported in a speech by James McMunn, Esq., of West Feliciana, and opposed by Messrs. H. P. Jones and James B. Eustis; all of whom made eloquent speeches on the subject.

It was agreed to refer the matter to a committee, to report in the afternoon; till which time the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—President Sandidge in the chair.

The subject of the propriety of nominating a ticket for State officers, came up under a resolution offered by Mr. Boisonier, of Orleans, empowering the State Central Executive Committee to call a Convention to place in nomination a Democratic State ticket, should the Committee at any time deem it expedient.

Mr. W. R. Mills spoke in favor of this resolution, being opposed however, to making any nominations.

Messrs McEnery, Race and Eustis, spoke in opposition to, and Messrs. Muse and Blackman in favor of nominations.

The resolution offered by Boisonier was adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the President and officers of the Convention, and the late Central Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.—*Washington*, Feb. 25.—The Democrats had a caucus to-night in the Judiciary Committee room of the House, which was largely attended, nearly all the Democratic of the House and Senate being present. The general situation was discussed, and measures were made with regard to the coming campaign. In view of the action of the House to-day in limiting debate on the proposing impeachment articles, a line of action was agreed upon, and the minority is now thoroughly organized to act with unanimity on every question.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Reportory.—The subterranean fire discovered by boring, on the lot of ground occupied by Messrs. Knight & Co. on Gravier street, some three weeks ago, continues to burn with the same intensity as when first discovered. Further boring seems to indicate that the whole city is underlaid with this gas, in, perhaps, inexhaustible and possibly self-generating supply. The latest discovery of this valuable medium of light, has been made on the premises of the Shakspeare Foundry on Girod street, near Bacomb. The jet discovered there is represented to be very strong and to burn very brightly. It was struck at a depth of about forty feet.

Mr. Eugene Sisse has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in place of Mr. Bourges.

The Clinetop sisters had a fine house for their benefit at the Academy of Music last night.

The City Hall Forgery Case.—Alfred Bourges, late Secretary of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, charged with forging an order on the City Treasurer for the amount of a requisition for lumber due Hassam & Pooley, after examination before Recorder Neville, has been held to bail of $2500 for his appearance before the First District Court. The testimony was similar to that in the case of young Cunningham, arraigned on the same charge, and is principally based on the confessions of Cunningham.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY—MARCH 6, 1868.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, A. M., President Taliaferro in the chair.

A resolution offered by Judge Crawford, providing that if the Convention adjourns, it stand adjourned *sine die*, was laid upon the table.

Regan, of East Baton Rouge, offered a resolution approving of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

A resolution was offered by Cromwell, colored, of Orleans, providing that, as the presence of Jeff. Davis, the arch traitor, etc., was detrimental to the peace and order, he be notified to leave this State within twenty-four hours.—[Laughter—cries of read it again.]

The resolution was read a second time.

Blackburn, of Claiborne, felt indignant that a colored man could introduce such a resolution. It was, to say the least, barbarism to order Jeff. Davis, who is now, in one sense, in shackles and a prisoner, out of the State.

Bertonneau (colored) wanted to know whether the Convention was a vigilance committee. He said the resolution should not be acted upon.

The Chairman (Judge Cooley) decided that the resolution could be considered and entertained, as had been the case on previous occasions.

Blackburn said he regarded Jefferson Davis personally as a brave and candid man, but politically he considered him a traiter. He moved the resolution be returned to the delegate from whom it emanated.

This motion was adopted, 56 yeas, 5 nays. The resolution was accordingly returned to the delegate.

The nays were Messrs. Crawford, McLeran, and Waples, whites; and Cromwell and Murtell, colored.

Messrs. Crawford and McLeran voted in the negative because they said they thought returning the resolution to the delegate was not the proper position to be made of it. They thought in their opinion, it should never have been received.

A resolution was adopted ordering ten thousand copies of the Constitution, to be published in the New Orleans *Republican*.

The resolution was, however, reconsidered the motion being made therefor by Pitchonet, of Orleans, in behalf of the New Orleans *Tribune*, the proprietor of which, he contended, was justentitled to the work.

On motion of Judge Cooley, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Defense of the President.

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH AT THE NEW YORK MEETING.

Mayor Hoffman said he was not among the invited speakers of the evening. He did not come to make a speech. He came intending to be a silent member of that vast assemblage and give by his humble presence an earnest protest against the grievous wrongs, the perpetration of which was being threatened in the capital of the country. If he was to speak at all he would have it understood that he did not speak as a partisan. [Applause.] He was not there as a partisan but as an American citizen, [applause,] and he claimed to be there also as the head of an American City [applause] which ranked among its population 100,000 hardy, sturdy men, who would to-morrow cast their ballots in support of every word he should utter there to-night. [Applause.] The meeting had been called by the merchants, bankers and professional men of this City who represent its capital by millions and millions of dollars. It was well it had been done. It would be a shame to the American nation if no voice went forth from it in regard to the recent measures of Congress, which were attempting to remove the President of the United States by mere form of law. It was well it was so, for it would be a burning disgrace to his age if the men of the City of New York, interested as they are in the property of the whole country, uttered no word against the partisan act of a partisan majority in the House of Congress. What was the trouble? It was a very simple story, and one which every man should read and understand. But every man had not read it, and every man did not understand it. He would venture to say that within one mile of this spot men could be found in counting-houses, where millions of business was transacted every day, who had not read Mr. Johnson's message relating to the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Thomas to the position for the time being. This was no time for passion. It was a serious time in the history of the American nation. Mr. Johnson, President of the United States, was relied to be power by the party which now denounced him. He was not there as an advocate or champion. Mr. Johnson had done much which he approved and had done much which he approved not, and had omitted to do much for which he censured him. He was President of the United States by virtue of a constitutional act. From the earliest history of the Government every man who occupied the President of the United States had chosen his own Cabinet, and never had there been an exception to that proposition. Mr. Johnson, coming into office on the death of Mr. Lincoln, retained some officers of his Cabinet, but never appointed them. Mr. Stanton held office by the pleasure of the President. Here for the first time Differences having arisen, it is no longer pleasant for Mr. Johnson to have in his Cabinet a man at war with his ideas and policy. He requests him to resign. Mr. Stanton declines. Senators of Congress and members of the House of Representatives, when the Tenure of Office bill was under discussion, stated upon the floor, and no man was bold enough to deny it, that it was hardly to be supposed that any gentleman, any man of honor, would be found who would decline to stay in the Cabinet of the President if he expressed a wish that he should leave. [Laughter and applause.] It seemed—it was said—that they were mistaken. [Renewed laughter.] But perhaps they were not. It depends entirely upon whether the present so called Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, comes within either of the clauses mentioned by the Senators in this debate. [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Stanton declined to go, and the President issued an order for his removal, and designates a General in the army to take his place until his successor should be appointed. It was an exercise of power which had been always exercised by the President of the United States, and he had pressed the question before the proper tribunals in order to determine whether he had a right to exercise that power or not. The President had taken an oath to carry out the laws of Congress. In less time than it would take to draw up the declaration upon a promissory note and have it served upon the city of New York a majority of the members of Congress had voted to impeach the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. The President had not undertaken to remove any Cabinet officer appointed by him and confirmed by the Senate. When he ventureded that on so slight a foundation so great an agitation had been built up he was amazed. What did it mean? Within twenty-four hours after a committee in the House had voted against impeachment, and since that time the President certainly had done nothing to deserve impeachment. An order had been issued removing Stanton and appointing General Thomas to take his place. Could it be wondered at that the passion that characterized the act of members of Congress concerning impeachment had not cooled down. They now disagree as to the articles that would be preferred. They are disposed to say that the trial may rest upon what is expected. Was it to be wondered at that a report had been received from Washington to the effect that certain Senators connected with the Radical party would not be found when the vote on impeachment should be taken? There could be but one reason for having the impeachment measure passed, and that was that the party in power may be able in advance of the next Presidential election to have charge of the Executive branch of Government. He would venture to prophesy that the scheme would not go through. He spoke in regard to the Senate, who sit as judges of the President. He spoke of a Senator who represented the interests of New York City and State, and of his associates. That prophecy was that the assassin of one President and the impeacher of another would be handed down on the pages of history, alike odious and infamous in the eyes of the civilized world. [Great applause.] He was not the President's chief assailant in the House! He who stands upon the record as having declared that the policy of the Government was outside and above the Constitution! He who having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the country as a member of the American Congress, boldly avows that the measure which he has supported is outside of the Constitution; and he is the chosen man to press the charges. Let the business men of this city and country reflect! The President is the hour of trial has at all times been sustained by the people. The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments were distinct and separate, and the whole salvation of the country rested upon their being continued so, and if the business men of New York and America did not arise at an attempt of Congress to make the President a branch, then farewell to Constitution and to country. The removal of Mr Johnson *per se* might not affect the commerce, credit or peace of the country, and he hoped it would not. The removal of Mr. Lincoln by an assassin did not affect the commerce, credit or peace of the country; but that was no reason for the assassination. And although the removal of Mr. Johnson, *per se*, might Andrew Johnson, may not strike upon the public mind with force and terror, nevertheless the fact that a party in Congress contemplated the removal of the President of the United States, ought to strike the public mind with force and terror. Men, all through this country, rich and poor, were to-day discussing the question of how the national debt is to be paid, whether in gold or currency. He would tell them that unless they put down this first attempt of Congress to reject the President without cause, they had better ask the question if it would be paid at all. Once let it be understood that one branch of the Government can be overturned and overpowered by another, he would ask what security we had for debt or personal property? He protested, therefore, against the impeachment act of Congress, and urged the people of the country to stand by President Johnson in the defence of the powers and prerogatives of his office. [Prolonged Applause].

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Court Organized.

Rules of Procedure Adopted.

Iron-Clad Oath Modified.

The Southern Conventions.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, March 6.—SENATE.—A communication was presented from the President relative to Consular interference in Italy. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Several other communications were received and referred.

Inquiry was made of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the disposition of $800,000 in the hands of Col. Halsberg, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf accruing from captured and abandoned property.

At 1 o'clock Chase entered and called the Senate to order. The journal of yesterday's impeachment proceedings was read. Chase then announced that the business was the motion to postpone Wade's swearing until the others were sworn.

Dickson commenced speaking, Drake called him to order under procedure rules. Chase decided that procedure rules could only apply after the Court was organized. Drake opposed, when Chase was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill, (of Maine,) Norton, Patterson, (of Tennessee,) Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winckle, Wade and Willey—24.

Nays—Cameron, Cattrell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Kirkpatrick, (of Vermont,) Morgan, Nye, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson and Yates—20.

Applause followed, which was promptly suppressed.

The debate proceeded, when Hendricks withdrew his objection and Wade was sworn in, and the organization of the Court completed.

Howe moved to inform the Managers.

Chase said: "Before putting that question to the Senate the Chief Justice thinks it his duty to submit to the Senate the rules of procedure. In the judgment of the Chief Justice, the Senate is now organized as a distinct body from the House sitting in legislative capacity; it performs a distinct function; the parties are under a different oath, and the presiding officer is not the President *tempore*, but the Chief Justice of the United States. Under these circumstances, the Chair concurs that the rules adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity are not rules for the government of the Senate sitting for the trial of an impeachment. Chase read the rules adopted by that body. In this judgment of the Chair, if it be erroneous, he desires to be corrected. He will decide what rules are proper, if he is permitted he will take the sense of the House on this question. Whether the rules adopted on the 5th of March shall be considered as the rules for the proceedings of this body."

The Senate responded aye, and Chase said: "Then those rules will be considered the rules of this Court."

The managers then entered and at their instance, on motion, a summons was issued to the President, returnable on Friday, the 13th inst., to which day the Court adjourned.

Wade then took the chair, and after a short legislative session, the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—General business not important. Impeachment managers were allowed to sit during recess. The sergeant-at-arms was authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

The Tennessee election case was resumed, when the bill relieving Butler from political disabilities was passed by 88 to 23.

A bill relieving John Young Brown from political disabilities was introduced. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Adjourned.

Washington, March 6.—The debt statement shows a decrease of fifty millions of debt, less cash in the Treasury, of $7,500,000. Coin in the Treasury $106,300,000. Currency $21,750,000.

Internal revenue receipts, $1,000,000.

There was a very short Cabinet session to-day—all present except the Secretary of War.

Senator Pratt, from Senator from Maryland, was an officer in the Union army.

The House to-day passed a bill modifying the iron-clad oath for persons from whom political disabilities have been removed by act of Congress.

In consequence of the absence of Chase from the Supreme Court to day, the McCardle case was postponed until Tuesday.

Washington, March 6.—The schooner Mary Sneed, loaded with corn, from New Orleans for New York, is ashore off Long Beach, six miles south of Barnegat. The crew all got safe down, and brought her upboard 200 yards from shore. The mate was washed overboard, and three of the crew perished in the rigging before assistance could reach them.

New York, March 6.—Cotton opened dull at a shade lower but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices; sales to-day of 2000 bales, including 200 to spinners, at 25c. Flour 10 to 15c better and more doing; Southern $9 60 to $14 75. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn active, white Southern $1 20 to $1 25; yellow Western $1 20 to $1 22; closing lower; new $2 40, old $2 30. Lard lower—14¾ to 15c. Turpentine 72½ to 73c. Rosin $2 25 to $7. Petroleum 24c to 25—excluding at 25c. Flour 10 to 15c better and more doing; Southern $9 60 to $14 75. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn active, white Southern $1 20 to $1 25; yellow Western $1 20 to $1 22; closing lower; new $2 40, old $2 30. Lard lower—14¾ to 15c. Turpentine 72½ to 73c. Rosin $2 25 to $7. Petroleum 24c to 25—excluding at 25c. Gold 141⅛. Sterling dull—9⅜p.

New York, March 6—Governments closed weak; 5-20's of 1862, 110¼; of 1864, 107⅞; of 1865, 108½; of 1867, 109⅛; 10-40's 105⅛; 7-30's, 10½. Money quiet and easy. Call loans 7. Stocks closed stronger for Western and weaker for others. Sub Treasury balance $101,250,000.

Richmond, March 6—The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance disfranchising all who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, after having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Confederate States. Presidential Electors, Officers in the service of the United States or as Executive or Judicial officers of a State. Those officers of a State who have taken an oath to support the State and all Judges, Clerks of Courts, Commonwealth Attorneys, Sheriffs, Constables, Revenue Commissioners, Magistrates, Members of the Peace, Mayors, City Councilmen, Flour and Tobacco Inspectors, Coroners, etc.

An amendment to modify the meaning of "aid and comfort" so as to except acts of kindness by parents to their sons in the so-called Confederate army, or voting for the secession Ordinance was defeated and the clause adopted by 49 to 28.

Another clause was adopted disfranchising all officers in rebellion, above the rank of Lieutenant in the army and above the rank of Master in the navy. On the last clause a Convention was called to consider all, saying he would consult party by so doing. A motion to expel him for contempt was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Annapolis, March 6.—The third ballot to-day resulted in the election of George F. Vickers, of Kent county, vice Thomas, rejected.

Mobile, March 6.—Cotton market dull; sales of 100 bales; middlings 23½ to 24c; receipts 704; exports 1437; sales for the week 13,000; receipts 8954. exports, foreign, 10,919; coastwise 2811; stock on hand 54,633.

Jackson, March 6.—The Convention was occupied yesterday with the trial of Murphy. Judge Potter and Willy P. Harrisare employed for the defence. Trial still in progress. By rule counsel are limited to 30 minutes in argument.

Jackson, March 6.—Merryman's trial was concluded to-night, resulting in his being expelled from the Convention by 38 to 13.

Savannah, March 6.—Cotton very quiet. Little offering and no demand. Sales 33 bales; middlings nominally 25c. Receipts 1460.

Louisville, March 6.—Sales to-day 141 hhds of Tobacco; huge to selections $5 to $18 75; black wrappers $15 50; manufacturing $23 25. Flour $8 25 to $8 75 for superfine, and $12 50 to $13 for fancy. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Corn 78 to 80c, shelled in bulk. Oats 75 to 76c. Lard 15½c. Mess Pork $24. Bacon shoulders 11¾c; clear sides 15¼c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 10¾c; clear sides 14c. Cotton 22 to 25c. Gold 141.

Louisville, March 6.—River rising fast; 7 feet 10 inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cloudy and warm, indicating more rain.

Cincinnati, March 6.—Flour firm, family $8 50 to $9 25; extra $7 50 to $8 00. Corn 84 to 85c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter 45 to 50c. Coffee 20¼ to 26½c. Hay $13 to $15.

St. Louis, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; lugs $5 50 to $9; good shipping leaf $12 50 to $16. Flour—lower grades active; superfine $7 to $8 65. Wheat $2 65 to $2 70. Corn 83 to 85c. Mess Pork $24 50. Bacon firm—shoulders 11¼c; clear rib sides 13¼ to 14c; clear sides 14¼ to 14¾c. Lard 15 to 15½c. Weather cloudy and warm.

Vicksburg March 6.—Passed up: Indiana at midnight, Belle Lee at 1, and Continental at 2 A. M., Mollie Able at 4 A. M. and the Emma No. 3 at 7 A. M. Passed down: Allen at 1 and Lee at 6 P. M. River falling.

Southwest Pass, March 6, 6 P. M.—Blowing very heavy from E. S. E. No arrivals or departures.

London, March 6.—Burk, Casey and Shaw, were brought safely to Newgate. No rescue was attempted.

London, March 6.—The Abyssinian expedition has landed and Anslo, where it awaits a junction with Kassai, Prince of Nigus.

Disraeli, after foreshadowing his policy, continued:

This would be a policy of peace, not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England, based as it was upon esteem and respect. The domestic policy of the new government would be a liberal one, [Cheers and laughter,] recognizing national traits as best securing national institutions. He regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland, but, as Lord Derby had said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign confederation. Such a suspension of the privileges was the right temperament with gentle exercise with law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country."

After a few more explanations, Mr. Disraeli resumed his seat amid applause.

London, March 6 — Evening.—Securities steady.

Frankfort, March 6.—Bonds 75.

Liverpool, March 6!—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular at about previous rates; uplands 9¾d; to arrive 9¾d to 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales to-day 10,000 bales; Manchester market firm. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn 41s 6d. Lard 59s 6d. Naval stores heavy.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Montgomery, March 6.—Two of the men arrested in this city about ten days ago for burglary and attempting to blow up a safe in a banking house have been tried and convicted.

It was shown on the trial that they are thieves from New York, and that a gang of them were operating in the Southern cities.

The two convicted claim the name of Maron and Franklin, but one of them is known in New York as Black Dan, a noted thief and boss shoulder. They will be sentenced to the penitentiary to-day.

In response to an application to Gen. Meade for the appointment of an Alderman for one of the wards of this city, he informs the Mayor that unless there is urgent necessity for it he does not desire to make the appointment, as the people will soon be called on to elect one of their own choice.

Southwest Pass, March 6—11 A. M.—Wind S. E., and blowing a gale.

Arrived—steamship W. G. Hewes, Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, 44 days from Liverpool, to Lovell & Bailey.

Sailed—steamship Austin and ship Zealand.

London, March 6.—Disraeli was received with cheers from both sides of the House.

He said the Queen had intrusted him with the formation of the Cabinet, and he could not decline the gracious offer.

The policy of Lord Derby would be followed in domestic and that of Lord Stanley in foreign affairs.

London, March 6—noon.—Consols 93 to 93⅛. Bonds 71⅞.

Paris, March 6.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000 francs.

Liverpool, March 6—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, of which 13 000 bales were for export and 12,000 for speculation.

Stock 327,000 bales, including 186,000 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. Other markets steady.

Liverpool, March 6—Afternoon—Cotton irregular, but not quotably changed. Total sales for Liverpool, 230,000 bales, including 115,000 American.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions higher. Beef 113s 6d. Pork 76s. 6d. Lard 59s. Tallow 49s 6d.

Fond du Lac, Wis, March 6.—The High School burned last night. Loss $300,000.

Washington, March 6.—Judge Field, arguing the McCardle case, took the ground that the preamble to the reconstruction acts were false; hence extreme measures were unnecessary as well as unconstitutional. His speech was much praised.

Beverly Johnson alone took the oath upon the Bible, the others being called. The other Senators simply held up their hands.

It is stated that the President said last night that Hancock would not be relieved.

Knoxville, March 6.—There is a heavy revenue row in Claiborne county three miles were killed.

A company of cavalry is en route to aid the revenue officers.

The Points of Mr. Johnson's Side.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, argued that the resolution of impeachment was a mistake, and that any impeachment of the President on the idea that Secretary Stanton was within the protection of the tenure-of office Act was without a shadow of support. In old French police, would have called were those than a crime—a blunder. Whatever executive power the Chief Magistrate of Government possessed was vested in the President, who made the sole trustee of the people in that regard. In the matter of appointments to office and the treaty-making power, the Senate was only a check upon the President; but even in those instances the power exercised was the President's. The concurrence of the Senate was only a regulation of the exercise of the power. It was a mere advisory direction, not an executive power.

The Senate possessed not an iota of Executive power. The Senate's function and completeness of this Executive power in the hands of the President was a doctrine essential to the harmony of the system of government, and to the responsibility of the President to the people. If Congress meddled with it, Congress became a trespasser, and its act an impertinent nullity, and the President was not to be impeached for disregarding it. He quoted extracts from the debate, in the First Congress, upon the Executive power of removal, which he claim that debate settled this question absolutely, and demonstrated the utter unconstitutionality of the act of March 2, 1867. He also argued that the tenure-of-office act did not cover the case, it did not come within its scope, and quoted Senator Sherman and Messrs. Spalding and Blagham as taking of the same view of the law when it was under consideration.

Mr. Johnson was a man of the Republican party's creed, and was a Senator from Maryland, was an officer in the Union army.

The House to-day passed a bill modifying the iron-clad oath for persons from whom political disabilities have been removed by act of Congress.

In consequence of the absence of Chase from the Supreme Court to day, the McCardle case was postponed until Tuesday.

Washington, March 6.—The schooner Mary Sneed, loaded with corn, from New Orleans for New York, is ashore off Long Beach, six miles south of Barnegat. The crew all got safe down, and brought her upboard 200 yards from shore. The mate was washed overboard, and three of the crew perished in the rigging before assistance could reach them.

New York, March 6.—Cotton opened dull at a shade lower but closed rather better under more favorable Liverpool advices; sales to-day of 2000 bales, including 200 to spin