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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1868.

THE CASE OF A. S. MANSFIELD.

The examination of this individual before Commissioner Weller having been concluded, and the *accused*—for he cannot be termed *prisoner*—having been admitted to bail, we feel at liberty to comment upon one of the most remarkable of all the remarkable preliminary examinations of persons accused of grave crimes that have, within our recollection, taken place in this city. Here is a man accused by respectable and responsible parties of one of the most atrocious crimes known to the penal laws—that of having procured the casting away of the steamship Shooting Star, with intent to defraud her insurers. This is a capital offense. One would suppose that upon the receipt, by the Marshal of the United States, of the warrant for Mansfield's arrest, he would, in the ordinary course of his duty, and as he does in all other cases, have arrested the accused and placed him in prison and in the usual place of confinement provided by the laws. But the Marshal does no such thing. Publicly and notoriously he permits Mr Mansfield to remain in his own residence. The Commissioner—Mr. Weller—knows the fact; the District Attorney of the United States, Mr. Samuel H Torrey, knows it; the Judge of the District, Mr. E. H. Durell, knows it, and the press proclaim it.

Still as if in defiance of public opinion and in disregard of the law of the land and the usual practice in such proceedings the Marshal undertakes on his own responsibility to permit Mr. Mansfield to remain at large The matter being brought publicly and directly to the notice of the magistrate, before whom the case was examined, he disclaims any right to interfere with the duty of the Executive officer, to whom he addressed the warrant for Mansfield's arrest and confinement, and upon whom devolves the carrying out of his orders. We have not seen the warrant but suppose it is couched in the usual language and commands the Marshal *"safely to keep,"* after he has arrested the party named in the commitment.

Now there may be no express statute requiring the Marshal of the United States to confine *in prison* provided for criminals sentenced under their laws, individuals accused before a Commissioner of the United States, and arrested by virtue of his warrant, but certainly such has been the custom and no judge would ever suppose for a moment that a party accused of crime and arrested in the ordinary course of criminal procedure, was suffered to go at large. The Deputy Marshal we believe professes to have considered himself responsible for Mansfield's production whenever his presence was necessary but suppose Mansfield had decamped and was not forthcoming when wanted, what then would the "responsibility" of the Marshal be worth? Can he satisfy the demands of the law upon Mansfield? Certainly he cannot. Those demands must be met *personally* by the accused. The Marshal of the United States has been derelict in his duty. He has no right to make a prison either of his own residence or of Mansfield's or of any other man's. There is a public prison provided for all criminals—persons accused as well as persons sentenced, and the Marshal of the United States ought to treat all of them alike, whether rich or poor. The *law* knows no distinction. And he has no right to make any.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT.—The ladies, under whose auspices the Fête Champêtre and Grand Tournament have been organized, make an appeal, through our advertising columns to the Merchants of the city, to close their places of business at 4 o'clock on each evening during the Fête, in order that their employés, as well as themselves, may be enabled to be present to aid and encourage the enterprise. This appeal is based upon the charitable objects for which this Fête has been gotten up, and will doubtless meet with a ready response from those to whom it is addressed, who are ever prompt in encouraging all benevolent projects.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—The Court of Impeachment, it will be remembered, adjourned until to-day. Our latest advices are to the effect that the votes of Senators upon the first ten articles would not be taken to-day and the case brought to a close, as the managers are searching for evidence whereon to base an additional article or articles, and this evidence has not yet and probably will not be obtained. A further postponement seems inevitable. This is an unmistakable confession of weakness.

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATORSHIP.—It is announced in the Radical organ of this city that Mr Thomas J Durant may be expected here soon, and that he has never renounced New Orleans as his legal domicil.

Of course the Senatorship has nothing to do with this new move of our former fellow citizen.

The *Atlantic Monthly* holds the high place which it has long maintained at the head of American periodical literature. The number for June, which is just published, is one of extraordinary excellence and variety. Bayard Taylor and James Russel Lowell each contribute poems, both of remarkable merit, and that of Lowell one of the best he has ever written. Professor C E Stowe has an instructive article on that ancient Jewish record, the Talmud, which has lately excited so much interest among scholars. Mr G. Reynolds furnishes an account of Abyssinia and King Theodore, which is full of information that the public will welcome. Mr. Joseph Hale Abbott narrates the history of etherigation, attributing the discovery to Dr. C T Jackson, of Boston, while we suppose the fact to be that it was discovered by Dr Morton. Col G E. Waring contributes a pleasant sketch of a blood mare, which he bought from a clam cart in this city, and which finally died during the war in Missouri. The number concludes with a critical but laudatory review of Mr. Beecher's "Norwood."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—We have before us *Lippincott's Magazine for June*—a superb number of a most excellent Magazine. The following is its table of contents:

Dallas Galbraith, part VI by Mrs R. Harding Davis. Day Dreaming by Miss Kimball. American Poet: Mrs. Isabella Jones. Popular Novels: by James N. Barnes. Across the Sierras: by Henry A. Boller; The Wind's Reply: by Hiram Rich. Siena: by Algernon Charles Swinburne; To Please Aunt Martha: by Margaret Hosmer; The Conversion of the National Debt into Capital: by Hon. Amasa Walker. American Culture: by Henry Harthorne. M. D. A Strange Passenger: by Mrs Harriet Prescott Spofford; Home of Robert Burns: by Gen J Grant Wilson; Major Noel: by Samuel Lockwood; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day.

This number closes the first volume of this periodical, and we feel safe in saying that no American Magazine ever gave such brilliant promise. None ever contributed so much really valuable matter to popular literature in so short a time.

It is published by J B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, at four dollars per annum. It can be had of all newsdealers.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is asserted that now with great positiveness that Mr Chase has given consent to the use of his name as a conservative or independent candidate for the Presidency. He has "put himself under the hands of his friends" it is stated, and while he is not a candidate, he will run, if nominated, as the Conservative candidate. Most of the Democratic exchanges seem to throw cold water on the prospect of nominating Mr Chase, and naturally it receives the open hostility of all the politicians already enlisted for other candidates. To a cool looker on here it would seem that Mr. Chase has not a ghost of a chance of receiving the nomination of that party; yet his friends, many of them, firmly hold that his name is to furnish the potent spell to hush all party discords and lead the way to a Conservative triumph.—*Washington Star.*

The New York *Tribune* is now eagerly contending for amnesty and impartial suffrage, it says:

Educated in the republican faith, we hold Government by the whole people beneficent and safe. We would not restrict power to our own party if we could. We submit to the disfranchisement of rebels as a temporary expedient; but we protest against its perpetuity, in the interest alike of white and black. We are confident that half the people of Tennessee cannot govern that State so wisely and well as the whole could. Not in the interest of a slave, nor in deference to the passions of the hour, but in obedience to profound and long settled conviction, do we plead for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

Said Mr Calhoun in a speech delivered in the United States Senate more than twenty-five years ago: "Experience that emancipation itself would not satisfy these fanatics; that against, the next step will be to raise the negroes to a social and political equality with the whites, and that being effected he should soon find the condition of the two races reversed. They said their Northern allies would be the masters, and we the slaves." But in those days Mr. Calhoun was called a "fanatic," a "crackbrain," and other still less complimentary names.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1868.

Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,450

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Commendable.—Mr E Gignel very commendably proposes to close his large store, on Canal street, temporarily this evening and subsequently at 4½ o'clock, in compliance with a request on the merchants generally made by ladies interested in the "Fête Champêtre," which comes off to day at the Fair Grounds.

The Election.—We understand it is probable that the compilation of the returns of the late election by the board of mistare officers appointed for that purpose will be completed in time to allow Gen. Buchanan to issue a general order in relation to same sometime during the present week.

No Bids.—There were no bids for the right of way for twenty years for a new city railroad, commencing at the intersection of Rampart and Canal streets, and running down town, which were offered by the Controller on Saturday last, the 23d inst. The route is not considered a good one by capitalists and railroad men. It will probably be offered again shortly.

The Prosecution of A. S. Mansfield—The Accused Committed, but Admitted to Bail.—The case of A. S. Mansfield was again brought before U. S. Commissioner Weller yesterday.

At the opening of the proceeding Judge Merrick, on behalf of the prosecution, said that inasmuch as no evidence was before the Commissioner on which any judgment could be found as to whether this case was bailable or not, he proposed that the witnesses should be heard. The prosecution offered to show that the case was an aggravated case, without any mitigating circumstances, and that therefore the accused could not be admitted to bail.

Mr. Stone, for the defense, objected that the case had been tried once and fully submitted, and now the gentlemen wished to try it over again. The rules of law would not permit any such proceeding.

Judge Merrick said the question before the Court was this: the prosecution had moved to have the accused committed.

It was moved to admit him to bail, and as the Commissioner had not heard the evidence it was impossible for him to say whether this was one of those capital charges in which bail could be taken. In all capital cases the first movement of the law was to commit, and unless there were some extraordinary circumstances, some special circumstance, the magistrate having charge of the examination was not entitled to admit the party to bail To relieve the first and only difficulty on the subject, he now desired to show that it was an aggravated case, and that there were no mitigating circumstances at all about it.

Mr. Stone—The object of this application is very apparent. They want the Court to try the case. They don't care about its going before the Grand Jury. They want to spread out their evidence now—to get it into the newspapers. The answer to it is clear and conclusive. It is this—that this very question they now desire to be heard upon they were heard upon last Saturday, and unless they show surprise or fraud the evidence it is one of the clearest principles of law that they cannot be permitted to introduce testimony after the case has been fully submitted. Besides, they cannot go beyond their affidavit.

Commissioner Weller—The Court understood the gentleman to move the other day that the gentleman should be committed to jail. That was the proper time to submit their evidence; to propose now, when I come into court prepared to render my decision, to introduce evidence is too late.

The Commissioner then read the following judgment:

This a motion made by the assistant counsel for the Government to commit the defendant to prison, and the Commissioner in a called court to decide, let "it the evidence sufficient to warrant him in holding him to respond to the charge in the District Court.

Blackstone, in his commentaries on the law, vol. 4, page —, says:

"If on inquiry it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the opinions entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless, in such cases only is it lawful totally to discharge him, otherwise he must be committed or admitted to bail."

The affidavit of the prosecuting witness who swears from the information which he has received, he believes the prisoner is guilty of the crime charged, is deemed sufficient evidence of probable guilt to hold him for trial

The second question is "Has the Commissioner power to accept bail in a case where the penalty is death?" The act of Congress referred to by the assistant counsel for the Government, which was passed in 1793, does not apply to the case That was designed simply to obviate the difficulties which were then presented, because of the immense extent of the judicial circuits and the sparseness of the population, and applied only to the particular persons appointed to those offices, wherefrom the extent of the District and remoteness of its parts from the residence of any of the before mentioned officers, etc. —[Brightly's Digest, p 93.]

The act passed by Congress in 1789, says: "Upon all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted, except when the punishment may be death, in which case it shall not be admitted, but by the Supreme Court, or a Circuit Court, or a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of the District Court, who shall exercise their sound discretion therein regarding the nature and circumstances of the offence, and of the evidence and usages of law." [Brightly's Digest, p. 90.]

The act passed on the 18th September, 1850, expressly declares that the United States Commissioner *shall be and is hereby authorized and required* to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred upon judges under the act of 1789, which has just been recited. The Commissioner, then, has no doubt whatever on the subject. The question then arises, "whether this is a case in which the power should be exercised."

In addition to the affidavit of the prosecuting witness, we have two affidavits made by the prisoner, the object of which has been escaped attention may from him, etc. It is claimed by the Government that the Commissioner has no right to look into the evidence in the determination of the question now presented because the evidence would not be admissible before the traverse jury. The answer to this is, that the enforcement of this rule would leave the Commissioner without any evidence whatever, because the affidavit of the prosecutor is based entirely upon *information* which he has received from other persons, and *hearsay* testimony would not be received by the jury. It has frequently occurred that upon a mere preliminary examination before a magistrate, persons charged with capital offenses have been admitted to bail, but the Commissioner knows of no case, except that of Jefferson Davis, now pending in the Virginia Court, where bail has been admitted after indictment by the Grand Jury. The counsel for the Government referring to the celebrated case of Col. Burr for treason, omitted to state the important fact that the Chief Justice refused bail after he was indicted. He says he considered having sought to bail in producing adjudged cases to prove that the Court could bail a party against whom an indictment had been found. Burr's trial, vol. 2, p. 392. It seems that the Chief Justice, in consequence of the unhealthy condition of the jail and the inability of the counsel to have free access to him, was induced to have him fitted up at the "Swan Tavern," and a guard of seven men given to watch over him. Subsequently, upon the application of Burr by the Governor of Virginia of the State Penitentiary for the keeping of United States prisoners, he was placed in the third story of that building. What are the facts which should influence the sound discretion of the Commissioner? What is the nature and what are the circumstances of the case.

Nearly three years have elapsed since the alleged crime has been committed. Aside from the affidavits of the prisoners, S H Forrey, the District Attorney for the United States, has in his affidavit character informed the Commissioner that all the witnesses (five in number) from whom doubtless the prosecutors obtained the information upon which his affidavit was based, were fully examined before in his presence before the Grand Jury at the last session, and that body refused to find a bill. He also advises the Commissioner that the witnesses have been empanelled, and is now in session and ready to hear the evidence in this case.

These facts, in the opinion of the Commissioner, are amply sufficient to justify him in admitting the prisoner to bail.

The only remaining question is as to the amount. Chief Justice Marshall, in admitting Col. Burr to bail on a charge of misdemeanor, said bail ought certainly to be required in a sum sufficiently serious to insure the appearance of the party, in so large a sum as to amount to oppression. The bail is not taken for the sole purpose of bringing the accused before the Grand Jury, but for the purpose of subjecting him personally to the law, and the Grand Jury is only the first step towards that judgment.

The Commissioner, after rendering his decision, asked if the gentlemen desired to be heard as to the amount of bail.

Judge Merrick I would suggest to the Court that the nature of the prayer nature, and that the accused is one who has wielded and is wielding an immense amount of influence and capital, and that it is one of those cases in which it behooves the Court to see that the bail should be sufficiently large, taking into consideration the status of the accused to secure his attendance. No small sum will secure that. It would be trifling with justice with a man occupying the position the accused occupied to name any small sum. The security in the amount named by the insurance companies was $130,000, and that the bribe alleged to have been given for the destruction of the vessel was $10,000. The accused is a man who deals in large sums.

Mr Stone—I suppose that the object of bail is to insure the presence of the prisoner. Mr Mansfield has been in charge of the U S Marshal, who has not been with him all the time. The fact that he has been so long a trusty circumstance in his favor. I ask that he may be released on his own bond.

Judge Merrick rising to reply,

Mr Mansfield interposed with the remark: You needn't trouble yourself, Mr. Merrick, I shall be here.

Judge Merrick said the extraordinary admission just made by the counsel for the accused, that the officers had neglected their duty and left him at liberty to go anywhere that it was a matter of pleasure on the part of the accused whether he attended or not, was an additional reason why heavy bond should be required.

This was the most extraordinary confession he had ever heard in any criminal proceedings What assurance have you, continued Judge Merrick, that I am indictment found in the case, that the accused will be here one minute afterwards. Supposing the testimony we are prepared to adduce has its weight upon the Grand Jury and they find an indictment, have you any assurance that he will be here twenty four hours? No sir! The first steamer leaving this port will bear him hence.

Mr. Stone in reply asserted that the parties who had taken out the warrant had themselves instructed the officers not to make the arrest until they could have a talk with Mr. Mansfield, and he (Mr. Stone) was prepared to prove that fact. The prisoner was present—that was all the counsel or any one else had to do with the officer.

Gen. Stuart (of counsel for prosecution) said as Mr. Stone's remarks evidently applied to him, he desired to state that he had some delicacy at the beginning of this prosecution to order the arrest of a man said to be sick in his bed. I was not willing (General Stuart purrued with some warmth) to go and have any conversation with him on the subject, except aforesaid with his counsel. I went to Mr. Stone and told him I had a warrant issued against Mr. Mansfield, and I wanted to have a conversation with him, and wanted him to be with me Mr. Stone went in to see Mansfield, and I went in to see him. I had a conversation with him and told him what I had done with the officer. I left the writ in the hands of the officer, with instructions to serve it. I knew it was not served, and I over and over again pressed the service of the writ, because I believed, from information brought to me, that he (Mansfield) was about to flee from public justice. Over and over again I have insisted upon the service of the writ, because I thought it was my duty and the duty of the officers, and because I happened to be on terms of intimacy with the U S Marshal. The accused has spoken of the Commissioner, and I shall commit him.

Mr. Merrick—I understand your Honor to say distinctly that if bail is not found you will commit him.

The Commissioner—Certainly.

The Commissioner, inquiring if the counsel for the prosecution desired to be present when the bail was required into the counsel replying that they did, the Commissioner directed them to be notified.

Attempted Suicide.—The woman who attempted "to cut off her head with a carving knife," Saturday, and was prevented by some children is a Mrs. Carmody. She was not hurt much.

Supposed Incendiarism.—Sergeant Bohn, of the Second District, reports that the alarm of fire yesterday morning at 10¼ o'clock, was caused by a fire at No. 313 St. Louis street, between Rouman and Prieur. The house was occupied by Ellen Hogan, and it is supposed that the fire was the work of some of the occupants. The flames were extinguished without any material damage having been done, and Phillip Hogan, husband of the inmate, was arrested and now in the Treme station, Second District lockup.

Attempted Arson.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, some person or persons unknown, attempted to set fire to the house of Mrs. Ann Smith on the corner of Gasquet and Derbigny streets. The flames, however, were extinguished before they had inflicted any material damage. A son of Mrs Zeigler was severely burned while attempting to put out the fire.

An Outrage.—A man by the name of Oesterbram West was arrested by Officer McKenna, on Clio street, charged by Lewis Anderson with entering his house and attempting to outrage the person of a young girl named Henrietta Wilson.

City Mortality.—The Secretary of the Board of Health, Dr. Dirmeyer, reports that there were 51 interments in the cemeteries of New Orleans, during the week ending Sunday morning, the 24th inst. This is a small number, and we are gratified to learn that there are no cases of sickness, except of ordinary diseases. The city, in a word, is remarkably healthy.

Rather Real as well as Romantic.—The Cincinnati papers relate the particulars of an elopement of a young man with the wife of a New Orleans jeweller. It is said they were passengers on board the Alice Dean, on her last trip from here; and that the husband, finding out the fact, and that the guilty couple also carried away about $10000 worth of his jewelry, took the cars and intercepted them at Memphis Arriving in Cincinnati, the couple, and the matter adjusted by the wife returning and the young man retaining the jewelry.

Louisiana Items.

The crops throughout the parish are looking splendid, and we are told they never looked better or more promising This at least gives the people a good deal of lasting comfort to look back hanger the coming year. The worm that has been discovered on the plantations of some of our planters, we are glad to learn, is not commonly known as the grass worm.—*Bayou Sarah Ledger, 23d.*

THE RIVER.—During the week, the Mississippi river at this point, has risen several inches, and the reports from above state that the tributaries have lately been on the rise. It must therefore be expected that we will have here, perhaps, two feet more water than is now in the river. The river is nearly at the foot of the levees along the front of the town But our levees can stand four feet more, and the same can be said of the parish everywhere All that will be required will be to be more watchful and to make prompt and well timed repairs wherever any washing or abrasion occurs With vigilance and a sufficiency of timely applied labor, there is no reason to apprehend crevasses in our parish this year. The same may be said of the levees on the west bank of the Grosse Tete.—*Iberville South, 23d.*

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Since our last issue, and during the present week, we have had several refreshing and very beneficial showers, just what was required to keep the vegetation from an agreeable condition, and just what the gardener and planter wanted. We hear, indeed, that the crops look as if they had been gladdened, and we simply add our testimony to this in this immediate neighborhood, there has been rain enough to do for ten or fifteen days. The river being high, has rains not been required, a weekly shower, falling gently and moistening the soil to the roots of the plants, is all that is needed.—*Iberville South, 23d.*

Livonia, La., May 19.—The levees on the west side of the Grosse Tete are high out of the water and unbroken, and the crop prospect is very good. The steamer Rose makes three trips a week and brings full loads from Plaquemine. The road from the parish of Pointe Coupee, Baton Rouge, who, with their swamped railroad, have to temporarily lose this trade. If the supplies for this side of the river from Plaquemine to be as much busier than Baton Rouge, you can estimate what the trade of the entire country will be next fall and the year after.—*Pointe Coupee Echo.*

Mr. John Lombard has lost his barley crop but corn and cotton are doing well Everything does well on this land that we know of. Cotton is looking fine. The soil is deep enough, but it is loamy and a tackey can put a plow that would require a quartette of mules to move in the heavy river soil.

Undoubtedly, when the demand for sugar lands increase, with Grand Levee closed, there will be one continuous settlement of cane and cotton from the head of Fordoche, down the bayous. We have no disturbing element over here now. The negroes work tolerably well and are attached to the Government country to a great degree Many of them have tried other resorts, but those who survived came back again. The tide is strongly in the bayous, a fine class of grasses, to work in, are great inducements to them. They like to travel occasionally, and when the cars recommence running, they will horde up their money to go to town to buy what they want.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

JUDGE TRUMBULL.—Concerning the late action of the Senate on impeachment, the *Chicago Tribune* (rep) has the following: "The gentle men who demanded that Judge Trumbull should vote for conviction, whether he believed him to be guilty or not, have neither to thank God that they have a Senator who dares to do his judgment as he understands it—one who has the high courage and manliness to go through the Red Sea of obloquy and odium for conscience sake. Whether they will find another after he is crucified may well be doubted. One thing is certain, the Republican party not only cannot carry the next Presidential election on a verdict obtained by coercion and terrorism, but it cannot carry an election at any future time with such a record. Let it be well understood by the people that the Republican party demand the conviction of Andrew Johnson, right or wrong, his or no one, and there will be the devil to pay, and no pitch hot. Why, we ask, did not gentlemen make their unconditional demand upon the Senate before Senator Trumbull declared their views of the case? Why did they preach about an impartial trial beforehand? Why did they fool each other with the idea that the impeachment was a trial? Why did they not declare then that the trial was intended to be a farce, a fraud, and a lie, instead of waiting till now? Why did they not pass a resolution beforehand like this: *Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson must be convicted, whether guilty or not.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Impeachment Programme to be Re-arranged.

The Corruption Investigation in a Mist.

Chandler's Resolution of Instructions to the Committee on Elections.

Butler Denounces Corruption.

Bail Refused for Lieutenant Brain.

Protest of Steamboat Captains Against Bridging the Ohio.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 25.—SENATE—Seventy-five steamer captains and pilots protest against the further bridging of the Ohio river with less than 500 feet span.

Trumbull gave notice that he would endeavor to press the admission of Arkansas to a final vote on Wednesday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—Chandler introduced a resolution declaring that the control of State governments was in white people, and instructing the Committee on Elections to report bills to overthrow carpet bag rule, while a man's government Referred to the Committee on Elections

A resolution looking to the erection of a commission to investigate and report upon infringement during the war, was referred to the Judiciary Committee

Cary introduced a resolution declaring that the latter interpretation of the law justified the pay of 5-20's in legal tenders. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution requesting Secretary Seward in retaining possession of the ram Stonewall Jackson, recently sold to Japan, until Japan is pacified, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The tax bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. The law covers 500 pages. A resolution declaring Chief Justice Salmon P. Wooley to the bar of the House for contempt. The impeachment managers support the resolution by a report, the reading of which occupied two hours, consisting of private telegrams and evidence, mainly that of Thurlow Weed, showing that the scheme for buying votes was organized in New York city, and that suspicious telegrams and persons passed between the parties here and in New York. In timate relations were shown, it is said between the counsel and the friends of the President and the party who canvassed the purchase of votes in New York. The report claims that the managers have proved their case, but at present only feel justified in presenting such as will justify the arrest of Wooley.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 25.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $241,000.

Stevens was not in the House to-day.

The Republican Senators will have a caucus to morrow to consider the programme for rearranging the impeachment programme.

Washington, May 25.—Answering questions regarding the tax bill and suggestions that the modified resolutions and the tax on whisky manufactured tobacco should be presented in separate bills Schenck said the bill might pass in three weeks and possess with the usual session. The proposed separate bills as the bill proposed by the committee was complete as a whole, and met on all but one or two points with the unanimous support of the committee. There was only three or four points which would provoke discussion.

The Republican members maintained that the committee's bill could not pass both Houses and become a law before September.

Shenck, however, persisted, and the bill was made a special order for Wednesday, to be continued from day to day until finished.

The report of the Managers leaves the impeachment in a mighty tangle. The object they had in view appears to have been to make it probable that Wooley had used $30,000 to corrupt Senators. To prove that a General of the Army approached Collector Smyth, of New York, with a proposition to buy votes for acquittal Smyth broke the matter to Thurlow Weed who advised Smyth that it was not feasible. Adams afterwards canvassed with Weed on the subject, but Weed gave him no encouragement.

The matter was afterwards canvassed in Weed's room, at the Astor House, with Weed, Wooley, Harting, of Albany, Sheridan and Shook present.

Wooley afterwards left for Washington. Several obscure dispatches passed between Wooley and Weed, in which Weed did not understand beyond that they referred to impeachment. Shook and Hastings came to Washington

The above is based on Weed's statement. Shook says that Wooley had ten thousand dollars at one time and five thousand at another time placed to his credit, on a cypher dispatch addressed to Shook, and that the three thousand here in thousand dollar bills.

Shook denies having deposited the money to Wooley's credit.

Nothing has yet transpired connecting Senators with this money.

Butler denounces all the parties connected with the affair, so far, as gold gamblers and whisky men.

The amount mentioned by Adams as necessary to secure the four votes was $30,000.

The evidence submitted by the House is to compel Wooley to account for his money.

Among the dispatches is one from Wooley dated Washington, referring to Weed and certain Republican Senators, looking to a new party organization. Several dispatches regarding the gold contract between Judge Chase and Wooley.

Forney, a Radical from Illinois, denounced in bitter terms the whole proceedings, and blamed the House for permitting it to go on without allowing the Democratic party to be represented in the investigation.

London, May 25—Evening.—Console 94¾ to 95. Bonds 71¾ to 71¾.

Frankfort, May 25—Bonds 76¾ to 76⅝.

New York, May 25—Evening.—Governments closed strong. Five-twenties of 1862, with coupons, 108¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 108⅝; do. June and July, 110¼. 7-30's 110⅜; 10-40's 105⅜.

Havana, May 23.—Sugar dull, 8 to 8¾.—Sterling 10¾ to 10⅝. Gold ¾ discount.

London, May 25.—Advices from Antofa, May 15th, have been received. The rear of the army had reached that point. The rainy season had commenced.

The German Scientific Expedition to the magnetic pole, has sailed on its voyage of exploration.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 25.—The Neptune Steamship Company lost one half a million of dollars by the burning of their storehouse at pier No. 70 The steamer Neptune was burned and the Electra and Thetis damaged.

New York, May 26.—Judge Benedict refused to release Lieut. Brain on the amount of bail offered. It was intimated that he would be released on sufficient bail to insure his appearance.

McCool has left for the battle-ground in Indiana.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, May 25.—Later dates from Hayti have been received. Salnave, as Dictator, ordered conscriptions. Riots resulted, and Salnave fired on the mob. A Virginian named Hepburn was wounded while defending his store.

London, May 25.—Great Britain and Austria urge a general European disarmig.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 25—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar dull.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 25—Evening.—Cotton market dull Quotations nominally unchanged. Sales to day 250 bales middlings at 30¾ to 31c, closing at 30½c. Flour unchanged. Southern $9.90 to 11.75. Wheat 3 cts lower. Corn unchanged, yellow Southern $1 18. Provisions steady. Lard 18 to 19¾. Turpentine 51 to 51½. Rosins $2 10 to $7. Freights, grain dull. Cotton unchanged.

New York, May 25—Evening.—Money easier than ever Call loans 4 to 5. Gold closed steady at 140. Sterling 10¾.

Savannah, May 25.—Cotton market quiet; no sales reported. No differential between buyers and sellers to give quotations; receipts 11 bales.

Charleston, May 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 75 bales; holders ask 30c for middlings; receipts 103 bales; exports coastwise 502.

Mobile, May 25.—Cotton—nothing doing—quotations nominal. Receipts 46 bales.

St. Louis, May 25.—Tobacco very strong. Flour—extra $8. Wheat—fall $2 65 to $2 85; corn 87 to 91c. Pork $29. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16¾c, clear sides 17¾c. Lard 19c.

River still falling very fast.

Cincinnati, May 25.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 86c. Oats 80 to 81c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard 18¾ to 19¾c. Butter 35 to 38c.

Louisville, May 25.—Sales 94 hhds Tobacco, at $6 90 to $15 for common logs to medium leaf. Flour—superfine $8 50 to $9. Wheat $2 50 to $2 55. Corn 83 to 85c. Oats 53 to 55c. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Mess Pork $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 14 to 14¼c; clear sides 17¾ to 18c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13 to 13¼c; clear sides 16¾ to 17c. Cotton dull and nominal.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, May 25.—River 5 feet 2 inches in the channel, and falling.

Louisville, May 25.—River falling fast—8½ feet water in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, May 25—11 A. M.—Barometer 29.10. Weather calm.

Arrived—steamship Texas, Baker, from Indianola, with cattle, to Kelley, Long & Co.

Vicksburg, May 25—Noon.—Passed down—Legal Tender, at 11 last night. River rising slowly.

Washington, May 25.—The House is proceeding with the regular call.

The Senate is considering the bridges over the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Liverpool, May 25—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork 96s. Other markets unchanged.

London, May 25—Afternoon.—Consols 94⅞ to 95. Bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, May 25.—Afternoon.—Cotton a shade easier. Sales 7000 bales. Pork quiet. Lard dull. Sugar quiet.

New York, May 25.—Stocks active. Money 4 to 5 per cent. Exchange 110¼. Gold 139⅞. Cotton quiet—middling uplands 30½ to 31. Freights dull. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn firmer.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Washington, May 24.—It is stated that Stevens' new articles are founded on evidence heretofore taken by the Judiciary Committee, and partially based on the establishment of provisional governments in the South and the payment of money to provisional officers. A majority of the managers disapprove.

Nothing authentic is known as to the course events will take to-morrow and Tuesday In fact, it is doubted whether the chief actors have decided. Indications favor further postponement.

Thurlow Weed and Collector Smythe, of New York, were before the managers yesterday.

New York, May 24.—Arrived — Cleopatra, from New Orleans, Enterpe, from Galveston

A special from Havana says orders have been issued to the Spanish gunboat and her consort, at Batavia, to watch the sailing schooner A Bandillo, whose arrival is expected there. Rumor says the current Bell Buringame is to come to Havana for information about the slave trade and the treatment of coolies, and his report, it is believed, will curtail further coolie emigration.

The Venezuela insurgents, as late as the 20, were fighting in the vicinity of Caracoa, the capital Barz has taken the oath of office as President of St. Domingo; appointed three members of his cabinet and issued a decree of amnesty, ratification of his loan from the New banker, Jesurun.

San Francisco, May 23.—Sandwich Islands dates to the 9th have been received.

The *Honolulu Gazette* says that up to the 29th of April no further accounts had been received of the volcanic action in Hawaii. The earth quakes had decreased in both frequency, although the whole island still vibrates.

The Idaho brings full return cargo, mostly sugars.

Marcelian specials of the 11th show that the cause of the insurgents on the Pacific coast was lost. The usual amount of robberies and other crimes are reported.

Vigorous measures have been taken to repel the Indian incursion on the Northern States of the Republic.

Portland, Vermont, May 24—The Irish laborers at the West Rutland Marble Quarries, five hundred in number, having struck for higher wages, the owners of quarries, last night, according to rumors, sent to Canada and engaged five hundred Frenchmen Much ill feeling prevails in consequence, and the excitement of the place is threatened. The authorities are on the alert to prevent disturbances.

Louisville, May 24.—The robbers who cap tured the engine and express car obtained at least forty thousand dollars.

The river has fallen 4 feet during the week All the upper steams are declining

Southwest Pass, May 24—Noon.—Barometer 29.90. Wind southeast and light

Arrived—steamship Agnes, Wilson, Galveston, merchandise and passengers to T A. Wilz

New York, May 24.—Arrived—Steamship Cleopatra, New Orleans, Enterpe, Galveston

Sailed—steamships Crescent City, St. Mary, Geo. Cromwell, and ship Lucy Ann, Kensington.

The Cowardice of Delay.

There is a strong feeling, even among the impeachers, that the adjournment of the Senate—its refusal to meet fair and speedy action on impeachment—is because upon which it had been packed for three months—is both cowardly and wrong, and that it will seriously injure the Radical party. Thus the Chicago *Tribune*, the ablest of all the Western organs of impeachment, says in its issue of the 16th instant

"From a political stand point the objection to delay seem equally strong To postpone the trial of the President until after the National Convention next week as reports from Washington say that some members of the House desire—with the view of *influencing that body* to impeach—is to pass a resolution in favor of Johnson's removal, would be a grave political blunder. Such a course would be a virtual confession, as stated, as the Senators, whose speeches on Friday have fallen under our comments in saying, and as Senator Henderson, in the Missouri Democrat, to-day, declares—is a judicial proceedings up to which a political body cannot properly express any opinion without a violation of the oath. Republicans may hope that the managers have drawn up an indictment against the President, upon which two thirds of the Senate can find him guilty; they have no more right to insist upon that judgment than they would have to insist that a jury should bring in a man guilty when it was some enquiry for City Hall, which are now quoted at higher figures for the corn delivered, say, at 80 for the old and 72 for the new.

City Treasury notes were dull at about previous rates. The sales included $5000 and some other small amounts at 37¼ per cent. discounts and $8000 at 38. Dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 38 to 39 discount and supplied the current demand from tax payers at 37 to 38 Nothing transpired in State notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
MONDAY, EVENING, May 25, 1868. }

COTTON—The accounts from Liverpool being unfavorable, and the foreign correspondence discouraging, the market opened this morning with only a limited enquiry, but when at a later hour factors evinced a disposition to meet the demand at some concessions from Saturday's figures, a few hours sufficed to clear off 900 bales at prices showing a decline of fully ⅛c per lb. We accordingly quote good ordinary at 26½ to 27¼c; low middling at 27¼ to 28c; and middling at 28¾ to 29c. The bulk of the sales were at the inside figures or ⅛c higher; and the outside rates could hardly be realized unless for even-running or otherwise desirable lists.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	15,356
Arrived to-day	748
Arrived previously	651,197
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc.	3,293
	670,594
Cleared to-day	2076
Cleared previously	640,251—642,327
Stock on hand and on shipboard	27,953

Ten clearances to-day were exclusively for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts from the coast this morning of 7 hhds