THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1868

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock M., at No. 51 Front street, corner Bienville, Second District, the contents of a tin shop. See advertisement.

ADMIRAL SEMMES.—Admiral Semmes will this evening deliver the second of his remarkably interesting lectures on the "Cruise of the Alabama." Judging by the first, this will be even more interesting in keeping with the progress of the vessel and her famous captures till, with her colors flying, she was herself destroyed by the Kearsage.

MATINEE AND HURDLE RACE POSTPONED.—We are requested to call attention to the announcement of the chairman of the committee of invitation of the Metairie Jockey Club, which will be found in our advertising columns, postponing, on account of the weather and the great demand for invitations, the matinée and hurdle race, by gentleman riders, which was to come off on the Metairie Course to-morrow (Wednesday), until Saturday next.

We hope the fair guests of the committee will be able to restrain their impatience for this great event of the week, which, we are told, has created such a flutter of excitement in the boudoirs of the lady friends of the club. The postponement is only to make the affair more enjoyable and more complete, and in the hands of gentlemen so gallant and so accomplished as the members of the Metairie Jockey Club an exhibition of this kind cannot be otherwise.

The invitation committee will meet every day at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office No 146 Common street.

THE ADMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Our telegrams in another column announce that a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by the Reconstruction Committee, admitting the following States to representation in Congress on certain conditions, viz: North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama. These conditions are:

1st. The 14th Constitutional Amendment to be ratified.

2d. That the constitutions of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are now entitled thereto, except upon conviction for crime

3d. Slavery as a punishment for crime to be forever prohibited. No person to be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts.

This bill also provides for the meeting of the Legislatures of the States named, within thirty days after its passage, if the day fixed in the Constitutions thereof shall have passed, and declares that its first section (the admission of representation) shall take effect when the President shall officially proclaim the ratification by the Legislatures of these States of the 14th Amendment.

Should this bill become a law, it only remains for the General Commanding this District to promulgate the result of the election, which, on the third Monday thereafter, the Constitution of Louisiana, article 159, provides that the General Assembly shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans, and proceed immediately to vote upon the adoption of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This bill is one of a species of charlatanic acts, characteristic of the present Congress, with which we have become so familiar that they create no surprise and pass almost without remark. It is probably the first law ever enacted by a legislature body attempting to bind for the future in a matter purely local the judgments and consciences of those upon whom it was to operate, so as to prevent them from adopting such measure as the interests of society might require. This law cannot either morally or legally bind the white people of the Southern States whose voices have been stifled by military demonstrations, contrary to all republican principles, and those votes have been neutralized by those of their servants. They may have, doubtless will have, to submit to it under the duress practised upon them, but the time may come when it will be competent for them to annul and set aside and repeal all this obnoxious and unjustifiable legislation.

Caption.

Some of our cotemporaries are rather disposed to find fault with Mr. Robert Browning, husband of the English poetess—Elizabeth Barret Browning—because in his recent life being described in a catalogue as the daughter of a "London merchant," when her father did not belong to the commercial fraternity but was a member of that well understood class of persons in England—"private gentlemen." For the information of those who may not quite comprehend the distinction we will state that when a person is spoken of in England as a "private gentleman," it is simply by way of classification, and means that he is not engaged in and does not depend upon any trade or business or profession, but is a person of fortune without rank or public position.

Mr. Browning's particularity, however, is rather indicrous because he did not, of course, mean to insinuate that "merchants" were not "gentlemen." It reminds us of a witticism of Lord Jeffrey, who on one occasion was examining a witness in one of the courts of Edinburgh, before he had been raised to the bench. This witness was an officer of the army, and, like most military men, very proud of his profession and jealous of his rank. Jeffrey had alluded to him as a *soldier*. This raised the ire of the man of the sword, who told the advocate that he was an *officer* and not a *soldier*. Jeffrey could not allow this opportunity to escape of displaying his wit and readiness, so in commenting upon the testimony of this person he said, "this officer, who is no soldier, testifies," etc., etc.

INDECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In common with many of our readers we have been provoked and disgusted by the display on the side walks of our streets and on the counters of our newspaper vendors, of the offensive and obscene pictorial papers with which the North is flooded. We have often wished they would keep them in the North and not destroy the morals of the Southern people with stories and pictures so indelicate, so absolutely, as brutal. Society in the North must be in a and condition when such coarse exhibitions are permitted to be thrust into the faces of the people in every public place. In no other country would this be tolerated. Vice, there is every where, but it is made to hide itself and not allowed to flaunt its shamelessness in the presence of those who wish to escape its contamination. The worst of it is, that these stories and pictures are not exaggerations in many instances, but are true to nature, and the thirst for them is increasing. They are rapidly destroying the taste of the people for refined and harmless amusements. The legitimate drama has nearly been driven from the stage, and our theatres are fast becoming places for the exhibition and display of curious gymnastic exercises by persons whose business it is to expose their persons in all sorts of ungraceful and disgraceful attitudes and to minister to the prurient passions of the unthinking multitude. These places ought to be closed by the public authorities, and laws should be passed if need be, to effect their suppression. As for the vending of the pictorial papers to which we refer, we see no reason why an ordinance could not be passed at once by the City Council, restraining, at all events their exhibition on the side walk, if their sale cannot be prohibited. This is a crying evil, and we call the attention of these members of the City Council who are parents, to this subject. The rising generation cannot but be corrupted by the displays alluded to. It ought to be the business as it is the duty of every good man to guard the youth of the land from influences so utterly demoralizing.

It has been announced that a law has been enacted by the legislature of the State of New York tending to the suppression of these pictorial papers, and that Governor Fenton has approved the law. It is to be hoped that this measure will prove effective in that State, and the authorities of New York deserve the gratitude of the nation for their action in this matter.

A correspondent writes to the New York *Herald* that there is a great secret organization of death bound lawyers in this country, which is increasing in strength from day to day. He thinks it dangerous to the liberties of the country, but says he does not know its object, or indeed anything definite about it, save, that it is far worse than the "Ku Klux Klan" in exciting terror. The correspondent in question is evidently frightened at some myth, for the lawyers of America are too closely allied with the courts and the law to organize for any unlawful purpose. They certainly are all "death bound," but it is an oath to obey the laws and to delay no man's cause for lucre or malice.

Louis Napoleon was sixty years old on April 20th.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,438

OPERA HOUSE.

A meeting of the stockholders for the next season was held on Sunday last in the Opera House.

Mr. C. E. Girardey was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Granger was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting.

The Executive Committee reported that the greater part of the boxes had been subscribed for, and that with a little more exertion the whole of them could be easily rented; that for the parquette seats the subscriptions had not been very active, but it was believed that by receiving subscriptions for twice or three times a week, a large number of seats could rapidly be disposed of.

Under these circumstances, considering the success of the plan as already secured, the meeting adopted resolutions, declaring that the obligations contracted by subscribers which hitherto were only provisory, were hereby made binding and of full force. It was understood that all subscribers would be bound by such rules as they should adopt in general meeting.

An Executive Committee of five was appointed to act in concert with the Managers of the Opera for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the plan and the resolutions thus adopted.

It was suggested that the Societies and Clubs be invited to subscribe for one or more parquette seats for the use of their members not subscribers.

All subscribers were invited to cooperate with the committees for procuring new subscriptions, and the meeting then adjourned to Friday next, 15th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., for further action.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accidental Game.—There was another full and fashionable house last night at this cool and comfortable place of amusement, where the enterprising managers seem determined to keep up first class entertainments for the summer as well as the winter season. To pass over the exquisite singing of "The Brent" as the chairman is designed to call it, and the graceful dancing of Novissimo and Carnaggia, we are pleased to say that the new comic drama "The Beauties of the Garden District, or New Orleans by Daylight" proved to be very entertaining and something quite refreshing in its way. Miss Lottie Howland as *Tom O'Brien*, the author of a lot of newsboys, was capital in that role. So was Cavanaugh as the *Mad Poet*. Miss Engel appeared to advantage as the Belle, *Mary Adelos*, and Miss Hardy played the *Alice Romaine*, the false actress, very acceptably. The hit at Editors being "the poorest paid people in the world," was very palpable considering that irresponsible newsboys of the city were introduced upon the stage armed with copies of the *Bee*, *Bulletin* and *Crescent*, not to mention the *Picayune* and *Times*. Verily one might suppose from this piece that Editors are as stupid and unobserving as their are pretendedly "poorly paid." In some minor respects the play needs a little revising.

The Fête Champêtre at the Fair Grounds.—There was a large and brilliant attendance at the pic-nic at the Fair Grounds, given under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society for the benefit of the Association. We are pleased to record the success of so worthy an enterprise, and commend the distinguished ladies and gentlemen who inaugurated it and contributed their valuable services and crowning influences for so noble an object. It is pleasing to think that the quality of charity is not strained, it is two fold; it pleaseth him who gives as well as him who receiveth; it becometh the throned monarch as well as the humblest subject; its influence is like the gentle rain which waereth the valley, the sunshine which plays upon the mountain, and the dews of Heaven which moistenth the earth.

Mr. Walter Cox Seriously Injured.—Mr Walter Cox, aged about 60 years, a well known citizen, and a prominent cotton factor here before the war, was found Sunday on the Pontchartrain Railroad, near the Gentilly Road, dangerously wounded in the head and body, supposed to have been by the locomotive, while he was suffering from some mental aberration. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, and thence to his residence, No. 15 Prieur street, between Canal and Customhouse streets. At last accounts yesterday he was still in a very critical condition, with the prospects rather unfavorable for recovery.

Missing Man.—Mr. John Lieche, the well known cigar dealer in the "Cave," No 8 Carondelet street, is missing since Tuesday last. He left the Cave with about $150 in his possession, and the presumption is that he has drowned, and everything in his room is left undisturbed, has given uneasiness to his many friends, as there may be another reason for his absence a brown coat, black pants and white small hat, is 5 feet high, brown hair and red mous'ache.

City Mortality.—There were 90 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday evening, May 10th. Of this number one person died of poison—R. L. Bingham—one was accidentally killed, one died of wounds, two were drowned and seven died of consumption. There were eight stillbirths.

Inhuman Outrage.—William Woodison, alias Gen. Howard, was arrested at So'clock last night in Orleans street by officers Hennessey and Feeney, charged by two little girls named Mary Shepherd, white, and Mary Jane, colored, (the oldest being not over 13 years of age) with succeeding in committing rape. He will appear before Recorder Gastinel this morning.

Burning of the Montgomery Warehouse—Suspected Incendiarism—Loss $100,000.—About 9 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in the Fire Division of the Montgomery Ware house, an extensive building used for storing hay and grain, situated on Fulton and Front Levee streets, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. The combustible character of the material caused the flames to get such headway before the firemen arrived that they could make but little progress for some time, in suppressing the flames. In the meantime, the expansion of the heat in the closely and strongly confined building, (built of brick with iron doors,) burst the iron doors and shutters, and when the proper firemen did break out it was with such force and volume that the destruction of the entire block of buildings was imminent, the firemen yet using so mastery of the devouring element for fully two hours.

The iron building adjoining was filled with U. S. Quartermaster stores, and as soon as the alarm of fire—a general alarm—was sounded, a company of U. S. soldiers hastened to the spot to guard the goods and help to preserve them from burning. The flames, however, were checked at the partition of the building, and the result was that about 150 feet square of the Montgomery Warehouse and entire contents—building and all valued at about $100,000—were destroyed.

The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. The place was discovered to be on fire the night previous, but the proprietor did not report the fact as it was supposed to be an accident.

A man named James Griffin was arrested in the warehouse after the fire Sunday night with a candle and some matches in his pocket but after arrangement on suspicion yesterday before Recorder Neville, was discharged. Notwithstanding, it is said, Griffin was once sent to the Workhouse on some charge. The firemen labored under the disadvantage of a scarcity of water.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Bradford held an inquest over the body of Alexander Cresson, on board of a flatboat, at post 34, First District, who came to his death by wounds in the left side, inflicted by a knife in the hands of David Hamilton. The deceased was 45 years of age, and born in Kentucky. Verdict according to above circumstances.

The Coroner held an inquest at the Hotel Dieu over the body of William L. Call, who was stabbed on board the ship St. James, while crossing the lower Coast. The inquest showed he died of a wound in the abdomen inflicted by a knife in the hands of Samuel Thompson. He was 20 years of age, and a native of Maine.

We give below the evidence of Capt. S. R. Goodwin, which tells the whole story:

We were anchoring in Balize Roadstead the last Monday when the St. James struck bottom and stopped suddenly. In doing so we parted two cables and the main chain was towing us. In getting the hawsers fast again a quarrel commenced between Samuel Thompson and Call, who were both sailors on the ship. Anxious to get the ship connected with the boats again, I stepped in and parted them, and while pressing them apart I heard a wound scream—"Take the knife!" At that moment I saw Thompson throw one overboard. While I had been parting them I felt the motion of Thompson's hand passing me.

It was then that I saw Thompson throw the knife overboard. (Call then stepped up along side of a sailor named Jackson, and said, "He has cut me." At the same time he displayed a wound made in his side, from which no blood was flowing.)

We soon got under way, and passed a revenue cutter. An officer was then called on board, and Thompson was put in irons. The wounded man was twenty years old, and a native of Maine.

While talking to him the evening preceding his death, and asking him what I should tell his mother, he appeared satisfied that he was about to die, and asked if he had done anything wrong. He said that Thompson had been brought to his bedside on Friday. I inquired what Thompson had said. He answered with emphasis, "What could he say?"

First District Court—Judge Howe.—Fred. Echie, colored, charged with assault and battery, the 12th April, on John Sale, was tried yesterday and found guilty.

James Nolan pled guilty—withdrawing contrary plea—to a charge of stealing spoons and other articles valued at $10 from Charles Lavender.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Henry Reddy, of the police, charged with assaulting and beating his son with the strap of his club. Reddy had already been suspended for this offense by the Police Board.

The jury ignored the charge against John McIntyre, allowed to have entered and stolen from the premises of Richard Ravanta valuables to the amount of $100.

Charges against Vivian Fletcher, Joseph Reister and Joseph Burden, respectively, were dismissed by nol pros.

Recorder Neville's Court.—Wm Cain, charged with being concerned in the burglary of the store of Moses Epstein, was examined yesterday and sent to the Workhouse for 3 months.

The London *Spectator* thinks that the Americans are far more liberal to their institutions of learning than the English. It says: "Gifts of princely amounts—amounts which would yield fortunes in mere interest, have been repeatedly made to great American cities, to colleges, to libraries, and this during the life time of the donnors, but we can scarcely recall an instance of the kind in Great Britain."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Form of Proceeding in Impeachment Trial.

A Close Vote to be Expected.

The Radicals Express Hope.

The Legislature Protesting Against the Reconstruction Acts.

Bill to Amit North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama.

Confederate Memorial Day in Atlanta, Ga.

FROM EUROPE.

Considerable Excitement in London.

Anti-Popery Procession in Ashton-Under-Lynne.

CONGRESSIONAL.—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, May 11.—IMPEACHMENT COURT.—The following is the form proposed by Chase and adopted by the Senate:

"Mr. Senator—How say you; is the President, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor or crime as charged in this article?"

The Senator shall respond: "Guilty," or "Not Guilty," only.

At an early date the Senate will proceed to consider the articles. Each Senator having fifteen minutes will continue the Session to a late hour. The following form is gleaned from several sources and may be regarded as reliable.

Grimes and Fessenden went through the list of charges, arguing against conviction.

Cameron and Hendricks spoke briefly through when the expiration of the fifteen minutes stopped them. They argued in favor of acquittal.

Howard and Sherman argued against acquittal on the first, but conviction on the second.

The Radicals acknowledge that it will be very close, but they insist definitely that they have 36 votes for the first, and a small slove of the 14 doubtful Senators have yet spoken.

Washington, May 11—HOUSE.—A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the Reconstruction acts, and instructing Senators and Representatives to vote for the next against such laws, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A resolution requesting the Committee on the Treatment of Union Soldiers to inquire into the proposition of the Confederates for their relief was tabled 75 to 41.

A resolution to adjourn from the 16th to the 21st, passed—78 to 57. The recess is for the Chicago Convention.

The bill relating to the Charter of the city of Washington passed.

Stevens introduced the following:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled, an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State Governments, and which are republican in form and have adopted and ratified Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same

Therefore, Be it enacted, 1st, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress and to form the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress and known as article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions That the constitutions of said States shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote by the said constitutions respectively, except for all such crimes as are now imposed by law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, and that no person shall be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

Sec. 2d. That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislatures of said States by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislatures may be convened within 30 days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention now in session in Washington City.

Sec. 3d. That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively of Article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

A bill was reported by the Reconstruction Committee removing political disability from some two hundred citizens of North Carolina, including Governor Holden, and over two thirds, required for such legislation.

Stevens, with some disgust, in reply to remarks from the Speaker that his friends do not understand the rush about us, and know how solemnly and publicly we have declared to the world certain purposes, resolves, and feelings, which the Radicals persistently deny. Large masses of Northern people on their farms and in their workshops to-day believe that rebellion is an active in Southern hearts now as it was while the war was flagrant, and that only the sword stifles its outbreak; that we only await the restoration of State power to re-establish slavery; that we *do not* accept any of the legitimate results of the war, would revive the validity of the Confederate public debt, and deny the equality of races before the law in respect to protection of person and property. These ideas are not such as amongst us; and that to murder negroes in cold blood is a pastime among us, only limited by dread of the Federal soldiery.

It is important that the South should once more, and in some authoritative form to reach the Northern popular mind, declare what its true position is in reference to these questions. I know of no better method of doing it than in the State Conventions to nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention at New York, and to instruct them to hold all those bodies, either by resolutions or by an address to the people of the United States, to declare their acceptance of the practical results of the war.

I am persuaded that such declarations are greatly needed, and would exert a powerful influence upon the issues of the coming campaign. If done, it is well that it were done soon. In a very short time the Radicals meet in convention, and will be before the country with their candidates and the platform upon which they propose to plant themselves. Many of our friends think that the National Committee of the Democracy made a mistake in postponing the nominating convention till July, and a movement has taken place to time. That committee to call it in June. Let us of the South be ready for any emergency, and get the declarations of their feelings and opinions before the people of the United States as soon as possible.

I have great hopes in November, 1868. If we are wise in our choice of men, forbearing, firm, patient, and self sacrificing, as men engaged in a struggle so holy should be, I am prepared to see the enemies of free government and white political domination in America overwhelmed and routed in a Waterloo defeat. J. F.

Further Suspension of Taxes.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST., } New Orleans, May 9, 1868. }

General Orders No. 101.

[Extract.]

5. It having been represented to the Brevet Major General commanding, that in the lowlands in the State of Louisiana, overflowed by the crevasses of the Mississippi river or its tributaries, during the year 1867, are unable on account thereof, without great distress, to pay their State, parish and municipal taxes for the years of 1865 and 1866, the collection of which taxes was suspended until the year 1868, by an act of the Legislature, which became a law March 28, 1867, upon the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Hahn, it is hereby ordered that the collection of the said taxes for the year 1865 and 1866, be further suspended until the first day of January, 1869.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

THOS. H. NEILL, Major, 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. General, U. S. A. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Sec. Lieut., 37th Inf., Bvt 1st Lieut. U. S. A. Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF WAR.—A Rouen journal thus describes the mitrailleuse, a new instrument of war, partly invented by the Emperor Napoleon: "Imagine a coffee mill half a yard in height, with an opening at the top half a yard in diameter. Into this the cartridges are shoveled, and by means of a wheel turned by a handle, the soldier who works the instrument lets a single cartridge fall into each of the eight barrels of the mitailleuse. These barrels are about a yard in length. As the trigger falls on the cap it closes the barrels, the shots are fired, and the wheel, in turning, re opens the barrels, re cocks the trigger, and late other cartouches assume the place of those discharged. This instrument, worked by a single soldier, discharges from 50 to 55 shots a minute, and is effective at 1700 yards."

The official returns of the Connecticut election are announced from the office of the Connecticut Secretary of State. Total vote, 99,637. Democratic, 50,541. Republican, 48,776; scattering, 7. Democratic majority 1772. The Democrats have majorities in Hartford, New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield counties, and the Republicans have majorities in New London, Windham, Middlesex and Tolland counties.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 11—Cotton dull and lower; sales 800 bales; middlings 31c. Flour dull; 5 to 10c lower; Southern brands drooping; $10 to $14 75. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn 1c lower; yellow Southern $1 25 to $1 26. Pork firmer; new $28 56½; old $27. Lard 19½ to 19¾c. Rice quiet; Carolina 11 to 11½c. Other Groceries unchanged. Turpentine 51 to 56c. Freights drooping.

New York, May 11.—Gold active and excited towards the close, and declined to 133¾ to 133⅝. Sterling dull—10½ to 10¾.

Charleston, May 11.—Cotton easier; sales 300 bales; middlings 30c. Receipts 95. No exports.

Savannah, May 11.—Cotton declined; middling 29½c; sales 200 bales; receipts 267; exports to Liverpool 3422.

Savannah, May 11.—Arrived—schooner Walton, from Portland, Maine. The mate of the Walton reports the loss overboard of Capt. J. J. McCall, off Hatteras, on the 1st of May; also, the loss of two of the crew, who went in a boat to assist in the capture of the schooner, came in port with only the mate, one sailor and a cook on board.

Mobile, May 11.—Cotton—no sales; quotations nominal; receipts 121 bales.

Louisville, May 11.—Tobacco buoyant; sales 121 hhds; inspections 66 to 81. Flour—superfine $8 75 to $9; fancy $12 75 to $13 25. Corn—shelled and ear 90c. Oats 75 to 80c. Bacon—shoulders 12c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 12¾ to 13c; clear sides 16½c. Cotton 29½ to 30c. Whisky nominal.

Cincinnati, May 11.—Flour dull—family $11 to $11 25. Wheat—winter $2 45. Corn 89 to 90c. Oats 77 to 78c. Tobacco 4 to 5c higher. Bacon—clear rib sides 16½c. Pork $28. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c; sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18½ to 18¾c. Butter 38 to 43c. Eggs firm at 17c. Groceries firm and unchanged.

St. Louis, May 11.—Tobacco active and higher for low grades. Flour weak—superfine $8 10 to $8 50. Fall Wheat $2 35 to $2 40. Corn 89 to 92c. Oats 87 to 90. Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; ribbed sides 14c; clear sides 17½c. Lard dull—18c.

RIVER NEWS.

Southwest Pass, May 11—6 P. M.—Barometer 29·80. Wind S E, light.

Arrived—steamship Hudson, Blakeney, master, from Indianola to master, steamship Austin, Farwell, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

Southwest Pass, May 11—11 A. M.—Barometer 29·80; wind S E, and strong.

Arrived—British brig Lady Monck, Gordon, Havana 6 days; sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.

Sailed—ships L. L. Sturgess and George Hurlbutt.

Vicksburg, May 11.—Passed up—Pargoud at midnight and Belle Lee at 8 A. M. Left Belle Lee below.

London, May 11.—noon.—Consols 91 to 94½. Bonds 70½ to 70¾.

Liverpool, May 11—noon.—Cotton dull; sales 7000 bales, prices the same. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions and Produce unchanged.

Frankfort, May 11.—Bonds 75¾ to 75¾.

London, May 11—afternoon—Bonds 70¾.

Liverpool, May 11—afternoon.—Corn 38s 9d. Lard 62s 6d.

New York, May 11—Stocks dull and steady. Government lower. Money easy at 6 to 7. Sterling 110¾. Gold 140¾.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn 1c lower. Pork 25c lower, dull and lower; new mess $28 25. Lard steady; 18¾ to 19¼c. Cotton dull; middling uplands 31 to 31½c. Freights quiet.

Washington, May 11.—Several newspaper men of known impeachment proclivities report conversations pointing to acquittal, but there are grave doubts that they are decoys to beats in which they have a contraband.

The Senate went into secret session at half past 10, but previously, on motion of Mr. Sherman, made arrangements to prevent demonstrations on leaving.

In the House the regular call for bills and resolutions in progress.

The Reconstruction Committee has prepared an omnibus bill, admitting all the States on the basis of Arkansas, which it is intended to introduce this afternoon and push through.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, May 9—The Right Hon. Henry Brougham, Lord Brougham and Vaux, an eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator and ex Chancellor of England, died at his residence on Cannes, France, to-day, in the ninetieth year of his age. The announcement, although his decline has been long and hourly expected during the past few days, has produced a profound sensation as people realized that the last visible link which connected the present political condition of the country with reform, anti-slave trade and freedom of press agitations of 1810 and 1812. The death occurs at a most vital moment in the history of Great Britain.

May 10.—Evening.—Dispatches from Cannes, France, state that Lord Brougham died easily. He fell into a pleasant slumber, from which he never awoke.

The case of Barrett, the convicted Fenian, was announced for argument in the petition. The prisoner has been reprieved for a week further. Government inquiry will be made.

Cairo, May 10.—Telegrams were received yesterday which state that the persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return in safety and descriptions of the grievous wrongs which perpetrated their outrages almost with impunity for a long time, will hereafter be rigorously punished.

Berlin, May 10—Mr. Bancroft, United States Ambassador, starts to morrow for Baden and Wurtemburg. His object is to meet representatives of those countries and negotiate for extension of the provisions of the nationality treaty recently consummated between North Germany and the United States to Baden and Wurtemburg.

Dublin, May 10. Train bailed.

Washington, May 10—The California delegation to Chicago is here. Gorham, recently defeated for Governor, is with them. A shved politician, just returned from the South on the New England States, represents the idea of the Radicals that, if the Senate votes impeachment, the Senate will adjourn sine die, and the House adjourned to twelve to morrow.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has arranged to transmit the proceedings of the Senate gallery for all points in the United States and Canada reached by its lines, and through the Atlantic and Cuban cables to Europe and the West Indies, the verdict of the Senate on the articles of impeachment simultaneously with its announcement in the Senate Chamber. These dispatches are to be bulletined and furnished to the papers free of charge.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Internal Tax bill to-morrow. It continues the two dollar tax on whisky.

Washington, May 11.—Presidential circles are very confident. Fessenden's speech is related to have been remarkably fine. The Senate extended his time afterwards.

To-night committed Senators spoke. No further doubtful Senators committed themselves.

Washington, May 11—1 A. M.—The impeachment is still confined to committed Senators. Morton, whom some considered doubtful, favors conviction.

Senate adjourned.

Wilson, Conness and Harlan spoke for conviction. The vote will be very close with the chances in favor of the Conviction.

It is reported that Gen. Howard has the brain fever.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, May 11—General Meade has issued an order declaring the Constitution ratified by 17,669 majority.

Sunday was observed as Confederate Memorial Day in Atlanta. From 2 to 6 P. M. the avenue leading to the cemetery was an immense throng. The ceremonies were impressive, and the scene beggars description. 10,000 persons were present. General Meade was among the spectators.

It has not yet been determined whether the Georgia Legislature is Radical or Democratic.

St. Louis, May 11—The spring races over the Jockey Course will commence next Monday. There will be a large number of fine horses present.

Richmond, May 11.—The large tobacco factory of C. Adams, in this city, was seized to-day for violation of the revenue laws.

Gen. Schofield has appointed G. W. Gunn Mayor of Winchester.

Selma, May 11.—Lieut. Lyland Randolph, recently tried before a military commission, was released from confinement this evening.

Jackson, May 11.—The Democrats of Mississippi met again in convention to-day. Delegates are arriving in large numbers. Candidates for State officers will be nominated, and the policy to be pursued in the coming campaign will be a vigorous one.

The State Convention is still in session, their work is of little importance.

New York, May 11.—Money in fair demand at 6 to 7 for call loans, and 7 to 7½ for prime paper. Governments stronger and in better demand. Old 129 to 109½; new 109⅝ to 109¾, 10 40's 109⅞ to 109¾.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 11.—Considerable excitement was occasioned to day on receipt of telegrams from Ashton Under Lyune, announcing the breaking out of a serious anti-Popery riot in that city. The mob paraded the streets, sacking houses and outraging the people. Several persons were shot. At last accounts the riot had been suppressed and the city was quiet.

Paris, May 11.—The Emperor and Empress left for Orleans; the Emperor made a pacific speech.

Paris, May 11.—The Emperor and Empress were at Orleans on Saturday, from which city they returned to day. Upon their arrival at Orleans they were received by the Mayor on the part of the people in an address of welcome. The Emperor replied briefly. After expressing his thanks he said he was happy to be in a city made sacred by glorious religious and political memories and devoted to active industry. He was sure that such labors were safe in the general assurance of peace. The Bishop of Orleans spoke in reply, and concluded by invoking blessings on the Emperor and Empress.

Berlin, May 11.—The Zolverein Diet of the North German Confederation has adopted the customs treaty recently negotiated with Austria.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 11—Evening—Securities unchanged.

Liverpool, May 11—Evening—Cotton a fraction easier; sales to-day 7000 bales; uplands 12 to 12⅛d; Orleans 12⅛ to 12⅜d. Lard 70s.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1868.

Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in the condition of the Money market proper. There is an ample supply of capital for the discount of all strictly A1 paper, but lenders confine themselves mostly to this class, and it is difficult to negotiate second grade notes on terms much more onerous than the ruling rates. Applications from the country, with good city names, are seldom successful, capitalists refusing to part with their funds for any other than the first of these descriptions. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for satisfactory signatures, secured by improved city property, and second class at 13 to 15; less desirable, however, can scarcely be placed under 18. Good notes, secured by satisfactory collaterals, may be done on the street at 1 to 1½ per cent per month, and second grade at 1¾ to 1½. The discount demand at the banks is limited, and only freely met at least for all satisfactory names.

Gold opened at 141 to 141¼, against 140¾ at New York, but with subsequent advices reporting a decline in the latter market, it receded, closing at 141¼ to 140¾. The transactions were of a limited character, including $5,000 at 141¼, $1000 at 141⅜; $1000, $2000 and $5000 at 141; $2000 at 141⅛, and $1000 and $3000 at 141¼. In Silver we notice a sale of $1500 American half dollars at 137, which is materially above the rate at the close, they being quoted now at 136 to 136¼. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars

The movement in Foreign Exchange has shown but little animation The demand was fair but the offerings were limited, and the only sales of sterling within our notice were £2,000 A1 clear at 153¼, and £800 bank at 153. In France 25,000 A1 commercial sold at 3 67½, and £10,000 bank at 5 165. Sterling may be quoted at 152¾ to 153¼ for good to A1 bill of lading; 153¼ to 15-¼ for A1 clear, and 154 to 154¼ and 155 for bank; France 3 70 to 3 67½ for commercial, and 3 66¼ to 3 65 for bank

The offering of (1) Money on Exchange were fair, but the demand was moderate, and the transactions in consequence were circumscribed. The Banks continue to check on New York at ⅛ per cent premium The sales of Commercial included $10,000 New York sight at par, and $15,000 and $20,000 at ⅛ per cent premium. No notice sales also of $10,000 Bank sight at ¼

Nothing was reported in Stocks. There is so little doing that quotations are mostly nominal, and sales could not be forced unless at figures much below the rates quoted.

Nothing was done at the board either at Saturday evening's session or to day at noon.

No sales of Bonds were reported. City Consolidated sold at the opening at 78 to 80, and Kill Road issues at 62½ to 63. Levee State Bonds 36 to 40c per dollar.

City Treasury notes were firmer to-day, but the transactions were mainly confined to sales of a few small lots. A lot of $1000 sold at 37⅛ cents. The dealers are bought the small lots offered them over at cir counters 38⅛ to 39 and sold at 37⅛ to 38.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, } MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1868. }

COTTON—The market continues unsettled and inactive, but we have no quotable decline to report in prices to-day. The offering supply has become so far reduced that despite the uninterrupted discouraging advices from Liverpool and New York, holders are very reluctant to reduce rates. There are but few parties disposed to buy more than actually for their wants, and the total sales to-day, which amounted to 1200 bales, were divided among four purchasers Quotations are nominally as follows, viz: Good ordinary 28 to 29; low middling 29 to 30—and middling 30 to 31.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	10,328
Arrived to-day	801
Arrived previously	666,412
Made from waste and gleanings	3,229
	676,402
Cleared to-day	90,42
Cleared previously	623,903—627,645
Stock on hand and on shipboard	5,757

The clearances to day were for Liverpool exclusively.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market for Cuba Sugar continues firm, with a light stock on hand and a fair inquiry. A lot in boxes was under treaty when we left the market. Good to prime grocery grades are held at 10½ and better descriptions 13½ to 13¾c per lb. Cuba Molasses is in request, and advanced prices are being realized, the stock on hand being very light. In the absence of sales as yet, we omit quotations. There is some little Louisiana Sugar in market, which is retailing at 11½c per lb for fair, 13¾ to 14c for good, and 15 to 16½c for yellow clarified, and 16½ to 17c for white.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, but we do not know of any change in prices. Superfine is held at $8 50 to $9; single extra $9 to $9 50; double