THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUOY, & LEMBY, Proprietors.
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, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having no rule of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1868.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of New Levee and South Market streets, First District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

OPERATIC PERFORMANCES.—On Wednesday and Friday next, Madame Marietta Schiavoni, of the Italian opera in Mexico, will give two performances in the Varieties Theatre. On Wednesday, Verdi's grand opera of "Il Trovatore," in which Madame Schiavoni will appear as *Leonora*, assisted by Mr. Augusto Davia as *Manrico*, Mr. Paolini as *Conte di Luna*, Madame Bourdo as *Azucena*, and by other artistes. Orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Carlo Patti. Madame Schiavoni is an artiste of merit, and we hope her talents will find due appreciation. The programme for Friday will be announced hereafter. The performance on that evening will be for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums.

Mr. Anderson's elegant studio, at 183 Canal street, seems to attract a large share of the public attention, if we can judge by the numerous visitors who patronize his establishment. His photographs are considered to be excellent pieces of work. Mr. Anderson is an artist thoroughly able to give satisfaction to all who desire a perfect resemblance, and we therefore recommend our readers to call and examine his specimens. He executes plain and colored photographs, and all descriptions of work known to his art, in a style hitherto unequalled in this country.

The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Miss Henry J Gardner, Mrs R E Cutendyke 2 children and nurse, Mrs Sheldon and nurse, Mrs F Sayre, J H Gardner and wife, Miss Caroline Wolff, Mrs F Anderson, Miss Hannah A Anderson, Mrs Catherine Dayton, Miss Hannah Walker, Geo M Whitehouse, F Duque, Miss Alice Duque and servant, J Tyle, J D Taylor, H Rushel, A P Harrison, H C Symonds, E Michel, J Hudson, F Michel and wife, Mrs Dyer, 5 children and nurse, M Evans, J Stallard, W H Fosher, Alphonse Du Buc, J De Buc, M De Buc.

The steamship Cortes, Captain Nelson, sailed last evening, for New York, direct, with a full freight and the forlowing passengers:

C Santin and wife, Mrs Jacquess, Miss E Keep, Miss A Menard, Miss M Keep, C W Keep, wife and 3 children, S Doherty, wife and 2 children, J H Dibert, wife, child and servant, Miss A Clark, Miss De Mantle, E H Adams and 2 children, R De Mantle and wife, Mrs C Brewster, Mrs Grace, 2 children and servant, Mrs Hammond, Mrs Barker, Miss Van Brunsvigh, Mrs F Beverly, G B Cole, A Cassard and wife, R A Gilbert, C W Gould, W Gould, S Hall, C Miller, E Burke.

Washington College, Lexington, Virginia.

We have received the catalogue of this institution, and find from the introductory remarks that it had its origin in a classical school founded before the Revolutionary War, by the early settlers in the Valley of Virginia. In 1784 the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, vesting in General Washington one hundred shares in the James River Navigation Company. He declined the gift, except on the condition that he be permitted to transfer it to some object of public good. He conveyed it to Liberty Hall Academy, in honor of which this benefaction was called Washington Academy, and afterwards Washington College. This institution afterwards received other bounties, but cannot be said to have prospered until General Lee became its President, after the war. It now has a Faculty of twenty-two Professors and Assistant Professors, and four hundred and ten students. As already stated, General Robert E. Lee is President. Of his Professors we know Mr. Edward S. Joynes, (Professor of Modern Languages and English Philosophy,) a ripe scholar and a finished gentleman of the good old Virginia type. Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., (Professor of Moral Philosophy,) if we mistake not, is known to many of our readers, who may remember him when pastor of the Globe street Church in this city. Mr. Wm. Preston Johnston (Professor of History and English Literature) is a son of the great soldier hero, Albert Sidney Johnston. Prof. J. was on the personal staff of President Davis, and enjoyed the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Prof. R. E. M. Venable (Professor of Mathematics) formerly taught the calculus in South Carolina College, and left a good name behind him. We select these from their colleagues, not because the others do not deserve mention, but because we happen to know them.

The students are from the following States: Virginia, 130; Tennessee, 51; Kentucky, 54; Texas, 36; Louisiana, 23; Alabama, 22; Maryland, 14; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 11; North Carolina, 11; Missouri, 8; Arkansas, 8; South Carolina, 7; Florida, 6; West Virginia, 5; New York, 3; California, 1; New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Mexico, 1. Total, 410.

The following names are among the students from Louisiana: M. J. Foster, Franklin Ward, J. Gurley, Chas. K. Hall, E. J. Hart, Jr., Geo. H. Hart, Walter A. Plackard, Geo. M. Pinckard, Jr., New Orleans, and Theo. S. Wilkinson, Jr., Plaquemine Parish.

Gen. Lee is a strict disciplinarian, and his students must be gentlemen in the true sense of the word. We have no doubt that all who graduate at Washington College are also thorough scholars. A diploma signed by Robert E. Lee is worth striving for. It will be a passport for scholarship to all who bear it.

We are gratified to learn of the generous support, yielded by the whole South, to the venerable chief who formerly led her hosts in battle, and whom to-day she honors in his pageantry. It is the best proof they could give him of their continued love and confidence.

JUDGE CHASE'S POLITICAL STATUS.—We learned yesterday from a gentleman intimately acquainted with the Chief Justice Chase, that the telegram from Washington to the New York *Herald*, concerning the political opinions of the Chief Justice, was correct. He is still a Democrat, a Republican party, and, as parties now stand, was a Democrat, that, notwithstanding he is in favor of universal manhood suffrage, he believes that the Constitution of the United States places the matter of suffrage in the hands of the people of the different States, and that no other power has the right to interfere with it.—*Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, June 6.*

The Richmond *Whig* of the same date says:

"In response to the general desire to know whether the views and opinions of public affairs attributed to Chief Justice Chase by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of June 2, are those really held and taught by him, we are at liberty to say that the Chief Justice stated to an old acquaintance and fellow member of Congress, who called on him in this city on Thursday, that the letter in question, about the authority of which he knows nothing, defined very exactly his sentiments, opinions and position."

Relief from Disabilities.

The New York *Times* continues to oppose the plan of relieving disabilities of Southern men in detail—one at a time—and recommends that some general enactment be adopted by which a sort of wholesale relief shall be granted, as a means of obliterating some of the remaining traces of conflict and putting an end to the most plausible cause of discontent."

Reading the catholic sentence, one would be elevated to quite a statesmanlike platform, and contemplate the distressed and disabled Southerners at a distance, and pity, relief, if not for themselves, at least for the welfare of the nation. What will be his surprise to learn immediately that the *Times* holds up to admiration the Chicago resolution proposed by that Radical humbug Carl Shurz, which recommends that Southern "rebels" be relieved of their disabilities in proportion to their "loyalty"? This is indeed that serpent in lieu of the fish implored for the hungry. What a mockery! It is the *Times* as stupid as not to know that this was simply a Radical trap? that it was intended only to seduce Southern "rebels" to disclose themselves and their country by turning Radical to procure relief? And, in short, that this "loyalty" of Shurz's was only Radicalism!

A mockery, indeed, is this! And we cannot see how the *Times*, which has some pretension to conscientiousness, can, in a moment's reflection, mend it. It is not only a mockery—it is worse: it is an insult, gross and grievous, to Southern people. It is an unpardonable sin that Southern people will, for the sake of a vote or an office, prostrate themselves by affecting to hold opinions that they do not—by affecting to be Radicals when they cannot sincerely espouse the doctrines of the Radical party. It is one of the most contemptible devices of a very unscrupulous party, and it is surprising that any respectable newspaper should commend it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A WASHINGTON SPECULATOR.—Sam. Ward, who is prominent in the Butler report, is a good deal of a bird by all accounts, and a type of the generic Washington speculator. He has been all over the world, speaks German, Spanish and French; has visited Mexico and the Pacific coast, studied and become perfect in several Indian dialects, published a volume of poems, slipped before the mast, and knows every considerable public man in the country. He drinks only champagne, buys gold at the rate of fifty thousand *M s' fivers*, wears good clothes, is never moody, takes his life like a Dutch canal in Easter week, and looks upon Congress as a sort of third house to himself. Such a genius has no dislike of Gen. Butler. He recognizes in the General a thorough men of the world, and attributes all his idosyncrasies to the slight acidness of his New England birthplace. The more galled Gen. Butler can make on Sam Ward, the more Sam Ward admires Gen. Butler. They match like an educated mule and Dan Rice's learned stallion. The admiration that is lost between them is unfathomable.—*Letter to Chicago Tribune.*

A VERY HARD CASE.—We had never fully appreciated the hardship of the South until we saw this paragraph in the New York *Tribune*:

"The rebellion did not begin at the South because it was a slave State, and they our war sprang from the revolt of the ascendence of the North against the national dominion of slavery."

The Southern fate is hard indeed, and that too with very little justice in "national dominion," much less "slavery" unadjustable.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,467

GEN. BUCHANAN AND THE JUDICIARY

Our issue of yesterday contained an order of Gen. Buchanan's declaring that "the Fourth District Court of New Orleans had no jurisdiction to decide upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress or the powers of the late Convention under the same, therefore the rule granted upon said Court, requiring L. E. Lemaris, State Tax Collector of the Second District, to show cause why an injunction prayed for, restraining him from disposing of certain property for the nonpayment of taxes laid by said Convention should not be granted, is set aside, and the Court is ordered to suspend all further proceedings under the same."

It seems to us that this is a very ill advised order, equally objectionable in substance and in phraseology. It would have been time enough for Gen. Buchanan to interfere after the Court had pronounced judgment upon the rule, for it is possible that that tribunal might have, after trial, dismissed the rule. If, on the other hand, the injunction had been issued, Gen. Buchanan might have authorized the Tax Collector notwithstanding to proceed to sell the property seized. This order reduces the Judiciary to a mere agency of the District Commander, and robs them of the virtue and the usefulness with which they serve the public. We have repeatedly said in these columns that we could not see how any high minded Judge could consent to hold his office and attempt to administer impartial justice, according to the law and his solemn oath, at the sufferance of the military authorities, and subject at any moment to receive orders from them to act in a certain way as well as to refrain from acting, as in the present case. The Judges of Louisiana have submitted to the military authorities so long that resistance now would have no merit. In other States the Judges have resigned rather than obey the arbitrary and autocratic commands of those authorities.

The Judge of the Fourth District Court was the more surprised at this interference of Gen. Buchanan, because he had acted with the utmost prudence and circumspection in refusing the injunction in the first place, and had only expressed a willingness to hear the case argued. He had two applications before him for injunction against the collection of this tax—one by the Crescent City Railroad Company, who alleged, as the ground for an injunction, the unconstitutionality of the tax; the other by the Citizens' Bank, who alleged that by their charter of incorporation they had been released from the payment of any and all taxes to the State, no matter by whom imposed. The Bank succeeded that to impose a tax upon it in violation of this charter was to impair the obligation of a contract. The first application the Judge refused until he had heard the argument on both sides; the second he granted at once, because he was compelled, under his view of the law, so to do. It is the first injunction he has been ordered not to issue.

It is hardly worth while to deny the power of the District Commander to issue this order. His power is backed by the necessary force, but we can assert that he is not empowered to interfere with litigation which, for aught he knows, might be taken by writ of error or otherwise to the Supreme Court of the United States, were the State Court so decide adversely to the legality of the Convention Tax. His order has the effect of ousting the Supreme Court at Washington of its lawful jurisdiction and there ought to be some means of bringing the appellate powers of that Court to bear upon this interference with its jurisdiction Gen Buchanan is not beyond the orders of that Court. He has acted with such prudence and such impartiality so far that we are at a loss to account for the proceeding which must have been taken upon ex-parte representations.

As to his sweeping assertion that State Courts have no jurisdiction to decide upon the Constitutionality of acts of Congress, very few persons conversant with the law and the practice of the courts will deny this jurisdiction. It is exercised every day, and no one has ever dreamt of disputing it. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly recognized the power, and the laws of Congress providing for and regulating the powers of the Judiciary also provide for the appeal of such suits as those to which we refer, from the highest State Court to the Supreme Court at Washington, where the constitutionality of an act of Congress is questioned and the decision denies the constitutionality.

It is high time we understood under what kind of a government we are living, whether military or civil. At present it is a mongrel affair and full of uncertainty. The blow that has been struck at the independence of the judiciary will yet bring forth much evil. It encourages in the people a tendency to look upon the system with disrespect, and is the first step towards an abolition of all law except that of the military officer in command. It seems to be in command. The independence and authority of the judiciary cannot be touched in the slightest degree without lessening that confidence in the administration of the laws which is absolutely necessary in a country governed by such regulations

Butler Among the Telegrams.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Radical) furnishes the following:

"It is your profit to be deaf to any thing but your cry anything by telegraph. Straightway Butler cites you before him, shakes you at the Bengeance-Arms, frightens you down, and then dares you for falling. He asks about that little parcelloids of your Uncle William. He suggests that you tell the precise truth upon the sums of your sister who married a barber to get his property and cheat the children of his first wife. Met by this kind of cross examination, you surrender at will. There is no reply to a sheriff's whip.

To imagine a genuine case of happiness, as a telegraph operator relates it, you must see Gen. Butler before you can enjoy the benefit of telegrams. He is all activity. He has blank subpoenas, and seeds for folks by the wholesale. Being himself a lawyer, he is specialized. His inquisitiveness is whetted to the sharpest edge. He penetrates all their *aliases*. Coming to the following dispatch, he feels that he has struck a lively mystery:

"*Pete, tell Go one straight. Raw egg. Charge to my account. Bitte this end Looney.*

"Now! says Gen Butler, Gentlemen me. Why do you sign yourself 'Looney?'

"I don't sign myself 'Looney.'

"Ha! Sirs! Look ye! Look ye! the General.

"What is it? Quick!"

"Why," says the man, "that sin't Looney; it's J. W. Hey."

"Who?" says General Butler; "I know you, sirs! I know you!"

After considerable sphearing, the General "Spell that!" What is it? Quick!"

"Why," says the man, "that sin't Looney; it's J. W. Hey."

"Hey!