THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1868.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Executive Committee in providing us with season tickets of admission to the Fête Champêtre and Grand Tournament, for benevolent purposes, to be given by the ladies of New Orleans at the Fair Grounds, on May 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. McLaughlin, of No. 631 Magazine street, who offers his services to the public in repairing picture frames.

RETURN OF MR. GOTHEIL.—We are happy to announce the safe return to this city from France of Mr. Edward Gothiel, who so worthily represented Louisiana, as her Commissioner, at the great Exposition in Paris. Mr. Gotheil executed this mission in a most satisfactory manner, and his untiring efforts to bring to the notice of the European public the productions of this State merits the gratitude of her citizens.

DEATH OF MR JAMES GALLIER.—The public will notice with regret the death of Mr. James Gallier, which occurred in this city yesterday forenoon. Mr. Gallier was highly esteemed as a citizen of enterprise, as well as an architect of considerable reputation. His funeral will take place at half past 4 o'clock this evening, from the family residence, No. 228 Royal street.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Miss Audibert was the recipient of a splendid tribute last night on the occasion of her benefit. The house was quite full, and contained the largest audience we have seen there in three months. The opera selected by the beneficiary no doubt had something to do with this, especially as Mr Chamomin, the excellent comedian, re-appeared after an absence of some months, as did Miss Amelia Hiury, in compliment to Miss Audibert. And there was considerable curiosity to see how the latter would acquit herself in the character of *Hélène*, after her fine representations of the graver roles. Miss Audibert has now proved herself equally at home in lighter characters, and gave great satisfaction as *Hélène*. On making her appearance on the stage last night numerous handsome bouquets were showered upon her, some of which she gracefully tendered to Mr. Calabresi, the chef d'orchestre. Mr. Chamomin and Miss Amelia Hiury were also warmly applauded, the latter being presented with a beautifully arranged basket of flowers.

Mr Chamomin takes his benefit to-night. The opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" and the vaudeville of "Bruno Le Fleuriste" will be performed.

On Monday Mr. Lochevalier will take his benefit in the opera of "L'Africaine."

The admirers of the courageous and promising chanteuse Mademoiselle Fanschetti, of the Opera troupe, will be glad to learn that a handsome actor of the dramatic company attached to the theatre, has won so great a prize. It is elsewhere announced that Miss Fanschetti was married yesterday to Mr. Faye. She has the cordial wishes of her friends for her continued success.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.—Mr Godeaux, Consul of France at this port, leaves to-day by the steamship "United States" for New York, on his way to Europe, having a leave of absence for several months. Mr. Godeaux carries with him the esteem and best wishes of our French residents and all of our citizens with whom he has been brought in contact personally and officially.

SALE OF SALT MINES.—The Avery Salt Mines on the Petit Anse, in Western Louisiana, have been sold to Messrs Price & Chonteau, of St Louis, for $2 per ton of salt they may obtain from them.

The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Phillips, sailed for New York direct, last evening, with a full freight and the following named passengers.

W B Finch and lady, Mrs Bowman, Mrs Smith, Mrs H Bergstein, Mrs Ann Bergstein, Mrs Herbert, Mrs Herbert, Jas Tompkins, Mrs T L White, Mrs E and miss H Wells, 2 Misses Higgins, Mrs C Dendel, 2 children, J M Lee, M Hayden, R A Miller, J B Mebane, Capt C D Mehaffey, L F Rogers, C Hutchings, H E Young, W H Wells, T W Smith, M Richbee, Hy Pierson, F Harran and 23 steerage.

The steamship United States, Capt. Norton, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following passengers.

F O Taylor, Mr Poinsey and wife, Miss L A V Poinsey, Mrs Chaffe, Mrs L Chaffe, Master L Chaffe, Mrs Lawrence and wife, E Gouleana, A M Laurin, wife and daughter Mr Kaiser, Mrs Kaiserton, F E Kaiser, Rev Hovey, H Bouscaud, H Bouscaud, H Lemaire, S Shannon and two children and nurse, M Mathews, F B Wyman and wife, J T Bryant, wife and daughter, H C Rutland, Mrs Buchanan, Miss S M Campbell and 40 in the steerage.

The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sails this morning, at 8 o'clock, for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

F C Pickrell, Mrs Pritchard and servant, Mrs A J Meyers, Mr T P Schaff, M M Cox and 2 McCarthy, Mrs George, H Obimeyer, J Campbell and lady, Mrs J D Taylor, Miss Hughes, W C Boulton, Miss E J Cox, M and Mrs Schoenstrer and child, Fr Havana—E W Benson, C K Usher, W Mon, C Howard and servant, R Christian, Constant, Solomon and others.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The following is a tabular statement of the number of income blanks served; number of persons who made return of income; number of persons who returned no income, also, the number of watches, silverplate, and billiard tables kept for private use, and number of carriages kept for use or hire for the year 1867:

16,361 income blanks served by Assistant Assessors	
7,782 persons returned income for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1867, amounting in the aggregate to $4,970,061 86	
Amount of tax at five per cent	$248,503 09
4) persons assessed with penalty	
On $8,500 at five per cent	5 31
Fifty per cent penalty	1,262 21
On $500 assessed in error	25 00
One hundred per cent. penalty	25 00
Total	$249,818 31
215 colored persons made returns of income	
7,567 persons returned no income	
4,089 persons failed to make any return and supposed to have no taxable income	
3,227 gold watches valued at $[illegible]	
564 gold watches valued at [illegible]	
Amount of tax, including penalty for false or refusal to make return	$4,611 [illegible]
36,702½ ounces silver plate at 5c	1,835 [illegible]
26 billiard tables at $10	260 00
211 carriages valued at less than $300 at $5	1,281 [illegible]
8 carriages valued at over $300 at $10	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

United States Special Tax.

Schedule of assessments for special tax on business, trades, and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869, assessed and returned to Collector:

Apothecaries	113
Architects	14
Auctioneers	31
Banks	5
Billiard tables	12
Bowling alley	1
Brewers	6
Brokers, Cattle	1
Brokers, Commercial	51
Brokers, Customs-house	4
Brokers, Pawn	7
Brokers, Produce	4
Brokers, Stock	43
Builders and Contractors	68
Butchers	653
Bankers in advance	41
Cash agents	10
Civil Engineers	1
Confectioners	14
Common Carriers	11
Conveyances	2658
Dealers Retail	2006
Dealers Wholesale	625
Dealers, Retail Liquor	2006
Dealers, Wholesale Liquor	198
Dentists	41
Distillers	10
Eating Houses	161
Exhibitions	2
Express Carriers	128
Express Agents	7
Grinders of Coffee	7
Horse Dealers	70
Hotels	19
Insurance Agents, Foreign	2
Insurance Agents, Foreign	2
Intelligence Offices	9
Lawyers	307
Livery Stables	28
Lottery Ticket Dealers	20
Manufacturers	826
Patent Agents	1
Peddlers, second class	3
Peddlers, third class	45
Peddlers, fourth class	62
Photographers	18
Plumbers and Gasfitters	16
Physicians	237
Real Estate Agents	17
Renders	33
Theatres	4
Tobacconists	80
Total amount of special taxes assessed, including penalties for non-compliance with section 71	$197,802
Total	$359,361 14

AN INTERESTING SUIT.—Edwin de Leon, Confederate agent of the Confederate States in Europe, has brought a suit against Charles G. Halpine, Editor of Reilly, editor of the Citizen, for damages of five hundred dollars. It appears that De Leon agreed to write a series of articles for the New York Citizen, entitled "Secret Diplomacy of the Confederacy Abroad," for the sum of one thousand dollars. One half of the money was paid in advance, but the balance has been refused, on the ground that the articles furnished have not given a true history of Confederate diplomacy abroad, but instead were mere trash.—*New York Post, May 9.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,443

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Yesterday being the day appointed on which the Senators were to pronounce their verdict on the guilt or innocence of the President, that body proceeded at the hour fixed for the opening of the Court—all of them being present—to declare their judgment as to the eleventh article of impeachment, a majority having voted to call that article first. The eleventh article charges more grave offenses than any of the others—hence the wish of the impeachers to reverse the order in which the articles were drawn, knowing that if they could not obtain enough votes to secure the President's conviction on that article, it would be useless to go through the entire bill, until they had obtained time to survey the situation and discover some means whereby their success might be made certain. So soon, therefore, as the vote on the eleventh article was taken, which resulted in the President's acquittal on that article, by one vote short of the two-thirds necessary to convict, an adjournment until the 26th of May was carried. The particulars of these votes will be found in our telegraphic column.

We are now inclined to think the President safe, and this impeachment business at an end. The device to which they resorted in reversing the order of the articles will probably be the means of securing acquittal on all of them. Thus the pit they digged for the President, they themselves will have fallen into. We publish today an account of public meetings which have been held at Memphis and Charleston, where the negroes manifested, at the instigation of their white accomplices, considerable excitement at the impending failure of the scheme. This species of dictation will scarcely have the effect of lessening the number of Senators who have determined to vote as their consciences require.

For the information of our readers we subjoin the substance of the articles of impeachment:

Article I charges the issuing of the order of February 21, 1868, addressed to Stanton, for the removal of Stanton from office, with intent to violate the Tenure of Office act and the Constitution of the United States, and to remove Stanton.

Article II, the issuing and delivering to Thomas of the letter of authority of February 21, 1868, addressed to Thomas, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States and to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Article III, the issuing and delivering to Thomas of the letter of authority of February 21, 1868, addressed to Thomas, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States, and to remove Stanton.

Article IV, conspiring with Thomas with intent, by intimidation and threats, to hinder Stanton from holding his office, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the act of March 2, 1867.

Article V, conspiring with Thomas to hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office act, and in pursuance of the conspiracy, attempting to prevent Stanton from holding his office.

Article VI, conspiring with Thomas to seize, by force, the property of the United States in the War Department, in Stanton's custody, contrary to the Conspiracy act of 1861, and with intent to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Article VII, conspiring with Thomas with intent to seize the property of the United States in Stanton's custody, with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act.

Article VIII, issuing and delivering to Thomas the letter of authority of February 21, 1868, with intent to control the disbursements of the money appropriated for the military service and for the War Department, contrary to the Tenure-of-Office act and the Constitution of the United States, and with intent to violate the Tenure-of-Office act.

Article IX, declaring to Gen. Emory that the second section of the Army Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, providing that orders for military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War should be issued through the General of the army, was unconstitutional and in contravention of law, conspiring with him, with intent to induce Emory to obey such orders as the President might give him directly and not through the General of the army, with intent to enable the President to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, and with intent to prevent Stanton from holding his office.

Article X, that, with intent to bring into disgrace and contempt the Congress of the United States and the branches thereof, and to excite the hatred and ridicule of the people of this and the laws by it enacted, he made three public addresses, one at the Executive Mansion, on the 18th of August, 18[illegible], one at Cleveland, on the 3d of September, 1866, and one at St. Louis, on the 3d of September, 1866, which speeches are alleged to be peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and by means thereof the President brought his office into contempt, ridicule and disgrace, and thereby committed a misdemeanor in office.

Article XI, that, by the same speech, made on the 18th of August, at the Executive Mansion, he did, in violation of the Constitution, attempt to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office Act, by unlawfully contriving means to prevent Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary for the Department of War, after the refusal of the Senate to concur in his suspension, and by unlawfully contriving or attempting to contrive means to prevent the execution of the act making appropriations for the support of the army, passed March 2, 1867, and to prevent the execution of the act to provide for more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867.

Impeachment Excitement.

WHITE AND BLACK RADICALS INDIGNANT—ANGRY TELEGRAMS AND TIGHTLIES MEETINGS—GRIMES, TRUMBULL AND FESSENDEN, NO SOUNDER THAN THE—RE SUMMONED TO THE RESCUE—RIOTS AND DISORDER.

The subjoined telegrams are special to the Cairo *Democrat*.

Washington, May 13.—Gen. Logan has issued orders to the various posts of the G. A. R. to take immediate action in a direction that will bring to bear the strongest pressure upon the Senators who threaten the ruin of the Radical party by defeating impeachment.

The colored citizens held an indignation meeting last night, which was attended by at least one thousand freedmen. Speeches were made by Sumner and several colored orators. Before the meeting closed the widest excitement prevailed, many of the negroes avowing their determination to defeat the purposes of Trumbull & Co., by a resort to assassination. On the out-skirts of the crowd two or three fights occurred, which, for a time, threatened the most serious consequences.

Charleston, May 13.—The colored men of this city assembled in the Court-house square last night to the number of a thousand or fifteen hundred. Resolutions were passed denouncing Trumbull and Grimes as traitors to the Radical party, and as enemies to the federal race. Speeches were made by M. King Davis, Rousseau and others, and several men, who indulged in the coarsest denunciations of the delinquent Senators. An obnoxious white man being discovered in the crowd, an assault was immediately made upon him, and several shots fired. He fled, and nearly half the audience chased him through the streets, pelting like school boys. He escaped, however, being aided by an unlighted alley, into which he turned unobserved. The excitement was kept up all night, and has reached the extreme of threatening the Democrats with violence; but no violence was committed.

Memphis, May 13.—About five hundred negroes assembled at Greenlaw's Opera House last night, and amidst scenes of almost barbaric confusion adopted resolutions violently denunciatory of Trumbull, Grimes and all other white-skinned traitors who contemplate the disruption of the Radical party by defeating the impeachment project. The resolutions declare that the displacement of Andrew Johnson depends the future ascendency of the Radical party and the consequent happiness and prosperity of the colored people of the South.

One of the colored speakers named Osborne dared that the patriot Lincoln had had Booth and the last Judiasi followed up to the Tiber, displaying at the same time a revolver, and gesticulating in a wild and frantic manner. The meeting adjourned about 12 o'clock, said night. During the balance of the night squads of drunken blacks paraded the streets, threatening death and destruction to all who stood in the way of an enforced liberty to the colored people. A few knifes occurred, but the police being vigilant prevented the occurrence of any serious outrage. Early this morning the excitement among the blacks continues at a high pitch, being encouraged, to some extent, by the white Radicals.

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The rumor prevails to-day that Gen. Palmer has declared that he will promptly resign his candidacy for the Governorship, if impeachment fails, and that he has telegraphed Trumbull to that effect.

SELMA AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—A force of surveyors are at present actively at work upon the route of the Selma and New Orleans Railroad—a road which is intended to go in a direct line from Selma to Pearlington, on Pearl river, and from there to Fort Pike and New Orleans. This road has long been projected, and would have been long ago, if political troubles and the war had not prevented it. It follows almost entirely the line of the old military road laid out by Gen Bernard, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, in 1819. It will graze the northern edge of the Devil's Swamp, and cross Jordan river somewhere near Thompson's Mill.

If this road is to be built, why can this Company and the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company not combine in building a Grand Trunk from New Orleans to the Rapides, or even farther, so as to save the immense labor and expense of that section of the road? They might separate, each in its own field. They might grade and lay rails, and thus complete their respective destinations.

We commend this suggestion to the serious consideration of the gentlemen engaged in both enterprises.—*New Orleans Gazette.*

The Richmond *Dispatch* seems to think that Dr. Johnson's remarks about loyalty's being the refuge of the scoundrel, is far from being inapplicable at present.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—The attractions now presented at this favorite place of amusement meet with the best of appreciation—and that in—good houses. And well this may be, for the management are using every effort to gratify and please the public taste.

Among the chief attractions is the singing of Miss Eva Brent, who is, beyond question of doubt, the best vocalist that has ever appeared upon the boards of the Academy. Her vocal power and talent would entitle her to a first class position in the lyric drama. In fact, there are few, who appear in public, that possess her wealth of resources as a vocalist. There can be no comparison with her in the Academy's troupe so far.

We are also pleased with Miss Engels' comic songs, for they have about them a freshness we like.

The other members of the troupe we often spoke of still continue to acquit themselves with credit.

Yesterday at the Metairie.—The attendance at the Metairie track yesterday was large and one of the most brilliant which we remember for years, being largely composed of some of the best ladies of the city. A fine dinner was spread at the stand at which hundreds were accommodated with choice refreshments. The stand was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and the festivities, besides the race, comprised a grand dance. Five works at night added to the brilliancy of the occasion.

There were two hurdle races in the afternoon by gentlemen riders, both won by Red Bird, ridden by Major Charles Green. Time: first race, 2:01¼—second, 1:53.

Leopard at Large.—Quite a little stir was created yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Jackson Square, by the escape of a leopard, the property of Mr. Chas. Ames, from his cage, while being transported from near the Beef Market to Canal street. Messrs. Stanton and Simmons, in charge of Mr. Ames's business during his absence, had procured a dray for the purpose of conveying the animals from their old location to another show, at the head of Canal street. While on the way, the horses became frightened, it is thought at the smell of the beasts, and threw the contents of the wagon against an awning post, at the corner of Old Levee and Jefferson streets. The cage of the leopard was broken open, and the animal escaping, ran up Jefferson street, into Mr Lanata's wine and liquor store, and finally took refuge in a cabinet, up stairs. He was followed by Messrs. Smith, Stanton and Simmons, who, with some difficulty, succeeded in lassoing and recapturing the ferocious beast. The leopard destroyed about fifty dollars worth of liquor in bottles, belong to Mr. Lanata.

"The Elephant."—The Third District, although presided over by one of her best dispensers of municipal law, has of late fallen below the note-book of the daily reporter of the police court on ordinary occasions; in the course of which, lately, we became more intimate with the hospitalities of the glorious old Third, but also with its peculiar capacities for furnishing items. We are not a politician, but what they don't know in the Third about politics would it you will believe us, make a very small volume. The last occasion, we speak of, our visiting the Third, was by the invitation of Commodore Tracy, Rear Admiral Mike Carroll, with the scientific assistance of Captain Brewster, and those distinguished forecastlemen Jacobs and Lugenbuhl, introduced us in the most seaman like manner to their nomadic "Elephant."

The Third owns a club. The club is known and is making somewhat of a noise. The club, though better known by or through some of its members, is known legally as the "Elephant Club." No one who lives above Esplanade street is allowed to become a member. The club occupies a building on the rear of John Mahoney's the yacht "Elephant." The Elephants are a jolly set with whom we have met under favorable circumstances—for on occasions, when a horse was worth more than any Elephant or kingdom on the face of the globe. To make a long story short, on last Thursday the "Elephant" was seen to arrive in direct from the bands of Charley Heated, at present of New York, but formerly not only one of our best sailors, but one of our most accomplished sailing masters, just took the dilapidated linen from the brushwork, vulgarly, the rag of the bush last Sunday, as any one in the Mobile or the Sylph can testify. She proposes to do the same thing to-day.

We heard yesterday from an authentic source that a gentleman, distinguished in the legal profession, and somewhat curious of the *coup* gained by the "Elephant," of the Third, is forming a club in the Second to beat the Third. Let the two fossils fight it out together, while we look on as disinterestedly as possible, but by all means let the Second imitate the Third in its hospitality, and we feel sure the Second will agree to keep up the races and blow strong upon their sails as long as there is any glory to be won in a wet sheet and a flowing sea.

A Street Sharper.—The many ways of making a living which have been adopted by impecunious humanity are legion, and an examination is a curious study, and one which, perhaps, possibly take the philosophy of a Newton, combined with the descriptive powers of "A Cane" and to properly show to one half of the world how the other half lives. We are led to these reflections by a visit made yesterday to an un pretending shop on Madison street, just leading out from the Red Maple, a shop which is celebrated by the local writers of the city press. Here we found an old gentleman sharpening a meat-saw, and a delicate looking boy grinding the most savage looking butcher knife. The place looked strange—the old man like a relic of the past and the boy a melancholy promise of the future. To carry means to prevent the execution of the act making appropriations for the support of the army, passed March 2, 1867, and to prevent the execution of the act to provide for more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vote Taken on the Eleventh Article First.

The President Acquitted of the Eleventh Charge.

Proceedings in Congress.

Great Excitement in Washington.

The Arkansas Bill Lies Over.

Singular Resolution of the House.

Witnesses to be Summoned and Examined Under Oath for Future Impeachment of the President.

Gov. Brownlow Dying.

CONGRESSIONAL—IMPEACHMENT.

Washington, May 16.—SENATE—The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment the House bill admitting Arkansas—it lies over.

The Omnibus admission bill from the House, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Court opened at 12. All the Senators were present.

The Republican Senators voting against calling the 11th article first, were—Messrs Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Yates—the same Senators whose votes for the first time during the trial.

Chase, after admonishing the people to quietness, ordered the clerk to read the 11th article. Twenty-seven questions were propounded in terms as agreed upon.

Those voting not guilty were Messrs Bayard, Berkalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Ross, Sanisbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Yates—35.

Williams moved for a recess of 15 minutes, which was negatived.

Johnson suggested the announcement of the vote. Chase said he would not announce the vote until taken on all the articles, unless the Senate ordered otherwise.

Drake raised the point that nothing was in order pending a motion to adjourn. Henderson said he would not insist on his point in order while the roll was pending. Chase sustained the point and directed the Secretary to proceed with the roll call. The clerk read the roll, which being read twice, there were 35 votes for guilty, 19 votes for guilty, and 1 not guilty, and that the President was therefore acquitted on the 11th article.

He then stated that the Senate was now in process of carrying out the order to proceed to vote upon the articles of impeachment, and that no motion was now in order. The order was read, which he had appealed, and the appeal was sustained by 30 to 21. Then, by a vote of 32 to 21, the Senate adjourned to the 26th.

Wade resumed the Chair, and after a long debate the Joint Resolution to adjourn to the 26th was negatived, and the Senate adjourned as usual.

HOUSE—The House refused to entertain a resolution appointing an inquiry committee on the conduct of the Missouri delegation, by 38 to 82.

Private bills were resumed.

A resolution for the future and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, the managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to call for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to appoint sub committees to take testimony, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the House, was adopted.

Adjourned to-morrow.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 16.—The excitement to-day has been too great for wild demonstrations, but the feeling is intense. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet officers when the vote was announced by telegraph.

The congratulations were hearty but quiet, and on the announcement of the postponement of further trial, the President, with a wave of the hand, bowed his visitors out.

The Republican Senators who voted for acquittal, have been subjected to no annoyance.

Much money changed hands on the 11th article, and an immense amount remains in the hands of stakeholders on the final result.

Internal revenue receipts for the week $2,888,000. For the year $66,000,000.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 11—evening.—The bank statement shows an increase of loans of $1,968,000, of deposits $2,036,000, of legal tenders $71,000, decrease of specie $347,000, of circulation $[illegible].

Cotton ¼c better; sales to-day 3600 bales, middlings 32c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat 2c lower. Corn dull and nominally lower. Oats dull and lower. Pork $28 07. Lard lower 1¾c to 18¾c. Sterling dull. Gold 139¾ to 139¾. Governments stronger and active. Turpentine 50 to 60c. Rosin $3 25 to $7. Groceries firm. Freights quiet.

New York, May 16—Evening.—Money steady and easy. Call loans 5 to 6.

Cotton dull—Sales 1,000 bales—Cotton market closed firm; sales 400 bales; middlings 30¾c, receipts none; exports 2,983 bales.

Charleston, May 16.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 74 bales; middlings 30¾c, receipts 83; gross receipts yesterday 190 bales.

Augusta, May 16.—Cotton market dull; sales 45 bales, receipts 35, middlings 29¾ to 30c.

Savannah, May 16.—Cotton market firm, price unchanged; receipts 300 bales.

Atlanta, May 16.—The soldiers on guard at the Barracks killed a negro this evening—the servant of the writer.

Louisville, May 16.—Sales 130 hhds Tobacco—lugs 6c; common to good manufacturing leaf $9 10 to $18; Flour superfine, $8 75 to $9. Wheat $2 55 to $2 60. Oats 80c. Corn 91 to 95c. Rye $2 10. Cotton 30½c. Lard 19c. Bacon—Sides 16½c, shoulders 14c, clear sides 17¼. Bulk meats—shoulders 13c, rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 16¾c. Whisky nominal and very dull—free $2 30.

St Louis, May 16.—Tobacco active. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 90 to 93c. Oats 80 to 82½c. Pork $28. Dried salt shoulders held at 13¾ to 13½c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 18c.

Cincinnati, May 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $2 45 to $2 50. Corn 95c. Oats 80c. Pork $28 and firm. Bulk meats—shoulders 13¾c; sides 14¼c. Bacon dull—shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard dull at 18¾c. Butter 35 to 40c. Eggs 18c. Groceries firm. Sugar ¼c higher.

SPOONS.

BY DAVID PAUL JONES.

As the moon went down one wintery night,
A lean-eyed monster came to light
Of a fine old mansion in the South,
Croaking along with open mouth—
"Spoons!"

With an eye askquint! with pockets wide!
With stealthy look and steal hier stride!
With visage dark where e'er was wrote
The motto which beneath we quote—
"Spoons!"

"Whence cometh thou?" the good host said,
"What do you seek—our gold or bread?
Or do you from the night air fly?"
The strange beast made but one reply—
"Spoons!"

"Oh, rob us not" the good wife cried;
"Three helpless are our family pride,
Oh, take what ever else you will,
But the blue-coat is undered still—
"Spoons!"

"Then take my watch and chain and go,"
The old man said in a cents low;
The watch was gobbled in a trice,
But still was heard that strange device—
"Sp oons!"

"Fool fend, wouldst rob the old and weak?
My sons are soldiers; them go seek"
Also the old lady fearfully pushed him against
the car while passing. His injuries are painful,
and being in the foot to some extent dangerous.

Breaking Ground.—The breaking ground on the New Orleans and Carrollton Avenue Railroad, projected by Mr. Commander, commenced on the 7th inst. This road will somewhat shorten the connection with Carrollton.

Negro Boy Killed.—Last evening a colored boy about six years old, named Wm Bixby, was run over and killed by a cotton float, on Howard street, between Poydras and Lafayette, the wheels passing over his head and breast, and, of course, killing him almost instantly. The driver, a colored man named Jordan Scott, was arrested.

Forgery.—Fred. L. King was arrested yesterday by officer Woodruff, of Jefferson City, on a charge of forgery, a Controller's warrant for a small amount. He was taken to Jefferson parish.

Sale of Right of a Rail way.—Deputy Controller Brower has sold to the Orleans Railroad Company the right of way for a railroad along Dauphin, Dumaine, Marais, Villeré, Basin, Canal and other streets, including Gentilly Road leading to the Fair Grounds, for 22 22 of a cent per passenger.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, 1868.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. There is an abundant supply of funds in the capital to meet the demand on all strictly A 1 City paper, but it is difficult, if not impracticable, to negotiate planters' obligations, business preferred, to less than first class, nor can they, even then, get a place them in well known city names, satisfactorily secured. The banks discount most of the approved paper that no motion was now in order, and the appeal was sustained by 30 to 21. Then, by a vote of 32 to 21, the Senate adjourned to the 26th.

Wade resumed the Chair, and after a long debate the Joint Resolution to adjourn to the 26th was negatived, and the Senate adjourned as usual.

HOUSE—The House refused to entertain a resolution appointing an inquiry committee on the conduct of the Missouri delegation, by 38 to 82.

Private bills were resumed.

A resolution for the future and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, the managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to call for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to appoint sub committees to take testimony, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the House, was adopted.

Adjourned to-morrow.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 16.—The excitement to-day has been too great for wild demonstrations, but the feeling is intense. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet officers when the vote was announced by telegraph.

The congratulations were hearty but quiet, and on the announcement of the postponement of further trial, the President, with a wave of the hand, bowed his visitors out.

The Republican Senators who voted for acquittal, have been subjected to no annoyance.

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