THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVII. SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1868. NUMBER 164.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Stanton Letter to the President.

ARREST OF GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS ON THE AFFIDAVIT OF STANTON.

STANTON CAMPING IN THE WAR OFFICE.

The President to Take No Arbitrary Measures.

THE MATTER WITH THE COURTS.

STEVENS REPORTS A RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT

IMPEACHMENT BY THE HOUSE UNDOUBTED.

General Thomas Released From Arrest But Refused Admittance to the War Office.

STANTON UNYIELDING.

Conference of Generals and Senators.

REFUSAL TO READ WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Scene in the War Office Between Stanton and Gen. Thomas.

SHARP PERSONAL ALTERCATION BETWEEN THEM.

REPORT OF THE CONVERSATION.

The President Sends a Message to the Senate.

ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Sherman's letter to the president, of January 18, is published. Alluding to the contemplated efforts of himself and Gen. Grant to induce Stanton to resign, Sherman says, if he will not, then it will be time to contrive ulterior measures. Sherman deprecates precipitation.

The Senate, after a seven hours' executive session, resolved that the president had no right to remove Stanton. At 8 o'clock this morning, Gen. Thomas was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Carter, on the affidavit of Stanton for violation of the 5th section of the tenure of office bill.

Both Houses met to-day for business. The excitement is very great. Thomas was released on bail of $5000 to appear on Wednesday. Stanton camped in the war office last night, and is still in possession.

The debate is progressing with spirit, but dignity, and the excitement is subsiding. The president will take no arbitrary measures. He is content with the present state of affairs. The matter is now with the courts.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. No domestic markets.

Senate.—No business. Adjourned.

House.—Eldridge moved that as it was Washington's birthday, that Washington's Farewell Address be read, and the House adjourn.

Peters, of Maine, objected.

The speaker decided that it required unanimous consent.

Holman appealed, but the decision of the chair was sustained, and the motion lost.

Half dozen trivial matters were moved, but all objected to in retaliation, and the regular order demanded.

The bill declaring San Antonio, Texas, a port of delivery, was passed.

The motion to have the address read, was resumed. Schenck objected. Ingersoll, of Illinois, proposed to postpone reading the address until next week. The House refused to adjourn, by 26 to 106.

A bill punishing federal officers for unlawful use of money or property, passed. It imprisons offenders from one to fifteen years, and fines for twice the amount lost by loans, deposit or personal use.

Stevens rose, which caused a demonstration in the galleries. The speaker gave notice that a repetition would lead to their being cleared.

Stevens reported the following from the reconstruction committee.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

A general debate ensued.

House adjourned at half-past five to half-past seven.

The vote to be taken on Stevens' resolution on Monday at 5 P. M.

Only Brooks and Beck voted against the impeachment resolutions in the reconstruction committee.

After release from custody this morning, Adjutant General Thomas found his office door locked. Stanton had the key. Thomas then went to Stanton's office finding Stanton, ten members of Congress, Generals Grant, Dent and Howard in consultation. Sentinels guarded each door, and visitors were only admitted after their cards had been inspected. Several cards were presented for Thomas, but admission was refused. Colonel Moore, the president's private secretary, called to see Thomas, but admission was refused. Thomas remained in Stanton's room until half-past twelve, when he left the war building. During the interview, Stanton notified Thomas that he would not give up the secretaryship or obey Thomas as secretary of war, and that he had instructed all employés of the department not to obey Thomas.

At two o'clock Thomas had a prolonged interview with the president, during which the president said he desired to test the matter legally in the courts.

The Democratic National Executive Committee named New York as the place, and the 4th of July as the time for holding the national convention. The committee men from the Southern States had a full voice in the committee.

The president's impeachment by the House is undoubted.

The following is a truthful account of the scene at the war office: About 11:30 A. M. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, having just been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door of the war department, and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to see him. Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he had to say. Gen. Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as secretary of war *ad interim*, having been ordered to do so by the president of the United States. Mr. Stanton replied that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as adjutant general. Gen. Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the president to act as secretary of war, and he intended to do it.

Mr. Stanton again replied that he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the president to make any such order. Gen. Thomas said he would not go—that he should obey the orders of the president and not obey the orders of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton remarked: "As secretary of war, I order you to repair to your own place as adjutant general."

General Thomas—"I shall not do so."

Mr. Stanton said—"Then you may stay there as long as you please, if the president orders you, but you cannot act as secretary of war."

General Thomas—"I shall act as secretary of war."

General Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being General Shriver's room.

Mr. Stanton immediately following him, after some conversation said, "Then you claim to be here as secretary of war and refuse to obey my orders?"

Gen. Thomas—"I do so, sir. I shall require the mails for the war department to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the war department."

At this juncture Gen. Grant and aid came in. Gen. Grant said playfully to Stanton, "I am surprised to find you here, I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection."

The president sent a message to the Senate to-day, giving additional reasons for the removal of Stanton. Among them, refusal of recognition of the president's authorities, issuance of orders without authority or consultation, and general insubordination.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTIONS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—In convention the day was spent discussing suffrage. On the conservative side it was asserted that the white men of the State will never submit to negro rule, and the men who fought under Lee would sooner come out and lie in their graves with those who had gone before them. The name of Lee elicited applause from the white spectators, which was checked by the chair.

The speaker said the whites wished the blacks well, and would be willing to be taxed heavily to colonize them on the best lands of the government.

Two blacks replied, urging the right of the negro to suffrage, and his capacity to use it for good.

The convention adjourned till Monday, to observe the 22d.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—The convention consumed the day in debate. Several of the leading colored delegates have gone to Washington with a view of ascertaining the probable reception of colored congressmen, and the chance of obtaining from Congress land for negroes.

ATLANTA, Feb. 22.—Nothing of importance was done in convention yesterday, except the reconsideration of the eligibility of voters to the House and Senate.

The report on the basis of representation was reconsidered, and so amended as to render all persons eligible to office at the first election under the Constitution.

An effort was made to have the State capital removed to Atlanta. It was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

The motion to reconsider the action of yesterday was entertained in relation to the matter of representation.

JACKSON, Feb. 22.—The convention adopted resolutions which provide for the appointment of a committee of three to visit Washington, and lay before Grant and other functionaries the true condition of affairs in Mississippi; also to negotiate a loan of $100,000, to defray the expenses of the convention; said loan to be paid by taxation; the faith of the State to be pledged for its redemption.

RALEIGH, Feb. 22.—The convention to-day refused to adjourn in honor of Washington's birthday.

Suffrage was discussed to adjournment without coming to a vote.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 22.—Work to-day progressing rapidly, and to the satisfaction of all but the needy members. Several ordinances and articles of the Constitution were adopted. The franchise provides that all males citizens, twenty-one years of age, shall vote; provided that at the first election, and for one year after the adoption of the Constitution only those registered under the Congressional laws shall vote.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The convention to-day adjourned in honor of Washington's birth day.

FROM EUROPE.

Revolts in India—Russia Massing Troops on the Danube—The Abyssinian War—Fenians Sentenced—Grand Fete by Gen. Dix.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Alarming revolts are reported among the prisoners in India.

La Patrie says Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

Northcote announced in the House of Commons that Abyssinian advices gave the hope that the war would end this season.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sullivan, who was recently convicted in Dublin for publishing seditious libels, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Piget, of the Dublin Irishman, tried and convicted of a like charge, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Both prisoners will be required, on the expiration of the terms of their sentence, to furnish security for their future good behavior.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The usual public ball in honor of the birthday of Washington did not occur this year. Gen. Dix gives a grand fete this evening.

FROM MEXICO.

Various Matters.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The mail steamers have arrived from Vera Cruz. General Diaz has been granted an unlimited leave of absence in consequence of an accident which occurred to him at Oaxaca, and from which he is slowly recovering.

At the capital Sanchez Navarro has been thrown into prison. The cause of his arrest has not been made public. The Supreme Court of Mexico was opened on the 11th inst. The weather at the capital was unusually cold for the season. Accounts from the colony of the ex-Confederates at Tuxpan are favorable. Eight Spaniards had been expelled from the capital as dangerous characters. The subject of kidnapping had been discussed in Congress. A battle had taken place at Huasco, between the regular troops and a party of bandits; twenty of the latter were killed.

Senor Romero, minister of finance, is engaged in organizing the finances. The debts of the French nation will be compromised. Mexico will not recognize the intervention of France. The government will send a minister to Italy.

This evening's Express says a canvass of the Republican members of the House has been made which shows that the resolutions will undoubtedly pass by a strict party vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 21.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a vacant store next north of Kirksey & Johnson's. The latter were burnt out; insured for $30,000 on stock and $4000 on building. State Bank building sustained some injury. A soldier named Pyott was caught by a falling wall and burned to death; several others injured. The fire is doubtless the work of an incendiary.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—Gen. Schofield to-day removed the city recorder and eleven magistrates of the Hustings Court for having permitted tobacco inspectors to qualify without taking the required oath.

John Dooley, a prominent merchant, died last night.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—The military mayor, Gen. Burns, entered upon his duty to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—There is much excitement here concerning the startling news from Washington. The sympathies of the people are with Andrew Johnson.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—News from Washington to-day creates intense excitement. The newspaper bulletins have been crowded all day.

It is understood that Gen. Schofield will fill vacancies, occasioned by the removal of magistrates yesterday, by appointing persons, recommended by the City Council, who can take the iron clad oath.

RALEIGH, Feb. 22.—The radical county convention here to-day nominated one negro and three whites for the Legislature. It was a slim affair, only twenty or thirty whites participating.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22—Noon.—Consols, 93¼@93¾. American securities agitated by recent news. Bonds, 71¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.—Bonds, 76.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Bourse firmer; rentes animated.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—Noon.—Cotton quiet and prices unchanged; sales will not exceed 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—Tobacco quiet though firm at 5@17 for lugs to medium leaf and 20 for good leaf. Flour—superfine $8 25; fancy $12 50. Wheat firm—$2 50. Oats, bulk, 67@68c. Corn 75@80c. in bulk. Cotton 22@22½. Whisky, nominal. Lard 14½@15c. Pork $24 50. Bacon, shoulders 11½@11¾c. Clear sides 15@15½c. Bulk meats, shoulders, 10¾c. Clear sides 14@14½c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Flour, family, $11@11 25. Wheat $2 45. Corn, 79@80. Oats, dull, at 65c. Tobacco, steady. Mess Pork, $25. Lard, $15. Bacon unchanged. Cheese, 15c.@16c. Butter, 39c.@42c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Tobacco active. Flour quiet and unchanged—superfine, $7 25@$8. Corn, very dull, 82c.@88c. Oats, 68c.@76c. Pork, $24 @24 25. Bacon—shoulders, 10¾c. Clear rib sides, 14½c. Clear sides, 15c.

MOBILE, Feb. 22.—Cotton. No sales. Market depressed by foreign news. Receipts, 1300. Exports, 4973.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.—Cotton—Nothing doing. Sales only 120 bales; middlings nominal, 22½c. Receipts, 5686 bales; exports coastwise 176; Liverpool, 7467.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—Cotton dull and easier—declined ½c. Sales to-day 400 bales. Middling nominally 22@22½c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 22—12:45 P. M.—Wind northeast and light. Weather foggy. Barometer 30:40.

Arrived—Steamship Mexico, Pitfield, Vera Cruz, to William Goldenbow.

Nothing sailed.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb. 22—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:40. Wind E, light and foggy.

Arrived: steamship Liberty, Baine, master, from Baltimore via Havana, with merchandise and passengers to Witherspoon, Halsey & Co.; steamship Agnes, Williams, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed: Schooners Angelina and Stephen S. Lee.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—River falling; 6 feet 8 inches in the canal.

Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Weather clear and warmer.

FELIS OATES ON THE RECENT DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Editor—Since the recent failure to strike water, and the unparalleled success in striking gas, I trust people have been brought to a sense of the proximity of that place where Orpheus was in the habit of passing his summers.

I went in there myself the other day—not where Orpheus went, but into the rear premises of Mr. Knight's establishment, on Gravier street. Being a chemical gent, chemical agents are no strangers to me, especially when deducible from a crucible. (Is that excusable?) I wanted a notion of the pacific gravity of that combustible subterraneous exhalation.

I first applied my nasal organ to the tube. The odor which rose was not that of a tube-rose by any means. Now, Mr. Editor, I've wandered by the brookside in war times, when festooning caucusses of defunct equines lined the path, diffusing their gentcel sweetness on the circumjacent atmosphere; I've rambled occasionally out toward Galvez Canal in fly time, or to Slaughterhouse Point at early dawn; all the classic free-stinks and syllybubs of this meat-tropolis have I frequented, and even visited the sausagemakers in their lairs ("Aha, I have thee on a string"—Shakspeare), but all these experiences fade into mellifluous nothings in comparison with the fragrance which, as the polck says, came up through that pipe from the dark unfathomed caves.

I at once proceeded to make a mental analysis. At first it occurred to me, recalling a certain ride on a wet night in a Louisiana Avenue car, that the sibilated extract of saturated shoe leather entered largely into its composition, and this opinion was strengthened by the suggestion of a bystander that the odor came from the *foot* of the pipe. But I told him that the foot was a bootless one, and he told me that my investigations would be ditto, and I looked at him, and he said, "Oh no! Oates, old fellow, it's all right. I was only gas-sing." "There's too much of that sort of thing going on around here," I replied, curtly, accepting a pressing invitation to adjourn to the Cafe Imperial.

On my return to the diggings, I found a man who had come all the way from Dissension parish to see the gas well. To see well, he wore double convex lenses. He proposed, he said, to introduce this style of gas into his parish, and also into Discordia and Presumption. I made light of this. He said that was exactly what he proposed doing. I told him it wouldn't do to introduce the gas into the Parish Prison, anyhow. "Why not?" he inquired. "Because," said I, "it escapes too easily." "Smoke!" said the Dissensionist. "No, thank you," I answered, "I only occasionally indulge in a pipe at (K)nights."

Then, spurning further frivolity, and mindful of my responsibilities to the scientific world, as president of the Association for Dismemberment of Animal Creations and for Geologistic Disembowelments, I dropped a line into the pipe; the line was not in meter; the meter was close by, however.

The result of my investigations may in brief be summed up as follows: O. S. 14, H. A. T. 2½, M. U. D. 3, H. O. 2. Pyroligneous decomposures, underlying the great substrata of social existence, fulminated in the departed centuries of the future, have extructified antedeluvian vegetation, evolving a gas which, by reference to mythological chemists, I find to be identical with that contained in the wind bags of Æolus.

A further test gives the following analysis:

Old shoe	24
Tobacco quids	5
Mud	60
Mississippi H. O. 2	11
	100

Yours, in the cause of science,

FELIS OATES.

LAUGHABLE EPISODE IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNCIL—*A Crucifix Causes a Hasty and Disorderly Adjournment.*—Many funny incidents take place in the rooms of the Common Council, but the most ludicrous of all took place on Monday evening. Early in the session, a man half crippled and half demented, but who has always been considered harmless, came in and took a seat outside the railing to await the close of the meeting, as he desired an interview with the mayor. The session was an unusually long and uninteresting one. Question after question came up, of no possible interest to anyone, and of no importance; but each member felt called upon to "speak his piece" on all of them. After the patience of every one but the councilors had been exhausted, and all the hangers-on save this poor creature had left the hall, the question of submitting the new city charter to the people came up. On this a protracted discussion sprang up. Many speeches were made by two disciples of Æsculapius on the question, the one advocating and the other opposing its submission to the people. A few of the other members of the council took a part in the discussion. In the course of this discussion the solitary occupant of the hall besides the councilors was observed to grow restless. He walked forward, and insisted on telling members how to dispose of the matter. He was called to order, but insisted on speaking, declaring that the others had their say, and he was entitled to a hearing, as he was the wisest in the lot—("Fools and children tell the truth") and could give the true solution of the problem. The mayor's gavel descended several times, in the hope that the gentleman would subside. This capped the climax. The man, looking composedly at his honor, said, "So, ho! I've got something, too; I guess this will bring you all to time!" and running his hand into his pocket he drew forth something. "A revolver!" a revolver!" ran through the room, and the valiant councilors, seizing their hats and coats, fled incontinently for the street, without waiting to adjourn. In the twinkling of an eye the hall was cleared of all but the mayor and clerk. We shall not say that these gentlemen were more courageous than the rest. Their presence may be due to the fact that they could not very well get out in such haste. They found themselves confronting the madman, who they supposed was bent on murdering them all. He presented the weapon at the mayor's desk, when our genial friend Dousman, the clerk, was calmly surveying the scene from beneath his desk, behold—what do you think, reader—not a revolver, but—a crucifix!

A merry peal of laughter burst from his throat at this sight, which had the effect of bringing the mayor upon the scene—we won't tell where he was—and restoring quiet. The scene ended in a pleasant retreat where the chivalrous councilors were compelled to stand treat for the more courageous officers who remained.

We were not before aware of the fact that the display of a crucifix would have the same effect upon the members of our Common Council that it did upon Mephistopheles in "Faust," and cannot account for it except on the hypothesis that their works being somewhat similar, like causes produce like effects. If we are mistaken in our conclusions we are willing to be forgiven.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.

L. H. Gardner & Co., 91, 93 and 95 Common street, adjoining the City Hotel, are offering dry goods at wholesale at prices fifteen per cent. below New York.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

THE STATE TREASURY DECLARED BANKRUPT.

All Taxes, Licenses, etc., to be Collected in Greenbacks.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., Feb. 22, 1868.

Special Orders No. 40.] [Extract.]

1. The auditor and treasurer of the State of Louisiana have officially represented to the commanding general of the fifth military district, that "the indebtedness of the State is such, that under the present revenue laws, the debt cannot be paid"—and the governor of the State, has, in an official communication to the commanding general, declared that the State treasury is totally bankrupt, that the judges and all the other officers of the State cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied, the machinery of civil government in the State must stop. The collection of arrear taxes for four years was, by act of the legislature, suspended until the year 1870, and the appropriation act of the State, passed on the 25th of March, 1867, to meet the current expenses of the State, expired on the 31st of December, 1867, so that no adequate provision for the current year now exists, and no payments can be made by the treasurer. The emergency of the case is so pressing and immediate, and prompt action so indispensable to prevent anarchy and confusion, and the loss of all semblance of civil law, that the commanding general feels it his duty to use his authority for the relief of the State in this exigency. Upon the recommendation of his excellency Governor Baker, it is therefore ordered:

I. That from and after this day all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes. It is made the duty of the State treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payments as above.

II. The auditor and treasurer of the State shall be required to keep a special and separate account of all dues, taxes, funds, or other public moneys which shall be received by them hereafter, from any and all collectors of taxes, or from other sources, and it shall be their duty to appropriate the same to the payment of the salaries of the judicial, executive and civil officers of the State; and to pay and discharge all the appropriations made in favor of the charitable institutions, the free public schools, for the rent of the Mechanics' Institute, and for the support of the State convicts. The act of the legislature making appropriations for the general expenses of the State ending the 31st of December, 1867, so far as the appropriations therein set forth apply to the above enumerated officers and institutions, will be adopted by the said treasurer and auditor, and other officers, as if the said legislature had passed the same act providing for the year 1868, making appropriations for the objects hereinbefore specified in this order, for the sums contained in said act; provided, however, that the treasurer of the State shall not pay any other outstanding warrants or other obligations of the State than those that are issued against appropriations for the last quarter of the year 1867, restricting himself in the payment of these last mentioned obligations, to those applicable to, and issued in favor of the officers and institutions hereinbefore referred to in this order, and for whose special benefit and protection this order provides, and for no others.

III. For the purpose of carrying out this order without delay, the tax collectors throughout the State of Louisiana, will report immediately, under oath to the State treasurer, the kinds and amounts of funds and moneys collected by them, up to this date.

IV. For the purpose of avoiding expense throughout the State, the assessments which have been made for the year 1867, are adopted, as if the same had been made for the year 1868, and the collectors will be required to perform their duties under existing laws.

* * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

A Diplomatic Mistake—Minister Thornton Mistakes Jones for the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette tells the following;

A most ludicrous case of mistaken identity occurred in the Cincinnati Gazette rooms here, a short time since. A gentleman who shall be called Jones, an employé of the Senate, and who really resembles President Johnson in stature and features to a remarkable degree, was sitting in the office conversing with the gentlemen connected with the establishment. While thus quietly engaged the front door of the public office opened, and a newly arrived foreign minister came in, with a friend, to look over the files. He had that day been presented to Mr. Johnson, had told him how highly his government esteemed him, and had heard in reply something to the effect that the United States in general, and Mr. Johnson in particular, were both proud to welcome him. Though coming from a court, he was deeply impressed with the president's bearing, and went away a captive.

The minister and his friend came into the back office, and were introduced in order. Mr. Jones was about to be presented, when as the eyes of the minister fell on him the former lifted his hat, made a profound bow, declared he was Mr. Jones' most humble servant, and thus bowing and declaring, retreating backward in real court style into the front office, where he stood in a most respectful attitude, eyeing Mr. Jones at every opportunity. Those in the office were puzzled. It took the combined politeness of all employed there to come up to the full level of the occasion. Whether the man was only practising court etiquette for effect, or whether he was a little sprung, either in the head or the stomach, none present could tell. No one suspected what he was thinking about, and above all none who knew Mr. Jones imagined that the visitor was laboring under the impression that Jones was President Johnson. But this, it seems, was so.

To break in upon the stiff ceremony of the scene, the minister was invited to come into the back office, and though the supposed president was standing, the minister was urged to sit down in a manner that doubtless indicated to him a great want of reverence for the chief magistrate. He finally remarked in a low and most respectful tone, holding the white his hat in hand, that he could not think of sitting down under the circumstances. What those circumstances were, as they lay in his mind, was the wonder. However, it came out gradually. Said he to Jones:

"May I make bold to inquire, sir, whether you often are thus free in your visits around the city?"

Mr. Jones replied that he spent most of his evenings in going around.

"Do you consider it entirely safe, sir, in the present excited condition of affairs in your country?"

"Oh, yes, sir," said Jones, most inopportunely for the minister's mistake, "unless the impeachment excitement leads to trouble, I expect it will be safe to walk the streets."

With this all doubts as to Jones being Johnson disappeared, and bows became more frequent and more deferential, and the reply still more amusing. Said he:

"There can be no possible danger of impeachment, sir. If you live till that causes you trouble, sir, yours will be a very long life."

Mr. Jones remarked that he thought there was little prospect of danger to himself in it.

Upon this Mr. Jones started toward the door, but was stopped before leaving, and a short and very familiar conversation took place, which caused the minister forther and very great surprise.

A remark concerning some not very creditable reports in circulation, regarding White House matters, being made by one of the parties present, the minister could endure the want of respect to the president no longer, and advancing towards Jones, said with a low bow, which he had not equalled before:

"I often find that one must go away from home to learn the news. Don't you find it so, Mr. President?" The mystery was explained by the last words. Jones could not stand the pressure, and left; and such a laugh as followed, and such a blush as came over the minister's features, have neither been excelled in Newspaper Row for many months.

The young girl alleged to have been ruined at Hillsdale (Mich.) College, by Prof. Fowler or his son, turns out to be a public character, and to have never been in any way connected with Hillsdale College. Prof. Fowler, who came to Chicago to confront the girl and the charge, makes it plain that the young woman has not even the honor of his acquaintance.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTORIAL BREVITIES.—A beautiful set of silver, donated the Fair of the Hebrew Educational Society, at the corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, will be awarded the young lady who may be designated by the highest number of votes cast by visitors. Here is an opportunity for the display, in a silent way, of each one's admiration.

The temperature, yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, corner Bienville and Chartres streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M., 51 degrees; at 12 M., 61; at 3 P. M., 66; at 6 P. M., 65½.

The pleasing intelligence is ours to state that the steamer Liberty, from Havana, yesterday crossed the bar, bearing the ballet troupe lately so popular in the "Tale of Enchantment" at the Academy of Music. Carnaggio, Italia, the Zavistowskis, Novissimo, the Rosalies, and all the others are back again. It is to be hoped that they may have another opportunity ere the close of the season to entertain New Orleans audiences by their grace and beauty.

Coming down town last evening after dark, we saw a curious crowd of boys and women eagerly peering in through the windows of a corner house; the interior of which was brilliantly lighted. A further glance disclosed the fact that a genuine performance, similar to that recently given in burlesque at the Academy of Music, was progressing within. A huge individual, recently enfranchised, black as ebony, dressed in black broad cloth and white cravat, was paying homage gallantly to one of the opposite sex and race.

Wm. Divine was arrested yesterday by officer Solokoski for refusing to assist him while making an arrest.

John Raymond and John Hughes, two dangerous characters, supposed to be pick pockets, were arrested last evening, by special officers Izard & Farrell, near the Clay's statue.

The Claiborne Street Railroad is now nearly completed to the Old Canal Carondelet. About a dozen cars, to run on this line, have already arrived and are lying at the corner of Canal and Claiborne streets.

The chief of police has entered charges against special officer Bradley for disturbing the peace of the Varieties Theater.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Washington was observed yesterday quite generally by a profuse display of colors, upon the various public and other buildings, upon the shipping in the harbor and the basins, and at the offices of the various foreign consuls. The weather was delightful. In the morning, the troops, both artillery and infantry, paraded the streets, and in the evening the Union Army and Navy Officers' Association sat down to a banquet at Lyceum Hall. The noon and evening performances at the theaters were also liberally patronized, and but for the suspense and anxiety caused by the intelligence from Washington, the day would have been a thoroughly enjoyable one.

SACRED CONCERT.—No worthier object could appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent, nor more promising musical entertainment to admirers of harmony than that announced for tomorrow evening, in the shape of a sacred concert at Christ Church, Canal street, for the benefit of Mt. Olivet P. E. Church, Algiers. Those who heard the remarks of Rev. Mr. Bakewell, at Trinity Church, on Sunday evening last, regarding the distress existing in his parish, or who subsequently read the same as reported, cannot fail to appreciate the urgent, pressing need which prompts this call for assistance. And when the opportunity for doing good comes in such a pleasing shape, few can conscientiously decline to render aid. We hope to see a liberal attendance in behalf of this good cause.

JOE BURKE.—Everybody in New Orleans knows Joe Burke, and everybody knows that he is as clever a fellow as there is anywhere. Well, Joe—like many others of us—is not as well off now as he used to be; and he has therefore connected himself with the new coffee-house, No. 78 Carondelet street, where he will be glad to see the public generally, and give them the best to be had. We call on all of Joe's old friends—and they are legion—to rally around him.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the Novelty Iron Works shop, corner of New Levee and Delord streets, and completely destroyed the building, which was filled with patterns for castings. The store was owned by Mr. Lacroix, and, together with the stock, was partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—William Brooks, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with cutting and wounding another colored man named Sampson McCrea, with a butcher knife.

Jas. C. Dunham was also arrested last evening, charged with cutting and dangerously wounding Wm. Royal with a knife.

WHICH IS IT?—Mr. William Batcher, residing at No. 85 Josephine street, reported to Lieutenant Manning, of the Fourth District, that his house was entered about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by some unknown person, who broke open his armoir and robbed it of $200 in gold and some silver which it contained. Upon investigating the matter the lieutenant reports that the wife of Mr. Batcher said that her husband had lost the money about two years ago by being robbed.

THE OPERA.—The Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by the most fashionable of audiences, among whom we noticed Major General W. S. Hancock and family occupying one of the proscenium boxes. The performance, however, as an exception to the rule, was not all that could be desired. To-night, Dermery and Maillan's remarkable five act drama of "Marie Jeanne ou la Femme du Peuple," and for the last time Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," with Lambelé in the principal role.

LETTER FROM A NORTHERN CLERGYMAN.—The following extract of a private letter from an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in one of the largest cities of the North, to his relative in this city, has been placed at our disposal. Touching upon matters of general as well as local interest, it will, we are sure, be read with pleasure.—[Mobile Register.

"——, Feb. 11, 1868.

"It would be a rare pleasure to pay you the suggested visit. Do not suppose that the fear of a cold reception stands for one moment in the way. In your house I should find myself instantly at home. Nobody in the South would have any difficulty in receiving me as a friend, unless it might be the interlopers who are trying to spoil your peace and that of the country. I could only meet these instruments of Radical oppression with contempt and aversion.

"But the South is now in duress—in ignominious bonds. I can't help it, and am unwilling to revisit the sunny land and look upon her sorrows. When affairs change look out for me, bringing congratulations instead of pity. The day is breaking. The news from Alabama to-day is splendid. The defeat of the absurd Constitution is worth a great deal. Conservative power is entirely in the ascendant here. You know that I am not over sanguine, but I see the force of radicalism fairly shattered in the North now. The rejection of the Alabama Constitution gives the first signal of reviving spirit at the South. The battle must be maintained in both sections. If the issue is fairly made on the negro suffrage question, as affecting the Southern States, the conservative majority is simply overwhelming. So much, not for politics, but for peace and concord.

"It is easy to understand that your church progress must be embarrassed by temporal depression. Continual calls reach us from destitute churches in the South, and much imposition is said to be practiced. My parishioners from Mobile, the ——s, tell me sad stories of their impoverished acquaintances in your city. How different here, where people know not how to dispose of their pecuniary balances."

AN ARISTOCRATIC SCANDAL.—A disgraceful scandal has just been made public in England, involving no less a personage than Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, hereditary grand chamberlain of England. In 1849 he seduced the wife of the Count d'Alteyare, an officer of high position in France, and lived with her as his wife until 1864. She tended him very affectionately during a long illness, and they resided at a place called Caen Lodge, which was partly paid for with her money and which she considered her own property. In 1868 her paramour declared they must separate, and through a friend promised her £1200 a year and £4000 down. As Lord D'Eresby had an income of over $70,000, he could easily afford to pay the money. He did not keep his promises, however. The furniture of the Lodge was sold, and realized £8000. None of this was given her, and in all she got only £300 of the promised allowance. She recently brought an action to recover the proceeds of the furniture. The key to the Lord's conduct appeared to be the fact that the bulk of the property left him by his father was bequeathed on the condition that he would separate from the connection. His action was very severely denounced by the lawyers in court, and is indignantly commented on by the London papers. The case was referred to arbitration, the lord chief justice being appointed referee.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY IN JEFFERSON CITY.

The conservatives of Jefferson parish initiated the organization of a Democratic party in that parish last night. A numerously attended meeting was held in the City Hall at Jefferson City. Some of the most substantial citizens of Jefferson, Bonligny and Carrollton were present.

An old citizen of Jefferson, Captain W. R. Greathouse, was chosen president, and in a few emphatic words he enjoined upon every conservative citizen the duty of joining hands with the great and growing Democratic party, to uproot radicalism, to assert that taxation and representation must go together, and to prevent the terrible calamity impending of negro rule.

The president having concluded his remarks, Major Fry, Dawson Blanchard and H. C. Brown were unanimously elected secretaries.

A number of vice presidents was chosen from the parish at large, and others from particular localities, and the latter are charged with the duty of organizing Democratic clubs or committees in their respective precincts. The list is subjoined:

For the Parish at Large.—James P. Freret, J. T. Aycock, A. G. Brice, Adam Drott, Adam Weitner, M. Winter, S. L. Hill, John Yeager, F. J. Lazaire, John H. Hanna, Patrick Dowd, M. Lethique.

Jefferson City.—First Ward, Thos. Booth; second ward, John Ulmer; third ward, John J. Kreider; fourth ward, Wm. Bookinfor; fifth ward, John Rohne.

Left Bank.—E. L. Bower.

Carrollton.—F. Fisher, N. Commandeur, F. Schroeder.

Greina.—John Linden, John Kaiser.

Barataria and Cheniere—William Berthune, L. Rondeau.

Glass Works.—John Fessende.

Kennerville.—E. Steahl.

A committee on resolutions, to report at the next meeting, was appointed, and consists of Messrs. J. Q. A. Fellowes, Patrick Gallagher, John Barier, Thomas C. Bell and Charles Huft.

The meeting having been thus organized, Major Fry, an officer of the federal army during the war, who served in the ninth Connecticut regiment, and who was officiating as secretary, in response to a call from all parts of the house, addressed the assemblage.

Major Fry said he was exceedingly gratified to find so numerous and respectable a gathering of his fellow-citizens assembled on this occasion. It is, the major continued, an evidence of the deep feeling of the people that, on a holiday, when all wish to enjoy themselves, and at a time when so many are hesitating as to where they will go in politics, I find around me such an assemblage as this. There are men who waver now, as there are men who waver at every crisis, but when my country needed my services in the field I did not hesitate to give them. Perhaps they may be needed again, and, if they are needed, they will be given. (Applause.) Conservative Republicanism and Conservative Democracy are the same. Democracy and Republicanism both come from the people, and the men are conservative, who go for their country, without prejudice and without antipathy. This is conservatism. Radicalism is the extreme of prejudice.

The war is over. Its purpose has been accomplished. That purpose was to make this Union one and inseparable. We may have differed at the beginning of the war, but I believe we are all now of one mind that this shall be a great American nation. On my side we did not fight to make an Englishman, a Frenchman, much less an Ethiopian, a citizen; but we wanted that this country should be the abode of American citizens, native and adopted, and all united under one government. All conflicts of arms must result in a conqueror and conquered. The South, and I say it not unkindly, is the conquered, but the conquered has a right which it is the duty of the conqueror to respect—the right to clemency. You have the right to law and to constitutional liberty as you had them before the strife commenced. Now as to another matter. In the political struggles in which I have participated, I have not always been successful in electing my candidate for the presidency, but once a president is elected I respect his authority, and I will uphold him to the death in the lawful exercise of his functions; I will uphold him whether he be a George Washington, an Abraham Lincoln, or an Andrew Johnson. I look upon this as a meeting of conservatives who have the interests of the country at heart, who are loyal, and who wish the Union to be one and inseparable, and as such I am with it, firmly resolved to do my duty.

Major Fry having closed his address, Mr. John Tabor was called upon and spoke.

Mr. Tabor said he did not come to the meeting expecting to make a speech, but this was an occasion when every one could talk, for all felt, and when we feel we are full of our subject. If there ever was a time when a man's tongue can speak, this is the time. We have not many privileges, but we have still left to us the right to express our opinions. And now, fellow-citizens, with this much of preface, let me say to you that I have but one advice to offer, and that is that every one who feels an interest in the preservation of free government, in liberty regulated by law, in law emanating from intelligence, give his allegiance to this Democratic organization. The fundamental principle of American government is, as your chairman has suggested, that there shall be no taxation without representation. That was the rallying cry of our forefathers in their struggles against British domination. They petitioned and petitioned the throne, and sought peaceable redress, until they found redress was not to be had peaceably. The Southern people are reduced to the same extremity almost, because that people who are to be allowed representation under the reconstruction acts pay no taxes, while the people who pay all the taxes are denied representation. (Great