THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

SALES AT AUCTION THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At noon at the Merchants' and Auctioneer's Exchange Royal street: a two story brick Dwelling House, situate on Rampart street, Second District. Also Banks, Jackson, Opelousas and City Rail Road Company Stocks.
For particulars see advertisements.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—The work of constructing a permanent army out of the existing volunteer service is being actively initiated. The manner of securing a basis of a judicious selection of officers for the new organization is signified in a circular order from the War Department of the 9th instant, calling for comparative lists of officers in each arm of the service, and each branch of the staff, to be forwarded to Washington for information. Relative merits are to be determined by boards of officers appointed by the various corps and other independent commanders, and the same boards are required to indicate those officers deemed most fit for discharge.

In addition to this, the several commanders are directed, in transmitting the lists, to endorse thereon recommendations based on their own knowledge of the character of officers. Other details relative to forms and classifications not interesting to the general reader.

Major Gen. Banks publishes the order above indicated for the information of his command, charges the Commanding Generals of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Louisiana and District of Brazos Santiago with its prompt execution, and directs that all reports in compliance therewith be forwarded to the Head quarters.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CAPITULATION SAID TO BE COMPLETED.—The *True Delta* of last evening states that it was informed by Capt Dyer, Asst. Adj. General, at Gen Canby's Headquarters that the capitulation of the Trans Mississippi army was completed on Thursday, and that copies of the papers as signed were being made yesterday morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The matinée at noon to-day for ladies and children, and the performance to-night will terminate the engagement of those incomparable gymnasts, the Hanlon Brothers.

It is needless to predict a thronging concourse on each occasion.

The ensuing week is announced as the last of the Academy season, when the Woeser Sisters, of vocal and dancing celebrity, will appear in conjunction with the variety company.

We are obliged to the officers of the Pauline Carroll for the favor of Western papers of the latest date.

The steamer Ida Handy was advertised to leave St. Louis for this city on the 21st; the Lady Gay, the John Kilgour, and the Mississippi on the 22d.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Nixon, formerly of the New Orleans *Crescent*, is among the recently returned officers of the C. S. A.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt Howes, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, $76,105 55 and the following passengers:
[illegible]

DEATH OF JERE CLEMENS.—A Huntsville, Ala., dispatch of the 21st announces the death, at that place, on the morning of the same day, of Jere Clemens, formerly U. S. Senator from Alabama, and subsequently known as an editor and an author. He opposed the secession of his State, and continued an avowed Unionist, but was not, we believe, seriously molested by secessionists on that account, or compelled to abandon his residence in Huntsville. He died of congestion of the lungs.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor is in the city, having arrived in company with Gen. Canby, from Mobile, on Thursday. He is said to have participated in the negotiations relative to the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Army.

By Telegraph from Memphis.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Mr. Seward to Testify in the Conspiracy Trial—His return to Official Duties in the State Department—News from Tennessee and Kentucky.

(From the Times, last evening.)

Memphis, May 26, 1865.

New York, May 21.—Cotton dull. Gold closed at 133⅛.

New York, May 21.—The steamer Edinburg, from Liverpool, is coming up.

The *Times* Nashville special has the following:

The Revenue Commissioner, Orton, will enter upon his official duties on the first of July. Mr. Seward will give his testimony in the conspiracy trial next Tuesday.

He now directs affairs in the State Department.

Fred. Seward was to-day notified of the assassination of President Lincoln for the first time.

Gen Logan has been put in command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Cincinnati, May 21.—The *Gazette's* special from Nashville says: A bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday requiring lawyers, doctors and ministers of the Gospel, and all persons elected to office under the laws of the State, to take oath that they have not aided the enemies of the United States, before they can practice or hold office.

The Cumberland river is very high, and is overflowing portions of Nashville. The work on the Atlantic railroad is progressing rapidly, and guerilla parties in that section have almost entirely disappeared.

Gen. Hobson, of Kentucky, refused to receive the surrender of Champ Ferguson and other notorious guerillas. He notified them to leave the district immediately.

Restoration Movement in Mobile.

[From the Mobile News of the 24th.]

We have been requested to publish the following letter to the President of the United States, signed by quite a number of very respectable citizens, and to be presented to Gen. Canby with the view to its being forwarded.

Mobile, May 23d, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

MR. PRESIDENT—The undersigned citizens of Mobile, recognizing the fact of the overthrow of the Confederate States, respectfully assure you of our conviction that it is the duty of all good citizens to acknowledge and submit to the Government of the United States of America, and to exert themselves in good faith towards a restoration of our State and its citizens to their former relations to the United States. Under this conviction each one of us will exert himself to these ends, and discourage all contrary action.

We, therefore, respectfully ask that steps may be immediately taken which will accomplish the purpose proposed, and preserve inviolate the principles of free government, in accordance with the genius of American institutions.

FIRE ON THE LINE OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from a gentleman connected with the telegraph office, that yesterday a fire, which originated from the sparks thrown out by an engine, destroyed about one hundred yards of the railroad and the same length of telegraph line, a short distance above Shubuta. The road and telegraph are probably in working order before this time.—*Mobile News*, 25th.

The marriage of the daughter of Baron Lionel Rothschild with her cousin, Baron Ferdinand, will take place in June.

By Telegraph from Mobile.

Particulars of the Explosion—Main Ordnance Depot Blown Up—Order Relative to the Disaster by General Granger—300 Persons Supposed Killed or Wounded—Eight Squares Demolished—Steamers Destroyed—8 to 10,000 Bales of Cotton Burned.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

Mobile, May 25.—Extract from Mobile Morning and Evening *News* 25th:

The main Ordnance Depot of the United States forces stationed here was blown up at about fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock this P. M., making a tremendous report and spreading the wildest consternation through the city. The magazine was located in Marshall's Warehouse, situated on the corner of Lipscomb and Commerce streets, and the present appearance of the city in that neighborhood beggars description.

Major General Granger, accompanied by Col. Shipley, went to the scene of destruction almost before the flying shells had ceased to explode, and immediately took steps for the relief of the sufferers and for the safety of the city. The following order from him will explain the course to be pursued.

Headquarters U. S. Forces, May 25, 3 P. M.—A sad calamity has overtaken us at an unexpected moment, resulting in the loss of many valuable lives and a great destruction of property, from the explosion of the main ordnance depot in this city, at Marshall's Warehouse. Whether this fearful calamity was the work of foul incendiaries or the result of carelessness is yet to be determined. Stringent measures will at once be taken to fix the responsibility upon the guilty parties, and bring them to summary punishment.

Brig. Gen. Dennis will immediately place guards to insure safety to both citizens and soldiers, and all persons are ordered to remain quietly at home until no further danger is apprehended.

G. GRANGER,
Major General Commanding.

It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite information of the number of lost. We think, however, that two hundred will scarcely cover the number, exclusive of wounded. Men were thrown down and seriously injured at the distance of half a mile from the explosion.

Many persons are known to be buried beneath the ruins, and the Commanding General has employed all available labor to rescue those still alive.

All prominent buildings, from St. Louis street up, including Water, Commerce and Front streets are about completely demolished.

The steamer Kate Dale was lying at the wharf, opposite Shippers' Press, and with another steamer, were torn to pieces, and it is reported every soul on board of them was lost.

The shock made the city tremble like an aspen, shaking every building to its foundation. The crash of broken glass was heard in every direction, and falling walls made the earth resound like the rumbling of an earthquake. General Granger and Colonel Shipley were on the ground immediately after the explosion took place. Colonel Shipley is of the opinion that there are about four entire squares of buildings blown down. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and soldiers for their promptness in being on the ground, and the assistance they rendered in removing many sufferers.

We visited the burning ruins shortly after the explosion, in company with Colonel Shipley, and witnessed a scene which no tongue or pen can describe or imagination conceive. Four or five blocks entire were one conglomerated mass of ruins, two thirds of which were on fire, while every two or three seconds shell exploded and fragments and bullets whistled through the air while over all [illegible] the bravest of men from going too near. Still a few men did nobly. A list to the [illegible] of demolished buildings were [illegible], steamers along the levee, and from 8000 to 10,000 bales of cotton, which rendered the scene still more grand.

Not a warehouse in that portion of the city was left standing, and thousands of men worked hour after hour among the debris bringing forth one after another of the writhing and dead victims. We saw the bodies of Mr. McMahon, in charge of the carpenters' work, of the Captain Assistant Quartermaster, and the Purser of the steamer Laura, which vessel was lying on the Marine Ways opposite the city, who was killed while sitting at his desk by a piece of shell or brick.

A number of bodies recovered are so burned and mutilated that recognition is impossible. It is estimated that the number killed will reach 300. When it is taken into consideration that nearly all the workshops, foundries, cotton presses, etc. which covered the vast area destroyed, were employing a large number of men, and from whom so far no accounts have been received, it will be seen that our estimate of two hundred will be below the proper figures. The billing the grand-house [illegible] at the time of the fire. A great amount of damage is done to the city in a pecuniary point of view. We have heard it variously estimated at from five to ten millions. Eight squares of large and costly buildings were completely destroyed.

The windows of the Customhouse, on North and East Front streets, are completely demolished. There is not a whole pane remaining. This was all the damage sustained by this building. The *News* office shared the fate of all the buildings on Royal street, from Conti to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot, having its windows knocked out, glass strewn in minute particles all over, and various partitions blown down.

The *Tribune* building was made a complete wreck of inside by the entrance of a shell weighing about sixty pounds through the roof, which fell among the material of the office, smashing things generally.

Cabs, carriages, etc., on Royal street, were capsized, and horses in some instances killed or shot dead.

The shock seemed to effect the horses a great deal more than human beings. Those that were not knocked down instantly seemed stunned and paralyzed, and did not recover for some minutes. The force of the shock may be imagined when it is known that a man named John Kavanaugh, a paroled Confederate soldier, was killed instantly on board the Kate Dale by concussion. Not a mark was visible upon his body when taken up a few minutes after.

On Water street the loss in property is immense. Below St. Michael street the doors and windows suffered most. A continued wreck meets the eye. Looking up this street, growing more confused, and losing semblance of buildings entirely as vision nears. Squares nearest where stood the magazine, Commerce street, the warehouses and cotton sheds which lined its upper portion are now but a mass of ruins.

The buildings on the corners seemed to suffer most, some of them being razed within a few feet of the ground. Various offices and commission houses on Front street sustained comparatively little damage. On the river, fixtures, doors and windows were all smashed and broken in, but beyond this the injury done them was slight.

The amount of cotton destroyed is estimated from 8000 to 10,000 bales. Nearly all that was destroyed belonged to private citizens. Some Government cotton was also burned.

The steamers Col. Cowles and Kate Dale were entirely destroyed.

There were about two hundred tons of ammunition, consisting of musket cartridges, cannon powder, and a large number of loaded shells, ket cartridges, and a quantity of loaded shells, grape, canister and solid shot, principally for field and siege guns.

The amount of powder, reaching full thirty (30) tons, was contained in the warehouse. It was brought from Gainesville, and is about one-third of the ammunition surrendered by the rebel Gen. Taylor.

SUICIDE OF THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL FITZ ROY.—We read the following in the Paris *Patrie* of the 4th inst:

Below are some details, given by the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, of the death of Admiral Fitz-Roy, previously announced by telegraph.

For a long time, as it appears, too much work and study had produced in him an over-excitement which disturbed his mental faculties. His physician, Dr. Heatley, had warned him of the danger to which he was exposed unless he wholly discontinued his meteorological labors.

Admiral Fitz Roy promised that he would take repose, but he did nothing of the sort and continued to fulfil his functions in the direction of commerce. He had, it was said, personal friends in the Confederate States, and when the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee arrived in England he was extremely agitated; and this agitation was still worse when he learned the assassination of President Lincoln. On Saturday he was in company with Lieut. Maury, and on his return in the afternoon to Sydenham, he manifested great depression of spirit, and his language was incoherent.

It was not suspected, however, that he had any idea of suicide. He went to bed at the usual hour; but the next morning he rose earlier than ordinary, and entered his bath room. The family seeing that he remained longer than common, knocked repeatedly at the door without obtaining any reply. Forcing the door, they found the unfortunate man bathed in his blood with his throat cut. They sent off for Dr. Heatley. Upon his arrival, the Admiral was still living and recognized the Doctor, but he expired soon after.

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.

The great success of the 7-30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the subscriptions were *over thirty million dollars*, and for the week ending on that day, over *ninety-eight million dollars*, and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. Jay Cooke, *over five hundred million dollars*. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war-debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid, and we think all will agree that Secretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent. interest instead of 7 30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz., an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated, and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days expenses. The policy may have looked "penny wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7-30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday the Secretary of the Treasury authorized Jay Cooke, the general Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for $230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent in gold instead of seven and three tenths in currency—a right which would presuppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5-20s at six per cent, gold bonds at the end of three years, or of receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions and the month of June will certainly see the last of the entire 7-30 market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.—*Exchange*.

The Conspiracy Trial—Closed Doors Again—Comparison of Ciphers, &c.

(Special to the Missouri Democrat.)

Washington, May 20.—The conclusion of to-day's session of the commission for the trial of the assassins was with closed doors, upon the suggestion of the Judge Advocate, who stated that he had one witness whom he desired to put upon the stand and whose testimony there existed some reasons for taking with closed doors.

There are several additional witnesses to be called for the prosecution on Monday next, and the probability is that the testimony for the defence will not be commenced before Tuesday next.

Much interest was manifested in the evidence which disclosed the communication in cipher—the one from Canada and the other from Richmond. This testimony, like that offered day before yesterday, showing J. H. Davis entertained old Harris's diabolical propositions, does not appear as directly belonging to the case on trial, but its relevancy will be made more apparent as the case progresses.

Again this evening the court room was crowded almost uncomfortably. The proportion of female auditors was greater than on any previous day.

Washington, May 20.—The court did not meet till eleven o'clock, an hour later than usual. The readings of the testimony of yesterday, which was very voluminous, was not completed till 2 15.

All hours recess having been taken for dinner, Assistant Secretary of War Dana was sworn, and identified the cipher message which he took from the room in Richmond, formerly occupied by Secretary Benjamin, on the 10th of April. The contrivance is a reel, to be turned as so to substitute one set of letters of the alphabet for another.

Major Eckert was sworn. A cipher was exhibited to him, found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth. He compared it with Benjamin's cipher and said it was the same. Some of the rebel ciphers of other parties had fallen into his hands, and they were on the same principle, although the key-word may be different. Witness furnished a translation of the cipher dated October 13. It is to the effect: We again urge our attention, immediate advantages. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look for the re-election of Lincoln as certain, and we need to whip the hirelings to prevent it, besides, with Lincoln re-elected and his armies victorious, we need not hope over for recognition, much less help mentioned in our last. Holcombe will explain this. Our friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct."

His cypher was in reply to one of the 9th. The correspondence was carried on between Richmond and Canada. Several rebel cypher dispatches which had fallen into the hands of our War Department, had been referred to him for examination, some of which were the same as this and worked on the same principle. The rebel dispatches of the 13th and 19th of October were in his possession, and were deciphered on the same principle, although the key-word was different. The following translation was read:

"*October 19*, 1864.—Your letter of the 13th instant is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here. It is not quite time. General Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay, and then move north as far as practicable towards the unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will endeavor to assist the Republicans in the collection of their ballots. Be watchful and assist him."

The original was sent to its address. The cypher of October 13th came from Canada and was sent to Richmond; that of the 19th came from Richmond and went to Canada.

General Hamilton testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of W. G. Oldham, a paper handed to him was testified to as being in Oldham's handwriting. Hamilton also testified to being present when Oldham was elected member of Congress by the Texas Legislature, and had seen many documents in print introduced by Oldham into the rebel Senate. He was formerly member of Congress from Texas. He identified the letter from Oldham to Jeff. Davis in relation to the plan for burning ships, &c.; he did not know the McCulloch mentioned in the letter.

Trouble on the Negro Suffrage Question in N. C.—Chief Justice Chase Present, and Advises that Negroes Vote in Forming a New Constitution.

New York, May 21.—The steamer Argo arrived last night from Hilton Head, the 17th, via Ft. Monroe. Among the passengers are fifty paroled prisoners of war, including ex-Gen. Basil Duke, of Wheeler's cavalry.

The *Herald's* Charlotte correspondents reports an attempt to hold a meeting by old citizens on the 10th but the chivalry, who, endeavoring to appear Union men, left on finding a considerable number of negroes present. A meeting, small in number, was, however, held of out-and-out Unionists and negroes. There was much excitement over the matter, the whites collecting in groups in the streets and giving vent to their feelings against the claim of negroes to vote and consult in any public meeting of citizens.

The older inhabitants counseled the people to return quietly home. The commotion increased when Chief Justice Chase arrived in the city. Mayor Machel waited upon him on Friday, in fact his audience was crowded during the day. In reply to numerous questions he expressed the opinion that it would be better for the whites and colored that the latter should have the right of voting in the formation of the new Constitution of the State.

He did not know what would be the action of the Government on the subject. He stated that while President Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee the people there adopted a Constitution that did not give the right of suffrage to colored people, or even the right to testify in court of justice. The Constitution, however, had been accepted by the Government of the United States. Mr. Chase said the Government would not recognize the present Governor of the State, or any of the present Legislature that had been engaged in the cause of the rebellion. A new State Constitution would have to be formed, and submitted to Congress. His conversation had a happy effect in reconciliating the citizens with him and the new order of things. In the afternoon Mr. Chase addressed between 5,000 and 6,000 colored people and about 500 whites at Zion Church. He was received with tremendous cheering, and advocated the rights of the negro to ballot, though he was not ready to say the Government was in favor of suffrage. His views did not seem to meet those of either faction fully. There was some ill feeling between the negro troops and the 127th New York infantry, on account of the sympathy of the latter for the whites, but no disturbance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Recorders' Courts.—William Cooper and Willis Canada, were before Recorder Woodlay as chickenthieves. They had a lot of chickens in their possession and could not account for their acquisition. Canada was workhoused for 6 months and Cooper for 10 days.

Recorder Vennard closed the examination of Louis Ford *et al*, charged with rape on a young girl. That case was sent before the First District Court. Another case, wherein Louis Ford stands charged with highway robbery committed with others in December last when the prosecutor was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch, chain etc., was sent for ventilation before Judge Abell, to unravel the knot and to punish offenders.

Laura Johnson, Mary Spaulding and P. Collins, all colored, were fined and put under bond for inciting to a riot against white trash, and assaulting and robbing Mr. Kelly, who slapped a negro boy from pelting a white girl with stones. The wenches threatened to have the white trash annihilated by their own soldiers. They were severely lectured by Recorder Vennard, who explained to them the rights and duties of individuals.

The usual quota of vagrants and disturbers of the peace were disposed of with dismissals, fines and incarceration according to the police status of the accused.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—In the case of the United States vs. the property of John Slidell, two lots and buildings thereon, condemned but now claimed as the property of M. Davern, were ordered to be exempted from the order of sale until further notice.

U. S. vs. the Ram Tennessee.—The U. S. steamer Pembina having been shown to the satisfaction of the Court as having been a vessel of Farragut's squadron at the capture of the ram, was adjudged to be entitled to share in the prize money resulting from that capture.

Claimant in the case of the U. S. vs. the property of J. C. Pooley, was permitted to file his claim, sworn to by himself in person.

In the case of the U. S. vs. schooner Jenny and cargo, it was ordered that claimants through their proctor Ed Briggs, Esq., show cause on the [illegible], why the disbursements of the U. S. Marshal in the case, $2291 10, should not be paid from the proceeds of the cargo, etc.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—William Williams was found guilty of having stolen $60 and a pair of boots from J. Jones.

F. S. Grayson, alias Mason, was acquitted of having obtained clothing to the value of $15 under false pretences, from Mr. Herrstadt, was acquitted.

Elizabeth, colored, was acquitted from the charge of having stolen a dress, in the absence of the prosecutrix.

Adam Mitchel was charged with a breach of trust to the amount of $70, to the prejudice of Jackson Robinson. Verdict not guilty.

A Washington special of the 20th says, that Ex Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, who was arrested five weeks since while in Charleston, by the military authorities, was allowed to return to his home by order of the President. Governor Aiken gave a parole to report once each month to the authorities in that city.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Surrender of the Trans Mississippi Army.

Nothing has yet finally transpired as to the precise result of the conference commenced on Thursday in this city, between Gens. Price and Buckner, from the Trans Mississippi, and Gens. Canby and Herron. But, judging to our first statements entirely credible in themselves with regard to these negotiations, previous facts and probabilities pointing to a conclusion of war west of the river, it is doubtless safe to infer that the forces formerly under command of Kirby Smith have been surrendered on terms substantially the same as those granted to Gens Lee and Johnston as slightly modified in the surrender of General Dick Taylor.

There are various incidental rumors connected with the affair—one of them importing the flight of Kirby Smith and some of his army to Mexico—but it is needless to repeat these when a clear and definite view of the whole situation is so near at hand.

Additional from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RUTH.

By the arrival of the steamer Ruth, Capt. Geo Pegram, we have Western papers of the 22d, including Cairo dates to the evening of that day.

We acknowledge our obligations to Messrs O. L. Smith and H. H. Walker, Clerks of the Ruth, for valued attentions.

Another Account of Jeff. Davis's Arrest.

New York, May 21.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives the particulars of the arrest of Jeff. Davis, fully confirming the official accounts already published.

When the guard went to the tent they were met by Mrs. Davis, in dishabille, with "Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress." "All right, madam," said the Corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister "Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in," said Mrs. Davis, in a pleading tone. "It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a No 13 calf-skin pair. "And whiskers, too!" said the Sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face, and lo! Jeff Davis in all his littleness stood before him. A Spencer was immediately pointed at his ears, and he was marched back to his tent and placed in durance vile.

Only about $8 000 in specie was with the party, though several boxes were not yet searched. They were brought along, however, and will be delivered to the authorities at Washington.

There were found on Postmaster Reagan papers showing that a large amount of specie had been shipped to London, which papers will also be delivered to the authorities by Colonel Pritchard. The latter, with his prisoners, started immediately for Macon. The party were all sullen, and Davis remarked to Colonel Pritchard that, had they not been taken by surprise, they would not have surrendered without a fight.

While on the road they received a copy of President Johnson's proclamation offering $100,000 for Davis. Davis read it, he trembled, his hand dropped to his side, and, with a groan, dropped the paper. His wife picked it up, read it aloud, and the entire party burst into tears.

The cavalcade arrived at Macon on the 13th, and soon after took a special train for Atlanta and thence to Augusta.

Stephens and Wheeler were captured by detachments of Gen. Upton's division, and Clay and Cady surrendered to Gen. Wilson at Macon.

THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY—GOV. BROWN AND OTHER SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)

Washington, May 20.—There has been some misrepresentation as to the forthcoming amnesty proclamation. It is learned to-day that it does not except rebel military officials above the rank of Major General. It will soon be out.

Gov. Brown, of Ga., has not been released on parole, nor is he here to serve as a witness on the trial of Jeff Davis. There can be but little doubt that Vance, Brown, Smith and all the Southern Governors who may be caught will be tried as leaders of the rebellion on a charge of high treason.

CIVIL TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)

Washington, May 20th.—So far as can be learned Jeff. Davis will be tried before the United States Circuit Court of Baltimore, Chief Justice Chase presiding, or before the Circuit Court at Richmond. It seems settled that he will be tried for treason by the civil authorities

New York, May 20.—The *Advertiser's* Washington letter asserts positively that Jeff Davis will be tried before a civil tribunal, and not by a Military Commission.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SUPPRESSED LETTER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs as follows:

General Sherman, under a sense of injustice done him by the publication of the Secretary of War, wrote a letter from Raleigh, explanatory of his negotiations with Johnston, which he requests might be given the same publicity as the Secretary's strictures. It is a noteworthy fact that Sherman's letter has thus far been suppressed.

GOVERNOR VANCE IN THE OLD CAPITOL—AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AGREED UPON.

New York, May 20.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has arrived here, and has been lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

The amnesty proclamation has been finally determined upon by the President, and will be issued immediately.

DR. BLACKBURN BAILED.

Toronto May 20.—Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, was to-day bailed in the sum of $4000, and the case adjourned to enable the prosecution time to procure further testimony.

Later from Europe.

The Prince of Wales in Ireland—Suffrage Bill Defeated in the House of Commons—The London Times Recommends Clemency to the North—Napoleon in Algeria—The Empress writes Mrs Lincoln.

New York, May 21.—The steamer Hansa, from Southampton the 10th, has arrived.

The Prince of Wales opened the Dublin International Exhibition on the 9th. There were 10,000 persons present.

In the House of Commons on the 8th the debate on the borough franchise bill was resumed. Gregory thought it if it was passed it would lead directly to universal suffrage. D'Israeli warned the House against sanctioning anything tending to democracy, calling on them to reject it by a large majority. Ayes 214, nays 288—majority 74. The bill was lost.

The *Times* says: "We hope Johnson will treat the enemy with as little mercy, with great or leniency than he affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile fallen and Johnston's conferences [illegible] exhausted the North can afford to be magnanimous. We doubt we believe they will [illegible] their victory with decided cruelty. Booth's end was too good for such a miscreant. The most honest men must feel in common with the American that justice has been defeated." [illegible]

Consols 90½ to 90⅝.
Confederate loan [illegible]

FRANCE.—The Empress presided at a state council on the [illegible] and afterwards received the American Ambassador and addressed a private letter of sympathy to Mrs Lincoln.

The Emperor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria urging them to become attached to the French, treating the Arabs as fellow-countrymen, and [illegible] we must be masters because we are civilized, generous because stronger.

The Emperor was received everywhere enthusiastically. He issued a proclamation to the Arabs, calling upon them to recognize the decree of Providence. [illegible] Arabs cannot resist [illegible] French.

[illegible] says Italy recognizes the Pope as chief of Catholicism and will allow [illegible] with him on [illegible] matters, but does not recognize his temporal power.

The municipality of Paris have determined that one of the streets in that city shall be named after President Lincoln.

La France de la Loire of Nantes, which appeared in mourning when it published the news of Lincoln's murder, is suggesting that the purpose of prosecuting to Mrs. Lincoln a gold medal with the following inscription: Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. To Lincoln, twice elected President of the United States. French Democracy grateful Lincoln, the honest man, abolished slavery, re-established the Union, saved the Republic without veiling the statue of Liberty. Was assassinated 14th March, 1865.

CHINA.

A Confederate cruiser was reported off Manila.

Liverpool, May 9th, P. M.—Cotton Market buoyant, and 1/2 to 1d higher.

Manchester market firmer.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull but steady.

Petroleum—Quiet and steady.

London, May 9.—American Railroad shares—I. C. 76 1/2, E. 77 1/2, Erie, 45 1/2 to [illegible]

New York Markets of the 22d.

[From the Cairo Evening Times, 23d.]

Cotton—Quiet and firm at 45 to 46c.

Flour—Dull and drooping; $6 10 to $6 25 for extra State, $6 80 to $7 for extra round hoop Ohio.

Wheat—Dull and declining; $1 [illegible] for winter red Western.

Corn—Quiet and steady; [illegible] for new mixed Western.

Oats—2 to 3c better; 51 to 56c for Western.

Pork—Firmer; $23 to 24 1/2 for new mess, $21 75 for [illegible] prime.

Lard—Quiet at 15 to 18c.

Whisky—Dull and heavy at $2 for western.

Petroleum—Quiet at 35 for crude 50 to 51 for refined bond, 70 to 71 for free.

Stocks—Better; money 5 to 6; C. B. & Q 111¾, N. Y. C. 91⅞, Erie 72¾, Reading 93, U. S. 5 20s registered, 1 03 1/2; 10-40s, coupons, 1 08 1/2; 6s of 81, coupons, 1 01, 6s of 67, 1 11.

Gold—Opened at 1 30 3/8, closed at 1 31.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, May 20, P. M.—Flour dull, sales of lower grades at $6, super, is held at $6. Red wheat in moderate demand: prime millers at $1 35 to $1 37.

Whisky dull and unsettled; $2 01 asked.

Mess pork opened firm, 300 bbls sold at $21 50, but after the news from New York the market became flat, and there were no buyers at over $21 50. Bulk meats could have been bought at 12 to 14, the feeling in the market is generally very dull and heavy.

Butter declined from 25 to 30. Eggs dull at 22 to 23c.

St. Louis, May 20, P. M.—Tobacco—The market was firm at full previous prices, with sales of 1 hhd scraps at $3, 6 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $4 70 to $5 10, 5 hhds factory lugs at from $5 20 to $6 10, 10 hhds factory do at from $8 08 to $8 60, 6 hhds common shipping leaf at from $10 50 to $13 75, 4 hhds medium do at from $11 25 to $17 75, 2 hhds common manufacturing at $18 and $19 50, 1 hhds medium do at from $25 to $28 50, and 1 hhds boxes at from $2 to $25 25.

Flour—The market was quite dull to day, and the business done was principally in the low grades, without much change in prices, with some shipping demand for good supers for New Orleans. Choice grades of flour are held very firm at from $8 to 10 and 11, the latter figure for Plants' best brand. Reported sales to day were 28 bbls, spring super, inspected, at $4 90, 200 do at the same, on the levee, 50 do do at $5 25, delivered, 50 do, fall fine at $5 50, 50 do, spring extra, delivered, at $5 75, &c.

Hay—Sales of 100 bales tight pressed at $30, 30 bales do do at $30 50; 61 bales do at $31 50 per ton, and 330 bales on private terms.

Provisions—Sale of 26 bbls mess pork at $26, 15 tierces canvassed sugar cured hams at 20 1/2c, 8 casks clear sides at 18 1/2, and 4 casks plain hams at 17 1/2 per lb.

Lard—Sales of 71 and 59 tierces kettle-rendered at 17c per lb.

Egg—Sale of boxes at 20c per doz shipper's count, and exclusive of packages.

Butter—The receipts are increasing, and sales were made of 11 tubs choice at 30c per lb.

Potatoes—The receipts have been large during the week and the market is very dull, with sales of 193 sacks mixed at $1, 100 sacks dukes and peachblows at $1 17½.

Corn—Receipts were 8,796 sacks, and the market was little changed in price since yesterday, but toward the close the market broke down and sales were made at lower figures, with sales of 1,000 sacks rejected at 59c, 150 do do at 70c; 180 do mixed at 70c, &c.

Cattle—Market dull, with sales from 5 1/2 to 8 1/2c gross.

Hogs—Market lower, from 6 1/2 to 9c gross.

Sheep—Market lower, 5 1/2c per lb, $3 50 per head.

A Cairo View of the Commercial Situation.

The Cairo market quotations of the 22d are reported from the Secretary's office of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce with these prefatory remarks:

There is no increase in trade, no increase in receipts, and none in shipments. The Government having almost entirely ceased shipping from this point, there is a perceptible diminution of railroad receipts, and a corresponding lessening of river shipments. Ordinary travel, both by river and rail, is growing less daily, and everything seems to be fast resuming the position of matters "before the war." The shrewdest of our business men do not look for any remarkable increase in trade until the southern country shall have begun to reap the advantages of peace in the way of home productions. That there will be a demand then, no one can doubt, but impoverished as are the people of the Southern States, none of our merchants could be expected to deal largely until the staples of the South would promise payment. It is safe, therefore, to say that no extensive southern trade need be expected until the southern country shall have put its first crop upon the market.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S NEW DEPARTMENT.—The St. Louis *Democrat's* Washington special of the 20th, says:

Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the command of all the forces west of the Mississippi.

A force will be immediately sent to Texas to clear out the debris of rebellion in that section

Alleged Proof of Davis's Direct Complicity with Booth.

The New York *Post* says, editorially, it has information from a trustworthy official source, that a note or dispatch in cipher was found in Booth's pocket. A paper in cipher had previously been found in Jeff. Davis's house in Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance. The one in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by use of it was read. The note proves that Davis was in communication with two men in Canada for whom rewards had been offered. The subject of the correspondence was the proposed assassination, which it distinctly asserted, Davis favored.

The Suppressed Testimony in the Conspiracy Trial.

Below are the most interesting features of the suppressed testimony in the Washington conspiracy trial:

Henry Van Steinacker, an engineer officer of the Confederate service, being duly sworn for the prosecution, testified as follows:

After the battle of Gettysburg, when near Harrisonburg, twenty five miles from Staunton, at Swift Run gap, I was overtaken by three citizens, with whom I got better acquainted, after having ridden a while with them, and I found out they belong to Maryland: the name of one was Booth, and the other one's name was Shepherd.

Q. Did you have any free conversations in regard to public affairs while you were with them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state what Booth said to you in regard to any contemplated purpose of attack upon the President of the United States? State all that he said. A. I was asked by Booth and by those others, too, what I thought of the probable success of the Confederacy, and I told them that after such a chase as we had then got from Gettysburg, I believed it looked rather gloomy; and then Booth told me, "That is nothing; it is only yet our part right the Confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout, and the Confederacy will gain their independence anyhow." That was the expression at the time.

Q. Did he state under what circumstances that would become necessary? A. He said as soon as the Confederacy was near giving out so soon as they were nearly whipped that would be done, that would be the final recourse to gain independence of the Confederacy.

Q. Did you meet Booth's party at or near the [illegible]? I speak of the end of your ride. A. With the Stonewall Brigade. A. Yes, sir. That was about three or four days afterward. They went from me the next day. My horse could not keep up with the other horses: they were splendidly mounted, and my horse was nearly broken down, so they went on. Three or four days afterwards I was ordered to some of the regimental camps and told that some friends of mine wanted to see me. I did not know who it was. When I came to the camp I found the second regiment, and was introduced by Captain Randolph [illegible] Booth and Shepherd.

Q. Do you remember when you know whether there was a secret meeting of rebels there on that occasion? A. That evening there was a secret meeting, where I was not admitted.

Q. Was Booth at that meeting? A. I believe they were all [illegible].

Q. Will you state to the court what was the design and purpose of that meeting? A. The purpose of the meeting was, I was informed afterwards, to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the border and to deliver prisoners to lay Northern cities in ashes, and finally, to get after the members of the Cabinet and kill the President. That was the main purpose. I heard that more than a thousand times, but never so much as at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meeting. I always considered it common bragging before.

Q. Was anything said as to what part Captain Beall—the one afterwards executed—was to play in these movements of the North? A. Country told me Beall was on detached service, and we would hear of him.

Samuel Knapp Chester, a witness called for the prosecution, an actor by profession, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Early in January Booth came to New York, came to my house. I then lived at No. 45 Grove street; he asked me to take a walk with him. I did so. We went out and went to a saloon known as the House of Lords, on Houston street. We remained there a considerable time—I suppose an hour—eating and drinking. He had often mentioned this affair—that is, his speculation, but would never say what it was. I did not ask him what it was. He was to tell me by-and-by. We left there and went to another saloon under the Revere House, and eat some oysters. We then started up Broadway; I thought it was time to go home, and my way was down Bleecker street, and at Broadway from the corner of Houston I had to turn down Bleecker street to go to Grove street. I bade him good night. He asked me to walk a piece further up the street with him, and I did so. I was at a place near to Fourth street, or next street beneath; he asked me to walk up there with him and I did so; he asked me to walk up Fourth street because Broadway was crowded—he said Fourth street was not so full of people as Broadway, and he wanted to tell me about that speculation. I walked up there with him, and when we got into an unfrequented portion of the street, he stopped and told me that he was in a large conspiracy to capture the heads of the government, including the President, and take them to Richmond. I asked him if that was what he wished me to go in. He said it was. I told him I could not do it, that it was an impossibility, only to think of my family. He said he had two or three thousand dollars that he could leave them. I still said I could not do it. He urged it and talked with me for, I suppose, twenty minutes or half an hour, and I still refused.

He then told me that at least I would not betray him, and said I dare not. He said he could implicate me in the affair, anyhow. He said that the party were sworn together, and that if I attempted to betray them I would be hunted down through life; and talked some more about the affair, I cannot remember it now, but still urging me, saying I had better go in. I told him no, and bade him good night, and I went home.

Q. Did he indicate to you what part he wished you to play in carrying out this conspiracy? A. Yes, sir. I was to open the back door of the theatre at a signal.

Q. Did he have any conversation with you at a later period, after the inauguration, as to the opportunity which he had for the assassination of the President? Did he speak of that? A. Yes, sir. On Friday, one week previous to the assassination, he was in New York.

Q. What did he say then? A. We were in the House of Lords at the time, sitting at a table, and had not been there long before he exclaimed, striking the table, "What an excellent chance I had to kill the President, if I had wished on the inauguration day." That was all he said relative to that.

Q. Did he explain what the chance was? A. No. He said he was near the President on that day as he was to me. That is all he said.

Senator Sumner's Advice to Freedmen.

Senator Sumner having been asked by the colored Union League of Wilmington, North Carolina, for his advice as to what stand the freedmen should take in State reconstruction, returned the subjoined answer:

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Gentlemen: I am glad that the citizens of North Carolina are ready to take part in the organization of government. It is unquestionably their right and duty.

I see little chance of peace and tranquility in any rebel State unless the rights of all are recognized without distinction of color. On this foundation we must build.

The article on reconstruction to which you call my attention proceeds on the idea of slavery, that persons with a white skin are the only "citizens." This is a mistake.

As you do me the honor to ask me the proper stand for you to make, I have no hesitation in replying that you must insist on all the rights and privileges of a citizen. They belong to you. They are yours; and whoever undertakes to rob you of them is a usurper and an impostor.

Of course you will take part in any primary meetings for political organization, open to citizens generally, and will not miss any opportunity to show your loyalty and fidelity.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me, gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 26, 1865.

Extreme dullness has prevailed in nearly every department of trade to-day. Even our leading staple has relapsed into a state of almost complete stagnation, the only business reported of any moment being the sale at auction of 111 bales prize cotton which went off at easier rates.

Owing to the General Order, removing the restrictions imposed by previous orders on the trade, the Gold market opened with a much more cheerful feeling and ruling at 127¾ @ 128, showing a slight improvement, and, subsequently, on receipt of intelligence that the New York market had advanced at 133⅛, the demand became more active and prices stiffened, closing at 129 1/2 @ 130, against 127 1/2 @ 127 3/4 last evening. The sales in round lots covered nearly $70,000, and included $2500 in two lots at 128, $6000 in 2 lots at 128¼, about $2000 at 128 1/2, $5 [illegible] at 129, $9000 at 129 1/4, $5000 at 129 1/2, $6000 at 129 3/4 and $6000 at 130. Early in the morning there were sales at 127 1/2 @ 127¾.

Silver also improved and American half dollars closed at 112 @ 113 last evening. The principal sales were at 1[illegible]. Mexican dollars are quoted at 1[illegible].

Foreign Exchange declined. The sales of sterling included private bills to the extent of £5000 at 141 @ 142 embracing a Matamoros bill with an approved city endorsement, for £2000 at 141, and the residue mostly at 140 and 140½, but partly at 142 for eight. The sales of Bank were to nearly the same extent, and included one bill from second hands at 140, £3500 eight, from second hands, at 141 1/2, £ [illegible] sold by one of the Banks at 141 1/2, and another small amount by another at the same. At the close the Banks asked 141 1/2 @ 142. In France we noticed sales of first class private bills at 4 07, and some Bank at 3 99, 3 95 and 4 02.

Being the mail day for the steamship the remittance demand for checks on New York was more lively, and as the Banks and dealers put down their rates to ¼ @ ⅜ premium, the aggregate sales over the counter exceeded $100,000. Outside, we noticed sales of $21,000 New York sight at ⅜ premium, another round amount at ¼ discount, $[illegible], one day's sight on New York at par, and about $73,000, including $65,000 to two parties, at ¼ discount. These all show an easier market. The supply was decidedly more liberal.

We have heard of no further sales of Stocks since the 50 shares of the City Railroad and Gas Light noticed in our last report, excepting 1 share former to-day at $101, showing a slight improvement on previous sales. Nothing further reported in City Bonds since the sales noticed yesterday at 78¾ for Consolidated—they are quoted at 75 @ 78¾ for Consolidated and 7[illegible] for Railroad issues.

Uncurrent Bank notes generally were in more request and we noticed sales of Bank of Louisiana at [illegible], 38 1/2 and 39, including one lot of $1100 at 37 1/2, New Orleans at 1[illegible] 1/2 and 13 Merchants at 19 and Union at 50 and 50. The increased movement is ascribed partly to a better demand for payment to the Banks, and partly to a better prospect of their securing assets beyond the lines. Including the buying rates of dealers, Merchants' are quoted at 3[illegible] the dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 35 @ 40, Bank of Louisiana at 35 @ 40, Bank of New Orleans at [illegible] 43, Union Bank at 52 to 57 and Crescent City at 50 to 55. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command 1 @ 2 per cent premium over City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium for exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. We would remind tax payers that 1 per cent discount will be allowed on all the City taxes paid prior to the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, May 26, 1865.

COTTON.—The demand fell off to-day, and with the exception of 41 bales in three lots, the business was confined to the sale of 111 bales prize cotton, at auction, comprising 111 bales [illegible]. 15 bales good ordinary rebaled, at 32; [illegible] ordinary, rebaled, at 31 [illegible]; 17 pick ups at 17c, 41 good ordinary, rebaled, at 30 [illegible] ordinary at [illegible]; 11 pick ups at 15c, and 5 at 14c. In consequence of there being some misunderstanding with regard to the time of sale there was but little competition, and it went off at comparatively low prices. The market, however, was flat, and had holders pressed their stocks they would have been compelled to make some concessions from yesterday's rates, when we quoted ordinary at 3 @ 32, good ordinary at 35 @ 38, low middling at 42 @ 44, and middling at 45 @ 47.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is only a limited retail business doing in sugar, the sales to-day being confined to 15 hhds good open kettle Louisiana sugar on private terms, and 8 hhds yellow clarified at 16½c ℔ [illegible]. There is no movement in Molasses. The lot of 100 bbls strictly prime Louisiana which sold last week was at 70c ℔ gallon.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no improvement to notice in the produce market, which continues dull. The sales to-day are confined to 200 bbls superfine Flour on private terms, 200 do at $7 25, 200 do at $7 40, 200 low extra at $8 [illegible] and 500 very choice extra, a very desirable brand for family use, at $11 ℔ bbl. 30 bbls prime mess Pork at $26, and 50 bbls light weight Western mess Pork at $27 ℔ bbl. Bran is selling in small lots at $2 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Sugar-cured Hams are retailing at 21 @ 25, choice Western Butter commands 35 ℔ lb.

BAGGING STUFFS.—There is a better demand and prices are advancing. The sales to-day comprise 150 rolls India Bagging at 27 @ 28c ℔ yard, and 15 and 75 do at 21c, and 200 coils Bale Rope, in three lots, at 12 @ 12½c ℔ lb. Baling Twine is retailing at 21 @ 24½c ℔ lb. These purchases were made for Alabama.

We obtain the following statement from the *Price Current* published this morning:

STOCK OF TOBACCO.—We submit the following statement of the actual stock of Tobacco in the city on Saturday the 20th instant, as ascertained by the most careful investigation. The stock on that day, including the receipts since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 1282 hogsheads, while the amount actually found was 563 hogsheads, showing a difference of 719 hogsheads. Fully nine months have passed since we before took an account of the stock, so that it will be seen at once by those acquainted with the Tobacco trade, that this apparent difference is wholly attributable to the quantity which has been withdrawn from the market for city consumption, baling, &c., and that our table has, all the time, been substantially correct. Of the total stock on hand there are about 350 hhds on sale. 319 hhds awaiting shipment, and 1[illegible] hhds in the hands of manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF THE STOCK OF TOBACCO IN THE CITY ON SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

In Public Warehouses:	
Delta and Merchants' Warehouses..........hhds	26
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	62
[illegible]	66
[illegible]	91
[illegible]	32
	354
On the Levee	162
In Private Warehouses, Stores and in City Manufactories	126
	811
On Shipboard	
Bark "A [illegible]"	142
Total Stock on hand Saturday, May 20th.......hhds	953
Arrived since taking stock	82
	1035
Cleared since taking stock	146
Stock on hand May 2[illegible]............hhds	919

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 27, 1865.

Arrived during the past week: 513 Beeves, 165 Hogs, 522 Sheep, 73 Milch Cows and 338 Veal. Sales of the week: 465 Beeves, 201 Hogs, 517 Sheep, 47 Milch Cows and 350 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 5 7 Beeves, 41 Hogs, 30 Sheep, 35 Milch Cows and 25 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net...	00 @ — 22
Western Beeves, 2d quality ℔ lb net...	00 @ — 20
Western Beeves, 3d quality.......do..........	00 @ — 17
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head..........	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head..........	— — @ — —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head..........	— — @ — —
Interior Texas Beeves, ℔ head..........	— — @ — —
Hogs, ℔ lb gross..........	— 12 @ — 14
Sheep, in lots, ℔ head..........	7 00 @ 9 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head..........	60 00 @ 100 —
Veal, ℔ head..........	15 — @ 25 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mariposa, Howes, for New York, J M Courtenay
Bark Francisco, (Italian) Vila, for Bordeaux, Master
Bark Brothers, Newcomb, for New York, Geo A Fosdick
Steamer Indiana, Neal for Cincinnati, Master
Steamer Peytona, Campbell, for Cincinnati, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Helen Mar, Knapp, 2[illegible] days from Boston, to master—3d district
Brig Circassian, Bryant, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master—4th district
Brig G W Baxter, Frathey 38 days from Philadelphia to master—4th district
Schr Henrietta, Taylor, 8 days from Matamoros, in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—2d district
Sloop Nymph, Young, 10 days from Matamoros in ballast to master—previously reported at Quarantine—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

M S Mepham, Thomasson, from St Louis
Pauline Carroll, Carroll, from St Louis
Ruth, Pegram, from Louisville
L M Kennett, Lodwick, from St Louis
Bella Donna, Smith, from Bayou Sara
Wenona, Pitcher, from Pointe a la Hache

MEMORANDA.

The L M Kennett towed down from Cairo a flatboat loaded with staves

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Gov Bailey, Tyler, from Matamoros to Avendano Bros
Steamer C Castro, Arnet, from Matamoros—12 pass'gs
Brig Fredonia, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Constance, ———, from Vera Cruz
Schr Invincible, ———, from Matamoros—45 passengers
Schr Macana, ———, from Matamoros—17 passengers
Schr Anita, ———, from Tampico
Schr Four Sisters, ———, from Matamoros, in distress
Schr Mary Campbell, from Tampico—6 passengers
Schr Luna, ———, from Matamoros—15 passengers
Schr Mary Moulis, ———, from Matamoros, to master—Cargo, 5 bales cotton to order; also, 7 passengers
Schr Joseph Kelley, Nelson, from Havana
Schr Vulcan, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Rowena, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Dominica, ———, from Matamoros
Schr P Baxter, ———, from Brazos Santiago
Schr Lizzie, ———, from Matamoros
Schr Camilla, ———, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—1489 bales cotton $9540 56 in specie 44 bxs tobacco 19 pkgs mdse $64,665 in gold

BORDEAUX—Per bark Francisco—48 [illegible] staves $[illegible] in specie
NEW YORK—Per bark Brothers—[illegible] bales [illegible] bags [illegible] bales hemp [illegible] bales moss [illegible] cake copper [illegible] cedar logs

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Helen Mar—[illegible] bbls [illegible] Rebel and sundries
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Circassian—Coal to U S Quartermaster
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig G W Baxter—Coal to U S Quartermaster
TALLAHASSEE—Per bark Four Sisters—[illegible] bbls [illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark Helen Mar from Boston—U S Quartermaster—[illegible] —S D Moody & co—M Kopper—Orell & Bynes—S Mora—[illegible] Force—[illegible] Keep and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Pauline Carroll—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Ruth—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer L M Kennett—[illegible]

ST LOUIS—Per steamer M S Mepham—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Bella Donna—[illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per steamer Wenona—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture..........Furniture,
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office No. [illegible] Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY May [illegible], 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets—
A fine lot of [illegible] FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Armoires, Crockery, Looking Glasses, &c.
Terms cash, in [illegible] my27

Succession of Robert Graham and of Mary Anne Shearer [illegible] consolidated.
No. [illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas David R. Graham has petitioned the Court for [illegible] executor [illegible] Robert Graham and [illegible] Mary Anne Shearer, his wife, deceased, [illegible] Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court. A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.
my27 [illegible]

MRS. A. SALLES,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the Public that she now keeps the STRANGERS HOTEL formerly kept by her aunt Mrs. A. CAILLIER. She asks a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to her aunt for a number of years. She will be assisted in her management by [illegible] on a new and improved plan. Nothing will be left undone to give satisfaction to her Boarders.

WANTED, A DOOR KEEPER. None need apply unless well recommended. my27 [illegible]

LOST.

ON Monday last, [illegible] from the State Tax Collector's Office [illegible] street, 2d District, [illegible] down Carondelet street, [illegible] TWO NOTES drawn by J. & E. W. Perrie to their own order, dated 22d January, 1857, payable three years after date, bearing mortgage, per act before Philippe Lacoste, notary public, and No. Varietur the 27th of February, 1857 [illegible] the sum of [illegible] On the back of which was written, the payment [illegible] until the 22d of January 1861. A suitable reward will be paid the finder by leaving the same at the office of [illegible]. The public is cautioned not to trade for the same, the payment having been stopped.
New Orleans May 24, 1865.
SAMUEL MOORE,
my25 [illegible] Broker 5 Carondelet street.

WANTED,

A SITUATION by a young man, either as a clerk in a store or as a [illegible] for any commission house [illegible] Terms to suit the employer. References given, if required, as to honesty and capacity.
Please address Industry, Office New Orleans Bee.
may-19[illegible]

Apothecary Wanted.

A COMPETENT APOTHECARY, speaking French and English can find a situation by applying at the Drug store, 13 & 15 Royal street.
my 1[illegible]

NOTICE.

DR. A. CAPDEVIELLE gives consultations from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Circus street Infirmary, and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., at his residence, No. 198 Chartres street. my9 1m

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,

Near Mobile, Ala.

THIS INSTITUTION has been conducted as usual during the last four years. The present session will continue until the 1st of October. Pupils may be entered at any time.
TERMS—Boarding, Tuition, Washing, Medical fees and Stationary, for session of 10 months.......... $180 00
Entrance fee.......... 10 00
The whole payable in Gold, or its equivalent in currency.
One of the Professors is at present in the city, and will leave towards the end of this month, with such students as may be intrusted to him.
For further information apply at the Jesuits College, corner of Baronne and Common streets. m24 6t

Hope Insurance Co. of New Orleans

Office, No. 109 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS, December 14th, 1864.

AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it has been resolved that from and after this date a return of TWENTY PER CENT be made on premiums to parties insuring at this office.
The above return of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash, this Company issuing no scrip.
A. LeBRETON, Secretary.
d16 6m

CUBA PRODUCE.

IN BOND AND IN STORE.

867 BOXES white, yellow and brown SUGAR.
[illegible] bbls Muscovado SUGAR.
[illegible] barrels Muscovado MOLASSES.
[illegible] bbls and [illegible] bbls reboiled MOLASSES.
[illegible] sacks fine green Havana COFFEE.
45,000 Havana SEGARS, of favorite sizes and brands.
4,500 Hourades CIGARETTES.
[illegible] Guava Jelly and Trinidad COCOA.
[illegible] boxes TOBACCO, for wrappers and fillers.
—ALSO IN STORE—
[illegible] New York SUGAR, crushed and powdered.
For sale by E. TROISGROS,
my9 3m Nos. 55 and 57 Custom House street between Chartres and Old Levee

T. J. & W. H. COOLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

No. 26 St. Charles Street,

ap11 6m Up Stairs, Room No. 4

ARTHUR BROUSSARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

12..........Carondelet Street..........12
m[illegible]

Clothing and Furnishing Goods
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Thomas C. Payan,
72 CANAL STREET.

IS now selling at his Wholesale Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT RETAIL for extremely Low Prices. Buyers are invited to call and judge for themselves. may4 1m

Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers to settle their taxes and licenses, due either to the State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, revise their assessments, and cause to be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.
Apply at the office of the State Assessor, No. 137 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal streets, from 10 to 12 o'clock. JOHN T DUFOUR. [illegible]