THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Precedent advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per squared each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements to be inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Professional Cards in Front, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 cents per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

All Notices in each regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1868

Political Advertisements.

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

POYDRAS MARKET STALLS.—These stalls will be sold to-day, and we are requested to invite the special attention thereto of capitalists and parties interested, by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., auctioneers, who have been directed by the city authorities to announce the sale. As the proceeds of this sale are to be applied to the redemption of the city currency, and the privilege derived from the lease, being unquestionably one of the most reliable and lucrative character, those of our friends who are capitalists and engaged in this line of business would do well to attend. The investment will pay beyond a doubt. Those who fail to buy will regret it.

We refer our readers to the official advertisement published on our French side, under signature of the Deputy Controller, for full particulars, terms, &c.

SALE OF THE STALLS IN THE FRENCH MARKET.—The sale of the Beef stalls in the French Market was continued yesterday until the whole were disposed of, yielding a sum beyond the anticipations of those who were conducting it. This is due to the experience and eminent auctioneering skill of Colonel C. E. Girardey, in whose hands the business was placed by Mayor Heath in time to save the success of his scheme. Colonel Girardey discovered at once from the combinations which had been formed that strategy was necessary, if he expected to succeed. The result proves his sagacity and business tact, and we accord the credit due to Mayor Heath and the Finance Committee for the plan they have devised which now promises to be attended with success, and for their good judgment in selecting a competent agent to conduct this important sale.

All of the Beef stalls in the French Market (148 in number, have been sold, and have realized the sum of $288 875.

To day the stalls in the Poydras Market will be sold.

HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE IN SUBURB TREME, AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale, at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Tromé street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT ORPHANS' HOME MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Orleans Literary and Debating Society, at the National Theatre, on Friday evening, April 24th, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, Seventh street, Fourth District, at which eminent artists will assist. Miss Filomeno, among others, will perform several pieces on this occasion. The committee of arrangements promise that the entertainment will be the most attractive of the kind this season, and the object for which it is to be given commends it to the charitable consideration of the community.

MR. W. I. HODGSON, auctioneer, announces through our advertising columns, that he will make public sales of stocks, bonds, notes, scrips and other securities, in the Merchants' Exchange Room, Louisiana National Bank building, Common street, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., or immediately after the day session of the Board of Brokers. He will keep a Stock Book open at his office for entries and instructions, until 12 o'clock M. on each day of sale.

THE FAMINE SUFFERERS IN PRUSSIA—MUSICAL SOIRÉE.—A grand musical soirée will be given on Saturday evening, April 4th, in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the famine sufferers of Prussia. Miss Josephine Filomeno, Miss Antoinette Fehringer, and some of the best amateur artistes will participate in the performances.

Decisions of Gen. Hancock on Registry.

1 A person disqualified from voting is not restored *by virtue of a pardon*. Section 7, of the Reconstruction Act of July 19, 1867, expressly forbids registration *under of a pardon*.

2 Those who held State offices prior to 1861, are not disqualified from that fact, unless they afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, &c.

3 The office of Alderman is not an office under a general law, and consequently does not disqualify.

4 An applicant for registry must be *sworn* to have engaged in rebellion, &c., before he can be rejected. The decision of a previous Board is not sufficient where proof of the fact was not made before them.

5 An officer of the State militia before the war is not disfranchised by the acts of Congress. It is neither an executive nor a judicial office. Such are entitled to registry.

6 Ex-Surgeons in the United States service are officers in the sense of the acts of Congress. Those of them who took part in the rebellion are not disfranchised.

7 A member of the secession Convention, and rejected on that ground alone, is not embraced in any clause disfranchised by act of Congress. He may be registered, taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 23, 1867.

8 Merely having served in the Confederate army is not a sufficient ground for rejection. Such are entitled to registry on taking the same oath.

9 Mere charges of disloyalty do not furnish sufficient ground for rejection.

10 Clerks of election having held office under a general law, are not entitled to registration.

The True State of the Game.

A few words will plainly trace out the state of the party game which is now going on with increased rapidity at Washington.

To get back a little, we must remember that the immediate cause of the split between Congress and the President was their different plans of restoring the Union, both of which were unconstitutional. The President, from having been in the beginning as extreme as Congress in his regard to the rights of the South, moderated his views considerably, and presented a plan more executionist and less injurious to the South and the nation than that of Congress, it met the approval of the helpless South, but because it was considered it constitutional, but because it was more wise and more humane than its rival.

Mr. Johnson's great mistake was in not recognizing the fact, apparent to all reflecting men, that this is the military age, and that none but a military man can, for a period at least, preside over the destinies of this nation. He sought to secure his own election for the next term instead of picking out, as he should have done, the military man who was to succeed him, and by forming an alliance with that man, have triumphed over Congress. This, Mr. Johnson could easily have done, and thus have held the whole game in his hands. But he shut his eyes, and proceeded blindly in defiance of the course of events. Most strangely, he quickly overlooked the fact that the friends of Congress upon his own powers, inside no effective changes through his authority over the offices, and kept as his counsellors his bitterest enemies.

Congress saw what Mr Johnson did not. It saw that a military man must be the next President—it saw, as all many-headed tyrannies do see, the absolute necessity of a military leader in action in which to lean. They profitted by their enemy. They courted and won Gen. Grant, and their supposed impracticable scheme was born. While themselves grand in overwhelming force in all, they had completely fettered the President, and when he made an effort to recover his arms and to use his legs he found himself entirely helpless.

Helpless as he was, he took a weak blow, and by seizing upon the Constitution, as well he might, forgetting that at a time of low business men think what has no better defence than the law and the Constitution, they have succeeded in preventing the act which business man by half thus a great crime, but that decision is of little benefit to the defeated, and of no consideration with the victors.

The President might have allied himself with the whole army had he been more wise than ambitious. Grant, Sherman, and all the really able generals of the war, were with him in his early efforts to hasten reconstruction and combined numbers of the land. But he unhappily permitted them not got rid of the spies and enemies about him. Congress has taken out of the very hands the powerful weapons which were in them. He is, in fact, completely lacerated, and disabled, by the thorns of the tree he himself planted, and in all human probability is about to be driven into retirement, after a long period of reflection upon the sad mistakes he has within three years committed.—*Ex.*

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—*New York*, March 1.—English files, per steamer City of Baltimore, contain the following:

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. Osborne asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if her Majesty's Government intended to enter into negotiations with Mr. Burlingame, as chief representative of the new Chinese embassy respecting the treaty of Tientsin.

Lord Stanley said that if Mr. Burlingame arrived as he presumed he would, duly accredited as the representative of China, he should be prepared to enter into negotiations and discuss with him on all matters affecting the Chinese Empire.

Chicago intends, if possible, to eclipse the country by what one of its newspapers calls "the largest and most elegant railway depot in the world." It is to be built entirely of stone, by the three leading railway companies centering in that city, will be over 1900 feet long, and will cost, when completed, nearly $2,000,000.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,405

REGISTRATION A DUTY.

No more important election has ever been held in this State than that which has been ordered to take place on the 17th and 18th of the present month. The result of that election is to decide the future of Louisiana for weal or for woe. It is true that even if the Constitution be rejected, Congress may set it in operation just as they have determined to impose upon the people of Alabama, the Constitution framed in that State, notwithstanding the large majority voting for its rejection. But that majority is a standing protest before the world against the iniquitous Congressional scheme of forcing an odious system of laws upon an unconsenting people, and Alabama will be justified in ridding herself of the imposition whenever it shall be in her power so to do. We should not be deterred from using our best efforts to defeat the Constitution in this State, by the apparent large majority against us on the Registration lists. There are probably from 15,000 to 20,000 whites in this State who are entitled to register, but who are not yet on the lists. And there are perhaps about the same number of illegal entries upon those lists. Let us make the effort to have these illegal entries erased and to give the majority to the whites if that be possible. Let us not yield the contest in advance, and when the day of voting comes, let no man withhold his hand who desires to maintain the supremacy in this State of her constitutional citizens.

To-morrow the registration lists are to be opened for revision, and we republish to-day the order of Gen. Buchanan, announcing the places where the registers are to be found. Not an hour should be lost by those who are entitled to be registered. Five days is a short enough time to devote to this revision, which will close on the 7th of April. Those who are already registered should see to it that those of their friends who are not registered avail themselves of this opportunity to be placed on the lists. No man who has a wife and children, or female relatives, will neglect the imperative duty of guarding them from the intrusive associations which cannot be completely repelled unless this Constitution be rejected. Let every man make it a personal duty to contribute each influence as he can exert towards its defeat. There is not a single individual who cannot do something in this matter.

Death of Three Prominent Citizens.

The flag at the City Hall was at half-mast yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Lord Blanchet, a member of the City Council, who died at his residence on Esplanade street, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, of a dysenteric affection, with which he had been for some time suffering. Mr. Gauche was 49 years of age and a native of France, but had resided in New Orleans for the last 25 or 30 years, during which time he had, by his remarkable energy, activity, and business sagacity acquired a large property, his latest acquisition being the purchase of the magnificent mansion, known as the "Moreau Building," on Camp street, opposite the northeast corner of Lafayette square, which he converted into a grand wholesale and retail establishment, the finest, perhaps, in the country, for the sale of china, crockery, and queensware, and fancy and dry goods, etc.

New Orleans could hardly boast of a more enterprising and public spirited citizen than Mr. Gauche, and his ambition and recent efforts to propel the ragged edge of the city will be remembered with feelings of the greatest regret that so noble a public servitor should be taken from us. He leaves a wife and several grown children, with whom we deeply sympathize in their great affliction.

Mayor Heath makes the following announcement in reference to the funeral of the deceased:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
April 1, 1868.

The members of the City Council, and other officers of the city government, are requested to meet at the City Hall to-morrow morning, at precisely half past 9 o'clock, and proceed thence, in a body, to attend the funeral obsequies of the much lamented Hon. John Ganche, late Assistant Alderman.

By Mr. Hamilton Murray Wright, of Kentucky was one of the oldest and most enterprising merchants in the cotton factorage line in New Orleans, and head of the firm of Wright, Williams & Co., which while in existence before the war did a larger cotton business than any other house of the kind, died yesterday at 4 o'clock at his residence on Esplanade street, of the effects of paralysis of the nerves with which he had long been suffering—but, which, notwithstanding, did not relax his great business energies, exercised up to within a short period before his death, in liquidating under the name of Wright, Allen & Co., other affairs of the old firm which had been deranged in common with those of nearly every cotton house in the city by the operation of the late war.

Many a young man has acquired fortune under the advantages of his strict business training, and will not soon forget him. The history of such men as Mr. Wright and Mr. Gauche, who have been taken from us within such short time of each other, would form an interesting and instructive history to those engaged in similar pursuits.

Mr. Wright came to this city from Natchez, Miss., about forty years ago, and was a native of Kentucky. He was, at the time of his death, 62 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children, with whom the public will deeply sympathize. His funeral takes place at 4½ o'clock this evening, from the family residence, corner of St. Claude and Esplanade streets.

Michael Appell, another old and enterprising citizen, a great friend of the orphans and firemen, and honorary member, we believe, of Mechanic's Fire Co. No. 6, is also numbered among the dead. He was buried Tuesday evening, when his funeral was attended by a large force of firemen and the children of the Camp street Orphan Asylum. He had resided in New Orleans about 35 years.

Republican Cowards.

With one word Representative Kerr, of Indiana, put a stigma on the party which dares not trust its fate to the votes of the free men of the United States, but seeks, by disfranchising whites and enfranchising blacks, to cheat for a verdict in its own favor. They are cowards.

"Hon. the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broomall) was pleased to say, in the course of his remarks, that any man who fears the domination of the negro race in this country was a coward.

"Mr. Speaker, is it evidence of courage to court the domination of negroes? It states manship to introduce into the body of legislators, the governing and law-making classes, the most inferior, ignorant and corruptible races on the earth? Such a policy has not been tolerated or adopted by any governments, people or party known to history, except the present Radical party in this country. A government which rests upon and can only be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people cannot be safely committed to such guardians.

"Ah, Mr. Speaker, who are the cowards in this country to-day? Are the Democratic party—a party whose fidelity to principle has been characterized by a degree of courage and self sacrifice that finds no parallel in the whole history of political parties or of civil government. I will tell you who the cowards are; they are those who in the midst of a country like ours shut themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, who are afraid to meet the Democratic party before their fellow citizens, in a fair hand to hand fight before the people of this country, of their own race, blood and lineage, but seek to skulk and intrench themselves behind the power and influence of the last and foulest of the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than $500 nor more than $1000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. If any distiller shall carry on such business in any house or locality, or at any time other than those during which the market value in such place or locality of the kind of spirits produced by him is $1 25 to 1 75 per gallon, or $1 12½ to $1 62½ per gallon, Broadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, April 1, 12 M.—Barometer 30-10. Weather clear.

Arrived—steamship Mariposa, Quick, master, New York, merchandise, to A. Moulton.

Sailed—steamships Liberty and Juniata and bark Pegasus.

Galveston, April 1.—Official returns from the Texas election give 1000 majority for the Convention.

Gen. Reynolds left for Austin yesterday.

London, April 1—Noon.—Bonds 71¾ to 72.

Liverpool, April 1—Noon —Cotton active and fixed. Prices unchanged. Sales 25,000 bales.

London, April 1.—Gladstone favored the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment.

He stated that since the repeal of the penal laws against Catholicism, the number of Protestants in Ireland was only one-fifth of the population.

Hence the injustice of making the whole country support a Church for the benefit of so small a minority.

He praised the Catholic clergy for their firmness and loyalty in opposing Fenianism, and vehemently opposed Stanley's motion to postpone. He was heartily cheered.

Mr. Stanley, replying, said that the Irish people cared more for the Island than for the church, and moved for postponement. House adjourned without division.

Washington, April 1.—The case of Strong, a fugitive from Virginia, arrested under a requisition from Gen. Schofield, is progressing in the District Supreme Court.

London, April 1—P. M.—Consols unchanged. Bonds quiet, 72 to 72¼.

Liverpool, April 1—P. M.—Cotton though active is somewhat easier.

Sales of 12,000 bales.

Middling Orleans 11¾d for middling uplands on the spot and afloat. Middling Orleans 12d. Shipments from Bombay for the week ending 24th ult. 34,000 bales.

New York, April 1.—Stocks active. Money very active at 7 per cent. Sterling, 109½ to 109¾. Gold, 138¼. Old bonds, 109½; new, 109¾.

Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn 1c lower; Mixed 70c more. Pork 25c lower. Lard dull. Cotton easier and buoyant; sales 5000 bales; middling uplands 28c. Freights firm.

Washington, April 1.—House, on assembling, went into committee of the whole and proceeded to the Senate without transacting any business.

SENATE.—No legislative session. At 12 o'clock the impeachment trial began.

The Senate sitting in open court adjourned until Monday, when this term will close.

The Senate galleries are not crowded.

Two circumstances have to-day made successfully with the impeachment exhibition.

Sumner's motion that Chase had no right to give the casting vote yesterday, was defeated by 21 to 29.

Gen. Butler on Impeachment—The Financial Policy and His Views.

[From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette]

Washington, D. C, March 16, 1868—MY DEAR :—I thank you for your kind note giving me an encouraging word upon the subject of impeachment. I think the great mass of the people of the American people bring to justice their Chief Executive will go on with celebrity, dignity and impartiality. We all hope that the jurors will be done the accused, and the encroachments of executive power receive a check now and forever.

The impeachment of Assistant Justice Chase, though unsuccessful, and Justices Addison and Shippen in Pennsylvania, and Judge Prescott in New Hampshire, and the entire court of the present century, gave urbanity and propriety of conduct to the judiciary of the country, and thereby made it safe. The rulings of those proceedings are not lost to this day. So this trial, whatever may be its results, will give a check for generations to the ever-achronata of executive power which has been going on since the formation of the Government.

I was aware, before I heard from you, that you and other gentlemen in the district whose opinion I entertained high respect, did not agree with me in my expressed views on finance. I only claim that there was an honest difference of opinion which did not impeach the integrity of purpose or ability in the premises. I have no doubt