TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE President's letter to General Grant, it is said, was sent to him at noon yesterday.

THE President yesterday nominated Chas. K. Tuckerman to be Minister to Greece.

SENATOR WILSON has returned to Washington, and reports the Republican prospects in New Hampshire most promising.

HAVANA-TAX, the leader of the Japanese troupe recently arrived in this country, died on Saturday night in New York.

The Georgia Committee yesterday discussed a section of the franchise article disqualifying rebels from holding office.

AT St. Paul, Minn., yesterday morning, the thermometer marked 47 degrees below zero. At Sparta, Minn., it marked 43 degrees below zero.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has decided to place in, machine shops, depots, etc., at Cheyenne.

The saddlery of Mitchell Bros., and six adjoining buildings, in Mattoon, Ill., were burned yesterday. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $14,000.

DISPATCHES from various places in the west indicate that Sunday night last was the coldest of the season.

Into the week ending on Tuesday, the 18th instant, there will be hived from the Patent Office 276 patents. During the past week 550 applications and 60 caveats were filed.

The Hon. Jas. Guthrie yesterday sent his resignation as Trustee of Transylvania University to the Governor of his native Kentucky, and laudibly referred to get Washington, and the Legislature has appointed to check his successor on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at noon.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Mississippi Convention annulling the recent disqualifying Convention adopted before attending elections, holding political meetings, providing that the police of towns be composed of loyal men, and relieving from indictments all persons who swear that in no case, and under no circumstances, will they vote for the Convention.

The Louisiana Convention has adopted ordinances providing for the appointment of election officers, and for the organization of the State Legislature upon the third Monday after the official promulgation of the adoption of the new constitution. The Legislature is directed to vote immediately upon the ratification of the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of January last to meet the requirements of the Government amounted in round numbers to the following sums: Civil, miscellaneous, and legislative, $1,400,000; interest on the public debt $29,817,000; War Department, $6,357,000; Navy Department, $1,106,000; Interior pensions and Indians, $566,700; total, $39,250,658. The amount of the principal of the public debt are not included in the above.

The large cotton and woolen mill at Bristol, about eighteen miles above the city, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The establishment had been running night and day on orders. The Bristol Gas Company, of Common Council from the Seventh Ward, occupied the structure, and his loss is estimated at about $20,000, which, however, is fully covered by insurance in Eastern companies. The building would have been entirely destroyed had it not been for the introduction of live steam, which smothered the fire and prevented a greater loss. The fire throws about one hundred and fifty hands out of work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Georgia and Mississippi vs. The Reconstruction Acts.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, Associate Judge Nelson announced the opinion in the case of the State of Georgia against the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and General Grant and others, defendants. The last-named, at the time the bill was filed, was commanding the Third Military District, composed of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, designated by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of the same month.

The bill filed by the State of Georgia prayed for an injunction for the purpose of restraining the defendants from enforcing the several provisions of these acts, and sets forth the existence of Georgia as one of the States; and further, that on the surrender of the Confederate army, in 1865, at the close of the rebel war, the State was in possession and enjoyment of all the rights belonging to a State under the Union, and under the laws of the United States, and as such was entitled to representation in the National Congress. The bill further sets forth the history and design of those acts of Congress were approved, their force and by their terms, namely, the overthrow of the existing State governments, and the erection in its place of other governments prescribed by the Constitution; and that in furtherance of this object, the Secretary of War, General Grant and Major-General Pope, acting under orders from the President, were about to enforce in each a portion of those statutes to take military possession and subvert the government of Georgia, thereby subjecting the people thereof to military rule; that the State was wholly inadequate to resist the power of the several defendants, and, therefore, instead they prosecution could be forded by a decree of the Supreme Court in the premises.

The bill next prayed, *First*—That the defendants might be restrained from issuing or causing any act or thing within the State of Georgia injurious to said State, or contrary to be required of them by the act of Congress. *Second*—To enjoin the defendants from the registration of Georgia as prescribed in the last named act. *Third*—To restrain them from the misdoing or causing to be done the taking of the oath or affirmation provided for in that act. *Fourth*—To prevent as clerks of the return in any such election from being received according to the acts in question; and *fifth*, from taking or causing to be held any Convention as prescribed therein.

Associate Justice Nelson having set forth these premises, but at great length, more than is above given, said in substance that a motion had been made by the counsel for defendants to dismiss this case for want of jurisdiction, and as one without precedent. It was claimed that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, either of the subject matter in the bill or over the parties complained. The first ground was supported by the argument that it was a political question, and therefore it was not a subject of cognizance by this court.

The distinction between judicial and political questions resulted from the organization of the government—executive, legislative and judicial, and from the limitation of the powers of each under the Constitution. The judicial power was vested in the judicial department, and the political power in the executive and legislative.

The distinction between judicial and political power was so generally established, that the court deemed it necessary to do nothing more than to refer to some of the authorities on the subject. They were all in one direction among them the case of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, 12 Peters. It has been supposed that this case afforded authority for the exercise of deciding as to questions connected with a bill in equity, but on a close examination it would be found that this was a mistake.

The recital of a position of boundary between three two States, and not one of a political character. In the case of Florida against Georgia, the United States allowed to intervene, being the proprietors of a large portion of land situated within the disputed boundary, ceded to the United States by Spain, the State of Florida also being interested as a proprietor.

The case bearing most directly on this one is that of the Cherokee Nation against the State of Georgia. A bill was filed in this case, and an injunction prayed for to restrain the enforcement of certain acts of Georgia against the Cherokee Nation. The latter claimed that they appear in court as a foreign nation. The acts of the Legislature, if carried into effect, would have destroyed the tribal condition of the Cherokees, and subjected them to the authority of the State. It was decided that the Cherokees were not a foreign nation in the sense contemplated in the Constitution of the United States. Chief Justice Marshall said the bill was untenable on another ground, namely, it involved a political question.

"Associate Justice Nelson referred to several other high authorities in support of the above views, and concluded that political power did not belong to the judiciary, and that the Government have no right to pronounce merely an abstract opinion of the Constitution or of the State. It might, however, decide on all statutes properly falling under judicial authority. By the second

From our latest Edition of Yesterday.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 10th.—Captain Maxley, who was captured at Cuba a few days since for planning the recent attack on the Martello Tower at Duncanson, was tried by a Spanish court-martial yesterday afternoon. The evidence seemed to be strongly against him. He was fully committed for trial, constitutes, and he was fully committed for trial. He is described as having barely reached twenty-one years of age. The prisoner is stated to be in good health and cheerfulness from the custody of the prosecutor before examining and committing. The police were also examined and committed. The prisoner was also examined and committed.

The Attempt to Assassinate Queen Isabella.

HAVANA VIA LAKE CITY, FLA., Feb. 9, 1868.—The latest advices from Curacao, Venezuela, are to the 23d ultimo. In Aragua the insurrectionary troubles were diminishing, but General Miguel Gil, commander of the national forces in Aragua, was killed by a band of rebels. In Cogodes, General Gonzales Cardenas revolted, but was killed. The general situation of the Republic was critical.

The new ministry of President Falcon is composed of the following members: Foreign Relations, Arvelo; Public Interior, Parejo; Public Works, Arvelo; Public Credit, Ramos (late reported killed); War, Gutierrez; Foreign Affairs.

The Embezzlement in Louisville.

We have already published the particulars of the theft, in Louisville, Ky., of Joseph Bloomgast, First-Assistant Teller in the United States Internal Revenue Office, in Louisville, Ky., of the sum of $70,000. He had held the position for four years, and was the depositary of the money in question. Bloomgast, he confessed, his misdeeds without the least concealment, on Saturday morning last. He memoranda that showed he had been stealing for one hundred and fifty days, and had spent his ill-gotten gains in the most reckless manner.

Ever since 1861, we are authentically informed, Bloomgast has wooed the fickle goddess, Fortune, in the gaming-house, and has lost by, and necessitated much suffering and financial embarrassment to his relatives and friends. The same excess power to have enkled upon him. Bloomgast, he has been in the habit of giving gifts, he has well established in the fancy goods business somewhere on Fourth street, and dollar for dollar.

Mr. Garfield also introduced a bill for greater gold and silver coin, which, if passed, were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Weather in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10th.—The weather here is intensely cold, the thermometer at 7 A. M. showing 16 degrees below zero.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 10th.—Thermometer 25 degrees below zero.

MINDON, Wis., Feb. 10th.—Thermometer 34 degrees below zero.

HASTINGS, Minn., Feb. 10th.—Thermometer 36 degrees below zero.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 10th.—Thermometer 40 degrees below zero.

Nominations by the President.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Chas. K. Tuckerman, of New York, to be Minister to Greece.

Lieut. Edward John W. Lanius Collector for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

Arrest of American Citizens Abroad.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The President sent to the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of State, furnishing an account of the arrest of American citizens in Ireland, in the charged with Fenianism. The documents are voluminous and contain a record of the proceedings two years. The most of the facts contained in them have been published in the press.

Defeat of the Alabama Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—Out of 17 South Alabama counties heard from, 10 have rejected the constitution of the State, the Constitution is behind 2,500 votes. The majority against it in the 10 lines of counties will make it at least 10,000 majority.

The election last fall on the Convention was held over a Sunday, and consequently lasted three days, and the Convention was carried by about 10,000 votes, and was thus rejected vote.

Three times more voting places were opened at the election in the counties where the Convention was carried, and the election continued five days. It is a clean defeat. The managers of the election for the Convention are generally Radicals.

The Agricultural Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In view of the limited appropriation of Congress and immense demand for seed, the Commissioner of Agriculture finds it necessary to confine the distribution to botanists, and such persons as are recommended by the Agricultural Societies of Congressional districts. His therefore under necessary to apply for the Departments for seeds.

FROM TOWN.

MIDNIGHT FIRE.—The large High School building in this city, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building is the original from an overheated furnace. The loss is $25,000, fully covered by insurance.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Court of Impeachment.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, February 10th.—The opinion delivered in the Supreme Court yesterday in the Georgia and Mississippi cases has regarded as virtually settling the McardIe case and all similar cases that may come before the Court. It is understood that the Court looks upon the McardIe case as a purely technical case, and intends to dismiss the motion for want of jurisdiction. This will probably put a stop to some legislation now before Congress regarding the Supreme Court.

Great Finance Scheme.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.—A bill to organize a National Bank in this City, to obtain $97,000 in gold, has been introduced into the House to-day, and is all by Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay gold coin for legal-tender notes which are presented for redemption. The Secretary of New York on and after the first of next February.

The exchange is to be made at the rate of one dollar in gold for one dollar in legal tender notes. After the 1st of January, 1869, the rate of exchange is to be one gold dollar and twenty-nine cents of paper, the amount to be paid in the form of paper money every succeeding month until the exchange shall be made, and the paper money equalized. After June, 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay gold for legal-tender notes, dollar for dollar.

Mr. Garfield also introduced a bill for greater gold and silver coin, which, if passed, were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE
Virginia	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Helvetia	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Hibernia	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Cleopatra