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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1868.

POSTPONED.—In consequence of the rain the Tournament and other festivities contemplated for to-day have been postponed till next Tuesday.

We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to attend the complimentary concert to be given to the Rev. J. C. Carpenter, at the Varieties Theatre, on Wednesday evening May 20.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Last night Mr. Lochevalier, the accomplished and handsome baritone of the establishment, took his benefit. The performances consisted of the 2d and 4th acts of the opera "Charles the Sixth," by Halevy, the comedy in one act of "La Cravate Blanche," and the 1st act of "The Barber of Seville." The beneficiary and Mr Damiani sang in this act in the charming style with which the habitués of the Opera are so familiar. They are both superb actors also, and we regret the weather was so unfavorable as to prevent the admirers of the beneficiary, from turning out in strength.

To-night another favorite singer makes her appeal to the public Miss Fanchetti has certainly made earnest efforts during the season to gratify the public, and deserves an extraordinary token of their satisfaction, which, we trust, will be given in a substantial manner on this occasion. The performances will be varied "La Belle Hélène," with Miss Audibert as *Hélène*—between the second and third acts of which Miss Fanchetti and Mr. Damiani will sing the duet from "Lee Dragon de Villars." Miss Fanchetti will also sing the *Polonaise* from the second act of "Jerusalem."

The Decision in the Shepherd Case.

Our local column contains a report of the proceedings had yesterday in the Second District Court, upon the application which the counsel for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Campbell, Spofford and Campbell, had made for a new trial.

It will be seen that the court and the counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Hunt and Roselius, indignantly repelled and denounced certain calumnious insinuations which had been made as to the authorship of the decision pronounced in this case, and the means employed to obtain a judgment in favor of the defendants.

We take occasion to say that there are proper methods and opportunities of examining and criticising the opinions and conduct of Courts of Justice, and that to write anonymous communications to the public journals accusing magistrates of dishonorable practices is not the proper way of calling attention to their judgments, either to those which commend themselves by their correctness, or those which outrage the public sense.

It is, however, very difficult to be reconciled to the justice or correctness of a decision which has the effect of making the rich richer, and of giving a large estate to the very party whom the testator was proved to have excluded specifically and by name from any benefit therein.

This case will, no doubt, receive in its equitable features as well as in its legal, a more able and a more comprehensive examination in the Supreme Court than it has been failed to obtain in the tribunal of first instance.

We propose shortly to analyze the testimony adduced before Judge Thomas, and his judgment in the case.

Thanks to Mr T. H. Decker, of the steamship I. C. Harris, for late Brownsville papers.

Passengers per steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New York:

J W Gerdt, Mrs J W Gerdt, Wesley Gerdt, Mrs Commerce, Miss Commerce, Henry Graham, Johnie Harris, Lieut Walker, U S A, and 86 U S Troops.

Passengers per steamship Crescent City, Capt H Imes, from New York:

Mrs E L Walker, Miss Eliza Horigan, Miss Flora Evans, J. H Walton, Francisco Mejdre.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A New Dodge.

Washington, May 14—Every one is discussing the sudden turn in affairs, and asking by what authority the Impeachment Managers are again examining witnesses. It is understood that the postponement of the vote on Tuesday was a virtual acknowledgment of defeat, and since then the only thought of the Radicals has been to dodge the consequences. Postponement was to gain time. The impeachers rushed into trial, and rushed therefrom in full retreat, and are now brought up on a round turn. An adjournment will probably be had again, on Saturday, provided the impeachers find they cannot secure a conviction. In the meantime a new shuffle has taken place, and the Managers have resumed their examination. Honorable James Brooks gave notority to the movement by noticing it to day on the floor of the House, when, speaking of the Managers, he said that they were somewhere in the Executive Mansion, concocting further schemes for the impeachment of the Executive of the nation, and to regain the ground lost in the recent revolutionary movement.

A GALVANIZED DEAD BODY.

The Managers have not only met, but are again assuming the powers supposed *functus officio*. They have dared to call witnesses before them, and examine them, when no issue is pending, and without authority. The clerk connected with the Executive Office has been examined as to his knowledge of the sale of offices at the White House, purchasers, prices, etc. It is understood that the *Guano gentlemen* are the source of the scandal. Evarts was also summoned before them, to state the facts which indeed him to predict that the President would be acquitted. Mr Evarts has gone home.

SMELLING A DINNER PARTY.

A dinner party given by Chief Justice Chase yesterday was also a subject of special investigation by the speculators in guano. It is said that one of their number gained admission to the dining hall, and made a full report of the conversation. He will hardly be credited, however. Such things are actually occurring at the Capital, and intelligent foreigners find it difficult to reconcile such proceedings with the government of to day.

AN EFFORT TO POSTPONE.

E. B. Washburne declared to Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, to-day, that it was determined to postpone the final vote until after the Chicago Convention. They admit that if the vote be taken to-morrow the President will be acquitted. The Managers contend that it will never do to go into the Chicago Convention after sustaining such a Waterloo defeat, and that postponement becomes absolutely necessary. There is good authority for saying that unless it can be shown that delay may result in a conviction, the Senate will refuse to adjourn.

Radical Senators are declaring that defeat would be enough to carry into the canvass without adding to the load the odium of another postponement.

The impeachers are working manfully to rally to make the showing demanded by the party of Seward. Conviction is believed to be a true position of affairs to-night.

Senator Henderson's Letter to the Missouri Delegation.

Washington, May 14—The following letter was addressed to Senator Henderson by the Missouri delegation that called on him a few days ago to request him to withhold his vote if he intended to cast it for the acquittal of the President:

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 13, 1868.

Gentlemen—On yesterday morning, being assured by you that my position on the impeachment question was not only antagonistic to the opinion of a portion of the Union party of our State, would likely produce civil war and bloodshed therein if I should result in the acquittal of the President, I was understood to say under the circumstances, that, rather than have such results follow, I would tender my resignation as Senator, and let some other person, as my successor, ex-cute what you suppose to be the voice of the party that sent me here, who have no objection to such course. Again, last evening, I stated to you I was willing to accept your wishes as truly reflecting the wishes of our party, and that I thought it my duty to resign if I found it impossible, on a full examination of the case, to carry out that will on some of the articles of impeachment. I agreed to let you know my conclusions to-day, in order that you might consult further if you thought proper, and advise with the Governor in regard to my success.

Since that time I have seriously reflected over the whole matter, and have come to the conclusion that, having been sworn to try this case on the principle of impartial justice, and to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, I cannot shirk or divide that responsibility with others. It is for the House to find articles of impeachment, it is for the Senate to try them. If I resign before my vote, it strikes me I have come short of my oath, and as you are pleased to place this matter on party political grounds, you will permit me to say my resignation can be of no possible service to you. A proper sense of duty would prevent my success from voting, he not having heard the case, and you are aware that voting in the negative and declining to vote will be practically the same. Should he forego delicacy and secure the conviction by his vote, the manner of obtaining it will defeat every conceivable advantage to be derived. I have therefore resolved to stand by the obligations of my oath, honestly discharge my duty as it is given me to know it, and, appealing to heaven for the rectitude of my intentions, am determined to follow the dictates of conscience and trust to a generous and upright people for the vindication of my conduct.

Your friend,
JNO. B. HENDERSON.

The Pacific Railway at the close of 1867 had been constructed for 650 of the 1800 miles between Omaha and San Francisco. By the close of 1868, 300 miles more are to be added, and it is expected that by July 1st, 1870, the locomotive will run the entire distance between New York and San Francisco in six days time. Fifteen thousand men are employed in the construction of the Pacific railways.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1868. | Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,444

THE IMPEACHMENT VOTE AND ITS EFFECT.

The vote in the Senate on Saturday last has been variously interpreted by our city contemporaries, and we ourselves fell into an error in our editorial article of Sunday on the French side, when we spoke of the vote being on that article of impeachment which charged improper language in the speeches made by the President in his Western tour. Another journal here committed the same error in its editorial article of Sunday, and in both cases the error proceeded from our reliance upon the articles as they were first drawn up, forgetting that before presentation to the Senate they were amended and the numbers of the articles changed. The article submitted to the vote of the Senate on Saturday was that introduced, we believe, by Mr. Bingham. We give the literal text of it to-day. It will be seen that that article is simply a grouping, and a very stupid grouping or summary of some two or three previous articles, with the addendum of a charge that the President had obstructed the execution of the reconstruction laws, but as it contains the gist and substance of the whole bill, and was for that reason selected by Senator Williams as a test article, it is difficult to see how the other articles which Thad Stevens pronounced to be "trash" can meet with any better fate. It is for this reason an adjournment until the 26th was moved. The Impeachers want time to cast about for some new accusation, determined not to be defeated in their siege of the Executive office. They are searching now for evidence to prove that the President has bribed the recreant Republican Senators, and that is a nice business for a Court to be engaged in—seeking to convict itself of dishonorable and wicked practices. But we are satisfied they will not succeed in establishing that Mr. Johnson has exercised any improper influence, or used any improper means to obtain a verdict in his favor. They may possibly succeed in convicting him upon some of the other articles, but it is hardly probable that any of the Senators who have committed themselves upon the record to "acquittal" of the *substance* of all the charges, would retrace their steps and make themselves ridiculous as well as infamous, by rendering a contrary verdict upon an article differing from the eleventh only in phraseology. We think it more likely that there will be a larger vote for acquittal on the other articles than a smaller one. It was stated a few days ago, that Butler had left Washington in disgust, convinced of the failure of his pet scheme. No one need be blamed for concurring in that opinion with so sharp a practitioner. It is now telegraphed that the New York *Tribune*, a fierce impeachment paper, abandons the project entirely. The impeachers should now impeach their colleagues who have failed them, or battle still, proceed in their revolutionary work, and abolish the Senate. There would then be no obstacle in their way to the usurpation of all the powers of the Government.

The Eleventh Article.

The following is the eleventh and closing article of the impeachment series—the one voted on last Saturday:

ARTICLE XI.

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and to the proposed article of declaration the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterward, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary of the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension there before made by said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.—Trash.

How the First German Parliament Received the Flag from New Orleans.

The German citizens of New Orleans sent out by the steamship Bavaria, in November, the flag of the North German Confederation. The flag is black, white and red colors—the black and white are the Prussian colors, the red was inserted. The new Confederation extends southward as far as the river Main, and is flanked by the North Sea on the north. In this Confederation, Prussia and the Kingdom of Saxony are the principal. The occasion of the presentation of this flag will be remembered by our people, is being accompanied by splendid speeches.

On sending out the flag to the "Parliament of the North German Confederation," that body received it with the following letter, addressed to Mr. J. C. Kathman, President, and the other gentlemen interested in the movement:

Berlin, April 4, 1868—GENTLEMEN—Your letter, dated Nov. 15, 1867, and the flag of the North German States, which accompanied therein, have been transmitted, through the Board of Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, at the end of last year, to the present President of the North German Parliament, whose signature is subjoined.

The Parliament of the North German Confederation to which, soon after being organized, your message was made known, has received it with great satisfaction the sentiments expressed, in your letter—of the undiminished, continued, heartfelt warm sympathy you entertain for the destiny and the progress of the German Fatherland, as also the magnanimous gift, bearing equal sentiments of the German Fatherland, in the shape of a flag, at the session of the 31 inst., it has therefore been,

Resolved, That the officers of this body be instructed to express the thanks of Parliament to the subscribers of the letter of the 15th of November last, as well as to the ladies who participated in getting up the beautiful flag of the confederation; further, that a suitable place be assigned for said flag in this hall during the period of every session of Parliament.

The undersigned, presiding officers, have in accordance with this resolution, the honor to address you, gentlemen, this letter, with the request to make the contents of it known to all parties that have taken part in the aforesaid patriotic demonstration.

The President, Secretaries and Sergeants at-Arms of the Parliament:

DR. SIMON, ASSMANN,
HUGO. FURSTN HOHENLOHE, V. SCHWERTZITZ (Bitterfeld),
B. V. BENINGSEN, V. SCHONING,
V. AUERSWALD, STUNNY,
CORNELY, VON PUTTKAMER SO
EX. FORKEL, GRAF,
EVELT, Frhr. USBCHE BOMST

THE RIVER AND THE OVERFLOW.—The Mississippi river at this point has risen, if at all, but very slowly during the week, and all the overflowing levees along its banks and in this parish, and in the parishes immediately above and below, are considered perfectly safe. We might say that the river may be considered on a settled stage, its fluctuations being due to the direction of the prevailing winds. Concerning the overflow in the interior portions of the parish, we cannot learn from actual settlers that it has extended. The *Sugar Planter* has published a rumor which has been republished in the New Orleans papers, that the Grosse Tête levees, west bank, have given way. Upon the testimony of planters living in that section, we are glad to be able to contradict the rumor. They affirm that the waters have not risen lately, and that, on the contrary, the back waters coming from the Atchafalaya and over the Fordoche, have receded a few inches. We consider the west side of the Grosse Tête safe for this year. The overflow in other sections has not increased.—*Iberville South, 16th.*

The British Consular establishments now employ 254 persons, at salaries ranging from $200 to $10,000, in gold, per annum. There are 21 British consular officers in the United States, 24 in France, 13 in Italy, 15 in Russia, 42 in Turkey, 19 in Spain, 12 in Greece, 9 in Brazil, 9 in Egypt, 8 in Portugal, 5 in Peru and 8 in Portugal. Of these 22 are called "consuls general," the additional title "minister resident," being given to those residing at Hamburg and Tangier, and that of "agent" to those at Egypt, Tunis and Bucharest. At Constantinople the Consul General is also Judge of the Consular Court. The total annual cost of these officers is $558,890, nearly all for salaries. During 1867, the British Government received $85,800 in fees from the consulates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secret Proceedings of Impeachment to be Had to Please Mr. Stevens.

He Thinks Perjury Will Not Hurt Much.

The Mississippi Convention Adjourned.

Delegates Leaving for the Chicago Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Press on the Impeachment Trial.

Great Excitement at Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 18—The following were introduced under the regular Monday call:

A bill to exercise and prevent fraud in the law regarding abandoned land in the Southern States.

A joint resolution amending the Constitution, making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency.

A bill construing the government of the telegraph lines for New York.

A resolution appointed a committee of five to investigate the Senator Henderson and Missouri delegation affair was adopted.

A preamble and resolution authorizing the Senate to sit during recess, those who voted against Impeachment to the managers, to be present and assist in the investigation, was rejected.

Banks reported the Alaska appropriation bill, which was postponed till June.

Stevens offered a resolution calling for secret proceedings of the Impeachment Court. He said no one could doubt there was deep damnation somewhere, and he wanted to find out who was guilty. He was satisfied the President would have been justified in committing perjury, Stevens said, "Well, sir, I don't think it would have hurt them much." The resolution was rejected.

After refusing to concur with the Senate for a recess, the House adjourned to to morrow.

Stearns, one of the Virginia delegation was re-elected to the Judiciary Committee.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, asking for a modification of the whisky tax; referred to the Finance Committee.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Senator Lane.

The deficiency appropriation for the Third Military District, passed.

The Recess Resolution was recalled from the House and concurred in.

Senator Harlan stated that he had had no communication with Bishop Simpson since impeachment commenced.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Among the witnesses summoned by the managers to-day were Governor Harvey of Kansas, and Gen Thos. Ewing.

The charter of Washington City expired to-day, the President not having signed the extension.

Stevens's resolution asking for official proceedings, caused a bitter debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 18.—Politics very feverish, and the atmosphere is filled with third party elements, though not sufficiently tangible yet to warrant details.

The *Tribune* is captious. It elaborates on last night's dispatches, regarding changes in the President's Cabinet and policy, as follows: "Our Washington dispatch to the New York Associated Press telegraphs the following, probably under White House and Grimes, Fessenden & Co's direction. The tone of leading Northern papers and debates in the House and the Senate and the House to-day, indicate that the acquittal element, with Chase at the head, is to be more prominent in the coming Chicago Convention than has been anticipated."

This morning's *Chronicle* says: "The House of Representatives should prepare, forthwith, a new article of impeachment and arraign the President upon it, for the crime of being a Democrat instituted after the admission of the Southern States, should take short, sharp and decisive action upon it."

It is stated that a Cabinet change is pending, and it is asserted that the new Cabinet will tend to harmonize Congress and the President, and that the President will soon recognize the reconstruction on a Congressional plan. The progress of events having rendered his own position untenable, and the necessity of unanimity in the South requiring immediate representation of some kind. This statement is made on high Republican authority.

Gen. Sickles, who has returned from the Holy Land and was to have left for Quebec on the 12th inst

Chicago, May 17. From reliable authority it is now understood that the Georgia Legislature will be composed of three parties—Democratic, Radical and Conservative Independent—the last having formed the balance of power, and that there will be not a candidate he cannot object to the use of his name, and will run if nominated by the Independent party.

The *World's* special says: "It is generally understood to night that if the vote had been taken upon all the articles of Impeachment yesterday, the President would have almost immediately reorganized his Cabinet. The State, Treasury, War and Interior Departments are, at this moment, in the hands of men of other hands. The following are the persons named as those who were to assume the several Secretaryships: State, Wm. M. Evarts; Treasury, M. Blair; Interior, Wm. Evarts; Cox, of Ohio, Interior, Mr. Cattron, of Illinois. Mr. Stanbery would probably be returned to the position of Attorney General. No name is mentioned for the new head of the Post Office Department. As the Impeachment matter stands, none of these changes can be expected to be made. Impeachment trial leaves on property transfer, and the bad division of the land. The exhibit made is not a very pleasant one for the Radical Committee of Ways and Means.

THE "SOROSIS," EDITORIAL INQUISITIVENESS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A number of ladies' hitherto associated themselves together for the purposes of lunch and gossip, there has arisen in the bosoms of sundry of their number a considerable eagerness to find out what they eat and what they talk about. It appears that one or two of these inquisitive gentlemen, not having the fate of Peeping Tom of Coventry before their eyes, have been listening at key holes, climbing up water spouts to look through the windows, and lying flat on the roofs of houses, to peep under the doors; and hence we have a few fragmentary accounts of the proceedings of the mysterious club, vague and unsatisfactory in their character, as reports of such mysterious assemblies must necessarily be. This is very wrong. We protest against the scrutiny of rites, which ought to be sacred from the gaze of men, as of symposia into which no profane pantaloons should ever be carried. A violation of the female mysteries in ancient times was one of the most heinous offenses; and if the infamous profane, who first crept disguised as a woman into the celebration of the rites of the Bona Dea at Rome, got out again with a whole skin, it is certain that he utterly destroyed his reputation, and nothing centuries have not sufficed to blot out the memory of his wickedness. We are loth to believe that even the editor of the Sorosis, is bad enough to be called the American Clodius. We trust that there are holy places into which Mr. Bennett, even in lean cap and petticoats, would tremble to intrude, that there are cacoanas which Mr. Marble would scorn to inspect from behind the window-curtains, or under the side-table. Let no masculine foot profane the bacchanalian worship of the "Sorosis" Let the bower in which the fair sisterhood resort be as impenetrable to the public gaze as the magic wood which sprang up around the palace of the Sleeping Beauty. Let them revel in sandwiches and tip the convivial teapot unmolested. For be it from us to break in upon their orgies.

A commission appointed some time ago, by the French Government, to investigate the condition of the agricultural population of that country, has reported, and their statement is comprised in several large volumes which have just been published. They say there has been much suffering among this class of the people, and its causes are defined to be a want of labor, a want of capital, a lack of communication and instruction, heavy taxes on property transfer, and the bad division of the land. The exhibit made is not a very pleasant one for the Ways and Means Committee to contemplate.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 18, evening.—Cotton market quiet at the close, though there was a good business done through the day—sales reaching 2000 bales. Middlings 32c, some sales reported as low as 31½c. Flour dull and declining—Southern $10 to $14 75. Wheat heavy, 1 to 2c lower. Corn irregular—mixed Western $1 14 to $1 16. Beef firm and unchanged. Pork—new $28 80; old $27 87. Lard 17¾c to 18¼c. Rice dull, 11 to 11½c. Turpentine 57 to 58c. Rosin $3 25 to $7. Freights quiet, cotton by sail 3 16, by steam 5 32. Gold 139¾. Sterling dull at 10½.

New York, May 18—Evening.—The demand for money is light and the supply large. Call loans 5 to 6; prime paper wanted at 6 to 7. Stocks closed dull. Sub-Treasury balances $101,000 000. Government closed steady; 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 109¾; of 1864, 107¾; of 1865, 107¾; of 1867, 109¾; 10-40's 103⅝; 7 30's 107⅛.

Augusta, May 18—Cotton market flat. Middlings nominally 29½c.

Charleston, May 18—Cotton—rather more doing. Quotations unchanged. Sales 400 bales middlings at 30½c. Receipts 66 bales. No exports.

Savannah, May 18—Cotton quiet but steady. Nothing doing. Quotations unchanged. Receipts 358 bales.

Mobile, May 18—Cotton market closed firm. Middlings 30c. Sales to day 135 bales. Receipts for two days 155. No exports.

Cincinnati, May 18.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—ear, 95c. Oats 80c. Mess Pork $28 25. Bulk meats—shoulders 13½c; sides 15c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c, clear rib sides 16¼c. Lard held at 18¾c. Butter 30 to 38c. Eggs 18c. Sugar ¾c higher.

St. Louis, May 18.—Tobacco at fall prices, Flour very quiet; superfine $7 75 to $8 25. Wheat 5c lower. Corn 91 to 93c. Oats 81 to 82c. Pork $28 25 to $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 13½ to 13¾c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard 19c.

Louisville, May 18.—Sales to-day 192 hhds Tobacco. Leaf to fair leaf $6 50 to $16 25. Flour—superfine $8 75 to $9. Corn 93 to 95c. Oats 83 to 85c. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Cotton dull and nominal. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Mess Pork $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear sides 17¼c. Bulk shoulders 13c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky nominally unchanged.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 18, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east, light. No arrivals or departures.

The steamship United States and the ship Artizan are on the bar bound out.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 18.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising—15 feet 5 inches water in the canal by the mark.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 18, 11 A. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind South, light.

Arrived, steamship St. Mary, Lewis, (Salvession, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

Baltimore, May 18.—Passed down, Richmond, at 10 last night, and Mollie Able at 10 this morning.

Cairo, Continental at 4 this morning

London, May 18, noon.—Console 94¾ to 94¾. Bonds 70 to 71.

Frankfort, May 18.—Bonds 70¼.

Liverpool, May 18, noon.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales. Corn firmer. Red Wheat 10s 11d.

Other markets unchanged.

London, May 18, after one.—Cotton easier. Sales will not exceed 10,000 bales. Prices thus same. Pork quiet. Lard dull. Other market unchanged.

New York, May 18.—Sterling 110 Gold 139¾. Old bonds 109¾, new 109¾.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and 1c lower. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $28 75. Lard quiet, 18 to 18¼c. Freights dull.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Washington, May 17.—The House resolution setting aside the intention of managers to work again, has the following preamble:

"Whereas, Information has come to the managers that witnesses have been informed, probable cause to believe that improper influence have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States," etc.

The statement that Chase paid a congratulatory visit to the President yesterday, is untrue.

Salutes in honor of acquittal were fired several Northern cities.

A doubtful rumor that Grant has written a letter favoring the Radical nomination, unless the platform conforms to his views on reconstruction element.

In the Senate yesterday, Nye said: "Let Arkansas come today." [We have heard with wide awakeness Arkansas's name mentioned.—Review of Saturday

FLOUR—The market opened with a good inquiry to day, principally for choice extra for the trade, and for medium grades of extra for export, and the demand was fully equal to the supply, which 800 good trade extra and 225 extra on private terms, 100 on its merits at $10 200 for choice, and 100 fancy at $11 25; 100 do at $11 00; 100 do at $11 50; 100 and 300 choice extra at $11 75, and 100 at $12 50 per bbl.

CORN—The market is inactive, but prices are firmly sustained. Sales to day 2000 sacks of 25 Louisville, of which 200 and 100 white and yellow mixed, 1000 and 1400 white and mixed, and 225 white mixed at $1 05, and 120 prime white at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull. They are held at 85c per bushel, with small lots selling at that price. The principal sales to-day were 150 and 200 sacks Western at 80c.

HAY—Is selling in small lots at $1 20 per 100 lbs. 50 and 50 sacks sold at that price.

HAY—100 and 100 bales prime Ohio sold at $21, and 50 at $22 per ton.

PORK—Is firmer and retail business is doing at $29 per bbl for mess. The principal sales were 50 bbls mess, in two equal lots, at that price. We heard of some sales on time at $28 75 bbl.

BACON—There is scarcely anything doing even at retail, and we quote nominally 13¾ to 13¾c per lb for shoulders, 16¾ to 17¾c for clear ribbed sides, and 17¾ to 18c for clear sides.

LARD—Prime in tierces is held at wholesale at 19¼c, kegs 20c per lb. A retail business is doing at 20c per lb for prime. A lot of 50 kegs of 16 lbs sold at 20¼c per lb.

RYE—100 sacks Rye sold at $2 50 per bushel.

COTTON SEED—1100 bags Cotton Seed sold on the landing at $1 per bushel.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 19, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—20 Texas Steers.

Sold 17 Texas Steers, 1100 lbs average and Yearlings, 7c Hogs—Shipping in demand.

Sales—Texas Steers, 1100 lbs average, 7c.

Texas Steers, cow fed, 1100 lbs average, 7c.

Texas Cows, 8c quality, ⅌ head.....

Texas Heifers, 8c quality, ⅌ head.....

Texas Bulls, 8c quality, ⅌ head.....

Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....

Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....

Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head.....

Milch Cows, 1st quality, ⅌ head.....

Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head.....

Fat Hogs, ⅌ head.....

Fat Hogs, ⅌ head.....

Texas Cows with Calves at $60 ⅌ head.....

Texas Cows with Calves at $55 ⅌ head.....

Hogs ⅌ head.....

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 18.—The London papers comment on acquittal as follows:

The *Times* says: "The eleventh article is almost too vague for any substantial charge, but the vote upon it corrects the fear of any party use, and shows the case to have been judged on its merits alone."

The *Morning Telegraph* says: "Dignity and decorum have marked the whole trial and nonremoval of the President is a most fitting close. Even the most ultra Radicals will be compelled to admit this at no distant day."

The *Standard* says: "The Radical plot has been beaten, and the country saved the shame of deposing its Chief Magistrate for refusing to obey an illegal act of Congress."

London, May 18.—The *Morning Post* says: "The vote on impeachment is a moral victory. The result demonstrates the fallacy of the Radicals, as a certainty of success was the only excuse for such a step. After all, if the right is vindicated it is due to accident."

The *News* takes the other ground, considering the vote inconclusive.

Barrett, the Clerkenwell Fenian, has been respited one week.

Berlin, May 18—In debate on the Austrian treaty, Bismarck said that while Prussia, with the wide-open frontiers, was unable to assist South Germany seeks a union with the North, she endeavors all restraint on the free action of the Diet.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 18.—Late advices from San Domingo report that Salnave had reached Port au Prince and had arrested many citizens, some of whom had been shot.

Six American merchants had been robbed, and many American citizens were shot at their own windows by the troops.

Salnave menaces foreign Consuls. Mr. Hollister sends here for a war vessel, and sent to Jamaica for a British vessel. The anxiety here is intense.

Late advices report that the British gunboat Pluebe had left Jamaica for Port-au-Prince to assist the American Minister.

Havana, May 18.—Still later advices from Port au Prince, to the 12th inst., have been received. The whole country, except Gonaives, Jacmel and the Cape, are in arms against Salnave. At Jacmel merchants were closing their stores.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 18—Evening—Cotton market quiet; sales to-day 10,000 bales; uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¾d. Corn heavy. Others unchanged.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Pitfield, from Vera Cruz, brings the following list of passengers:

Zeppl Fry, W Wiseman, M C Hagerty, Mr Dunn, J P Farley, C F Turnbull, M Robinson, Alex Swalsher, Hy Shields, G Mourling, Dr Jofre, Chas Finley, C J-ne, J Prefers, G Hollister, Dr Wilz, J Sumkin, M Caplin, J B Warren, A G Rudd, Mad Cloat, Mrs Johnson.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the money market proper, which continues in a healthy condition, with only a moderate demand for discounts on A1 city paper, and an abundant supply of available capital to meet it. There is considerable demand for Clearinghouse certificates, which, however, can scarcely be obtained—most lenders preferring to let their funds lay idle in bank unless they can invest them in well known city names satisfactorily secured. Rollroad paper passes at 10 to 11 per cent per annum for first class, both as to property and signatures, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The street rates for A1 commercial paper are nominally quotable at 10 to 12 per cent per month, and for second class 1¼ to 1½. The banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders for short periods on solid security.

Gold opened at 140¼ to 140⅜, (against 139¾ at New York), and after selling as high as 140¾, closed at 140¼ to 140⅜. The sales embraced $5000 at 140¼; $10,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 140⅜, $3000 and $6000 at 140¾. The sales of Sterling were quoted at 109 to 109½. 100 do at $11 50; 100 and 300 choice extra at $11 75, and 100 at $12 50 per bbl.

CORN—The market is inactive, but prices are firmly sustained. Sales to day 2000 sacks of 25 Louisville, of which 200 and 100 white and yellow mixed, 1000 and 1400 white and mixed, and 225 white mixed at $1 05, and 120 prime white at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull. They are held at 85c per bushel, with small lots selling at that price. The principal sales to-day were 150 and 200 sacks Western at 80c.

HAY—Is selling in small lots at $1 20 per 100 lbs. 50 and 50 sacks sold at that price.

HAY—100 and 100 bales prime Ohio sold at $21, and 50 at $22 per ton.

PORK—Is firmer and retail business is doing at $29 per bbl for mess. The principal sales were 50 bbls mess, in two equal lots, at that price. We heard of some sales on time at $28 75 bbl.

BACON—There is scarcely anything doing even at retail, and we quote nominally 13¾ to 13¾c per lb for shoulders, 16¾ to 17¾c for clear ribbed sides, and 17¾ to 18c for clear sides.

LARD—Prime in tierces is held at wholesale at 19¼c, kegs 20c per lb. A retail business is doing at 20c per lb for prime. A lot of 50 kegs of 16 lbs sold at 20¼c per lb.

RYE—100 sacks Rye sold at $2 50 per bushel.

COTTON SEED—1100 bags Cotton Seed sold on the landing at $1 per bushel.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales..... 18,296
Exported to Great Britain..... 2,000
Exported elsewhere..... 64,954
Made from seed and damaged cotton..... 2,236
Cleared to-day..... 120
Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 58,658
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SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We have again to note a light stock and good demand for Sugar, principally from the trade. We quote fair to prime at 10 to 10½c on private terms, and one of 500 hogsds. Nos 11 and 12, at 11 to 12½c per lb, some little Louisiana Sugar remaining unsatisfactorily held at 12½c per lb. Molasses is steady at 75c for common, 80c for prime, 1c 1½c for choice, 1½c for extra, and 1½c for fancy.

We quote the market nominally for Cuba Molasses, but operations on hand are light and we hold very firmly. There is no sale of any importance to-day. It is quoted at 45 to 50c per gal lon, as in quality.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not arrived any boats down the river since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—The market opened with a good inquiry to day, principally for choice extra for the trade, and for medium grades of extra for export, and the demand was fully equal to the supply, which 800 good trade extra and 225 extra on private terms, 100 on its merits at $10 200 for choice, and 100 fancy at $11 25; 100 do at $11 00; 100 do at $11 50; 100 and 300 choice extra at $11 75, and 100 at $12 50 per bbl.

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