THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73-Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,457.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction on this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate on Coliseum street, First District. For particulars see advertisement.

Gen. Sheridan's Command.

From the following, General Sheridan's first order assuming the command of the Military Division of the Southwest, it will be seen that he indicates the geography of the command in such a way as to include all Western Louisiana, while Gen. Canby, referring for authority to the same order of the War Department, has in a published order embraced the whole of Louisiana in the Department of the Gulf. This apparent confusion is doubtless only accidental and temporary.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Southwest,
Cairo, Ills., May 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

In obedience to paragraph II, of General Orders No. 95, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 17, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes general command West of the Mississippi and South of the Arkansas rivers. Headquarters will be temporarily established at New Orleans. This command will be known as the Military Division of the Southwest, until further orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major Gen. U. S. A.

CONCERT AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION—We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to a concert and prize distribution to take place on Thursday evening the 8th, at that old and well approved school for young ladies, the St. Louis Institute under the experienced and capable direction of Madame C. Deron, at 275 Dauphine street, between Ursulines and Hospital. The propriety, elegance, and musical accomplishment, which have heretofore marked such occasions at the same place give assurance of gratifying results at the approaching re-union.

A gentleman of talent, university graduation, and more than ordinary literary cultivation, desires a situation as private tutor or as teacher in some school establishment. We commend his advertisement elsewhere to favorable consideration.

Chief Justice Chase is the first occupant of the United States Supreme Bench who has visited New Orleans and Louisiana.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN THE CITY.—This distinguished gentlemah, the head of the United States Judiciary, arrived yesterday morning from Mobile, in a United States Revenue cutter via the river. While ascending the river he was met and welcomed by a company of official gentlemen, including Judge Whitaker, Assistant Treasurer May, Collector Denison, Special Treasury Agent Flanders, Surveyor Tucker and others, by whom he was attended to the city. It will be seen that a meeting of the Judiciary and the Bar is called to meet in the Supreme Court-room to-day at half-past one P. M., in order to proceed in a body to call on the Chief Justice.

THE 12TH EXCEPTION IN THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—In President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation its benefits are denied to fourteen classes of persons, thirteen of which are indicated so explicitly that no reasonable doubt as to their scope can exist. The 12th exception is somewhat dubious and difficult of construction. It would seem quite admissible to construe "all persons under bond of military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States as prisoners of war," to include all the men of the late Confederate armies now in the country under parole, numbering perhaps, more than a hundred thousand who would thus be excluded from amnesty and citizenship. The Cincinnati *Commercial* inclines to this interpretation, saying: "If we do not misapprehend the meaning of this clause, it withholds amnesty from all paroled men of the rebel armies, who are under bond to the military authorities by virtue of the conditions of their parole." But it is also possible that the phrase "prisoners of war" is not used in the strictly technical sense it is employed by military officers, inasmuch as the Proclamation is not a military document, but a manifesto from the highest civil authority.

Capt. Jack Carter and Clerk Henry Detrich, of the Atlantic, have our thanks for acceptable courtesies.

The steamer Atlantic left St. Louis May 30th at 6 P. M. Boats in port loading for New Orleans: Arthur, Commonwealth and Maria Denning. River falling out to Cairo; 9 feet water in the channel. On the 31st met Ben Stickney above Cairo, Indian Landing at Cairo, June 1st, Olive Branch and Henry Ames bound up, up; Clara Dolsen finishing loading at Government warehouse at Cairo, left Cairo at 7 o'clock P. M., 2d inst met Lady Gay and Mepham at Island 30, left Memphis at 7 o'clock P. M., met Pauline Carrol at Cow Island, Ruth at Darle Corner, 34 inst. from Island 18 to White River, met about 20 Musquito Fleet gunboats going to Mound City to be mustered out of service, met Government boat Ajacks at Rosedale Landing, Mississippi at Island 76, Rostona at Spanish Mane Bend, 4th inst. arrived at Vicksburg at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

Collision up Yazoo river between steamers Idaho and Poland, the latter was sunk to the hurricane roof with a very valuable cargo of supplies on board; met John Kellgor and Ida Handy at foot of Diamond bend. 5th inst. Fashion lying at Red river, C. E. Hillman a Bayou Sara; met Lockwood at Prophets Island' Niagara at foot of Malatto Bend, and arrived at New Orleans at 12 o'clock A. M.

Points of Military Occupation in Western Louisiana and Elsewhere Relieved from Commercial Restrictions.

Headquarters Dept of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., June 5th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 81.

All points in Western Louisiana, in rear of and covered by posts occupied by the United States troops are declared to be within the limits of military occupation, as defined by the 9th section of the law of July 21, 1861, (see War Department, General Orders, No. 357,) and all military orders or regulations, restricting in any degree commercial intercourse with such section of the country, are revoked.

The requirements of General Orders Nos. 63 and 65 from the Headquarters of the Division of West Mississippi will apply to the country above referred to, except that no foreign or general commerce can be allowed with any ports that are affected by the laws of blockade.

The same rules will be applied to that part of the present Department of the Gulf east of the Mississippi, as was not included in the limits of the late Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieut. Colonel, A. A. Gen.

Prophetic Letter of Ex-Senator Toombs.

New York, May 29.—The *Herald* publishes a letter, written on the 24th of last March, at Washington, Georgia, by ex-Senator Robert Toombs, to a gentleman in Richmond, containing a despondent prophecy which the events of the past few months have fully realized. Toombs at that time had most painful apprehensions for the future of the Confederacy, solely from the conviction of the total incapacity of Jeff. Davis.

Davis was regarded by Toombs as a complete failure, who was wildly squandering the resources of the people on his favorites, and their only salvation was to his overthrow. Toombs did not think much more of General Lee than Jeff, and the enlistment of negroes to fight the Confederacy, which he considered a disgrace that must lead to most fatal consequences. It is characteristically a piece of imbecile stupidity, as well as a treachery to the cause well worthy of Davis and Lee. Toombs concludes: We can win the fight if we can get rid of Davis; if not, we cannot.

The specie belonging to the bank of Tennessee, amounting to $650,000 has been received at Nashville.

Later and Additional via the River:

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic arrived last night with St. Louis papers of the 1st, and a Cairo issue of the evening of that day.

Jeff. Davis in Washington.

(Special to the Missouri Republican.)

Washington, May 31—Jeff. Davis arrived here to day in a special boat and is now confined on board the Monitor. No communication is allowed with him.

SPECIE PRICE OF COTTON IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 31, P. M.—Cotton heavy at 47c for middling, and by auction to-day 2,100 bales Charleston cotton at 24 to 37 1/2c for ordinary to good middling, all payable in gold.

Later from Europe.

New York, May 31.—The Persia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st of May, and arrived here at 9 P. M.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to a proclamation offering $100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jeff Davis, and whether the British Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Palmerston said the only reply he could give was that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States. This was received with cheers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* asserts that the news of the opening of recruiting offices for Mexico in New York and Washington, created immense sensation. The *Monitour* refrains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Juarez.

STRANGE rumors are current, but though unconfirmed, had a depressing effect. The most prominent one was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris, in consequence of a prospect of American aggression upon Mexico, also that Maximilian had been shot.

Bourse flat on the 19th rentes 67f 15c.

Duke de Persigny has issued a pamphlet highly favorable to Italy, and declaring his conviction that Italian unity was now firmly established.

London—Baring Bros & Co. report wheat 1s per quarter dearer for English, white American 13s 4d@; red 11s 11d. Flour 22s 6d.

Sugar active, 6d higher; coffee steady, tea firm.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 20, P. M.—Cotton—Demand continues active and prices of better qualities 1-8d dearer; sales to-day 20,000 bales.

London, May 19, P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ to 91¾; S. C. 74 1/2; Erie 52 1/2; 5-20s 64 1/2. Confederate loan 8 1/2.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says there are two subjects of disquiet which makes the Empress and ministers long for the return of the Emperor. These are the recruiting offices for volunteers for Mexico, said to be opened in towns of the United States, and the opposition of the Committee of the Chamber to the delineation of the State forests.

The *Globe* thinks Maximilian's success very doubtful, and hopes it will not be a cause of calamity to the people.

Republican Views of President Johnson's Position Relative to Negro Suffrage.

(From the New York Tribune)

The *Evening Post*, in the course of an able and earnest advocacy of Negro Suffrage—or rather of Manhood Suffrage irrespective of Color says:

"It is said that President Johnson does not think the colored people ought to vote. We shall believe this when he tells the public so. Mr. Chase told a different story at Charleston."

—It would have been far better, we think, to leave the President's views entirely alone until he shall see fit publicly to express them. Since they are thus spoken of, it seems urgently desirable that they should not be misapprehended.

President Johnson, as we understand him, holds that no State has ever been out of the Union—that all acts of so-called Secession, and all proceedings of pretended State authorities thereunder—are legal nullities, of no force and effect save as they may afford evidence of the treason of their authors. He therefore holds that the loyal voters of a State constitute the people of that State practically, and have a right to reconstitute it whenever the hostile forces of the Rebellion shall have been fully withdrawn or subverted. In such reconstruction, those who were voters under the State Constitution as it existed prior to Secession, and who shall be loyal to the Union and its Constitution at the time of reconstruction, will be the only legal voters, and the question of Negro Suffrage, or of any fundamental change whatever, must be decided by them. But, so far from thinking that colored people ought not to vote, we infer from a pretty full exposition of his views to which we very recently listened, that the President will exert whatever influence he believes himself fairly entitled to in the premises in *favor* of such Suffrage. The only ground that exists for imputing to him hostility inheres in his conviction that loyal State Constitutions are not subject to change by Presidential edicts nor by orders from the War Department.

(From the *N. Y. Times.*)

The President, of course, does not mean to indicate that the question of negro enfranchisement is not one of grave national interest, aside from its bearings on the industrial and social economy of particular sections. But, as we understand it, he takes the common-sense ground that loyal residents of the South, who have to live with the negro in his freed condition, may better be allowed to initiate measures for the further removal of negro disabilities, than speculative politicians living at a distance, and less familiar with the habits and wants and aspirations of the black people.

The matter is certainly not one to be disposed of by a sweeping decree, fulminated from the Executive Chamber without any regard to the peculiar interests of the sections most concerned, and irrespective of the organization of individual State authority now in progress.

Old School Presbyterian Declaration of War Against the Papacy.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church now in session at Pittsburg, Pa, has adopted the following among a series of resolutions:

Resolved, That the fearful growth of the Papacy, both as an ecclesiastical and civil power in this land, is well calculated to awaken the fears and arouse the mightiest energies of the entire Protestant community, and calls imperiously for the adoption of measures at once timely and adequate to the emergency, so that we may, under the Divine blessing, be enabled to counteract the secret and malign influence of the man of sin, and present an unbroken front of the army of truth against this system of corruption, which is hourly girding itself for the approaching conflict.

Resolved, That it is our candid judgment that the present is an auspicious moment to inaugurate such measure, and that whilst we would not presume to dictate, we would most respectfully request the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, now in session in this city, to put forth a suitable deliverance upon these important subjects; and to take steps to have such action concurred in by other branches of our American Protestant church so as to bring about the formation of a great national Protestant league, which, by its constitution, shall be fully up to the urgent demands and necessities of the time.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of four ministers and three laymen be appointed by this meeting to present this subject to the General Assembly, and to be associated with a similar committee to be appointed by that body, in devising plans by which a general and concerted movement of all the Protestant forces of the land may be brought about, and a bold, vigorous and continuous protest by word and act shall be enunciated against both infidelity and Roman Catholicism, the arch enemies of truth, in the midst of the professing church of God, and ash traitors to civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

Occupation of the Western Division of Louisiana by Major Gen. Herron—Headquarters at Shreveport—His Orders Respecting Planters and Freedmen.

[From the Times, last evening.]

By the courtesy of Major. Gen. Herron we are in receipt of the *Louisiana Democrat*, printed at Alexandria on the 31 inst., from which we take the following:

THE NEWS.

In another column will be found an order from Maj. Gen. Canby announcing the terms agreed upon for the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department to the United States forces under his command. It will be observed that the terms are substantially the same as those accorded to the Confederate troops on the other side of the river. Of the surrender of Gens. Lee and Johnston, and the cessation of hostilities on that other side of the Mississippi, the fall of the Trans-Mississippi Department was a necessary consequence; and our authorities in order to prevent any further useless effusion of blood and destruction of property, wisely determined to surrender the forces on this side of the river without waiting for the arrival of the enemy. In this view the people and soldiers heartily concurred; in fact, many of the latter, conscious that the end of the war was at hand, left their commands and hastened home to see their families from whom they had been so long separated. It is not for us at this time to enter at length on a discussion of the causes which have led such a result, or to speculate on the future of the Southern States in their relations under the Federal Government which they have been forced to resume. We may do so at another time. Suffice it to say for the present that, having failed in our efforts to set up a separate government, it behooves us to succumb as gracefully as possible, and to elicit from our recent enemies as much respect for our conduct in peace as admiration for our heroism in war. We are told that the Federal Government bears no malice towards those who for the last four years have stubbornly resisted its authority, and that its present object is to restore the era of the good feeling. In their efforts to bring about such a result, the Federal authorities will meet with the hearty co-operation of the people of the South. We have already suffered enough; we want peace, and order, and security, no matter under what government we are to live. It is needless for us to caution our people against any disorderly acts; there is not the remotest probability of their committing any.

By another order Major Gen. Herron assumes command of the Northern Division of Louisiana, with headquarters at Shreveport. Those of our officers who have recently had communication with him, speak in the highest terms of his urbane and gentlemanly deportment. The troops arrived at this place last night, and entered upon their duties in the most quiet and becoming manner.

PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN.

Headquarters, Western Division of La.,
Shreveport, La., June 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

For the benefit and information of planters and others living within the limits of this command, the following information as to the future policy of the Government in reference to labor is announced. There are no longer any slaves in the United States. All persons heretofore held as such became free by virtue of the Executive proclamation of January 1, 1863, commonly known as the Emancipation Proclamation. All attempts to retard the action of this proclamation or to evade its provisions will be considered as but a new manifestation of the spirit of resistance to the lawful authorities of the Government. In this regard as in all others the armies of the United States will support and require obedience to her laws. At the same time to all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible assistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such that the freedmen be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages and kindly treated. No encouragement will be given the latter class to leave their former masters, but they must learn that they cannot be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom, they must be industrious and honest. Their status will in no way be compromised by remaining at their homes and working for their wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, all needful information on this subject can be obtained from Post Commanders and Provost Marshals, and it is made the duty of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced. By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State the Major General Commanding hopes soon to establish quiet and good order, and to assist the country in recovering from its deplorable condition.

By command of Major General HERRON.
WM. H. CLAPP, Capt. and A. A. G.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters Northern Division of La.,
Shreveport, La., June 3d, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 142, ex. 12, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., May 30th, 1865, the Headquarters of this command are transferred from Baton Rouge, La., to Shreveport, La. Commanding officers of Posts in Northern Division, will make the reports required by existing orders, to these Headquarters.

By command of Major Gen. HERRON.
WM. H. CLAPP, Capt. and A. A. G.

Various Dispatches.

Nashville, May 31.—Hon. Judge Catron, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, died in this city last evening.

Howell Cobb was paroled to visit his family. Secretary Mallory and Senator Hill left yesterday for Fort Warren.

New York, May 31.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, Jeff. Davis is expected to arrive there to-day, and will be arraigned soon after his arrival. Longstreet has obtained permission to visit Washington on private business during the month. The Treasury has placed to the credit of Paymasters General, to pay the soldiers, $35,000,000. All other requisitions upon the Treasury have been promptly satisfied.

Cincinnati, May 31.—The *Gazette's* Nashville dispatch says the amnesty proclamation is received with great satisfaction by loyal men.

General Wilson issued an order at Macon, Georgia, on the 26th, prohibiting the rebel Legislature from assembling, counseling the people to pursue peaceful avocations, and promising protection from the United States.

New York, May 31.—The *Post's* Washington special says the number of troops that will be mustered out during the month of June, it is computed, will exceed 120,000.

Revival of Anti-Rent Troubles in New York.

[From the Albany Argus, May 26.]

The farm of Hiram Secor, of the town of Berne, was sold under an execution of the Supreme Court, after judgment obtained, nearly three years ago, at the suit of Van Rensselaer. It was a manorial farm, and the claim against it was for an accumulation of back rents and the costs of a protracted litigation. The time to redeem having passed, two brothers Finch were put in possession by Colonel Church. On Wednesday, of 30 persons, disguised as Indians, with masks, &c., entered upon the premises, turned Mrs. Finch out of doors, and replaced the goods and furniture of Secor. We are sorry to see this renewal of violence. Two thirds of the manorial claims in Albany and Rensselaer counties have been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of landlord and tenant. The mutual satisfaction of landlord and tenant. The circle of discontent has grown narrower and narrower. Forcible resistance had entirely ceased. Litigation protracted through thirty years, had brought no relief to the tenants, and political agitation had been even more futile.—Experience had shown that the average of annual rent was far less than the yearly taxation, and the country were looking for relief from the heavier burden. Designing men have purposely sought to revive the lawlessness rages of twenty years ago. And yet when the law brings to its aid force—and at the day, military force is an accustomed resort—the instigators of criminality will be the first to abandon their dupes!

The Case of the Stonewall to give rise to Diplomatic Correspondence.

(From the N. Y. World.)

The transfer of the late "confederate" steamer Stonewall to the Spanish authorities at Havana, while it immediately relieves our commerce from a great peril of annoyance, will no doubt give rise to an exchange of diplomatic correspondence between our own and the Spanish government. It is to be regretted, therefore, that by the well-meant but ill-informed zeal of an admiral and a brigadier at Key West, we should have been put into an awkward position of impropriety at the outset of the affair. These officials, it appears, addressed a decidedly menacing letter to the Captain General of Cuba, General Dulce, requiring him to withdraw all belligerent rights from the Stonewall. General Dulce naturally and reasonably replied that neither he nor the American officers who thus addressed him were competent either to confer or take away belligerent rights; that he had received certain instructions from his own government, which it was his duty to obey until otherwise instructed; and although he was too cautious to put this part of his reply with "plainness of speech," that it would be just as well for the admiral and the brigadier to attend to their special business and to leave him to attend to his. The Spaniard was plainly in the right so far as this particular correspondence goes, and we do sincerely trust that, under the government of laws, principles, and regulations to which it may be hoped that peace will soon restore us, officials, civil and military alike, may soon learn that there is "a season for all things," and that the mere fact of a man holding a commission in the national service does not necessarily invest him with the entire executive, judicial, and legislative authority of the nation.

SUICIDE.—J. G. Jack, an old and much respected citizen and merchant of Louisville, committed suicide recently by jumping into the river from the wharf boat. He was formerly of the firm of Fielder and Jack.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fires.—Sergeant Jacbius reports that two houses, the property of P. Rathemaker, occupied by Bernard Allsare, at the corner of Washington avenue and Claiborne street, were destroyed by fire on Sunday evening about five o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At No. 728 New Levee, near Jackson street, a fire was discovered, but put out without much damage with buckets by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—In the case of the United States *vs* eleven lots of ground, belonging to R. Brady, the defendant was permitted to withdraw his plea of pardon for the present, without prejudice to his rights.

It was ordered that the United States Marshal send the sloop Telemaco and schooner Celia in charge of a responsible Deputy to the port of Bruns St. Iago to be duly appraised and sold and the proceeds deposited according to law subject to the orders of this Court.

Police Cases—Fred. Zorn, prosecuted by Mrs. Zorn for committing her on Carondelet street and disturbing the peace was ordered to give $1000 peace bonds.

Ann Rhodes was fined $10 for improper conduct on Lafayette street. Norman James charged by James Allen with Pilfering was fined to the same amount or 10 days imprisonment. Mrs. Gallagher tried to rescue a prisoner and went herself down for 10 days Recorder Woolfly sent Wm Jackson to the workhouse for six months for pilfering and Louisa Jones for a like term on the charge of having relieved a young gentleman of $30 on Dauphin street.

First District Court Judge Abell.—Arraignments.—The following parties were arraigned and plead not guilty to the charges alleged against them:

Nelly Bellins, charged with assault and battery, Marie Chapelet and Treatop, trespass; T. Mahoney, assault and battery; Thos. Rush, breach of trust; P. Barry and M. Harry, assault and battery.

Inquest.—The Coroner yesterday was called to hold an inquest on the body of the colored woman Rachel Cornelia, 55 years old, a native of Virginia. Deceased died at No. 37½ Camp street, of Phthysis.

A Heavy Charge—Sergeant Ingram arrested a colored man named Wall on the charge of having been concerned in causing the late great explosion in Mobile and having been a party to the blowing up of two steamers. The prisoner was turned over to the military authorities.

FROM OUR TUESCALOOSA EVENING EDITION.

We are indebted to the Commercial Express for the Mobile *News* of the 4th, and for New York papers of the latest date.

Mr. M. D. Condiff, clerk of the Magenta, has our thanks for esteemed newspaper favors.

It is stated in late advices from Europe that a fortnightly line of steamers is soon to commence running between Liverpool and New Orleans, and that Liverpool firms expect an early resumption of business with this city.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Chief Justice Chase, who left Mobile for New Orleans Saturday afternoon, arrived at Quarantine last evening about 8 o'clock. A private dispatch from the Chief Justice to a friend in this city announces that he will arrive here this morning.—*Times, of this morning.*

One Day Later via the River.

Arrival of the Steamer Magenta.

By the above steamer, from Cairo and St. Louis, we have one day later papers from those cities.

The seizure of the Magenta and her subsequent release, with a change of officers, is elsewhere related. Her present officers are Capt. Robert Getty and clerk M. D. Condiff, transferred from the Brilliant, Capt. Switzer and clerk Weaver and her former mate being detained by military authority in St. Louis.

DISCHARGE OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO PRISON BY MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

Washington, May 27.—The following order has just been issued from the War Department:

It is ordered that in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and the prisoners discharged. The Adjutant General will issue the immediate necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

"By order of the President.
[Signed] "E. M. STATON,
"Secretary of War."

TESTIMONY IN THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL AS TO HOW JEFF. DAVIS RECEIVED THE NEWS OF THE WASHINGTON ASSASSINATION.

Washington, May 30.—L. X. Bates was this morning examined for the prosecution, and testified substantially as follows: Have resided at Charlotte, N. C., for the last four years; Jeff. Davis stopped at his house on the 19th of April, and made an address from the steps; Davis received and read to the crowd a telegram from General Breckinridge, dated Greensboro, April 19th: "President Lincoln was assassinated at a theater on the 14th instant. Secretary Seward's house was entered the same night and he was repeatedly stabbed and is probably mortally wounded." The witness said that after reading this dispatch to the crowd Davis said, "If it were to be done it were better it was well done."

The day after Breckinridge and Davis conversed in the house on the subject of the assassination, Breckinridge remarked to Davis that he regretted it very much. It was unfortunate for the people of the South at that time. The regret seemed to be the cause of sympathy for the death and not because of the criminality of the act. Davis replied: Well, General, I doubt. If it were to be done at all, it were better it were well done, and if the same was done to Andy Johnson and Secretary Stanton the job would be complete.

CIRCULAR FROM MR. SEWARD RESPECTING THE AMNESTY OATH.

Washington, May 31.—The following official circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 29.

SIR—A copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to insure and guard the Government against fraud.

Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken or subscribed to before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering the oath. Officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively, by whom they were made; and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original of such oath, at an early day, to this department, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. A register thereof will be kept in the Department, and on application in proper cases certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

From Havana.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—THE HAYTIEN REBELLION—REBEL NAVAL OFFICERS, &C.

New York, May 31.—The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates to the 27th. The Stonewall was delivered to the Captain General as a deposit to await instructions from the home Government as to what disposition will be made of her. She will probably be delivered up to the United States.

Mexican advices are from Vera Cruz to the 8th. On that day six Americans were arrested and no reason assigned. The place was garrisoned by only 300 troops. It was so also at Puebla, and all troops that could be spared were sent out after guerrillas.

Juarez's troops are approaching from all quarters. President Jeffard, of Hayti, was at the head of 3,000 men to put down an insurrection. The rebels already had possession of the capitol. The rebels had attacked the Dominicans as soon as the Spaniards had evacuated the Island.

Gen. Francis Joseph is at the head of the Provisional Government. Great suffering is expected in Jamaica, owing to drought. Capt. Morris left for Galveston on the Owl on the 26th. Some of the officers and crew of the Powhattan were insulted in a drinking saloon by having a rebel flag spread out in front of them. They tore the flag to pieces and a fight ensued which was ended by interference of the authorities. On the 25th Chief Justice Chase soon learn that there is "a season for all things," and that the mere fact of a man holding a commission in the national service does not necessarily invest him with the entire executive, judicial, and legislative authority of the nation.

Particulars of the Delivery of the Stonewall to the Authorities of Cuba—She is Received as a Deposit—Correspondence Between the Governor General and Admiral Stribling.

Havana, May 30.—We have no news from abroad of interest, and the all absorbing topic is the Stonewall. There have been as many rumors as relators, each making a report for himself.

It had been rumored that Captain Paige wished to surrender on the same terms as those extended to General Lee, so Captain Boggs, of the Connecticut, who had some experience with rebel rams at the taking of New Orleans, sent him a note demanding his surrender, and proffering the terms extended to General Lee. The reply was, that present instructions from his government did not permit him to accept the offer of Captain Boggs.

From the news lately received from the United States, Captain Paige probably concluded he would not be likely for some time to receive instructions from his government, so he applied to Gen. Dulce to deliver the vessel up to him on condition that she sought never to be delivered up to the United States. General Dulce communicated and firmly refused, stating that had he demanded her surrender they might have claimed conditions, but as they had come to him voluntarily to surrender her into his hands he would accept no conditions whatever, but would receive her as a deposit. This was finally agreed to and Admiral Stribling and men put on shore, a guard of Spanish marines taking custody of the ram. General Dulce then wrote to the general de marina stating the facts, and the auditor de guerra with some artillery officers, then proceeded on board, and took an inventory of everything on board of the Stonewall. When this is concluded she will be taken to the arsenal, and remain there without a flag until further orders. The flag was hauled down last night, and was not hoisted this morning, so the Spanish authorities did not have to lower it. Most of the crew were Spaniards and Portuguese, and a hard-looking lot of scoundrels they are. Large numbers of them had deserted.

The following important correspondence has passed between Rear Admiral Stribling and Brigadier General Newton and the Captain General of Cuba:

ADMIRAL STRIBLING AND GEN. NEWTON TO THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

Headqrs U. S Force, Naval and Military, }
Key West, Fla., May 12, 1865. }

To His Excellency, the Captain General of Cuba:

Sir—We have understood that the ram Stonewall has arrived in the port of Havana.

The rebel armies under Lee, Johnston and Taylor—in fine, all the troops east of the Mississippi—have surrendered.

The Stonewall can not cruise except under a piratical flag, because the Confederate Government has no representation, civil or military, in this country.

If, therefore, the vessel be allowed to proceed to sea, the Spanish Government must account for tolerating piracy.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Reed Worden, Fleet Captain of the East Gulf Squadron.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servants,

C. K. STRIBLING, Act. Rear Admiral,
Comdg E G B Squadron.

JOHN NEWTON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding District of Key West and Tortugas.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S REPLY.

Office in the Superior Civil Government, }
Of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba, }
Habana, May 13, 1865.

Excellent Sir—I have received a communication by your Excellency and Mr. John Newton, Brigadier General of the United States Army, commanding the District of Key West and Tortugas, in which you state that in consequence of the arrival in this port of the ram Stonewall, that if this vessel is permitted to proceed to sea, that the Spanish Government will be held responsible for tolerating piracy, as the Confederate Government has no representation, either civil or military.

Through the newspapers of the United States I have learned that the Confederate troops, commanded by General Lee and others, have surrendered. But having no new instructions from my Government, I have to confine myself to those in existence, which date from June and December, 1861, in which I am directed to observe the strictest neutrality in the contest between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South. Such is my neutrality has never been infringed since that period, and I will continue to observe it until new orders to the contrary are received; and your Excellencies will permit me to say that such communications of the class to which I reply, are only proper and permitted from one nation to another, through its legitimate representative, and not which neither your Excellencies nor myself are.

The ram Stonewall entered this port on the 11th instant, with damage to her steam machinery, which is now being repaired, so soon as she is ready I will cause her to leave this port under the conditions prescribed in the royal decree of my Government, dated June 17, 1861, unless some unforeseen occurrence should give occasion for longer detention, of which I will inform your Excellencies.

I am very desirous that the good relations existing between my Government and that of the United States should continue, and I am satisfied that I will not be the cause of any interruption of the same, as the Government of the Union will understand by the last explanation contained in this communication. God preserve your Excellencies many years.

DOMINGO DULCE.

To His Excellency, Mr. Stribling, Rear Admiral Commanding East Gulf United States Squadron.

Arrest of the Officers of the Magenta and Seizure of the Steamer by Order of Gen. Pope at St. Louis.

St. Louis papers of the 30th ult., announce the seizure of the steamer Magenta and the arrest of her officers, under special orders from Gen Pope, of which they publish the following paragraph:

III. Satisfactory affidavits and written statements from responsible persons having been presented to the General commanding this Military Division, setting forth that, on the steamer, during her last trip from New Orleans to this city, sick soldiers of the United States army were badly treated and refused provisions, and permission to eat at the public table by paying the usual fare, and that attempts were made by the officers of the boat to exclude them from the upper deck, whilst rebel officers and soldiers, on parole, were not only permitted, but invited to avail themselves of every privilege of the boat, and sing secession songs, and indulge in violent and disloyal talk, in the cabin and elsewhere on the boat; and that these outrages were not only allowed unencouraged by the captain, mate and first clerk. It is hereby ordered, that the said captain, mate and first clerk be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and brought to trial before the Military Commission now sitting in this city, and that the steamer Magenta be taken possession of by the military authorities, and not permitted to ply her trade on the river until proper satisfaction has been rendered by her owners, and until sufficient proof is given that she is manned by loyal officers and a loyal crew.

THE STEAMER MAGENTA RELEASED.—Upon the representations and at the request of Captain David White, the steamer Magenta was on yesterday released from military custody by Gen. Pope. Her officers, however, are held for trial before a military commission.—*St. Louis Democrat, May 31.*

Interior of Jeff. Davis's Prison—His Guards.

A Washington correspondent writes on the 26th ultimo:

A letter from Fortress Monroe, in speaking of the imprisonment of Jeff. Davis, says the furniture of his cell is plain and scant, consisting of a cot bed and three chairs. Neither knife nor fork are permitted the prisoner, for manifest prudential reasons, and he is forced to eat in the most primitive manner. One officer and two soldiers remain continually in the cell with him. In another part of the casemate, forming, as it were, an ante room to the cell of Davis, there are continually in waiting four private soldiers and a commissioned officer. These five are locked into the vestibule from the outside by the officer of the day, who retains all the keys. Thus the guards on duty within the casemate are imprisoned with their important charge.

It appears to be understood, to-day, that Davis will be brought to trial on the indictment found against him by the grand jury of this District. It is true that he has been placed in irons. The reason for this is said to be an attempt at suicide.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that no debts contracted by the officers or crew of the steamboat ALTERNINE will be paid by the undersigned. JAMES WOOD,
NEW ORLEANS, June 2d, 1865. jo5—6, 13

Wanted,

A GOOD NURSE and a COOK with good references. White women preferred. Apply at No 390 Marais street or No 99 Old Levee. jo5 3t

Apothecary Wanted.

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

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, June 5, 1865.

The general market has exhibited a moderate degree of animation to day, but in our leading staple the sales of which hardly reached 300 bales, prices ruled more in favor of buyers. The published market reports from New York were of comparatively old dates, but private telegrams were received variously quoting Gold on Saturday at 136⅛, 137, and 138⅛, with no Cotton quotations. The letters of the 27th by mail are discouraging and said to contain but few new orders. In our own market Gold opened with some demand at 134@134⅛, but holders generally asking 135 and closed at 134⅝. The day's business included $6000 at 134⅛, $1000, $2000 and $10,000 at 134, $23,000 taken by one purchaser in three or four lots, at 134⅛, $9000 in three lots and $10,000 at the same, and $10,000 at 134⅛.

A lot of small coin sold at 131⅛. There were some other transactions, including small lots as high as 135, of which we did not get the particulars. In Silver we noticed a small sale of American half dollars at 121, which is an inside rate. They may be quoted at 121 to 122. Mexican dollars rule at 132⅛ to 135, but there are very few offering.

Foreign Exchange continued firm. The sales of sterling included a first class private bill for £1000 at 114 and £1000 at 115. The only Banks willing to draw asked 151 to 152⅛. Nothing transpired in France. Banks held at 3 75. Private may be quoted at 3 85 to 3 95.

There being no mail either for the North or the West there was very little counter demand for Domestic Exchange, but the Banks and dealers continue to check on New York at par. Outdoors, we noticed sales of New York sight at ⅛ and ½ discount, and some one day's sight at par.

Nothing transpired in Stocks, but we noticed some enquiry for City Railroad at 102@.06. In anticipation of a dividend next month holder are asking higher. City Bonds are still quoted at 75 to 75½ for Consolidated and 70 to 70½ for the Railroad issues.

The Bank note market exhibited a fair degree of animation. Louisiana State Bank bill were in still more request, and sold at from 60½ to 61 ₱ dollar, the business including $750 at 60½, two lots, of $5000 each, at 61, some smaller lots at 61¼ and 61½, $4000 at 62 1/2, and $4000 at 63, which is an improvement. The sales of Crescent City included $2500 at the advanced rate of 70c. New Orleans was rather neglected, but still there were sales at 58. Some small lots of Union sold at 60, but on Saturday they brought as high as 72 1/2. Bank of Louisiana sold to a limited extent at 36 1/2@37 1/2. Our inside figures representing the buying rates for trifling lots. We quote Merchants' at 35@35, Bank of Louisiana at 35@37½, Louisiana at 37½@38, Bank of New Orleans at 35@36, Union at 60@70, and City at the same. Beyond immediate command outside figures down from 1 to 3c less. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender National Bank notes, which command ¾@1¼ per cent. prem