THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

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:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1868.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE OPERA.—An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Opera next season will be held to-day, at the Opera House, at 1 o'clock.

New Orleans and its environs have no superiority of accessible holiday retreats, which can be reached at a trifling expense, and our citizens pay more for their amusements than the people of any other large city. Our advertising columns to-day contain an announcement of the opening of "Magnolia Park," a new resort, situated one square below the Opelousas Rail road depot, on the opposite side of the river.

This garden is quickly reached at a small expense by taking the railroad ferryboat at Jackson Square.

DEBOW'S REVIEW.—Our thanks are due to the publishers for an advance copy of this sterling publication for the months of May and June, the numbers for which are combined under one cover. This union of the two numbers, the publishers state, was necessary to enable them to recover the delay involved by the removal of the Review from New York, and to perfect their arrangements for its regular publication in this city, for the future, on or before the first of every month.

The contents of the May and June number of the Review are of a varied and interesting character. The opening article for May, entitled "Exodus," seems to be the introduction to future papers on the present condition of the South, the causes which have led to her subjugation, and the means by which this subjugation can be relieved. "The successful demonstration of the last proposition," says the writer, "will constitute the true exodus of the South." The second article in the same number, on "The Mississippi River," is selected matter and finds appropriate insertion in DeBow. The writer wields a graphic and eloquent pen. The paper on "the blunders of the Confederate Government," which forms the third article, and the first of a series on that subject, discusses a topic regarding which there are a variety of opinions. DeBow's Review, under the able editorship of our learned confrere, Mr. Burwell, maintains its former high reputation, and we trust will always command a support commensurate with its merits.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS AS A COURT.

The imprisonment of Mr. Woolley, one of the witnesses summoned by the Committee of Managers of the Impeachment, because he would not answer questions touching his private affairs, and the seizure of telegraphic dispatches in the various offices of telegraph companies at Washington and Baltimore, cannot fail to provoke an inquiry into the power of either House of Congress to arrest, at their pleasure, the citizens of the United States, hold an inquisition over them concerning anything and everything it may suit the members of the House to probe, and failing to obtain satisfactory answers, to hold in confinement the refractory witness. The telegraph companies, although yielding at first, have now become alarmed at the startling claim made by the Committee in charge of the impeachment, for the correspondences passing through their offices, hitherto held to be sacred and secure from seizure. The press have protested in loud and unmistakable terms against this unjustifiable violation of the confidence reposed in the officers of the telegraph companies, who are now fully awake to the unlawful proceeding of the Impeachment Managers, and convinced that the public, although very patient and even pusillanimous, will not tolerate the exposure of messages entrusted to the good faith of officers whose sole duty it is to transmit over their wires that correspondence. Perhaps the officers of these companies have been advised of their liability to an action of damages at the instance of any individual whose private papers have thus been delivered to unauthorized parties. Perhaps, too, they have become sensible of the fact that manuscript messages delivered to them for transmission do not thereby become their property, but are, in fact, the property of the sender or receiver. They may have also awoke to the fact that it would require but little provocation on the part of the public to cease using the telegraph wires at all for matters of secrecy, and the withdrawal of this kind of business would be a serious loss to the owners of these lines. Congress can have no more power to seize correspondence passing over the wires and through the postoffice than courts of justice are possessed of, and it was never heard of, that officers of the Postoffice Department were liable to be summoned to open their mail bags to the examination of officers of the courts. It it ever had been done, the public would have resorted to some method to defeat the commission of acts so utterly indefensible.

Manager Butler having been called on to answer in the House of Representatives for measures so unprecedented and outrageous, boldly assumed the ground that the House had the right. It is well the people of the country should know exactly what these men claim the right to do, that they may guide themselves accordingly. Says Mr. Butler, "It was the right, nay, it was the duty of the House of Representatives to take in every telegram in every office of the country, and examine it for the purpose of justice, and of that no honest man would complain." We copy from the report of the proceedings of Congress in the New York *Tribune*, a paper friendly to Mr. Butler, and those with whom he acts. Mr Butler further claims the right to judge of the company those who are opposed to him, keep. He says:

"Every man is known by the company he keeps; (that is quite true, and we regret to see Mr Butler by the company he kept in New Orleans) and I only investigated, so far as I was concerned, the cases of those who, from the very suspicious company they kept, I thought were disloyal, and were willing to buy Senators, or anything else that God will permit had men to do. Whenever I heard of such a man I wanted to see his telegrams, and the result is before the House. Now sir, I say again, there is no need be no fear of any telegram being exposed that ought not to be exposed. Let me say, further, in justice to the Committee, that every government on earth has always held for itself the right to examine papers for its own protection. The British Government held to that right during the Chartist excitement, even to examine letters in the Postoffice."

Such a paltry argument as the foregoing needs no refutation. It is not true that the British Government or any of the first class powers of Europe, claim any such right. An English Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir James Graham—did on one occasion violate the seals of letters passing through the English Post Office, but when it was discovered it created such a storm that the Secretary had to resure from the Government, and although a very efficient minister, he was never afterwards invited to hold office. The act made him the most unpopular English minister of modern times and he never heard the last of it to his dying day. He was scorned and hooted wherever hewent. The letters he opened were those of Italian Revolutionists, with whom there was little sympathy in England.

Mr. Butler quotes, in his speech defending the acts above referred to, his namesake, the celebrated Hudibras, with whom he seems to be very familiar. Sneering at the sensitiveness of those who have talked, Mr. Butler said these lines from the immortal work were applicable to such protests:

> No law or lore to the slave
> Will grant a point of the law.

It seems, therefore, that Butler's thoughts run on "halters." If he ever gets justice done him he will become further acquainted with the word and the article it represents.

Thanks to Purser J. C. Carr, of the steamship Harlan, Lewis, commander, from Indianola and Galveston, for valued favors.

ATTACK UPON THE SUPREME COURT.—The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., and is now under consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That upon the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, the offices of all and each of the Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States now shall have held their offices respectively for eight years, or who shall hold their offices for such term either before or after such ratification, shall become vacant.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in joint convention assembled, shall elect all Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States after the passage of this amendment, and Congress shall prescribe by law by what mode Judges of the inferior courts of the United States and territories shall be appointed or elected.

The Buffalo papers suggest the propriety of laying pipes from the breweries in that town to the residence of citizens.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,455

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—The order of Gen. Buchanan announcing the result of the recent election of State, parish and municipal officers, will not be issued till Monday or Tuesday, owing to necessary delay in the compilation of the returns.

The Fête Champêtre.—The Fête Champêtre, which has been in operation for several days at the Fair Grounds, for the benefit of the various benevolent societies of New Orleans, closed yesterday with a very good attendance, considering the very unfavorable indications of the weather—a heavy rain in the forenoon with promises of a repetition in the evening. Fortunately, however, the rain did not repeat itself in the afternoon in time to prevent the great attraction of the day. A mimic chivalric tourney, from tracepuring in accordance, or nearly in accordance with the programme announced, in which we give with the names of the officers and the entries of the contending Knights, as follows:

Grand Marshal—G. A. Breaux.
Deputy Marshals—1st, A. M. Fortier; 2d, C. B. Fenner.
Heralds—Francis Villaneau, Gustave Giesvine.
Umpires—Louis L. Canard, W. C. C. Claiborne, Jr., C. E. Leverich, A. L. Stuart, H. Grisshow.
Timers—Hugh Montgomery, T. C. Herndon, H. B. Foley.
Knights—1. Sir George, Knight of the Southern Cross. Colors, red and white.
2. Sir Stuart, the Unknown Knight. Colors, light blue.
3. Sir William, Knight of St. Charles. Colors, green.
4 Sir Sidney, Knight of Kentucky. Colors, Bismark.
5. Sir William, Knight of St. Andrew Colors,—
6 Sir John, Knight of Day. Colors, lilac and lilac.
7. Sir Francis, Knight of Orient. Colors, blue and white
8 Sir Payton, Knight of the Sleeping Leopard. Colors, red, black, red white.
9. Sir Francis, Knight of the White Cross. Colors, scarlet.
10. Sir Percy, Knight of the Lone Star. Colors, gold and black.
11. Sir Robert, Knight of the Pearl. Colors, red white and red
12. Sir Arthur, Knight of Orleans. Colors, orange and blue.
13. Sir Edward, Chevalier de la Belle Creole. Colors, white.
14 Sir George, The White Knight. Colors, white.
15. Sir Edward, Knight of the Crusade. Colors, blue.
16. Sir Kelley, Knight of the Setters Colors, Solferino and Scarlet.
17. Sir Addison, Knight of Magenta. Colors, Magenta.
18. Sir George, Knight of the Old Dominion. Colors, pink and white
19 Sir Reuben, Knight of the Golden Cross. Colors, red and white.
20. Sir Henry, Knight of the Slim Chance. Colors, blue and white.
21. Sir William, "The Black Prince." Colors, pink and white.

Any Knight losing his lance shall be ruled out

Any Knight who is unhorsed shall be ruled out

Knights to tilt in the above order.

The hour for the commencement of the Tournament having arrived, the Knights who had entered the lists appeared in the arena in cavalcade, and with their caparisoned steeds, many colored costumes, lances and pennants presented to the large throng, quite an animated spectacle. Gaily, however, as it was, we did not imagine it such a picture as that so vividly given by the magical pen of Scott, of the tourney of Ashby de la Zouch.

The signal being given, the tilt began, and was witnessed throughout with great interest The Knights rode in the order given above The horsemanship displayed was such as reflected no discredit upon this manly accomplishment of the Southern gentleman. In fact, the riding of some of the young Knights was superb, especially that of Knight Sir Percy (Mr Lumsden,) Sir Edmond, (Mr. Blanc.) The first mentioned Knight was, we think, by all, acknowledged to be the most graceful and accomplished rider of the list.

The Tournament over, the following Knights were declared victors, in the following order:

Sir Edward, Chevalier de la Belle Creole, (Mr. Maunsel,) who took none out of the ten rings, two tilts.

Sir Francis, Knight of the White Cross, (Mr. Lumsden,) who took seven out of the ten rings, two tilts.

Sir Arthur, Knight of Orleans, (Mr Blanc,) who took five out of the ten rings, two tilts.

Sir Stuart, the Unknown Knight, (Mr. Cottman,) and Sir Addison, Knight of Magenta, (Mr. Herndon,) who each took five rings, and then contested, and upon the fourth tilt Sir Stuart won.

The coronation of the Queen of Love and Beauty then took place in the Coliseum, during the progress of which Sir Edward, selecting Miss Mary E. Bird, as the Queen, who, it there is anything in the accord and matching of flowers, beauty and femaleness, was worthy of the honor of the occasion. Miss Skinner was chosen First Maid of Honor, Miss Mary Willie Soer as Second Maid of Honor, Miss Lawrence, Third Maid of Honor, and Miss M. M McCutchen Fourth Maid of Honor.

The prizes awarded to the victorious Knights were to the first a pair of gold spurs, to the second a pair of silver, to the third and fourth a pair of German silver, and to the fifth a pair made of steel.

After these ceremonies the music struck up for the dance, and at the hour we were compelled to leave, the gay scene which fell in the afternoon on the city did not extend to the Fair Grounds, but only made the closing of the day the more pleasant.

The attendance, we may add, was large, and, altogether, the four days' Fete has proved a most gratifying success.

Decorating Graves.—Several thousand of United States soldiers and seamen buried on the Chalmette Grounds, below the city, were decorated with becoming ceremonies yesterday. Several speeches were made by Gen. Sheldon and other gentlemen, the previously announced to do so. Numerous ladies participated in the ceremonies, including mostly the friends and relatives of the deceased. The negroes were well represented.

Knocking Him.—This is the title of a new piece to be produced at the Academy of Music, Monday night, in which, we are told, we are to have all the terrible mysteries of the supposed clan exposed, possibly by a repentant member of the organization which we may expect to be as strongly represented in the audience as it was at C. W. Woolley, one of the alleged contempt in refusing to answer questions put by the managers of impeachment. The writ was placed in the hands of the officers to-day, and served after the adjournment of the House, and served upon Mr Woolley to-night.

The attorneys of the respondent are now preparing an answer to be presented to the House to-morrow, in which Mr Woolley's testimony before the managers is recited at length, and charges made against Manager Butler for indecent and indecorous conduct in the course of the examination of the witness.

The testimony of the witness, as related in his answer, varies materially from the version given of it in the report by Gen Butler. Mr. Woolley refused to be led into answering questions with reference to his private accounts and financial affairs, after having in the first instance stated that he would cheerfully do so, but need his funds for the purpose of purchasing or influencing votes of Senators in the impeachment trial. The answer also denies having the questions to the decision of the House, and expressing its willingness to abide by its judgment. His attorneys are Messrs Brent, of Baltimore, and Riggs, of Washington. Mr Woolley will appear before the House to-morrow, at noon.

The report of the managers, presented this afternoon, sets forth that Woolley had been guilty of a high misdemeanor, in that he refused to answer such questions as were pertinent to the matter of impeachment, and that the refusal to answer perverts justice, and misleads the public as to the real effect of the evidence adduced before the committee.

The witnesses, whose testimony is thus garbled, to might assert that they are dealt with unfairly, and complain that the report does not give the true account of their several statements.

It is but fair to the managers to say that their alleged purpose, or at least the purpose of many of them, viz: Messrs. Bout well, Bingham and Wilson—is to lay the foundation for additional articles of impeachment against the President, but none of the witnesses have been called to report tends in the remotest degree to connect the President with the transactions of those whose conduct is undergoing investigation, and the managers in their report do not make any pretence of bringing home to the knowledge of Mr Johnson any of the plans or doings that can be considered criminal in the slightest degree.

The attempt to connect the President in these affairs by the introduction of a telegram from one of the staff, in answer to a dispatch from Woolley some days before the verdict, is so far fetched that it excites wonder at the desperate extremes that Mr. Butler resorts to for the purpose of convicting the President.

The telegram referred to was in character like unto many other communications sent by the same party in answer to inquiries hourly received for news from the Presidency, and gentlemen in all parts of the country. On its face it imports no wrong, and it is not in any way connected with any other transaction, proved or limited at; and further, it was not inspired by the President, and he never knew of its existence until to day, when the managers gave it publicity.

Another noticeable feature is that the testimony reported does not indicate that the plan to buy votes was ever made known to any Senator save Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, a Radical, for his courageous and just protest to-day against the one-sided investigation, has brought down upon him denounced by the curses loud and deep of the impeachers Just and fair-minded men of all parties, how ever, applaud the sentiments uttered by Mr Baker.

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WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, May 25.—As a means of strengthening his cause with the thousands of his party who are gradually dying with anxiety to be President, Grant advocates an amendment to the Constitution limiting the offices to a single term. Good for him; but the Democracy have a better thing still. They intend, without amending the Constitution, to limit him to no term at all.

JUDGE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Say what you will, there is a strong underground current here in favor of Judge Chase for the Presidency. His friends claim enough Conservative Republicans to insure the defeat of Grant. The movement in favor of the nomination is receiving the hearty support of certain Democrats, who declare that, with him at the head of the ticket, there would be a certainty of carrying every Southern State, even under the reconstruction acts. Under this belief prominent Democrats urge his nomination How far this feeling prevails abroad I do not know, but I presume that it does not prevail to any extent, as it is something entirely new. I am satisfied, however, that the general feeling is, that after consultation and a thorough survey of the ground, one strongest man should be nominated, without regard to his political opinions.

THE NEW ARTICLES.—There is strong opposition in the House against the presentation of additional articles of impeachment, and I think the chances are that it will not be done.

The being Field day in the House, the managers of impeachment brought in their report concerning their result of the recent investigations into the corruption business, and showing cause particularly for the arrest of Woolley The report is full of garbled testimony; but the argument is ingenious. It makes a sort of showing by implication, which is skillful because it is complicated. Among other things, it associates Wade, Shook, Woolley and Webster, who, as it declares, were consulting together at the Astor House on the 4th of May about the purchase of Senators to acquit the President, they being at the time in correspondence with the Private Secretary of Mr. Johnson; that Woolley gave a dinner party in Washington, soon after his arrival there, which the President's counsel attended, deducing from the fact the knowledge and complicity of Mr Johnson; that Gen. Alcorn, a federal soldier, took proposals from the partisans of Senators to Collector Smythe, of New York, and was advised not to touch it because it was not feasible; and that Thurlow Weed refused to bite from sheer cowardice, thinking Weed would be bought could be easily raised. Adams' plan was to pay $30,000 for three Senators These matters are not given, however. The report evades the question of Woolley's refusal, which corroborates the testimony of Cooper. They differ only as to the figure Cooper said he was offered $10,000, and Woolley $40,000, or some more. The report is facetious on Kentucky and Kentuckians, and though trashy, is amusing. The galleries were highly diverted, and the debate spicy, while the members from the whole thing was a bomb-shell in the enemy's camp, and closed the debate. The faces of the managers are very long. They are evidently imagining.

BUTLER'S PRELIMINARY REPORT.—The preliminary report submitted by Gen Butler in behalf of the impeachment managers produces a decided sensation. It contains nothing to show that the President has used any wrong influence to secure acquittal, nor anything to prove that a single Senator has yielded to corrupt solicitation. It does not implicate him in the arrest of some of the President's most influential friends were very willing to actually buy votes.

EXAMINATION OF THURLOW WEED.—Weed says that he retired late last night to deal with the business of buying votes, and it appears that the ring consulted with him frequently, and that they used him to some extent as a conference committee. Butler's report treats him as head of the ring, and names Sheridan Shook as his lieutenant

Woolley's part seems to have been in one sense secondary, though all the money in the transaction was at his command, and his elegant parlors here were the headquarters of the so-called conspirators. He was also in close telegraphic correspondence with some of the President's secretaries, and gave sumptuous dinners to the gentlemen interested in securing the acquittal

Collector Smythe seems to have been the first one who talked about buying votes; at least he was the first one who talked to Weed.

Sam Ward, stock and gold broker, of New York, figures prominently in connection with the matter, and does some business on his own hook in sounding the Secretary of the Treasury about his financial policy Gen. Hancock and Messrs Evans, Grosvenor and Ashley also smoked Woolley's cigars and drank his wine, and were hale fellows well met with about all the members of the ring.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, D. C., May 25.—Butler was in his glory to-day over the impeachment report, which discloses little testimony to show that large sums of money were used to buy votes, but he is always keen on the scent of money when it is used for corrupt purposes or as a part of the spoils of war. But the testimony don't show that Senators were bought, or that any of the spoils of war. But the testimony don't show that Senators were bought, or that any other transaction, proved or limited at; and further, it was not inspired by the President, and he never knew of its existence until to day, when the managers gave it publicity.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Views of Senators on the Arkansas Bill.

Butler Wishes the Speaker to Play Jailor to Woolley.

The Speaker Declines that Honor.

The Capitol Prison Made More Secure.

Gen. Canby Punishes the People by Appointing Negro Aldermen for Charleston.

Decoration of Union Soldiers' Graves.

Vinnie Ream Expelled from Her Studio.

Gen. Morgan Defends Miss Ream.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 30.—SENATE.—After unimportant business and executive session, the bill declaring Alabama was restored.

Wilson would never consent to adjournment until the Southern States were admitted. Frelinghuysen maintained that Congress could have no power to reconstruct, nor could a State withdraw its assent to the amendment, contended that the 11th article was adopted when Texas took the same view. Doolittle characterized the Arkansas Constitution as anti Christian and anti Republican. Trumbull did not believe in the fundamental conditions, but would vote with them to get the bill. Ferris amendment striking out was lost, 20 to 20. Several met out to adjourn failed, until Drake commenced a written speech. Drake's amendment reported yesterday was defeated without division.

HOUSE.—Butler offered a resolution to-day, in writing, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take charge of the House, and to prevent any business transaction war at his command, and his elegant parlors here were the headquarters of the so-called conspirators. He was also in close telegraphic correspondence with some of the President's secretaries, and gave sumptuous dinners to the gentlemen interested in securing the acquittal

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Savannah, May 30.—Cotton, nothing doing: middlings 30½ to 31c. Receipts 63 bales. Exports, coastwise, 927 bales.

Cincinnati, May 30.—Flour dull—family $10 to $10 50. Wheat—winter $2 30 to $2 35. Corn 89 to 90c. Oats 80c. Pork held at $28. Hams and Lard neglected Butter 25 to 29c. Eggs 18c. Hay $13 to $14. Potatoes $1 50 to $3 75.

St Louis, May 30.—Tobacco steady—lugs to medium leaf $7 to $11 50. Flour dull—superfine $7 25 to $7 50. Wheat—spring 5 to 10c. lower. Corn 85 to 92c. Oats 77 to 79c. Pork $28 to $28 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13c; rib sides 14½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c; clear sides 17 to 17½c. Canvassed Hams 20½c. Lard dull at 19 to 20c.

River receding slowly.

Louisville, May 30.—Sales 109 hhds Tobacco: lugs to hair leaf $8 to $17 25. Flour, superfine $8 75 to $9. Wheat $2 40 to $2 45. Corn firm, 90 to 95 cents. Oats 85 to 87c. Lard 18½c. Mess Pork $28. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c; bulk shoulders 13c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky nominal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 30—7 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. No wind.

Arrived—steamship George Washington, Gager, master, from New York, with merchandise and passengers to A. Moulton; schooner Welcome, Hulm, master, with molasses to Thiele & Seiler

Sailed—steamship Crescent, ship Wellington, and ship Victoria.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 30.—River falling, with 7 feet in the canal.

Weather clear and warm.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 30, 11 A. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind southwest and light.

Arrived—steamship Liberty, Main, from Baltimore, to Witherspoon & Halsey.

Sailed—Schooners Angelina and Pitkey

Outward bound—Ships Victoria and Wellington

Vicksburg, May 30.—Passed up—Legal Tender, at 12 M., down, Gov. Allen, at 12 M. River steady.

Washington, May 30.—The departments are closed to-day the employes to assist in decorating soldiers' graves.

Discussing the admission of the Southern States, Senator Colfaxes said he would frankly say that he wanted these States in the Union, because he would have their votes for the National candidate for President.

London, May 30, noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, May 30, noon.—Cotton firm. Sales 8000 bales. Red wheat 12s 3d.

Liverpool, May 30, afternoon.—Cotton firm and more doing Sales 10,000 bales Middling uplands 11¾d, middling Orleans 11¾d.

New York, May 30.—Gold 137 to 137¼. Sterling 9 to 9¼. Cotton quiet; Uplands 30c. Orleans 30½c. Flour 5 to 15c lower. Wheat 1 to 2c. lower. Corn 1c lower Mess pork $28 30. Lard 15¾ to 16c. Cotton quiet; middling uplands 30c Sterling 110¾. Gold 137¼. Old bonds 107¾; new 110¾.

Passengers per steamship Juniata, from Philadelphia, via Havana

For Havana—F Pellupe, R A Bigeaie, O Bonnet, Reed and wife, A Bello, Fletcher Jones, Harold Allison, Mrs Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs Roche, Mrs Tenet and son.

The steamship Harlan, Capt Lewis, from Indianola, via Galveston, brings the following passengers:

A T South, Surgeon Whitehead, Messrs Allwardt, Wm Sowell, A Bello, T Fletcher, Jones, Harold, Allison, Mrs Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs Roche, Mrs Tenet and son, Miss Kate F. Rue, Miss A B ——.

Messrs Leighton & Hayman worn the pinnest skirt manufacturers of New Orleans, and for over a quarter of a century Mr. Leighton has been known as the largest and most reliable shirt manufacturer of the South. Read the following

WALKIN

And Leave Your Measures.

A new Song of the Shirt — dedicated to Messrs LEIGHTON & HAYMAN, by the Machine Poet Laureate.

I.

In the form'd Crescent City,
Corner Canal and St. Charles street,
There are the ladies sitting,
Measuring and sewing, you'd always meet;
Day, Sunday, night or morning,—
Sewing for dear life,
Report with endless treat-ment,
Sew—Walkin and leave your measures!

II

LEIGHTON & HAYMAN rules!
Over their store, paved by and known well
Are ladies, workmen whistling,
Always ready at every call
Glad to sell goods, good style insuring
A perfect fit, and satisfaction,
With culture and coffee quite reclining—
Sit—Walk in and leave your measures!

III

All kinds of good material
For shirt bosoms, as there to be found,
By female hands effected,
Of the ladies work so stunned.
Such comfort in the shirt bosoms dollars,
In a fine perfect bosoms
With well-sewn seams, buttons and re-liens—
Sit—Walk in and leave your measures!

IV.

The City Station, in manly grace,
Stands to-day like nothing else,
And there is room on the face
Less wrinkles and more smiles,
Wondering sight at such goods,
Which Our Shirt Factory advertises,
Six shirts in a box, Oh, what treasures!
Sit—Walk in and leave your measures!

A correspondent in the London *Queen* says that John Leech never trusted to his own knowledge or imagination when he could obtain a model to work from, and he never drew a bad picture. If he had a work to illustrate, he first read the work to get a thorough knowledge of the characters he was expected to depict. To get an example, one of the artist's friends had to draw for me was that of a minuet, in which many of the characters of the work were engaged. Now, I am not a dancer, but I read up all the text and drawn such a picture from my imagination. Not so John Leech. Having read the book carefully he went to the principal hotel master of the day and asked him to dress and arrange a minuet for him, and this being done he sketched the dance from the life, throwing into it merely the characteristics of each figure as conveyed in the work, and the result was beyond criticism, and immensely admired by all. One of the ladies in the group was then always was how wonderfully all their appointments were, not a strap or a buckle or a bow out of place, and this was the secret of it.

THE LIBERIA EMIGRANTS.—On the ship Gulconda, which left Savannah for Liberia recent ly, there were 346 emigrants. Of these 156 were from Savannah, 5 from Augusta, 71 from Sparta, 35 from Marion, Twiggs county, and 91 from Columbus, Ga. 12 from Mobile and 27 from Florida. Also, 27 from Cuthbert, Miss., 10 from Ridge, S C., and 9 from Nashville, Tenn. Among these emigrants, 80 Cape Palmas and 292 Bassa. Turning tailors, with the requisite machinery for artist and saw mills and sewing machines, as well as an abundance of agricultural tools and implements, go in the ship; but the report goes into a voluminous account of portions of testimony disjointed and incoherent, and which, given up this partial manner, does great injustice to the witnesses, perverts justice, and misleads the public as to the real effect of the evidence adduced before the committee.

The witnesses, whose testimony is thus garbled, to might assert that they are dealt with unfairly, and complain that the report does not give the true account of their several statements.

It is but fair to the managers to say that their alleged purpose, or at least the purpose of many of them, viz: Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham and Wilson—is to lay the foundation for additional articles of impeachment against the President, but none of the witnesses have been called to report tends in the remotest degree to connect the President with the transactions of those whose conduct is undergoing investigation, and the managers in their report do not make any pretence of bringing home to the knowledge of Mr Johnson any of the plans or doings that can be considered criminal in the slightest degree.

The attempt to connect the President in these affairs by the introduction of a telegram from one of the staff, in answer to a dispatch from Woolley some days before the verdict, is so far fetched that it excites wonder at the desperate extremes that Mr. Butler resorts to for the purpose of convicting the President.

The telegram referred to was in character like unto many other communications sent by the same party in answer to inquiries hourly received for news from the Presidency, and gentlemen in all parts of the country. On its face it imports no wrong, and it is not in any way connected with any other transaction, proved or limited at; and further, it was not inspired by the President, and he never knew of its existence until to day, when the managers gave it publicity.

Another noticeable feature is that the testimony reported does not indicate that the plan to buy votes was ever made known to any Senator save Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, a Radical, for his courageous and just protest to-day against the one-sided investigation, has brought down upon him denounced by the curses loud and deep of the impeachers Just and fair-minded men of all parties, however, applaud the sentiments uttered by Mr Baker.

The President sent to the Senate this afternoon a communication from the Secretary of State, embracing an interesting report of correspondence relative to extraordinary and important transactions in Japan in connection with the civil war in that empire.

It is very doubtful whether the vote being taken on impeachment to-morrow, but some of the Republican Senators who voted for conviction on the 11th article must vote for acquittal now, and in this those who voted for acquittal join them.

DATA.

Some ladies visiting at the White House were inquiring of Mrs Stover, the President's daughter, as to impeachment prospects. Mrs. Stover promptly replied, "Oh, we pay no attention to the matter at all, for we know very well that pa is always in hot water!"

A Scotch paper describes the present state of the farm at Dryfesdalemuick, where Mr. Carlyle lived from 1825 to 1831, and where he wrote the best of his essays. He still owns the place, although he has halfway visited it twice since he went up to London to live. His tenant admires him greatly, and shows letters from him written about the management of the farm and in the language of ordinary people.

RAMIE CULTURE IN LOUISIANA.—We have been informed by Mr A. Ferry, an enterprising planter of St. James Parish, who has devoted some time and attention to the cultivation of the ramie plant, lately introduced in this country by Dr. Reed, of Mexico, that he made some very interesting experiments in extracting and preparing the fibre for use.

We present for the perusal of our readers an extract from Mr. F.'s letter:

For the purpose of experimenting we cut five bushes, numbering 535 stems of an average height of eight feet; the e on being passed through Dr Reed's machine and cleaning process, produced fourteen ounces of clear fibre. Calculating that one acre will produce three thousand plants, and the yield of the above ratio as above, the yearly crop per acre will or about sixteen hundred pounds, there being three cuttings during the year, each cutting giving over five hundred pounds, besides, the roots produce a greater number of stems after each cutting and furnish fibre of a finer texture and in greater quantity.

Being desirous of propagating and increasing my stock of plants, I refrained from cutting more than was sufficient to procure the above yield I am well pleased with the result of the experiment, and feel perfectly satisfied that it will in time become a leading article of trade. I now reside in the Southern portion of the South will only take it properly in hand, (our lands being well adapted for its culture,) it will go far towards retrieving the fallen fortunes of our once prosperous country.

The wife in Washington have a clever story that Butler and Nelson fought a duel, that Nelson was shot through the brains and Butler through the heart, and that neither of them was injured.

A woman, 107 years of age, retaining all her faculties, recently travelled over the Hoboken and Erie railroads. She is said to belong to Philadelphia and is named Elizabeth Wood.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, 1868.

We have no material change to report in the Money market proper. The demand for discounts was not quite so pressing to day, but still the supply of the general run of paper of fering was in excess of the amount of capital available for its negotiation. In fact the market is stringent for any but first class signatures, which may be readily placed at our quotations The street rates for Al commercial notes sats from 10 to 12 per cent per annum for short month and second grade 1¾ to 1¾ per month Mortgage paper is quoted at 11 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 with exceptional transactions at 10; and 12 to 15 for second class. Banks are unwilling to part with their funds on long paper, and will listen to no proposals excepting from parties in the direct line of their business, and then only on short maturity. The banks have accommodated their customers to a fair extent.

Gold opened at 137¼ to 137½, against 137¾ at the close of New York, and, after a limited movement, closed at 137¾ to 137¾. The sales included: $20,000 at 1 37½; $4200 and $15,000 at 137¾; $6000