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...JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

[For the Sunday Republican.]

"...HE CAME TO IT HE FOUND NOTHING BUT LEAVES."

BY MISS F. E. SOUTHWORTH.

...at dewy morn, upon an April day,
...from out old Galilee wended their early
...the Mount of Olives, where the Holy City
...proud Jerusalem, and in the Temple's
...taught the eager crowds, and borne the
...' hate;
...the night drew near, weary and sore op-
...out to Bethany—was it with friends to
...?
...mystery of God! and is it now as then,
...heaven of heavens can not contain will yet
...with men?
...the morning cometh, for food he stays not
...
...temple hasteth before the hour of prayer;
...ing close around him, a hurrying, eager
...
...disciples follow; but ah! the way is long;
...is an hungered—behold far off, a tree
...green and flourishing; some figs there sure
...be;
...cometh to it, if haply fruit is found,
...upon that fig tree the leaves alone abound.
...the Lord these solemn words of condemn-
...hopeless woe,
...upon thy branches no fruit shall ever
..."
...ide tree, oh Lord, this bitter curse must
...
...the cultured vineyards, blessed with the
...er's care?
...teen hundred years have passed and down
...ages flown,
...cometh now as then to find and claim his
...
...upon a fruitful hill are set in mellow
...
...well watered, digged about, and fenced
...ly round:
...man! on the tower's height be ready when
...come;
...grapes all harvested, shout ye the vintage
...!
...the shriveled branches trailing so stark
...bare;
...once and once again, no fruit he findeth
...
...the vineyard down, break ye the fenced
...
...let thorns and briars grow—no rain upon,
...all."
...is very merciful, and everything He knows
...est, feeblest little bud, 'neath the roughest
...that grows,
...struggling upward, and groping toward
...light,
...it warmth and sunshine, and pearly dews
...night.
...it by wind and storm, and at the chang-
...year,
...should grow too rank and wild, and naught
...leaves appear.
...of the vineyard comes, the plant is
...by him;
...thless bough is cut away, the good vine
...ed in.
...d, blessed Master! thus will it ever be;
...only is our own, the good all comes from
...!

...Friday, 1868.

[Written for the Republican.]

...ORY HEARD IN EDINBURG.

...a commercial traveler. I have ...a commercial traveler for a quarter ...tury; I expect to be a commercial ...until I die. Not that I have no ...in the matter—not that I could not ...thing but a commercial traveler if I ...enter any other profession. Per...will smile at my terming the busi...a traveler a profession, and may be ...to regard it in the light of a trade. ...is properly a profession; it is not ...who can acquire the knowledge ...nature as developed in the breasts ...keepers which is necessary to the ...ful commercial traveler. It is not ...of us who can rise to the full ...of our profession. There are ..., and travelers; and I have often ...blush for the ignorance and simplicity ...of my brethren. "*Traveler nas...fit*," as a friend of mine who was ...at a grammar school once remark...I was speaking to him on this sub...I believe the translation of the words ..."a nasty fellow is not fit to be a ...," although Mugly, to whom I re...the quotation one day when we were ...together over our pint of sherry ...dinner at the Cafe Royal, said the ...meant that "a traveler was born, ...made." I do not know whether you ...acquainted with Mugly. If you are ...you ought to be. He is an ...to your city, and is a ...illustration of unappreciated ...Mugly, sir, is a man of letters, a ...a poet, and a genius; and yet such ...harshness of his fate, that he is at this ...reduced to the painful necessity of ...a precarious and stinted sub...by buying old clothes. Yes, this ...whose breast glows the Promethean ...(that's a quotation from one of his ...) that he read to me the other ...when sitting over a pint of sherry ...had ordered after dinner, to which I ...invited him at the Cafe Royal), this ...scholar, and genius may be seen any ...night either, standing in that little ...that leads down from the Prince of ...hotel, past the Register house, to ...'s street, standing on this little street, ...and saying to every gentleman who ...along, "Any clothes, sir?" It was in ...way that I became acquainted with ...It was on a rainy night some weeks ...that I left the Cafe Royal, where I had ...sitting for some time over a pint of ...that I had ordered after my dinner, ...turned down toward the general ...to post a letter containing a re...for my employers, Messrs. Hose, ...Linen & Co., Oxford street, E. C. ...I got to the corner of Prince's street ...said in my ear, "Any clothes, sir?" ...that?" I said. "Have you any ...hand clothes, sir, that you would ...sell?" said the voice. I walked ...toward a lamppost, and the man ...spokes followed me, and I had a ...look at him. Such a sight, sir! The ...face was pale and thin and ..., and the rain drops stood like tears ...wasted cheeks. He had on a thin ...coat, buttoned up close to his chin, ...could see no evidence of a shirt be..., and as I found out afterward he ...shirt. He was drenched with rain, ...shook with cold as I looked at him; ...ted his question as we stood to...in the light of the lamp, and I remembered that I had some clothes that I did not care about wearing much more, so I told him to wait a moment while I went over and posted my letter, and then I would take him to my hotel. I intended to give the poor fellow the clothes, for I could not believe that he had any money to buy them. But when I got him to the hotel, and had made him sit down, and had ordered a pint of sherry, and got him into a conversation, I found that he was no beggar, and that I could not give him anything. Proud and honorable, sir, was Mugly, if he had no shirt. He told me something about himself that night, and more afterward, as we became better acquainted. He was employed in this business of buying old clothes by a rich old file who supplied him with a few shillings every day, and sent him out to stand on the street and waylay gentlemen for their old clothes. The clothes were cleaned up and mended and scoured and sent over to Ireland, where they were sold. Dress coats were in especial demand, Mugly told me. The Irish were keen after dress coats and green waistcoats and striped trowsers. He made sometimes a shilling a day—sometimes sixpence—sometimes nothing. To-day he had made nothing, but on the clothes that I had sold him, and for which he paid me eighteen shillings, he would make perhaps two shillings. I slipped the eighteen shillings that he paid me into the pocket of his coat behind while he was tying up the things in a bundle, but there was no bottom to his pocket, and the bloody money came rattling down on the floor, at the sound of which Mugly turned round and caught me at it. He picked up the money, and gave it back to me, and then sat down in his chair and cried. And after that he always looked on me as a friend, and at odd times, when I invited him to the Cafe Royal, and had him dine with me, and sat with him after dinner, he told me his history, and read me pieces of his writings and some of his poems, and so on.

Mugly is an Englishman, like myself, although you would, perhaps, not discover that fact from my conversation, as I flatter myself I speak the language without any of the cockney twang. I do not know what he had not been, and where he had not been. A soldier, a sailor, a teacher, an emigrant, a reporter, a proof-reader, a railroad guard, a hotel waiter, and now an old clothes man. Perhaps he is a little cracked—he has had misery enough to render that quite possible. Poor devil, he told me one night that he was married, and that his wife and child were in Canada, and that he never would see them again, and he unbuttoned his coat (and then I saw he had no shirt) and pulled out a package done up in dirty paper and opened it, and from the middle of a great lot of papers, all written over and over, he took a little gold locket and opened it, and showed me the portrait of his wife. A magnificent woman, beautiful as an angel, with wonderful eyes and golden hair. I could not believe that the miserable creature who sat there before the fire, sodden and grimy and degraded, could ever have owned this woman as his wife. But it was true, as I afterward found out, and they were parted forever, although for what reason I could never learn. A few nights after this Mugly read to me some lines which he said he had written on Sunday evening, when he had walked down to the seaside at Leith, and looked across the water toward the west. I copied them off, and read them so often that I can repeat them, and if you and the other gentlemen do not object I will recite them. They were these:

The ocean rolls between me and my home;
My sighs are echoed in its ceaseless moan.
A wanderer I stand upon its shore
Exiled from home and love for evermore.
The crimson sun sinks slowly 'neath the wave,
And that I, too, might seek a Western grave;
For in the West, amid its wildwood flowers,
She dwells, who was my own in happier hours.
I never more may see her tranquil eyes
Gleaming with lambent light from Paradise.
Never again, upon my happy breast
Serene and peaceful may she seek her rest.
I know not even that she loves me yet,
Or, thinking of me, finds her cheeks are wet.
Perchance, this Holy Eve, she sits apart
Communing sadly with her widowed heart,
Recalls the memory of other times,
When I sat by her, chanting lover's rhymes,
Or nursing on my knee the little elf
In whom I saw the image of herself.
If so, her heart will soften, and her eyes
O'erflow with tears, responsive to her sighs,
And the remembrance of her promise given
To be my bride when we should meet in Heaven,
May plead for him to whom she gave the vow—
And who remembers it in exile now.

I don't think I am much of a judge of poetry, but the tears came in my eyes when Mugly read these lines to me in his broken and mournful voice. I asked him why he did not write for the newspapers or the magazines and earn a living in that way. I had often read poetry in *Belgravia*, *Temple Bar*, and *Cornhill* that was a great deal worse, in my judgment, than this.

"Mr. Brown," said he, "the day when I could do that has gone by. I have seen the time when with this little arm and a steel pen I could earn my guinea a day without any trouble, but I can do it no longer. I am no longer equal to the task even of writing ballads at a shilling each. The muse has fled from me. The inspiration—the divine *afflatus*, (I don't know what he meant by that), is gone from me. I gave that up a year ago. It was in London. I had been hanging on about the newspapers there for some months. Once in a great while some editor would print one of my articles, but this became more and more unfrequent, until finally no one would touch anything I wrote. Finally the manager of a comic paper sent for me—he edited *a comic paper*—and told me that if I would write some conundrums for him he would take them. I tried it, but when I took them to him he said they wouldn't do, and I had to give it up; and since then I have written nothing. And yet I think my conundrums were not so very bad. I remember some of them. This was one:

"'Why should a man and his wife never ride together on a donkey?'

"'Because they whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.'

"Now I thought that was worth sixpence, but the editor said he could not see it.

"This was another:

"'What ground is there for supposing that *Hamlet* had taken a dose of Holloway's pills?'

"'Because he says in act —, scene —, "I have that within that passeth."'

"I asked one and sixpence for that, because, as I explained to the editor, he could insert the name of any patent medicine that was advertised in his paper and make the proprietor pay soundly for the puff; but the ass said it would not do. Since then I have not attempted to write anything for pay."

Well, sir, to make a long story short, I took a great interest in Mugly, and conceived for him a sincere [illegible] and admiration. I have no genius myself, but I can admire and appreciate it in others; and Mugly is a genius, if there ever was one. I soon had the pleasure of aiding him to improve his outward appearance to some extent. One day in my conversation with him I discovered that he was a good accountant, and the thought occurred to me that I might help him to earn money in this way. So I employed him to transcribe for me a great number of letters and accounts which I had, and of which I told him that I desired to have duplicates, and for this I paid him some money which he expended in arraying himself in decent clothing, and a change for the better seemed to come over the man as soon as he was thus lifted out of the squalid misery in which I had found him. But this improvement was only temporary. He suddenly ceased to call upon me; I missed him from his accustomed haunts, and a fortnight passed away without my hearing a word from him. But one night when I was sitting over my pint of sherry after dinner at the Cafe Royal Mugly presented himself before me. All his new clothes were gone; he wore the very rags he had sported on the night of our first acquaintance, and his face was marked with the same expression of misery that had then awakened my sympathy. I was shocked, and to tell the truth somewhat disgusted with this relapse, and I suppose my face expressed something of my feelings.

"It is of no use, Mr. Brown, to try to make a gentleman out of me now," he said. "You are not the first person that has failed in that laudable but hopeless undertaking. Why should I give up the only comfort on earth that I may wear a clean shirt and a whole coat? What is my comfort? It is what I heard the street preacher call the broth out of the devil's own pot. It is whisky. I am forced to choose between giving up this one consolation of my existence and the abandonment of all the outward and visible signs of respectability—and I choose not to give up the whisky. A clean shirt is a comfortable thing, but it will not stop the aching of my heart and the gnawing of remorse. Whisky will lull the pain and sometimes wrap me in dreams of paradise. It brings the happy past back to me in colors fresh and bright, and the ignorant present fades away before its glory. Why should I try to banish this one friend? Shall I be tormented before my time, a thing of which the devils themselves complain, in order that I may be what men call decent? What is decency to me now? Who cares for me now? Why should I torture myself that people for whom I care nothing, and who care nothing for me, may say, 'There goes old Mugly; he has stopped drinking, and is quite reformed.' I thought I would make the attempt once more to please you, Mr. Brown, but I have been unable to bear it, and I have come to tell you so." And with this Mugly turned on his heel and walked out of the room. I have often seen him since that night, but he refuses to have anything more to say to me. "I will lose my character," he says, "if I am seen talking with such a wretch as he is." And now, sir, if you will drink no more punch, and will walk down toward the Register House, I have no doubt that we will meet him, and that he will say to you, "Any clothes, sir?"

THE ARGUMENT OF MR. CURTIS.

It is the pride of a lawyer to make a strong defense for a weak cause. The counsel employed to defend Mr. Johnson knew that they have undertaken a desperate case. So strong was the array of evidence and argument against their client when the managers had closed on the part of the prosecution, that the president's lawyers, able and astute as they are, felt unable to make a fair showing for Mr. Johnson without further preparation. The four days delay which they asked for and obtained were well employed, as appeared on Thursday last, when Mr. Curtis made the opening argument for the defense. It was crafty, subtle, apparently plausible, and speciously candid and dispassionate. The substance of it, however, is easily compressed into a very small space, and when it is closely examined the chain of sophistry that it holds it together becomes plainly visible.

All of the arguments that have been or can be adduced in Mr. Johnson's behalf may be classed under one of these two heads:

"Mr. Johnson has not violated the tenure of office law, because Mr. Stanton was not protected by that law;" and

"Mr. Johnson was perfectly justified in violating the tenure of office law, because that law was unconstitutional."

The whole of Mr. Curtis' argument on Thursday was an amplification of these two propositions. They are in conflict with each other, but if one fails the other is relied upon. A careful analysis of Mr. Curtis' speech enables us to make the following syllabus of his argument:

1. The tenure of office bill enacts that no cabinet minister shall be removed without the consent of the Senate, during the term of the president by whom he was appointed.

2. The constitution vests the power of removal from office in the hands of the president alone, and the Senate has no constitutional right to restrict him in the exercise of this power.

3. Therefore, the tenure of office bill is unconstitutional.

4. It is not always the duty of either citizens or officers to obey a law. Resistance to an unconstitutional law is sometimes a high duty. As a rule the president is bound to obey all laws, without enquiring into their constitutionality. If they affect the rights of individuals, it is for them to test their validity in the courts. If they affect the rights of the people at large, it is for them to secure their repeal by a resort to the polls. But when a law takes from the president a right that belongs to him, when he is the party injured, and is also the only party who can bring the constitutionality of the law to a test—it is his right and duty to take steps that will result in judicial interpretation of the unjust and unconstitutional enactment.

5. This was all that Mr. Johnson intended to do, and it was all that he attempted to do, in the entire Stanton affair. He sought to violate the tenure of office bill, not with a felonious intent, but because he had a right to violate it to such an extent as to make up a decision for the Supreme Court.

But in this attempt he failed. The law could only be violated by Stanton's removal. Stanton has not been removed, but is still in office. The law has not been broken. The attempt to break it failed, and no mischief having been done, no punishment attaches.

7. But all these pleas may be overruled. The tenure of office bill may be constitutional; the president may be bound by it, and any violation of it, or attempt to violate it, may be a crime, and still Mr. Johnson is wholly guiltless, because—

8. The law had no relation whatever to Stanton. The term of the president who had appointed him had long since expired; he had no appointment; he was simply holding his place at the pleasure of the president; the latter was at liberty, even under the tenure of office law, to remove him; and therefore the tenure of office law has not been violated at all, nor has an attempt been made to violate it, and the president is guiltless. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

This is the whole of the substance of Mr. Curtis' argument on the first day. It is scarcely necessary to point out all the fallacies that lurk beneath its apparently fair exterior. But it may be well enough to glance at some of them.

The plea that no violation of the law was effected because the removal of Stanton was not accomplished is inconsistent with the present position of Mr. Johnson. He holds that Stanton is removed, and that Thomas is the only simon-pure secretary of war, the original Jacobs, and that all others are counterfeits. He gives to Thomas a seat in the cabinet meetings from which Stanton is excluded and recognizes Thomas as the secretary, while refusing to acknowledge Stanton. As to the absence of a felonious intent, every one knows that the law presumes that every man intends the natural consequences of his own acts, and no one needs to be told that if a man attempts to murder and only succeeds in wounding the law will not hold him guiltless. The plea that the attempted violation of the law was for the purpose of testing its constitutionality, is inconsistent with the other plea that Stanton was not protected by the law. The validity of a law can not be determined by making up a case for trial which involves only the rights of a person with whom the law has nothing to do. If Stanton was not covered by this law its validity could not be tested by expelling him from office. The decision in that case could only be as to the question of whether the law applied to Stanton—not as to the validity of the law itself. And the act of the president in removing, or trying to remove, Stanton did not make up a case for the decision of a court; that could only be done by Stanton himself bringing an action to regain possession of his office.

The assumption that the constitution vests the power of removal in the hands of the president alone, is an assumption only. It is not supported by the words of the constitution itself; and the opinions of statesmen contemporaneous with the constitution were divided on the subject. The experience of the last fifty years has shown that this power of removal, exercised by one man, is sure to be prostituted to serve his own purposes; and that the interests of the country would be greatly promoted were it restricted as the tenure of office bill restricts it.

The plea that Stanton's rights to hold his office were not protected by the tenure of office bill, and that in removing him Mr. Johnson did not violate the law, is the strongest and most dangerous points of the defense. Mr. Curtis supported it by recounting the history of the passage of this law. When it first passed the senate, it contained no provision applying to cabinet ministers at all. The house inserted an amendment, placing the ministers on the same footing as all other civil officers. To this the senate disagreed, and the result was a compromise, which resulted in the bill being amended so as to give the cabinet ministers the right to hold their places "during the term of the president by whom they had been appointed," unless removed by consent of the senate. Nothing was said in the bill about cabinet ministers who had not been appointed by the president under whom they were serving. But in the debate some of the senators said that the purpose of the bill was not to compel a president to retain a minister whom he had not himself appointed, but to prevent him from removing those whom he had appointed without the consent of the senate. The whole of this technical point depends on whether Mr. Johnson is now serving out what is left of Mr. Lincoln's term or what is left of his own term as vice-president. Mr. Curtis holds the latter view, but it is a point on which there is doubt.

These are the fogs which are raised to blind the vision of the "weak-kneed" senators. Their subtlety will not deceive the people. They know that Mr. Johnson did violate the law; that his purpose was felonious; and that he was really only serving out the residue of the term for which Mr. Lincoln had been chosen. They will not be likely to be misled by a sophistry that may not be easy to expose, but which is instinctively felt to be based on false principles. Altogether, Mr. Curtis' argument on Thursday was far from being convincing. Thus far the case for the defense is weak. We scarcely think it will become stronger ere it closes.

Wisconsin shows probably over 6000 Republican majority for judges. Our friends are greatly elated at the result, and promise three times as much for Grant next November.

[From our Extra of Saturday.]

Disturbances in Jefferson City and Carrollton Last Night.

REBEL EFFORTS TO PREVENT COLORED MEN FROM VOTING.

TWO MEN KILLED.

THREATENED RIOT BY THE REBELS QUELLED.

Military Guarding the Polls

Union Men in the Ascendant.

COLORED MEN VOTING PEACEABLY.

The Rebel efforts to get up a riot in Jefferson and Carrollton last night have proved signal failures. By falsehood and misrepresentation they have succeeded in having some quiet and peaceable Republicans arrested, and have thus deprived the party of their votes and services; but other Republicans, like true soldiers of liberty and law have filled their places, and loyal men are far ahead in votes.

Hundreds of colored men have been shamefully deprived of their votes, but the Republicans are still several hundred ahead in Jefferson and Carrollton.

FROM CARROLL PARISH.

Republican Senatorial Candidates—Adoption of Resolutions.

ILLAWANA, CARROLL PARISH, April 13, 1868.

At a meeting of delegates from the Senatorial district composed of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse parishes, held at Illawana on Saturday, April 11, 1868, John A. McDonough was elected chairman, and James Walker secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First—That Colonel John Lynch, of Carroll, and the Hon. Curtis Pollard, of Madison, be declared the choice of the Radical Republican party of this district for the State Senate.

Second—That W. G. Wyly, Esq., of Carroll parish, be declared the choice and will receive the support of the Republicans of Madison and Carroll for the position of District Judge, and that he be cordially recommended to the Republicans of Tensas and Concordia parishes.

Third—That General W. L. McMillen of Carroll is our choice for United States Senator; that our Senators be instructed and the representatives from the parishes composing this Senatorial district be requested to give him their firm support in the Legislature.

Fourth—That P. J. Kennedy is our first choice as candidate for Congress in the fifth district, and that we pledge him a united support.

Fifth—That General U. S. Grant is our first choice for President, and that we use all our influence for his nomination and election.

Sixth—That we pledge to Judge H. C. Warmoth an united support as the Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana.

Seventh—That the proceedings of this convention be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

We shall give a rousing majority for law, order, and the Republican ticket.

JNO. A. McDONOUGH, President.
JAS. WALKER, Secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From Yesterday's Evening Papers.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Supreme Court of this State has reserved its decision in the case forbidding the directors of the express company, of which General Joe Johnson was President, from contracting debts or collecting assessments.

WASHINGTON, April 18—*House*—Mr. Colfax took the chair informally before the hour of meeting, and with such members as were present accompanied the managers to the court.

The discussion was resumed on the question of admission of cabinet proceedings. Mr. Wilson reading his speech, Mr. Curtis followed.

Chief Justice Chase decided that the evidence was admissible, and a vote being taken resulted in its being excluded. The vote stood 20 to 28.

MOBILE, April 18.—The ship Albert Gallatin was struck by lightning and burned in the lower bay yesterday morning. Three thousand one hundred bales of cotton were destroyed with her. Loss nearly half a million. Insured principally in Liverpool. After all hopes of saving the vessel were given up, she was scuttled and sunk in three fathoms of water.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The burlesque on the well-known and popular extravaganza, "The Duchess of Gerolstein," has proved a very attractive feature of the Academy. It is called the "Grand Duchess of Alaska." Aside from this piece, there is a great variety in the way of songs, dances, and comicalities, in which Messrs. Delehanty, Hengler, Ryman, Carter, Schoolcraft, and Bloodgood, and Misses Nellie Taylor, Hardy, Wood, and the other members of the company shine with peculiar lustre. The Academy is comfortably filled every night.

New Opera House.

The opera of "L'Africaine" last evening was well attended, and admirably represented. This evening the benefit of M'mes Ramadie and Cave, and the first representation of the new dramatic opera "Les Noces Venitiennes." To-morrow evening the opera of "L'Africaine."

The Circus.

The performances at Tivoli Circle yesterday were well attended. Our readers who appreciate this class of entertainments will be sure to go again this evening and to-morrow evening.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.—The Republican candidates for the state officers and congressmen in South Carolina, who were selected last week, are as follows:

Governor—Robert K. Scott.
Lieutenant-governor—Lemuel Boozer.
Secretary of state—Francis L. Cardoza.
Treasurer—Niles G. Parker.
Controller—J. C. Nagle.
Attorney general—D. H. Chamberlain.
Adjutant general—F. J. Moses, Jr.
Superintendent of education—J. K. Jillson.

Congress—District one, Benjamin F. Whittemore; district two, C. C. Bowen; district three, Simeon Corley; district four, James H. Goss; at large J. P. M. Epping, Elias E. Dickson.

General Scott, as we have already stated, is a volunteer officer of the army, appointed from Ohio, and in charge of the freedmen's bureau in South Carolina. Epping is the United States marshal. Boozer, Cardoza, Moses, Corley, Goss, and Dickson, are South Carolinians; Bowen, Rhode Island born, and Nagle, a native of North Carolina, have long resided in the state. Parker, Chamberlain, Jillson, and Whittemore are Northern men, settled in South Carolina since the war. Cardoza, for secretary of state, is the only colored man on the ticket.

BY TELEGRAPH

Special Dispatches to New Orleans Republican.

FROM WASHINGTON

Impeachment Defense Finished.

ARGUMENT COMMENCES NEXT WEEK.

INTEREST IN THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1868.

The testimony for the defense in the impeachment trial closed to-day. The argument will commence next week.

Intense interest is felt here in the Louisiana election, and Republicans are anxious to hear reports of the result.

From St. Martinsville.

VOTES OF REPUBLICANS REFUSED.

Disfranchised Democrats Voting.

Rebel Commissioners on High Horse.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, April 18, 1868.

More than a hundred Republican voters, who presented themselves at the polls with the proper registration certificates, were refused the right of voting by the rebel Commissioners of election.

At St. Martinsville the Commissioners are proceeding so slowly that upward of one hundred and fifty Republicans will not have an opportunity to vote before the polls close.

All the Democrats who presented themselves, whether disfranchised or not, have already voted.

The rebel Commissioners are riding a high horse, and seem determined to impede reconstruction.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Progress of Impeachment.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Interesting News from All Points,

River News, Weather, Etc.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Impeachment continued. The announcement of the vote telegraphed at noon was followed by a general rising in the Senate. After ten minutes counsel announced that they were ready to resume when sufficient quiet was restored. Chief Justice Chase rapped probably five times before he succeeded in restoring order. This is the first time during the trial that these irregularities have occurred, and the importance of the vote may be inferred therefrom. There was no applause or wild demonstration—simply a rising from seats. Every one seemed inclined to ask his neighbor what he thought now. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winckle, Vickers, and Willey—20.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Conness, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cottell, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—29.

This question involved the support of the President by the Cabinet in view of the violation of the Constitution in removing Mr. Stanton, and appointing Mr. Thomas.

The next question was stated as follows: We offer to prove that at the meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton being present when the tenure of office bill came up for consultation, the question was asked and the opinion expressed that Mr. Stanton and the other Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln did not come under its restrictions. Mr. Chase again decided the evidence admissible. Mr. Drake appealed. Appeal sustained—22 to 26. On this vote Messrs. Sprague and Sherman voted with the minority.

Next question: Whether the Cabinet argued injury to the service by Mr. Stanton's continuance. The Senate refused to hear the evidence—19 to 31.

This time Mr. Willey voted with the majority. Mr. Welles was then subjected to a severe cross examination, but nothing new was elicited.

Postmaster-General Randall was then called. Blodgett was suspended from the Augusta postoffice without the knowledge of or consultation with the President. Randall knew of no appointments of persons in his department who could not take the test oath; and Blodgett was suspended because of his indictment for getting office by perjury. The defense here closed, reserving the right to call other witnesses, in case Mr. Stanberry, who knew most of the matter, but was sick, thought best.

Court adjourned.

House.—Members returned, but done no business.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $469,000; for the week, $3,320,000; for the year $150,000,000.

Impeachment to-day intensely interesting, and is regarded as indicative of the results. The evidence declared admissible by Mr. Chase but ruled out by the Senate, involved,

First—The constitutionality of the President's action. On this question the favorable votes were twenty, with Norton absent.

The second part related to the exclusion of Mr. Stanton and other Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln, from the operations of the tenure of office bill. The favorable votes on this branch of the question were twenty-two, Sprague and Sherman voting for admission and Norton still absent.

The third question on which Chief Justice Chase did not rule was to elicit the opinions of the Cabinet on the mischief to the service resulting from Mr. Stanton's presence in the war office. On this the favorable votes were 19, Norton absent. Willey voting with the majority. Here defense rested.

An immense mass of evidence was ruled out.

All the heads of departments, except Secretary Stanton, were present in expectation of being called to the stand.

The popular estimation of the situation of the case is, the evidence having closed, that the President's speeches amount to nothing; that there was no conspiracy with Thomas; that there was no attempt to corrupt General Emory; that the President never contemplated using force; that his first object, in using General Sherman, was for the good of the service and the benefit of all the people to break his relations with Secretary Stanton; and, second, to bring the tenure of office bill, through the Stanton complications, before the court.

The prosecution seem to rest on the bald violation of the tenure of office act—the fact of violation involving the criminal intent charged in the articles of impeachment.

There have been many changes of votes on interlocutory questions, but in every instance, unless on account of informality, a sufficient number of Senators have voted with the minority to prevent conviction, with from two to seven to spare on all very important questions. Questions involving facts, justifying or excusing the President, receiving from twenty-two to twenty-seven votes, including, however, Messrs. Morton and Sumner, and in one case, Mr. Conkling. This conclusion is certain: If the President is convicted, Senators will have to stultify themselves with regard to the exclusion of evidence which their votes declared pertinent. Mr. Wade has invariably refused to vote, but his friends are confidently asserting that he will finally vote, if occasion requires it. With Mr. Wade's vote, it requires nineteen, without it, eighteen to save the President.

The prosecution will put in evidence on Monday. Mr. Boutwell will open for the prosecution. His speech is already in type. It is apprehended that Mr. Stanbery's health won't permit a speech.

Brevet Major General George L. Hartsuff, lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general, has been relieved from duty in the Fifth Military District, and assigned to temporary duty at headquarters Department of the East, with permission to delay reporting until next June.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The convention adjourned at midnight last night, subject to the call of a committee. Only the President and Secretary signed the Constitution, a resolution having been adopted dispensing with signing by the members. It is understood that the conservatives would have refused to sign. Among the [illegible] voting against the final adoption was one colored member. After the adjournment speeches were made. Perrin, a leading Republican, predicted the adoption by a large majority of the Constitution. Snead and Allen, two leading Republicans, predicted the defeat of the Constitution, and said it would be deserved. Snead opposed it mainly on the ground of the fraudulent character of the homestead exemption, and Allen because it placed white men under the colored.

General Schofield to-day suspended J. S. Colvert, State Treasurer, on charges preferred by the Governor, and appointed George Rice, Secretary of the Convention, Treasurer ad interim.

John L. Pendleton, Superintendent of the State Prison, was removed, and Borrham Wardwell appointed in his place.

T. W. Savage, Mayor, with a new set of minor officers, were to-day appointed for Charlottsville.

The Conservative Executive Committee last night called a State Convention to meet here May 17, to nominate State officers.

The final vote on the constitution last night was 51 to 26, four Republicans voting against it.

The Conservative members of the late constitutional convention have issued an address to the people of the State. It is a resume of the arguments used on that side during the session. They estimate that the whites will have a majority under the last registration.

From Monroe, La.—The Copperheads Protest.

The following has been sent us for publication:

MONROE La., April 18, 1868.

Associated Press, New Orleans:

We, the undersigned loyal citizens of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana, believing that the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged, solemnly assert that to our personal knowledge the election as conducted in this town on the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, was unfair, unjust, and illegal.

(Signed.) Isaiah Garrett, G. M. McCranie, Eugene Tisdale, George Chamberlain, George C. Norcross, R. Richardson, O. D. Stillman, G. W. McKee, John W. Scarborough, Herman Meyer, John McEnnery, James McEnery, N. R. Hemken, and many other citizens.

897 votes polled here to-day.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.—Mr. Ryland Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, lately had a difficulty with a negro in Tuscaloosa county, in which he cut the negro with a knife. Mr. Randolph learning that his arrest was ordered by the military came at once to Montgomery, and reaching this city at nine o'clock last night reported at once to General Shepherd. He was told to report this morning at ten o'clock, which he did promptly. General Shepherd informed Mr. Randolph that he must be committed to the military prison without the benefit of bail. He further remarked that in all cases of military arrests the parties would be committed to the military prison, there to remain until discharged by military commission. Mr. Randolph was promised a speedy investigation by military commission.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, April 18.—The political campaign is closing amid unparalleled excitement, both parties making desperate efforts. Business will be almost entirely suspended during the election, commencing Tuesday, in the cities and the large towns. The negroes will vote the Radical ticket almost en masse. The Radicals say that the ratification of the constitution will bring peace and prosperity, but the conservatives, consisting of four-fifths of the white men of the state, think the welfare of the race and state demand its rejection. The feeling between the white and black races is more bitter than at any previous period.

From Europe.

DUBLIN, April 18.—The Prince of Wales was installed a Knight of St. Patrick to-day. The procession attending the ceremony was two miles long. The line of march was lined with troops. Weather fine, and the population turned out en masse. A grand dinner was given this evening in honor of the event.

MALTA, April 18.—Farragut with his squadron left Valletta for Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The suit against Simon & Co. for damages on account of the nitro glycerine explosion at Aspinwall, in 1866, has been withdrawn.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 18.—Three desperadoes attempted to murder Baer, master machinist of the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad, at Houston, on Tuesday night in bed.

Judge Cooper Crockett was mobbed on Thursday night and his office was smashed.

George F. Eber, bureau agent of Dallas, was murdered and robbed near Rockwell on the sixth instant.

Winfield Scott Spencer was murdered at Brazoria on the second instant.

From Jackson.

JACKSON, April 18.—In the convention to-day the report of the committee on schedule and general provisions was under consideration. Captain Townsend was expelled from the convention to-day for his recent assault upon the President of that body.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, April 18.—The Democratic State Convention of Michigan is called to meet here on May 17 to appoint delegates to the New York national convention.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 18.—Six P. M. Barometer 29.96; wind southeast—light. Arrived—Bark Caria, twenty-four days from Boston, with ice to the Crescent City Ice Company. Sailed—steamship Josephine and ship Southern Empire.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, April 18.—Passed down: Swallow, at 3 A. M. River steady.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—River at a stand, with sixteen feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and cool.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton ½c better; sales 2800 bales; middling 30½@31c, closing firm at 31c. Flour a shade firmer and good business doing. Wheat a shade better, but quiet. Corn closed quiet—a shade easier. Pork firmer; mess $35 75. Lard 17⅜@18c. Turpentine quiet at [illegible]. Groceries quiet and firm. Freights quiet and steady. Money easier, with an improved tone generally in financial and business circles. Gold 13[illegible].