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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1868

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

The votes of Senators on the question of the guilt or innocence of the President were to have been declared yesterday, but at the last moment one of their number was unable to appear in his place and the verdict has been postponed until Saturday. Senator Howard, it seems, was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked with brain fever, for we had no previous notice of his illness. The Constitution pro suppose absence of members when it provides that the vote on impeachment must be two-thirds of the members *present*. This is the first time that a legislative body or a court consisting of a number of judges has ever been known to suspend proceedings for such a cause, and if Senator Howard had been opposed to conviction we must be permitted to doubt whether postponement would have been agreed to. Delay, however, argues favorably for the President, because if the impeachers had had a majority without Mr. Howard, the presumption is they would not have stopped short in the work which they have been so impatient to complete. Every day's delay benefits the case of the accused, and we therefore see no reason to regret that an unexpected interposition has been the means of affording time for reflection and discussion on a subject so important to the entire country as the removal of the President from office.

Radical organs admit the probability of the President's acquittal. The New York *Sun*, of the 6th, says: "As the case now stands, there is but little reason to doubt that the President will be acquitted."

It sets down Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Grimes as certain to vote against conviction. These, with eleven Democrats, make fourteen of the nineteen required to defeat impeachment. Five remain to be obtained to effect that object, and the *Sun* names five Senators who can hardly fail to follow the example of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and Grimes, and two more who are considered as doubtful. These are Messrs. Sherman, Frelinghuysen, Fowler, Henderson, Van Winkle, Anthony and Ross. There are two to spare according to this enumeration. The *Sun* has hitherto predicted the certain conviction and removal of Mr. Johnson, and as its means of obtaining correct information is not exceeded by that of any other newspaper, its opinion is of the greater value. The *Sun* clo es its article on the subject, from which we quote, thus:

We have, then, the leading Republican Senators who are sure for acquittal; five who can hardly fail to go with them; and two more who are doubtful. This is ten in all, while only eight are required for a majority of the Senate. In addition to these, it is possible that there are others whom the more zealous friends of impeachment have hitherto counted on for the vote on their side, but who will after all disappoint them and give their voices for continuing Mr. Johnson in office. The probabilities are those altogether in his favor.

Our telegrams announce that the impeachment Managers claimed yesterday only one majority, including Messrs Wade and Howard.

ADMIRAL SEMMES' SECOND LECTURE.—Admiral Semmes delivered last night, by request, a second lecture upon the operations of his far famed ship, the "Alabama." He has now described the first six months of her cruise. We have rarely heard a lecturer in command of finer powers of description than Admiral Semmes. Many of his passages last night were truly eloquent. So vividly did he depict the thrilling scenes through which he passed, that his hearers almost imagine that they were on board of his ship He described his contest with the "Hatteras" gunboat, off Galveston, and his interception of a California mail steamer off the east end of Cuba, both of which affairs were deeply interesting, the latter being also very amusing. His numerous escapes from the enemy's cruisers, and his determination to meet them, were likewise very laughable. His reception seemed to be almost inexhaustible. We hope Captain Semmes will write an elaborate history of the operations of the "Sumter" and the "Alabama." Related in his graphic and humorous style, it would be safe to predict a large sale for such a book.

Mr. Hugh McCloskey, the well known manufacturer of soda water, announces through our advertising columns having opened last Monday at 97 Canal street, between Chartres and Exchange Place, a branch of his soda water, mead and pastry business, in which he has attained so favorable a reputation at 83 St Charles street and other locations. One who serves the public as faithfully as Mr. McCloskey does can never fail to reap the reward which such conduct so justly merits.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Committee on Invitation of the Métairie Jockey Club for badges of admission to the great hurdle race and mutuée on Saturday next, at the Métairie Course.

EARLY CORN.—Major Steve Power, agent of the fast and popular Natchez packet Wild Wagoner, has sent us a fine specimen of corn, cut from a field on False River, parish of Pointe Coupee These stalks are nine feet in length, and speak well for the forwardness and promise of the crop in that part of the State.

GREENBACKS NOT A LEGAL TENDER.—The following extract from the proceedings in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 6th inst., shows that there are Republicans who believe that greenbacks are not a legal tender:

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, made a speech on the financial question. He argued that the plan of paying the interest bearing bonds of the Government with United States legal tender notes has no warrant in the Constitution of the United States. He claimed that the soundest dictates of public policy were opposed to any further issue of greenbacks.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether he understood the gentleman to assert that the act of Congress providing debts to be paid in legal tenders was unconstitutional.

Mr Spalding replied—Most distinctly, and the Supreme Court will so decide.

Mr Eldridge—There is no difference between us on that point.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 1st instant, in its money article, reflects the views of Wall street as follows:

The growing impression that impeachment will be defeated has brought out a better state of feeling in mercantile circles, but as yet there is sufficient uncertainty to prevent any very great activity in trade.

IMPEACHMENT.—The following are the clauses of the Constitution which affected the question of impeachment, and the judgment on conviction.

Article 1, section 4, is as follows:

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors

Article 1, section 3, paragraph 7:

Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

BY THE CUBA CABLE.—*Havana*, May 6.—The English mail steamer Mersey arrived from Vera Cruz the 2d instant. Passengers by her report that before sailing a telegram was received at Vera Cruz announcing that a revolution had taken place in the Capitol, and President Juarez was flying to the Texas frontier with seven millions of dollars in his possession. Vera Cruz journals and private letters are silent upon the subject.

JUAREZ is reported as a fugitive from Mexico. The only wonder about it is, that he did not have to "travel sooner" several months since he took the Presidential chair, and there has been but one attempt, or in consequence, to assassinate him. Although a fugitive, he may congratulate himself upon having had a reign of unusual length and prosperity.—*Exchange*.

WADE'S SOUTHERN POLICY.—In view of Wade's anticipated promotion to the Executive Department, his future policy towards the South is of the highest importance. The other day he was addressed on this subject by a Pennsylvania member of the House, who said that from information he had received he had apprehended trouble between the whites and blacks in those States Wade said he thought it was quite probable. It would be done to prevent it was the inquiry. Wade responded it would be necessary to increase the military force in that section. His friends suggested that the people in North were now paying an enormous tax, and protested against their being augmented to support a large military force. Wade said it would be remedied by requiring of the States to foot the bill, and when reminded of their impoverished condition he intimated that their lands were abundantly able to meet all demands, as the Constitution in which he and other States provided for raising negro soldiers. Poverty would not be extended this unfortunate people will be such as the world gives to the lamb.—*Exchange*.

The Washington reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* telegraphs May 5th: "It is whispered among Radical leaders that an effort will be made in the Chicago Convention to throw Gen Grant overboard, as the late elections have proven him a dead weight on the party."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening President Graham in the chair.

The Mayor in a message urged the concurrence in the resolution, passed the Lower Board, authorizing the Surveyor to employ 300 laborers to clean draining canals.—Message received.

Aldermen Clay was granted leave of absence for three weeks

Resolution of Lower Board to macadamize Magnolia street, between Felicity and Washington. Referred.

Petition of C. T. Howard, lottery vendor, stating that he pays $20,000 State tax for the support of the Charity Hospital, and under the State law is permitted to keep ten places of business open, while the City Attorney claims that he must pay $2000 City tax for each of these places of business This tax he is unable to pay, and prays for the appointment of a committee to investigate his books and ascertain to this assertion Referred to the Finance Committee.

Petition of J. H. Hannon for relief on account of his contract The city owes him a balance of $11,489. At the time this money was due the discount on city notes was only 17 per cent., while it is 57. Wherefore, he prays that the loss may be made up by the city. Laid on the table.

Memorial of Bernard Avegno, proposing a scheme for the redemption of the $4,000,000 of city currency in circulation, in ten years and by monthly quotas, by issuing $20 obligations, with a lottery scheme attached Received and filed.

The Chairman announced the following standing committees:

Finance—Messrs. Clay, Barbank, Tucker and Woolfley

Streets and Landings—Messrs. Dowess, Dumas, Kellogg and Stapleton.

Resolution by Mr Dowess authorizing the Surveyor to employ 200 laborers to clean canals and remove filth from streets. Lost by the casting vote of the chair

Resolution of the Lower Board, extending the time for the completion of the contract of Jno. Coleman & Co., for two years. Referred

The resignation of Alderman Stapleton was accepted. Mr. Stapleton in his letter of resignation thanked the Board for being transferred from the Finance Committee to that of the Streets and Landings.

Resolution of Lower Board, charging the tax on lottery vendors from $2000 to $2500 per annum, but allowing them to keep open ten places of business. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board adjourned.

An invitation from the Lower Board for a joint Session to attend the Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, arrived just as the Chair had announced that the Board stood adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night, Mr. Chadwick in the chair.

The weekly report of the Treasurer shows the weekly receipts to be $185,336 09, 7 days disburse $74,768 42. Balance $363,177. Legal tender $69 32, and the rest in city money.

A communication was received from the Mayor, notifying the Board of the appointment of Alfred Kearney to fill the place vacated by Black was laid over.

The contract of Coleman & Co. for paving was extended two years, with but one spite fol No.

The Controller's report for the year was introduced, and Mr. Dunn insisted upon the reading of it a probable expenditures of the city for 1868, which footed up $2,670,953 08, while the probable receipts amount to $4,847,051 59.

A petition from Chas T Howard, dealer in lottery tickets, showing that the license law, as interpreted in his case by the City Attorney, was contrary to the State law and all wrong, and Mr Sullivan had a resolution providing for the covering of all license and tax by the payment of $2500 annually, which is to include all of the nine auxiliary or branch offices allowed by the State law. Read, resolution passed and was sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Avegno a proposition to retire the present city currency was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The prohibitory city note resolution came up for concurrence, and passed the Board.

Upon motion, the Board went into an election for a permanent President, in place of Mr T Hepp, resigned

Mr Flood nominated Mr. Sauvinet. Flood was appointed teller, and gathered up the following Chadwick 7, Sauvinet 5, Flood 1, and on motion of Mr. Sauvinet, the election was made unanimous.

Mr Chadwick made a speech, not in the Demosthenic or Cicero style, but fully showing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

The Band of America Forgery Case.—The case of the State against E. A. Beckett, charged with forging several drafts and presenting them for payment at the Bank of America, came up for an examination before Recorder Gastinel yesterday

A request was made by the counsel who appeared for the prisoner to have the examination waived and the case sent before the First District Court.

The Recorder objected upon the ground that the evidence was required by law, in cases to be sent before that court, to be taken in writing

The counsel then moved that the case be continued.

The Recorder objected on the ground that the prisoner would in all probability fail to make his appearance, that if bond were given and forfeited, there would be no little difficulty in collecting it.

The examination then proceeded.

A. M. Fortier, sworn—Is President of the Bank of America. On the 16th of April the accused called on the bank and presented the check dated the 16th, and received $415 83 The check bore the signature of Chas E Hamburger, and was indorsed with the name of E H Morse. The check was pronounced by Mr Hamburger a forgery. The accused came back to the bank on the 30th, and then was caught and arrested. He then acknowledged that he had forged the check on the 16th and was guilty of the off nse.

Chas Hamburger, sworn—The check dated the 16th and 30th, and purporting to be signed by me, are forgeries.

The defense made no cross examination. The accused was sent before the First District Court and bail fixed at $1000.

The accused was then tried upon the charge of committing another forgery upon the 21st of April for $395 upon the same party, with the same evidence.

The second case was sent before the First District Court, and bond fixed at $1000.

A third charge was then made, and Mr. A. Fortier testified that the accused had committed a similar forgery for $815 on the 30th of April. The accused was then strongly suspected on the second offence. He was caught in the act on the third

Dennis Fernandez, sworn—Is paying teller at the Bank of America; accused came to the bank on the 30th of April, and presented a check for $815; after paying the money witness told the accused Asa Hunt had committed a forgery; he acknowledged it, and a police officer was sent for.

Mr A Fortier further testified that the accused had told him in his office that he had committed the forgery, and that he was alone to blame.

The Court at first fixed the bail at $2000, but subsequently fixed it for each case at $1000.

Villeré Street Railroad—The City Controller advertises the sale, on Friday next, of the right of way for a railroad on the following streets: Starting from the intersection of Canal and Dauphin streets, running down Dauphin street to Dumaine street, down Dumaine to Villeré street, down Villeré street to St. Bernard street, down St. Bernard street to Gentilly street, thence up Aubry street to Gentilly Road, thence down Gentilly Road to St. Bernard street, down St. Bernard street to Marais street, thence up Marais street to St. Peter, thence up St Peter to Basin street, up Basin to Canal street, thence up Canal to the junction of Dauphin and Canal streets.

Recorder Nevitte's Court—Johnny Snapper, a frequent offender, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court. Failing to give a bond of $1000 he was remanded. He is accused of entering the house of Mr Lewis, on Carondelet street, and that of Mr. Kordenffer, on Felicity street.

Moses Harvey and Bill Johnson, charged with Burglariously entering the store of Messrs Kern & Fellman and stealing $700 worth of dry goods, were sent for trial before the First District Court.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Ann Brown, drunk, who surrendered herself, being not able to keep her balance, received thirty days Workhouse.

Claiffur Navarra, an insane man, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Cora Johnson, Harriet Nichols, Sarah Jackson, Lizzie Finch, four colored ladies, were charged with an Amazon Battle in the Fruit Market They were sent for thirty days to the parish Prison Capt. Dobbin.

Pierre Cheval, Henry Devine and Jack Lewis, colored vagrants, accompany the above ladies for the same term.

Wm Woodson, alias Jenkins, alias Woodson, alias Howard, charged with outraging a little white girl and a little colored girl, by invigling them into a room on the levee, where he succeeded with the latter girl, was committed to the Parish Prison to await trial Witness to the case yesterday.

E. A Sackett, clerked by Mr. A.E Fortier, President of the Bank of America, with forgery of three checks, he been sent before the First District Court on three separate charges.

First District Court—Israel Temple, arraigned for manslaughter, in killing Charles Smith, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

Gallus Farmer was found guilty on a charge of assault and battery, and will be sentenced on the 16th inst

Bail was fixed in the cases of Jas. Brennan, charged with manslaughter, $1000; and Henry Reddy, police officer of the First District, accused of assault and battery, T. Colgin, $250.

The jury in the case of Thomas Gorman, charged with assault and battery, not having been able to agree on a verdict, were discharged from consideration of the case, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

T. Mahoney, charged with larceny, was found guilty.

The case of J. W. Barydorff and W. Harding were postponed indefinitely, and the prisoners released on their bonds

In the case of Rosanna Brady, Dafera Washington, Robert Moore and Jesse Cowan, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

Watch Found.—Dr. P. M. Labremont reports having found a silver watch on Esplanade street, which he left at the Third District station, where the owner can get it by proving property.

Thief Slow.—A reputed house-breaker and burglar, known as Red Smith, was marched through the streets yesterday by the police, with a placard on his back, endorsed "Red Smith, Burglar and House-breaker. He had refused to sat for his picture for the "Rogues' Gallery," and the Chief of Police adopted this method of introducing him to the public. It was, of course, as queer a sight as if he had been riding the card instead of the card riding him. It is the second illustration of the kind within our knowledge, the first being previous to the war when Colonel Forno, then Chief of the Police, had a thief's clothes tarred and feathered and cards marked "Thief" stuck upon his back and breast.

Burglary.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the dry goods store of Messrs. Kern & Fellman, Nos. 98 and 100 Baronne street, was burglariously entered by some one unknown, who effected his escape to the amount of about seven hundred dollars

Corporal Williams arrested two colored men, Moses Harvey and Bill Johnson, having in their possession a sack of dry goods, supposed to be a portion of the plunder. It contained a bolt of black cloth, one of grey cassimere, one of light cassimere, three pieces of linen check, and three undershirts

Both of the accused were examined before Recorder Neville, and sent before the First District Court.

Southern State Constitutions—Resolutions Withdrawing Articles of Impeachment—A Present from Napoleon to the City of New 4 loans—The Chicago Nomination for Vice-President—Wire Workings and Scheming—Possibility of an Acquittal of the President, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, May 4.—The reconstruction committee meets to-morrow morning for the consideration of the new Constitutions of Arkansas, Georgia and South Carolina. Gen. Schofield's proposition for an act to authorize the Virginia Constitution to be voted upon in separate sections, has not yet been submitted to the committee.

A resolution was prepared by a member of the House to be offered this afternoon, reciting the disgraceful personal debates in Congress last Saturday, and requiring, therefore, the withdraw al of the tenth article of impeachment The opportunity was not presented for offering the resolution, but the author proposes to introduce it probably to-morrow.

The American Medical Association holds its annual Convention in thisjcity to morrow.

Dr. Edward Gotthell, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition from Louisiana, has arrived here from Europe, having in charge the history of the Cre-ars, by Napoleon, which was presented by the Emperor of the French to the City of New Orleans The volumes are now on exhibition at the State Department, and will be taken to New Orleans in a few days

A most potential element in determining the impeachment trial, so far as pronounced advocates of conviction are concerned, has turned up in the nefarious scheme of the Chicago nomination to the Vice Presidency at Chicago.

The friends of Messrs. Wade, Wilson, Colfax, Fenton and Curtin are exceedingly industrious in working up the interests of their several candidates. The impression is that We are making various propositions to the opponents of their favorite in order to insure the withdrawal of some of the competitors, and the concession to the project of a postponement of the verdict in the impeachment trial until after the meeting of the Chicago Convention.

The Wade party have offered Gov Fenton the position of Secretary of the Treasury, as an inducement for the latter to withdraw from the contest, and it is understood that in the contingency of the removal of the President, which Mr. Wade's friends assume will take place.

It is admitted, however, to-day, by persons best informed as to the results of the pending of the status of Senators, that there is no more probability of an acquittal of the President than there has been at any time since the commencement of the impeachment trial.

Those who are most empathic in the opinion that Mr Johnson will be removed, are of class who have personal acquaintance with Senators is the most limited. DATA.

Louisiana Items.

CATERPILLARS.—A gentleman writing to us from Bayou Boeuf, in this parish, on the 5th inst., says:

I have the genuine forerunner of the caterpillar or cotton worm. I have been and am yet engaged in the culture of cotton, and personally know the worm—no mistake. I can show them any day; they seem to be plentiful.—*Opelousas Journal*, 9th.

In the case of the unfortunate and deeply lamented difficulty which we mentioned last week as ending in the death of Peter Bricet, Esq., one of our most esteemed citizens, we learn that the survivor, Mr. Charles Gordon, who was arrested immediately afterwards, has been admitted to bail by Judge Bailey in a bond of $5000.—*Opelousas Courier*, 9th.

THE ARMY WORM.—On Monday last we were shown by our friend, Capt. Henry Gaudin, a number of worms which had every appearance of being the genuine cotton caterpillar or army worm, which were found on cotton in his plantation on Bayou Chene. Not that these insects was nearly or fully grown, that is about one and a half inches in length; the others not more than a quarter as large. All are of a pale green, but the shape and action the real simon pure cotton eaters. If it should prove that these exterminators have already appeared in this section, it will be time to look to the question whether they can be destroyed or not, as their presence while the cotton is so small can readily be detected.—*Ibid*.

SUICIDE.—We have been informed that on Wednesday last, Mr. Onezime P. Pitre, a well known citizen of our Parish, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a shot-gun.—*Ib*.

Expiration of Terms of Office.

General Canby has replied as follows to a communication from Governor Orr, relative to the time at which he is to vacate his office:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, May 1, 1868.

His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, making the inquiry as to the time when the duties of the provisional officers of the Executive Department of the present State Government will terminate, and when the officers elected under the new Constitution will qualify and enter upon their duties," and to state, in reply, that the fifth section of the law of March 23, 1867, provides "that the provisional government of the rebel States," directs that when the Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the State, and "shall have been submitted to Congress for its examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared to be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, upon taking the oath prescribed by law."

The sixth section of the same law enacts "that until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may be lawfully established for the provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to the elective franchise under the 5th section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

It will be seen that the government organized under the new constitution remains provisional, not only until Congress shall have approved that constitution, but until the Legislature shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, and that article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and the State shall be declared to be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, upon taking the oath prescribed by law.

It is very desirable that the organization of the new government should take place as soon as practicable after its approval. The new Constitution by Congress, that the retirement of the old and the installation of the new executive officers should take place at the same time, and in a formal and regular manner. It is presumed that Congress will act speedily upon the question of approving the Constitution that has been submitted, and that it will be at the date when the executive officers elected under it shall enter upon their duties

If the legislature not be done, the duty of fixing the date will devolve upon the District Commander, and I propose, in the order announcing the result of the election, to designate the tenth day after the approval of the Constitution by Congress, as the day on which the duties of the provisional officers of the Executive Department of the present State Government will terminate, and when the corresponding officers elected under the new Constitution will enter upon their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD CANBY,
Brevet Maj Gen., Commanding.

MR. CHASE'S POSITION.—Mr. W. Brown, over his own signature, writes a letter to the Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, in which he throws some light on the recent visit of Mr. Chase and the very radical gentleman who undertook to lay him to one side as a "foiled banner" Mr. Brown says he had frequent interviews with Mr. Chase during the month of April, and claims to be able "to indicate his position with positive certainty." On the 17th ultimo Mr. Brown called on Mr Chase, and what follows we give in the former's own words:

"Very soon after I entered the room the Chief Justice said to me, 'I have a letter to write To an affirmative answer he replied: 'Mr. Tilton has done me great injustice. He came to my house under the garb of friendship, and I talked freely to him. I told him what I have often told you, that I must be an upright judge, and my judicial duties prevent my being as available a candidate of the Republican party 6¾ to 7¾c. Sterling dull and less firm at 110¾. Gold 139⅜. Stocks dull but steady.

Mobile, May 12.—Cotton market closed quiet. Sales 1000 bales middlings at 27½. Receipts 76 bales. Exports 359 bales.

Cincinnati, May 12.—Flour dull—family $11 to $11 25. Corn 89 to 90c. Oats 75 to 77c. Pork $27 75. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12¾c; sides 14¾c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 15¾ to 17c. Sugar-cured Hams 19c. Lard 18¾c. Butter 38 to 43c. Eggs 17c. Cheese 14 to 15c. Potatoes $4. Dried Peaches 10 to 13c.

St. Louis, May 12.—Logs to Leaf Tobacco $5 to $13. Superfine Flour $8 25 to $9. Winter Wheat $2 75 to $2 95. Corn 90 to 95c. Oats 75 to 80c. Pork $28 to $28 50. Bacon Sides 15c. Lard 18c. Sugar-cured Hams 21c. Lard 18¾ to 19c.

Louisville, May 12.—Tobacco exceedingly active, at an advance. Sales 243 hhds. Logs $6 to $8, common to choice leaf $8 50 to $26 75. Superfine Flour $8 75 to $9; fancy $12 50 to $13. Corn 90c. Oats 78 to 80c. Wheat $2 55 to $2 60. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Mess Pork $28 to $28 25. Bacon shoulders 13¾ to 14c; clear sides 17¾c; bulk shoulders 12¾ to 13c; clear sides 16¾ to 16¾c. Cotton dull, 29 to 29½c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress.

Report of Gen. Grant on Southern Elections.

Drake Envies the Composure of Certain Senators.

Senator Howard Still Sick.

Sensible Reasoning of Senators Grimes and Edmunds.

Bill to Abolish Revenue Agents and Inspectors.

Supervisors to be Appointed for Each Judicial District.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, May 12.—Senator Grimes concluded as follows "Whatever may be my opinion of the incumbent, I cannot consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I can do nothing which, by implication, may be construed into an approval of impeachment as a part of future political machinery. However widely, therefore, I may differ from the President respecting his political views and measures, and however deeply I have regretted and do regret the differences between himself and the Congress of the United States, I am not able to record my vote that he is guilty of 'high crimes and misdemeanors,' by reason of these differences.

"I am acting in a judicial capacity, under conditions whose binding obligations can hard ly be exceeded, and I must act according to the best of my ability and judgment, and as they require. If, according to their dictates, the President is guilty, I must say so; if, according to their dictates, the President is not guilty, I must say so. In my opinion, the President is not guilty of any impeachable offense, by reason of anything alleged in either of the articles preferred against him at the bar of the Senate by the House of Representatives."

Edmund's speech decreases the chances of conviction on the 11th article, which has been regarded as the strongest. It is understood that sending the 10th and 11th articles, he expressed the opinion that they did not come within the constitutional meaning of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Washington, May 12.—HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the General of the Army, submitting a statement of the votes cast for or against the Constitution, as follows: North Carolina, for Constitution, 92,500; against, 71,820. South Carolina, for, 70,758; against, 27,288 (Georgia, for, 89,747; against, 9,299. Louisiana, for, 66,166; against, 49,739. Alabama, for, 69,807; against, 1005. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Schenck reported an internal tax bill. Ordered to be printed. Schenck announced that he would bring up the bill soon after recess and push it to vote.

Pacific railroad matters were discussed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole

Kasson, referring to the resolution regarding Southern appointments, to-day, said that he was prepared to prove that the Confederates had offered three times the value of medicines to be carried by Federal surgeons to the Union prisoners at Andersonville and other points. Adjourned.

SENATE.—After adjournment of the court, the Senate passed the bill extending the city charter. The resolution to adjourn from Saturday to Monday was then taken up. Howe moved to adjourn over because he believed the Senators were not in a condition to attend to any business, and said that he was prepared to prove that the Confederates had offered three times the value of medicines to be carried by Federal surgeons to the Union prisoners at Andersonville and other points. Adjourned.

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Fessenden, of Maine, is dead. Intelligence reaching here this afternoon from Portland, Maine, announces the death of Senator Fessenden, which occurred this morning at 9 o'clock. He was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1806, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Maine in 1831-32, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1854, and re-elected in 1859 and 1865. He was Secretary of the Treasury during the last year of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and was appointed by the President to the same office after the resignation of Mr. Chase. He was a member of the Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction, and was Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864. He was a member of the Senate Court of Impeachment, and was present at the trial of Andrew Johnson. He was a Whig in politics, and a Republican since the formation of the party. He was a man of great ability, and was considered one of the ablest financiers in the country. He was a member of the Senate Committee on Finance at the time of his death.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.63. Wind N. W. and strong. No arrivals. Sailed: ship Louisiana.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 12.—River falling slowly, with 15 feet 3 inches in the canal. Raining hard all day.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 12—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind N. W. and strong.

Arrived—Steamships Texas, Baker, Indianola, to master; Cuba, Dukeheart, Baltimore, to Wilkerson & Haley.

Brig Wilhelmine, Havana, sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.

No departures.

Vicksburg, May 12—Noon.—Passed down—R. E. Lee, at 8 A. M. River rising slowly.

Washington, May 12.—The Southern Radicals organized last night for concert of action.

Judge Humphrey, of Alabama, was elected President, and Col. Dawes, of North Carolina, Secretary

It is claimed certainly that Henderson, Grimes, Trumbull, Fessenden, Van Winkle and Fowler are for acquittal.

Anthony, Rose, Willey, Frelinhuysen and Sprague are still doubtful.

Van Winkle and Fowler are not fully committed for acquittal.

Chicago, May 12.—The Methodist Conference has admitted Southern Conferences to full fellowship. A plause followed the result.

London, May 12.—Noon.—Consols 94¼ to 94⅝ Bonds 70¾.

Frankfort, May 12.—Bonds 75¾.

Liverpool, May 12—Noon.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales 7000 bales; prices the same. Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar 27s 9d.

Liverpool, May 12—Afternoon.—Cotton dull and inactive; sales won't exceed 5000 bales.

Middling uplands 11⅝ to 12d; middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d; no business in Cotton afloat.

Corn 30s 3d to 30s 6d. Provisions generally dull. Beef 114s. Pork 83s. Lard 69s. Bacon 49s 6d.

New York, May 12.—Stocks dull. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling 110¾. Gold 139¾; closing 139⅝ bid.

Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat a shade easier. Corn a trifle lower. Pork dull; mess $28 75.

Lard heavy, at 18¾ to 19c. Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 30c. Freights quiet.

Washington, May 12.—The case of John Surratt was called up in the Criminal Court and at the suggestion of the counsel for the defence, it was continued till the next term.

The motion to discharge him on bail will be argued to-morrow.

Mr. Lincoln on Carpet-Baggers.

General Shepley was Military Governor of Louisiana in November, 1862; and, on the 21st of that month, Mr. Lincoln wrote the following letter to him:

Dear Sir—Dr Kennedy, bearer of this, has been elected Governor of Louisiana. Federal citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view, there could be no possible object in such a case, but to have particularly need members of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we want in such members is, that they shall be such citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and to swear support to the Constitution; and such other respectable citizens there are willing to vote support to and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be under cover of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and, were I a member of the Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such men to a seat."

How does this letter contrast with the declarations daily made by Radical politicians, that no man ought to be permitted to hold either a State or Federal office who took part in the rebellion? Mr. Lincoln not only declared against the proscription of Southern men, but urged that for the election of Southern men, to Congress from the rebellious States

The Southerners have given the Northern and eastern men who have come among them to be elected to office by negro votes a very appropriate name, in styling them "carpet baggers." The men who have not brains enough to gain political distinction in the North, and are ambitious for it, pack a carpet bag, and go South, and run for Congress and for the offices, from Governor down to the lowest place on the ticket. The negroes are disgraced by association with such miserable demagogues.—*Chicago Times*.

NEGRO LABOR AND MORTALITY.—A Louisiana correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing on the 12th inst. says:

Circumstances throw me with a large plantation on the Mississippi river. Owing to various questions, he said the rise in cotton would not help the planter, but the middle men, who bought the bulk of the crop as soon as passed. A natural reference to the cause of price induced him to speak of the condition of labor The planters have ceased to make contracts with negroes. The latter charged them and the bureau cannot and will not compel them to specific obedience. His plan was to trust to daily labor. He rented patches to negroes who were willing sometimes, when not employed at home, to give the planter a day The war very haphazard, still it was the best. He added that another cause was at work, which seemed little regarded in the North. That is the fearful mortality of the negro. Fifty per cent of his negroes had died off this year. Negro mothers had killed their children Infanticide added its terrors to neglect and disease. Referring to the reluctance of the European to come South, he said that German and Irish labor was not fitted to the cultivation of cotton and sugar. He spoke with sad and serious alarm of their future in the country, and if any one could point out now a substitute for African labor he would be entitled to national gratitude

RANDOLPH'S BLACK COLORS.—The fairest experiment on any scale of magnitude that has been made in this country to test the capability of a negro community to maintain itself, was the notable one made by the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, who by his will emancipated a considerable number of his slaves, who were subsequently settled on good land in the State of Ohio. The latest mention of these negroes we find in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and it comes from a gentleman who resided for some time near John Randolph's estate, and who is personally acquainted with the original settlers were extra intelligent negroes, that they were established on farms having good houses and barns, and were left to work with domestic animals and implements and requirements; that their condition was better than that of the small, even moderate, farmers of the neighborhood, but now small remains of them and their descendants are sunk into a state bordering on barbarism, shunned by their neighbors, except the Quakers, who still extend charity to and communicate with them; that their houses are dilapidated, their fences rotted down, their fields grown up in briars, and their animals and implements long since gone.—*Ex*

Marshal Narvaez, the prime minister of Spain, whose death has been announced by the telegraph, was born in 1800. He greatly distinguished himself in the Spanish army, and his promotion was rapid. He was the hero of the Carlist war in 1838, and has suppressed many other insurrections against the Spanish Government. He overthrew Espartero's dictatorship in 1843, and for the next ten years ruled Spain with despotism and the United States. They also recommend a thorough system of organization.

In the Constitutional Convention an ordinance was passed designating June 22d for the election for the ratification of the Constitution.

An ordinance providing that candidates who may be elected and cannot take the oath shall give place to the candidate who receives the next highest number of votes and can take the oath, was adopted.

New York, May 12.—Evening.—Arrived, steamer Gen. Meade, from New Orleans.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons the reply of the Queen to the petition from the Irish prelates was read. She declares that the interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not hinder legislation on that subject Gladstone will to-morrow bring in a bill to suspend appointments to vacancies in the Irish Church

Havana, May 11.—Sugar market quiet at 8¾ to 8⅝ reals for No. 12 Flour $12 50. Lard 19¾ to 20 for tierce and 21¾ in 25 lb tins. Exchange on London 9 per cent. Freights dull. On United States currency 30 discount. Gold 2 premium.

Constantinople, May 12.—The Soltan, addressing the new Council, said the time has come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 12.—Evening.—Bonds 70¾ to 70¾.

Liverpool, May 12.—Evening.—Cotton steadier and more doing. Sales 6000 bales middling uplands, on the spot, 11¾ to 12—aflo