THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY
W. W. CHARTRE STREET.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY, MORNING, MAY 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The present is to be the last week of the Academy season, and will witness the combined performances of the Wessner Sisters and the variety artists.

Gen. N. B. Forrest and his wife were a few days at Vicksburg en route for their old home in Memphis.

We are obliged to the clerk of the steamer Starlight, arrived from Mobile yesterday, for a copy of the Mobile *Morning News* of the 27th.

A dispatch from Louisville, on the 22d, says the South-western Telegraph Companies were then open from that city to Mobile, and would in a few days be operating to New Orleans.

The New York *News* as late as the 20th is inclined to believe that Jeff. Davis has not been captured, that the captive forwarded to Hampton Roads by that name is a lay figure ingeniously contrived as a substitute for the real fugitive. To this effect the *News* argues at some length. It was Archbishop Whately, we believe, who thought it possible, by the aid of logic and scepticism, to successfully maintain that Julius Cæsar was a classic myth and Napoleon Bonaparte an impostor upon modern history. How does the *News* know that the original in this case is more real than the reputation? Can it prove otherwise by reasoning through which scepticism could not drive a considerable train of adverse possibilities?

We are obliged to the Commercial Express for the Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 16th.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Nelson, from New York the 20th, having crossed the Bar at 6 A. M., arrived last evening. To her ever courteous Purser, Mr. Fuller, we are once more obliged for the prompt delivery of our New York files and for other attentions.

The following are the passengers by this arrival:

List of passengers per steamship Morning Star:

A Chichester, Hall Gasand, wife and children, Myrd McCoun, Bernard, Chas Martinez, Joseph Dark, D N Boland, A Lincoln, S Lincoln, J C Dobler, Jas Hitchcock, H Hurford, J Hamilton, H C Hemmingway and son, John D Wenkin, J N Moss, D C Sage, G Falcon, R Stallard, S Y Fippy, D C Burgess, H S Kelsey, George West, F W Lansey, A Cammack, George Cammack, S H Snowden, J M Sexias, C H Janey, J Falcon, R Falcon, H Wagner, H Wagner, S D Leyte-Lal, Lewis Daniels, F Van Wagner, J Nichols, O K Kane and wife, H B Kane and wife, R W Dennett, Henry Kennard, Mr Whatstwell, Mrs Sarah Bissney and 2 children, W H Hutchings, Miss C McCormick, Miss Ellen Hinds, Miss Sarah Hinds, Octavius, O Hinds, W Cohen, R Pedersi, John Doyle, Daniel Gleason, Dennis Dugnell, John Kelly, Jas Farrelle, J Patrelle, S Sarrell and others in the steerage.

Mr. Everett on Mr Seward.

The *Ledger* concludes an able article on Mr. Seward's services to the country by the following letter from the late Edward Everett:

Boston, Nov. 22, '62.

MY DEAR ROBERT: * * * What a sad comment on political life is afforded by the last last 3 months—[for to that class I suppose Mr. Wickes belongs, certainly Mr. Chase does]—on Mr. Seward! No one did near as much to build up the Republican party,—no one felt so sure of the ultimate triumph of the principle to carry the country through the crisis without a convulsion, as Mr Seward. He is now circumvented by rivals, who owe their position in the country to him,—vilified by party press which, without his labors, would have been nowhere,—and he has a tremendous civil war on his hands!

Ever sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Robert Bonner, Esq

Re-Opening of Southern Trade.

New York exchange gives the list of sixty vessels now loading with goods consigned to Southern ports. They are advertised for New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Beaufort, Newbern, Morehead City, Norfolk, Richmond, Georgetown, Alexandria, Florida ports, Bermuda, Nassau and Cienfuegos and other places in North Carolina. Southern merchants express their willingness to liquidate all old outstanding debts at as early a day as possible. This is certainly quite wise, and shows a reanimation of commercial life and activity at a much earlier period than the most sanguine could have anticipated. But this is not all;—a large emigration is taking its face towards the South, with the intention of permanently residing there, and realizing the advantages of the country.

We learn that a single advertising firm in New York, in consequence of the belief that Southern cities and Southern populations generally will spring soon into such much their former magnitude, but greatly exceed it, and, in consequence, that Southern trade must become largely enhanced, has received the sum of $2,600 to pay for advertisements to be inserted in Southern papers.

There is nothing for St. Louis to be alarmed at in the present monetary prostration of Southern on the lower Mississippi. The country there is to be laid fine to be neglected, the soil is rich, and its produce too remunerative to be disregarded, the enterprises too obvious and promising to be discarded. We alluded to this trade a short time since and in the brief space between then and now, we have found reason to shorten the time required for full recuperation at least one half, so strong are the evidences of enterprise every where apparent.

One Day Later from the North by Telegraph to Mobile.

Arrival of Stephens and Reagan at Boston—Bath to be Endgeaged in Fort Warren.

Gold on the 25th in New York 135 3/4

—Cotton 53 to 54.

[Special to the Mobile Daily News.]

New York, May 25—A steamer from Aspinwall on the 10th, with $360,000 in treasury, has arrived.

Boston, May 25—The U. S. gunboat Tacony, from Fortress Monroe with the Messrs. Stephens and Reagan, arrived this morning. The arrival of Stephens is lodged in Fort Warren.

Cotton dull at 52 and 53.

Gold in New York on the 25th at 135¾.

MOBILE MARKETS.

Mobile Daily News Office,
Friday Evening, May 26.

The Provision market, owing to the non-arrival of anticipated stocks, is firm, and a steady increase of raise fait, arising from the flux of so many persons from other points of Mississippi, all kinds, in moderate demand for family consumption, stock on hand remarkable light.

We quote as follows:

Bacon—New prime (sacks) 8 barrel $14 to $15

Coffee—Rio, per pound, (sacks) 40 to 45c.

Flour—Superfine family $9 bbl, good family extra $13, choice and fancy XXX family $14.

Hams—Ames' sugar cured, per pound, 25 to 28c.

Lard—Prime leaf (tierces), per pound 18 to 20c

Pork—New full weight Mess $32 to $35.

Potatoes—Pinkeyes, per barrel, $5 to $8.

Salt—Liverpool (fine) $9.

Additional via the River.

We have by the steamer Mississippi, arrived yesterday from above, later Western papers including Cairo dates to the P. M. of the 24th.

We have also additional Western papers also by the E. H. Dix, and we acknowledge newspaper favors from officers of both steamers.

More Particulars Regarding the Flight and Capture of Jeff. Davis.

HOW STEPHENS WAS ARRESTED — HIS REMARKS, &c.

New York, May 24.—The *Herald's* correspondent says that Camp Moore, where Jeff. Davis was captured, was situated in a pine forest on the side of the Abbeville road, about one mile from Irwinville, Irwin county, Georgia.

It consisted of a large wall tent containing only the arch traitor and his family, and an ordinary A tent, occupied by the portion of the cavalry surrounding him. Contiguous to these was a common army wagon, two ambulances, and several horses and mules, with the usual amount of camp paraphernalia, such as saddles, bridles, harness, cooking utensils, etc.

Davis himself, and postmaster Reagan, with the two Colonels, Lodbeck and Johnson, aide-de-camps, had only overtaken the party the night before, after a fatiguing journey from Washington, Ga., where they had remained to settle some business, as they say, with Mrs. Davis, with the children and servants, had pushed forward under the protection and escort of the private Secretary Harrison and a few of the faithful, such as Lieutenant Hathaway, Midshipman Howell and about twenty soldiers and servants. It was at or very near Washington where Davis dismissed the escort and divided the spoils under the most pressing circumstances. Some of Stoneman's cavalry were hard upon him and he concluded to deceive them by telling them to follow the body of cavalry, while he and his friends travelled away across the country and joined his family. Reagan asked permission to accompany Davis to Washington and expressed his obligations on receiving it. General Wilson said to him, "You are under no obligations to me, for I should have sent you whether you wanted to go or not, you are a civilian prisoner, both military and civil."

Mrs. Clay remarked jocularly that as she had brought in her husband, she would claim the reward offered for him, to which Mrs. Davis responded yes, one hundred thousand dollars would be considerable of an amount of pocket money to her poor unfortunate now. I sold my horses, carriage, silverware and jewelry for what little money I had, and that has been stolen from me.

Stephens was arrested on his plantation only a short distance from Atlanta, by a squad of Gen. Upton's men under a Captain and staff officer, whose name I have forgotten.

Stephens made no effort to escape, but was found at his home quietly smoking his meerschaum. He had no companions save two negro servants and a dog, and lived almost entirely in solitude.

Stephens said to me, that when he went to Hampton Roads, in company with Judge Campbell and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to meet President Lincoln, he could have made satisfactory terms of peace in five minutes. He was not, however, clothed with the proper official authority, and hence his mission failed.

[illegible] TO SUPPORT A TRUE BILL AGAINST [illegible] FOR TREASON.

[illegible] Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, Judge Davis, the elder brother of Chief Justice Davis, [illegible] to the opinion that the President [illegible] Jeff. Davis [illegible] the opinion is [illegible]

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,450.

The War Committee and the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, May 22.—General Sherman's testimony was taken to-day. The first part of the evidence collected is in regard to the Army of the Potomac, concludes as follows: "Your committee could not forbear asking the witnesses before them if the army, after all those indecisive advances and retrograde movements, still had confidence in its commanding Generals. Various answers were returned to this inquiry, all, however, tending to establish the fact that much discouragement had been felt, by the army, at these ineffectual operations, and but for the intelligent character of the rank and file, it never would retained its effective condition. General Pleasanton states that the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of General Meade. Gen. Birney states the same about his corps, stating that while Gen. Meade was rather liked as a man, he was not regarded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume the responsibility required by the position he occupied. General Howe states that, in his opinion, the rank and file of the army do not regard General Meade as possessed of that zeal, activity and energy necessary to carry on offensive warfare generally; but he admits that most of the corps commanders would probably say that General Meade was better qualified for the position he now holds than Sherman. Gen. Howe qualifies, however, by stating that, so far as he has observed, the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, including the commanding General are governed by pure patriotic motives, feeling and consideration, which have been infused into the army by its commander, during the Peninsula campaign.

General Birney says many of the principal officers believed General McClellan was the only General who should command this army, although there is not as much of that feeling now as formerly.

Gen. Doubleday says there has always been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is an anti-slavery man, or anti McClellan man, can expect decent treatment in the army, as at present constituted.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Washington, May 22.—The White House was vacated to day by all of the family of the late President Lincoln, accompanied by her two sons, left on the evening Western train, direct for Chicago, where the family will take up their residence for the present.

GENERAL SHERMAN IGNORED.

Washington, May 22.—General Sherman, accompanied by his brother, took a walk down Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon, where he was recognized by hundreds of people, who followed and loudly cheered him. The crowd became so large and enthusiastic, that on reaching the Telegraph Building the General was forced to take a carriage, but the impatient crowd would not let him be driven away until he had shaken hands with about fifty.

SHERMAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 22.—General Sherman was before the Committee on Conduct of the War to-day for some time. He gave an elaborate review, of considerable length, of his operations with Johnston, accompanied by profound explanations, interspersed, it is said, with some comments on the premature manner in which a summary of correspondence was given to the public. General Sherman has also written a letter, which will be published in a short time, giving the details, with proper comments, as to the manner in which he has been treated by certain of the Washington authorities.

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FROM SOUTHERN GEORGIA—PLANTING OPERATIONS—$243,000 IN SPECIE FOUND IN ANY WAY—GEN. SILMONE PROCLAIMS THE ADHERENCE OF GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA FREE CITIZENS.

New York, May 24—The steamer America brings Savannah dates to the 20th.

The *Herald* has advices from Augusta. The country between Savannah and Augusta is all filled with rebel paroled soldiers returning home. Nearly all the planters have put in large amounts of seed—mostly corn, rye and vegetables. Some have planted cotton, the first in lots years. Full few slaves have shekadilled.

Great grief and excitement was caused in Augusta by the announcement of the capture of Davis.

A wagon containing $213,000 in specie belonging to the rebel government was found in a by way, and turned over to Gen Molineaux.

Gen. Gilmore has issued an order declaring null and void the proclamation issued by the self-styled Governor of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and also declaring that the people of the black race are free citizens of the United States, and are to be protected by the Government.

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Fortress Monroe, May 23—At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer S. O. Price left Baltimore wharf, at this place, with Brevet *Major General* Miles, accompanied by other *officers* of prominence, and proceeded immediately to the steamer Wm. H. Clyde, at anchor in the stream, with Jeff. Davis and the remainder of the rebel party on board. An hour, perhaps sufficient to give the disposing relatives time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones, was awarded them.

The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels to-day looked almost deserted. Scarcely a dozen sail could be counted. Col. Roberts, commander of Fortress Monroe, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining strict discipline, in conformity with the wishes of the Government, that the transfer of the rebel party to Fortress Monroe should be conducted in as quiet a manner as possible, early in the morning stationed guards in the immediate vicinity of the steamers, wharfs are cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the various paths and routes they would be obliged to travel while en route to Fortress Monroe.

In a short time after the Pierce reached the wharf the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements, strictly enforced by the military authorities, that no person was allowed to approach the wharf when the prisoners landed, except at a distance of over five hundred yards, and the prisoners marched up the wharf preceded by a guard of their captors of the 1st Michigan cavalry. The sad spare form of Jeff Davis, dressed in gray clothes and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned.

As soon as the prisoners were all ashore they were marched up along the beach to the sally port of the water battery in the rear of the fortress, thence to cells in the second tier of casemates. Mr. Davis accompanied Jeff Davis inside the fortress. Jeff Davis' wife and four children, her brother and sister, and wife of C. C. Clay remained on board the steamer Clyde. It is thought they will be sent North this evening as orders have been received from the War Department prohibiting them going North.

The parting between Jeff Davis and family is described to have been of an extremely affecting character, the feeling of the once ambitious and desperate leader were completely overcome.

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[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

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If the law alike punishes the crime in this State or district where the principal was when he directed the act to be done and the State or district in which the act was performed, then the first jurisdiction that attaches; holds. The person of Jeff. Davis was captured by, and is in the custody of, the Federal Government. The State Government of Virginia has not even sought to gain custody of his person. There can, therefore, be no controversy about the first jurisdiction that attached. There is as little ground for controversy as to the commission of the overt act within the District of Columbia. On the 12th of July last Jeff. Davis' forces invaded this District, threatened the capital, attacked the Federal troops at Fort Stevens, and shot down several hundred of our men, killing over one hundred of them. There is no difficulty, therefore, in proving that Jeff. Davis has committed the crime of treason within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of this District.

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The Virginia railroads having received the attention of General Halleck, the following order

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Later from Europe.

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Halifax, May 24—The China, from Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown 14th, with three days later news, has arrived.

Cotton—Declined ⅛ to 1/16d on the week.

Bread Stuffs—Steady.

Provisions—Steady.

Pork—Steady, 90 lpr 90¾.

American Stocks—U S 6's 1881 [illegible] Erie [illegible] 6, I. C. 75 1/8 to 76.

New York Markets.

Stocks—Better but inactive, money on call 3 to 4 gold opened at 1 32¾, Erie 73¾, preferred 86, U S 6's of '67, coupons, 1 12, 6's of '68 1 10, 5's of '68, coupons, 1 10 1/2, 6's of '81, coupons, 1 09, 5's, registered, 1 00¾, 5-20's, coupons 1 03¾, new issue 1 03¾, 10 40's, coupons, 98. Treasury 7-30's 99¾.

Cotton dull.

Flour—10 to 15c better, $8 to $8 50 for extra round hoop Ohio.

Wheat—2 to 3c better, winter red western $1 45.

Corn—1 to 2c better, new mixed western 92c.

Pork—Lower but dull.

Whisky—Dull and nominal, $150 for Western.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, May 24—Flour dull, at $6 60 for superfine.

Whisky cannot be quoted with any degree of accuracy. It was offered at $2.

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Petroleum—Dull and nominal.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, May 24—Flour dull, at $6 60 for superfine.

Whisky cannot be quoted with any degree of accuracy. It was offered at $2.