THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged for each insertion.
Short or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till ordered out.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Ferier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

S. Guinault's sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of two valuable lots of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Victory street, Third District; one of said lots forms the corner of Spain street.

For particulars see advertisement.

INSURANCE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States for which Messrs Fosdick and Stockton, No 80 Camp street, are the general agents for Louisiana and Texas. All profits, it will be seen, legitimately accrue under the mutual system of the charter to be secured.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Messrs. Elkin & Co. announce for sale at very low prices, wholesale or retail, fine carpets, mattings, oil cloths, window shades, mats, curtains, cornices and numerous other articles, in their line, at their establishment, No. 3 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS TRANSFER COMPANY.—This company, whose office has recently been removed to the corner of Canal and Common streets, under the City Hotel, are affording great service to the public in transferring persons and their baggage from boats, railroads, hotels and residences to any point desired, having a regular system which relieves their patrons from concern as to the careful delivery of their baggage. The company also furnish omnibuses, &c., for balls, parties or other occasions.

ADDRESSES.—The President of Dolbear Commercial College sends us a copy of the addresses of Hon Wm. M. Burwell and Mr C. C. Williams, delivered before the graduating class of the college, on the 25th April. These addresses are published together in pamphlet form and are very interesting.

THE FASHION'S VICTIMS.—The body of Miss Belle Edwards, a beautiful young lady of Iberville parish, who was one of the victims of the disaster to the steamer Fashion, nearly four months ago, has just been recovered near the Hickey crevasse. It was recognized by jewelry bearing her name. The body of Mr Jones Stewart, who leaped with her from the wreck, was also recovered quite recently.

PERSONAL.—General M. Jef Thompson, Secretary, and Commodore R. Farrand, President, of the "Lightering and Wrecking Company," have both left this city on business for the company. Commodore Farrand goes to New York to purchase camels and other material for use at the bar, and expects to have the camels here and at work in a short time. The sooner the better, for we have had many delays while trying experiments with dredging machines. The new system has found approval on all sides, and the rapid manner in which the stock of the company was taken up shows how it stands in public estimation. Gen Thompson has gone to the West—to St. Louis, probably, where he has an extensive acquaintance.

THE CASE OF MR DAVIS.—The dispatches from Fortress Monroe, stating that Gen Burton will, on Monday, personally produce Mr Davis in court at Richmond, but that in the event of his being released by Judge Underwood under the writ of *habeas corpus* he will be immediately re-arrested and placed on trial on an indictment for treason, is very unsatisfactory, and susceptible of explanation only on the supposition of misprision of treason on a guilty indictment, or that his arraignment on Monday is for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, or the murder of Union soldiers. In either event the prospect of Mr Davis's release is far from encouraging, and we await more satisfactory intelligence with impatience.

THE DOG RIVER TRAGEDY.—The Mobile papers announce the arrest of another of the negroes who was doubtless concerned in this affair. He had mysteriously disappeared from town, and it was some time before he was traced to Grand Bay. The negroes in Mobile evinced a desire to lynch him. Three others who are suspected of being implicated in the outrage were previously arrested.

The white voters of Washington County outnumber the blacks by only 313 majority.

Hon. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, it has been announced, will address the public this evening, in Lafayette Square.

THE RIVER.—The *Courier*, of the 8th inst. represents the river to be falling slowly opposite Natchez.

SAILING OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—The steamship Geo Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sails at 6 o'clock this morning for New York, with a good trip of both freight and passengers.

Johnny Thompson had a tremendous house for his benefit at the Academy last night.

A PARTY DIFFERENCE.

It seems that there are Achans in political as well as in military camps, and the following honest card shows how the political Achans are regarded by those who have borne the brunt of the battle, and who now reasonably believe that they are entitled to the rewards. The Radical organ in this city which has certainly stood up for its party at all times, very pertinently says that "these Union Republicans wish to constitute a party by themselves," and that "we already see by the appointments on the police force, that the colored men will not have much of a chance with them. As to a 'Union' party, in 1867, two years after Lee's surrender, it is a clear anachronism. The fight for the Union is over * * * we are now struggling for political equality before the law." The objects of the "Union Republican Party" in contradistinction to the old "Radical Republican Party" have been apparent to outsiders for some time, and we now find that the Radicals themselves are beginning to see them. At least four men, as will be seen by the following card, which we clip from the organ of the Radical party, who honestly call themselves "Radicals," understand and repudiate them:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the New Orleans *Republican*, of this date, the undersigned finding their names used and attached to certain proceedings and programme, for the alleged purpose of the reception of Gen. Hon. D. W. Kelly, request you to withdraw our names, as they are used without our knowledge and consent. Moreover, belonging as we do to the Radical Republican Party of Louisiana, organized by the Convention of 1863, we do not deem it proper to cooperate with a so-called "Union Republican Party," and while anxious to properly receive the able and faithful champion of equal rights, we feel it our duty to act with our own party only.

W. R. CRAMER,
J. L. MONTIEL,
DR. L. C. ROUDANEZ,
O. J. DUNN.

New Orleans, May 8, 1867.

Just and Honorable.

We have frequently copied the sprightly editorials of the New York *Evening Gazette*, and have nearly always felt like adding a few complimentary words to show our appreciation of such work. For fairness and ability the *Gazette* has no equal in New York,—and if it continues to be upright, honorable course it must soon command the support of all high-minded men, both North and South. We do not think that the sound rebuke of Reverdy Johnson by the action of the Delaware Legislature, of his liberty by authority of the United States Government at a certain fort called Fortress Monroe, upon whom he has promised but he has repeatedly sought a trial without obtaining it, and punishes the Circuit Judge for the District of Virginia for a writ of habeas corpus, under the authority of which he may be brought before them at the opening of the court at Richmond on Monday next. It is stated that a writ has been issued by Judge Underwood, but the result of it is wholly a matter of speculation. The responsibility for trying this man has been heaved about between the Executive and the Judiciary; meanwhile he has been held a prisoner without a hearing. His crime against the nation is now partially set off by a crime committed by the nation against him. To keep him a prisoner one hour longer than absolutely necessary for the proper disposition of his case is what the Government has no particle of right to do. If the matter of jurisdiction was a trifle, that is not his fault, and if there was anybody to try him he should have been released. His long imprisonment is an act of either imbecility or moral perversion, and will always be counted a disgrace to the country.

At one hour of the noise in Albemarle Sound, last fly, 60,000 herrings and 18,000 shad were landed.

The Southern cotton manufactories, then for first up as follows: New York, 1,075,000; Massachusetts, 1,000,000; East Pennsylvania, 1,000,000; Philadelphia, 200,000; Chicago, 200,000. The total throughout the North will somewhere only exceed 3,000,000.

Letter from Mr. Bowie to the President.

The *National Intelligencer* contains a lengthy letter to the President from Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, of Maryland, in which he says:

I think that the Supreme Court of the United States, under the power conferred to it by the Constitution, has the jurisdiction, and in the precise form in which the questions are now presented to it, to adjudge and pronounce those acts to be null and void, not only as respects the States of Georgia and Mississippi alone, but as respects all the other States of this Union. It is confidently believed that they will so decide. The hopes and aspirations of millions of your fellow-citizens, now in the lowest depths of misery and despair, are fixed in that august tribunal for the speedy and final vindication from a yoke than Egyptian bondage, and to you, Mr. President, in the exercise of such a decision, the whole people of the country will look for a faithful and unbiased judgment upon the high behest. When that hour shall come, when these baleful and oppressive acts of Congress shall be pronounced null and void by the decision of the Supreme Court, and their enforcement shall be sanctioned and approved by your excellency, and all the machinery of the Southern States shall have been withdrawn from the Southern States by your Excellency's orders, then shall will the hearts of a free and mighty people be full to overflow with gratitude to God, who has enabled them to smite the oppressor and emancipate themselves from the bondage and oppression of the Southern States.

An exchange says there are eight or nine of the Lindell hotels in St. Louis, worth about a million each. Since the loss of the hotel which bears that name, their real estate in the vicinity has declined in value more than the cost of the hotel. They offer to rebuilt it if the citizens will raise $250,000 towards it.

The Richmond House, Chicago, Illinois, sold for the fifth day for $90,000.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,127.

THE REGISTRATION.

Our readers have doubtless observed that the time for registration has been extended to the 31st of May. This step on the part of General Sheridan will meet with approbation on every side, and we have to express our thanks for the service rendered our citizens. At the same time we are sorry that any extension of the time was necessary. Our people are dilatory; they do not appreciate the importance of the matters at stake. At the present moment we should have not less than five and twenty thousand voters registered in this city, exclusive of the negroes who have been recently invested with the privileges and rights of citizenship. But less than one fifth of that number now stand on the record. Fellow citizens, again we ask you to come forward and give us the moral support of your name. Even if you do not intend to vote upon the important questions at issue, Register; if you feel indifferent as to the fate of your State, Register—for then you will give some assistance to those who do love their State, and who wish to see her go back into the Union under good and competent men. We can only repeat what we have often said before upon this subject, but we ask you if all our appeals are futile? We do not doubt that you all intend to Register sometime, because it is your duty to do so, but for the sake of those who are working hard for the National Reconstruction party we ask you to do so without delay. We trust that all who can do so will register to day or on Monday.

THE RELIEF FUND.

We learn that the "Executive Committee of the Relief Fund" are meeting with good success, and that they are already enabled to render aid to a large number of people who have suffered from this almost unprecedented overflow of the great river. We have from the first taken a deep interest in this matter, and have been earnest in our desire to further the objects of the Committee as far as it lay in our power. Frequent letters from the inundated sections informed us of the suffering of the people—and especially of the poorer classes—was almost beyond imagination. If the half that reached us were told to the public, we feel satisfied that many would have entered upon the work of affording relief who now seem to want appreciation of the great necessity there is for immediate succor. We have heard so often of crevasses and of overflows that some really charitable persons imagine that the waters will speedily subside and that the distress of the people will prove but temporary; but in this case there is no hope for the poor people but in charity, and unless we do something for them many must suffer—many may die. Knowing beyond peradventure that relief must be given we have endeavored to picture the suffering in its true light, and have urged upon our people the necessity of giving to our own sufferers.

Before the Executive Committee was formed a subscription list was opened in this office, and we have had the pleasure of remitting to Mr Wm A Bell, Treasurer of the General Committee, the sum of $1256 50. The names of our friends and patrons who contributed to this sum have been published by us for several days, and can be seen by referring to our files. Having a second list already in progress, we shall open the list for the present. Our new list now contains the following, and we ask our friends to contribute whatever they can afford—hesitating not to give a small sum, for any sum is acceptable, and every dollar serves to swell the aggregate which we shall place in the hands of the general treasurer.

Louisiana Intelligence.

MEETING IN CARROLL PARISH.—The Carroll *Record*, of the 30th instant, says:

Agreeable to a call made by a large number of our citizens, a meeting of the people, regardless of color, was held in our town on Saturday last, to take into consideration the present condition of our country, and to discuss the peculiar position which the white and black men of the South now occupy towards each other. The meeting, the proceedings of which will be found in another column, was largely attended, and we have not for many a day seen so large a public meeting pass off so quiet and pleasantly, and with such general satisfaction. The assembly were addressed by General Edward Jenkins, late Confederate States Senator, then McMillen, late of the United States army, C. A. DePratter, one of the first lawyers of our parish, and Lieut G. W. Rollins, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The addresses were excellent, being plain and to the point, and were listened to with marked attention by the colored portion of the assembly. After the above gentlemen had spoken, the chairman of the meeting stated that if there was any colored man present who desired to say anything on the occasion he would be listened to with pleasure, and the response to the invitation was, that all were satisfied with what had been said, without saying more.

On the committee upon resolutions, the chair had appointed two intelligent colored men, who fully and emphatically approved of the resolutions which were presented, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, after having been carefully read and fully commented upon and explained by all the speakers.

The resolutions, as offered through Mr Dewees and adopted, are excellent, and read as follows:

Resolved, That waiving all questions touching the policy, equity and constitutionality of the recent legislation of Congress, generally known as the Military Government Act, and the Act supplementary thereto, we declare it our purpose to yield obedience to them, as the best and most speedy means of securing the blessings of constitutional and civil government.

Resolved, 2d. That to this end we pledge ourselves to aid and facilitate the distinguished military officer who has been assigned to the command of this district, in securing a fair registration of the voters, of all colors and class, and in the performance of other duties required by said acts, and which may be necessary and proper.

Resolved, 3d. That the interest of the white and the colored man in this country is the same, and those who may attempt to prejudice or excite the feelings of one against the other, are deadly foes to both. We cannot prosper without peace and good feeling between us, and we will consider all those who counsel otherwise as our worst enemies, and treat them as such.

Resolved 4th. That we now declare ourselves free from all party ties, and in selecting our political associates hereafter, we will be governed by what men or parties may do for us, than by the promises they may make us.

Resolved, 5th. That the enormous tax upon cotton and other staple agricultural products of our State is oppressive, unequal and unjust, and destructive to the interests of all classes, both proprietors, soldiers and laborers. We ask the repeal of this destructive tax, as the best evidence of kindly interest in our welfare.

Resolved, 6th. That we do not deny our obligation to defray a fair proportion of the burthens necessary for the support of the Government, and we will not complain of any tax imposed upon the product of our labor, if a like tax is laid upon the labor of others.

Resolved, 7th. That the destruction of our levees, by the caving of the banks of the river during the period, from 1861 to 1865, and by their being cut by the United States military authorities, having subjected the greater part of this land to the unmitigated misery and inundation; we hold it to be the duty of the General Government to aid in restoring them, and the land or party which secures to such aid, will deserve and receive our confidence.

Resolved, 8th. That we will favor the organization of a complete system to all classes, the rudiments of a good education.

SHAD IN LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* asserts very positively that "genuine, not to be mistaken shad" are caught in large quantities with scoop nets in the Hickory crevasse. We should doubt this but for the well known veracity of our friend Hynes.

FROM BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate*, of the 8th, says that up to 12 o'clock, that day, 36 whites and 500 blacks had been registered.

The *Gazette* suggests the following cyanic-chanthropopositical name for our Russian acquisitions, namely: Russo bear poleo-cunico et-freejee gollycoko.

The same paper represents the river as falling at that point, on the 8th instant, at the rate of three of four inches every twenty-four hours.

ALEXANDRIA.—The *Democrat*, of the 8th, says that the registration there foots up: colored persons, 147; whites, 47.

Since our last the river has risen, been on a stand, fallen, come to another stand, risen again and now falling.

Letter from Mr. Bowie to the President.

The *National Intelligencer* contains a lengthy letter to the President from Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, of Maryland, in which he says:

I think that the Supreme Court of the United States, under the power conferred to it by the Constitution, has the jurisdiction, and in the precise form in which the questions are now presented to it, to adjudge and pronounce those acts to be null and void, not only as respects the States of Georgia and Mississippi alone, but as respects all the other States of this Union. It is confidently believed that they will so decide. The hopes and aspirations of millions of your fellow-citizens, now in the lowest depths of misery and despair, are fixed in that august tribunal for the speedy and final vindication from a yoke than Egyptian bondage, and to you, Mr. President, in the exercise of such a decision, the whole people of the country will look for a faithful and unbiased judgment upon the high behest. When that hour shall come, when these baleful and oppressive acts of Congress shall be pronounced null and void by the decision of the Supreme Court, and their enforcement shall be sanctioned and approved by your excellency, and all the machinery of the Southern States shall have been withdrawn from the Southern States by your Excellency's orders, then shall will the hearts of a free and mighty people be full to overflow with gratitude to God, who has enabled them to smite the oppressor and emancipate themselves from the bondage and oppression of the Southern States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly.—Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city Thursday night, and was received by His Honor Mayor Heath and a large number of our white and colored citizens. The *Republican* gives the following report of his remarks on the occasion:

Mr. Mayor—That language is inadequate to express emotion, is a trite saying. But when I utter it, it is not because it is familiar, but because I am overwhelmed by this generous reception. I know not how to thank you, or for what to thank you first. I accept the hospitalities of the city, while I wonder why they are accorded to me, a citizen without office, power, patronage, or influence, except that which spring from a heart that is sometimes moved by another's woe, and a will as firm in its resolves as are the mountains of my native state. (Great applause.) You are rejoicing, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of New Orleans, in a new found freedom; in achieving which you have suffered and endured as I have not. But your suffering and endurance have also enfranchised me. I say, with my earnest convictions and impetuosity of speech. I have not felt free to visit that part of the country south of the Potomac and Ohio. Permit me, therefore, in thanking you for this generous and unexpected reception, to express my gratitude to you, also, for having made me a freeman throughout the limits of our broad common country.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association.—The new Board of Directors met at their rooms in the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades street, for the purpose of organizing. The meeting was called to order by C. H. Slocomb, Esq H. R. Swasey was chosen President *pro tem.*, and A. W. Merriam, Secretary. The Board was permanently organized by the election of I. N. Marks, President; H. R. Swasey, First Vice President; C. H. Slocomb, Second Vice President, and W. B. Schmidt, Third Vice President; Thomas G. Rhett, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent.

The following are the Committees selected:

Finance Committee—W. B. Schmidt, John Pemberton and Williamson Smith.

Committee on Fair Grounds—C. H. Slocomb, G. A. Breaux, O. E. Hall, N. E. Bailey, A. W. Merriam, Charles J. Leeds and J. B. Walton.

Committee on Premiums—H. R. Swasey, G. F. Knight, N. E. Bailey, A. Mower, A. W. Merriam, G. A. Breaux, E. M. Kusha, E. A. Tyler and W. T. Budderke.

Committee on Invitation and reception—E. A. Tyler, Newton Richards J. Davidson.

Committee on Printing—Geo. W. Sizer, E. M. Kusha and Josiah Leeds.

Committee on Correspondence—J. B. Walton, W. T. Budderke and J. Pemberton.

A resolution has been adopted tendering the services of the association to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington for the distribution of seeds, cuttings and plants throughout the State, and also for the distribution of the reports of the bureau.

The Homicide of Thomas Smith.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Thomas Smith, aged 30 years and native of Baltimore, and a verdict rendered that he died of a pistol shot wound inflicted at the hands of Capt. W. Chambers, on board of the tugboat Sentinel, Thursday evening.

Harry Muller, testified: Resides on Desirée street, near Gravier. Witness had been acquainted with the deceased for upwards of two years. Capt. Chambers came on board of the Sentinel about 5 o'clock Thursday evening. Smith, who was aboard, was ordered to go ashore as quick as he could. Smith then called the Captain a dirty son of a b—h. The Captain went into his room, came out with a revolver and fired a shot. Witness was standing near the Captain when he fired. Smith was about 10 or 15 paces off. Smith put his hand to his side and said "I am murdered," and shortly after I saw him on a mattress. Witness took the pistol from the Captain. Witness is second engineer on the boat.

James Kelly, sworn, testified as follows: Resides at 375 Marigny street—witness knew the deceased for about four months, and had been employed as the hold hand on the tug Sentinel—Thursday evening, about 5 o'clock, witness saw Capt. Chambers going into his room, he brought out a revolver, or pistol, and told Smith to go ashore quick, or he would put him in such a way that he could not go, at the same time pointing his pistol at him. Harry Miller stepped between the two, and told Chambers not to shoot, and asked if he wanted the steam up. The captain came forward, and Smith came from aft, and asked him if he wished to speak with him. Chambers did not reply, but then shot the deceased. The latter cried out, "I am murdered!" and climbed over the rail—Miller got hold of the captain and took the pistol from him.

James O'Neil testified pretty much to the same effect.

Capt. Chambers is under arrest.

Fire.—An old stable in the rear of the premises occupied by Margaret Hughes, No. 204 Tchoupitoulas street, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with an old shed in the rear of the adjoining house, occupied by Joseph Robin. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Inquest on the Body of Little Fazzo.—The jury of inquest into the cause of the killing of Mr. Daniel Fazzo, little son, Milton, aged 8 years, by a cart driven by a colored man, Moses Murphy, at the corner of Apollo and Thalia streets, Thursday evening, give as their opinion that the driver is somewhat to blame for not paying proper attention in turning the corner. Murphy is under arrest.

Burglary.—The house of Mrs. Lodge, on Desbrosses, near Delery street, was burglariously entered Thursday night, by unknown parties. It is not known what was stolen, as Mrs. Lodge is absent at Ship Island. So reports Lieut Jacobs.

First District Court.—Judge Hoco.—The case of Simon Jones, accused of perjury alleged to have been committed by him in charging E. J. Hartley with embezzlement, was yesterday dismissed on motion of Attorney General Lynch, there being no cause of action shown by the testimony before Recorder Abern. Hartley, it will be remembered, was charged with the embezzlement of $25,000 of Louisiana State bonds, which, in fact, never existed, were, it appears, properly in his charge as Postmaster Marshal and the custodian of the United States Courts, and that Simon Jones and Hartley have been duly discharged.

Page Reynolds and M. Lanaise, charged with assault and battery on Guy Thomas, colored, and M. Isaacs, charged with assault and battery on Pierre Moreau, clerk in Thompson's grocery, were respectively tried and acquitted. Also, Sarah Wright and Lizzie Whitebread, charged with assault on Fanny Lavinie, colored.

Philip Dater, charged with assault with intent to kill, was found guilty of assault on Daniel Rosenburg and his father, David N. Rosenburg, at the latter's residence, corner of Erato and Dryades streets.

Daniel Sullivan, and Ed. McLane, charged with cowhiding James Medd, as he stepped out of a car, corner of Dryades and Magazine streets, were put on trial, but the jury, up to a late hour, had failed to agree upon a verdict. The difficulty arose from an alleged insult to a lady. The jury were in doubts as to who struck the first blow.

The case of Joseph Scott and Wm. and Rachael Edwards, charged with assaulting Theodore Guillemo, and Manuel Tricou, and Joseph Fernandez, charged with assaulting Anthony Mafe, both with alleged intent to kill was dismissed by *nolle prosequi*, the first account of the death of Gillespie, and the latter owing to the prosecuting witness having gone to Havana.

The Grand Jury found a true bill for manslaughter against Mary Doyle charged with the killing of the old colored woman Jane Brown, on the 20th of April last, and against John Bateman, Wm. Ryan and Thomas Richards, charged with killing Hector Atenor, colored, on Mardi Gras day.

The jury ignored the charge against Isidore Letapie, in the matter of the killing of Jean Pierre Verdes on the first of April. Deceased, in the act of forcibly entering out of the house of the accused about 3 o'clock in the morning, was followed up by some one and killed.

How the New York Times Classes the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

The New York *Times*, says the Memphis *Bulletin*, in an article headed "Confiscation in the South," speaking of the Radical party, and the exodus of its stump orators for our benighted region, explains to us the objects and motives of these peripatetic stumpers, as follows:

"Their plan is to consolidate the negro votes, which, with the help of the "original Union men" of the South, they think will be sufficient to overbear the great body of the whites who are not disfranchised by the Reconstruction Bill. It is upon this that they rely for success. If they can get the whole negro vote, keeping it compact, manageable and wholly subject to their control, they feel confident that the South ern States will become more radical than the Northern.

And they rely upon *confiscation* to secure this result. A promise of a homestead—to be taken from the whites and given gratuitously to every colored man—will be a most formidable weapon for the accomplishment of their object. It is precisely the kind of argument likely to prove most potent with the class of voters whom they address. They are all landless, and can scarcely be expected to remain blind to such glittering expectations. And, we may rely upon it, the scheme will be pressed with desperate and remorseless audacity. The men engaged in it are not men easily daunted by fear of consequences—still less by scruples as to the character of the means employed. Neither Mr Stevens or Gen. Butler is likely to balk in the execution of such a scheme from the fear that it may lead to a war of races, or plunge the South into hopeless and remediless ruin. The chancellor and lawyer of the men to go South as their agents and missionaries—Senator Nye, Judge Kelley and Gen. Logan, for example—is by no means reassuring.

There are legitimate grounds of reliance against the success of such a project. It may reasonably be expected, in the first place, that such a scheme will encounter the resistance of the Southern people at confiscation to that end, guested will unite the white vote of the South against it. And it is also reasonably certain to meet in the North, and work the overthrow of the party which adopts it as part of its policy. We deem it certain that the great mass of the people of the Northern States do not regard confiscation with favor. They desire full and complete guarantees for the future safety of negro freedom, and the security of equal civil and political rights to all classes of people. But these are secured by the Reconstruction Act of Congress, and they do not demand or desire anything beyond them. Still less are they disposed to strip the Southern people of the little property the war has left them, or to prolong the desolation of industry, the suspension of business and the general prostration and suffering of the Southern States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pardon Correspondence, Etc.

The Case of Mr. Davis.

Gen. Burton Obeys the Habeas Corpus.

Pierce's Visit to the Prisoner.

Cotton Firm---Gold 137.

FROM EUROPE.

Basis of the Peace Conference.

Peace Regarded Unquestionable.

Advance in Cotton.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, May 10.—Commodore B. F. Sands is appointed Superintendent of the Observatory, vice Admiral Davis, ordered to command the South Pacific squadron.

All the members, except Browning, attended a Cabinet meeting to-day.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $273,000.

On account of heavy interest payments in May, June and July, no reduction of the national debt is expected this quarter.

Official letters from Secretary Seward to James Crawford, Alabama, W. W. Downs, Texas, and Randall Hunt, New Orleans, dated May and October last have transpired all to the following effect:

WASHINGTON, October 5th, 1866.

Randall Hunt, Esq., New Orleans:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult. and to inform you in reply that the Department cannot recognize, indirectly or by implication, any attorneys in fact in a partnership.

Fortress Monroe, May 10.—The writ of *habeas corpus* for Mr. Davis was served this morning on Gen. Burton by Marshal Underwood and Deputy Marshal Duncan. Gen Burton at first decided to deliver the prisoner to the Marshals, but after words determined on obeying the writ literally, requiring him to produce Mr. Davis before the Richmond Court.

Gen Burton, Mr. Davis and family, and the Marshals take passage on the steamer for Richmond to-morrow morning, stopping at the Spottswood House in that city.

Gen Burton will on Monday personally produce the prisoner in Court.

In the event of Mr. Davis being released by Judge Underwood, under the writ, he will immediately rearrested and placed on trial on an indictment for treason.

Robert Dodd, with numerous other visitors bearing bouquets, reached here this morning on a visit to the Davis family.

The utmost interest is being manifested in Norfolk respecting the probabilities of the trial of Mr Davis and his release.

The following is a copy of Gen. Burton's order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1867.

Brevet Maj. Gen. H. S. Burton, U. S. A., Commanding, etc.:

The President of the United States directs that you surrender Jefferson Davis, now held confined under the military authority at Fortress Monroe, to the United States Marshal, or Deputies, upon any process which may issue from the Federal Court of the State of Virginia. You will report the action taken by you in this order, and forward a copy of any process served upon you to this office. By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

New York, May 10.—Money continues 3 to 4 per cent. on call loans on Government, and on Stocks. Sterling more active and slightly firmer—109¾ to 110. Gold closed firm at 137. Government steady, with considerable purchases for export. Stocks generally stronger.

New York, May 10.—Stock market continues strong but little is doing. Money 5 to 6 per cent. Gold 137¼. 5-20s '62 coupons 108 to 108¼; do '64 do 107¾; do '65 do 107¾; do '67 do 107¾—7-30s first series 106¾, second and third series 106⅝. Cotton firm, sales 1000 bales. Middling Uplands 27c. Flour in good demand at an advance of 10 to 15c. Sales $11 25@$13 for Superfine. Wheat firm. Corn $1 33@$1 35. Pork firm $23 20@$23 50. Lard firm. Rice Carolina 10¾ to 11. Sugar, good demand and firmer, improved demand. Rio 12c gold. Molasses active. Muscovado 50@52. Naval stores dull and lower. Turpentine 67¾ to 68c. Rosin $7 85 to $7 88. Freights quiet, improved demand.

Baltimore, May 10.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands 26c. Rio Coffee scarce but firm. Sugar steady but inactive. Flour quiet but steady. White Corn dull and lower at $1 20 to $1 25. Yellow firmer at $1 22. Provisions dull but steady and unchanged. Sales of Whisky in bond at 32c. Lard 20@22c.

New York, May 10.—Yates Edmond was arrested for stealing $23,000 from Steuken & Brower, Wall street, in 1861. He confessed.

Mobile, May 10.—The body of Louis Fox, the famous billiard player, who disappeared in December, was found in the river.

Oil City, Pa., May 10.—The American Hotel and three other houses were burned to day. The falling walls injured two men.

Vicksburg, May 10.—Passed up: Quitman, at 5 A. M., and Mepham at 5 P. M. Down: Lee, at 9 A. M. Nothing passed.

Macon, Ga., May 10.—The Episcopal Convention is still in session, Harrison, of Augusta, presiding.

Election of Bishop takes place at noon to-morrow. Rev. Beckwith, of New Orleans, was recommended to day by the clergy, and will probably be elected.

London, May 10.—Lord Derby stated in Parliament last night that he considered the preservation of peace in Europe no longer a question of doubt.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Cincinnati, May 9.—Flour and Wheat unchanged, quiet. Corn dull, $1 06 to $1 08 sacked. Oats firm at 70c. Whisky firm at 25½c. Pork dull. Bulk meats quiet. Shoulders 8c. Sides 10c. Bacon shoulders 8¾c. Sides 10¾c. Lard buoyant at 12¾c. Groceries steady and quiet.

Southport Pass, May 7.—The only arrival to day has been the schooner S. P. Hawes, Dawson, from Havana, seven days, to A. Couturé & Co.

The towboat Harry Wright lost an anchor and twenty fathoms of chain and started the mate's pile plate in her boiler yesterday. The bark Andrea Doria rode out the gale safely outside the bar. The ship Almyer dragged about ten miles to the westward, but went to sea this morning; also the schooner Nellie Tarbox.

Mr. Burrows, officer in charge of the Dredge, reports her as having sustained no damage whatever, and does not require assistance at present, has strong hopes of getting her off as soon as the wind changes and it makes flood tide. She lays on bottom perfectly easy.

He says further: "Things looked decidedly lively for a time yesterday, as both our boats were blown into the recess and filled with water. One capsized and the other smashed; got them clear and saved them; found ourselves drifting in spite of both anchors down and our engines to Stake Island, and as we were going past, reversed our engines and backed into where we now lie, as our only hope."

New York, May 10, 10.55 A. M.—Gold 137. Cotton market quiet but steady. Uplands 27c. Sterling steady.

New York, May 10, 11 A. M.—Gold 137¼. Cotton market unchanged. Exchange, 60 days, 109¾. Sight 110⅛.

Liverpool, May 10, 11:30 A. M.—Cotton market easier. Middling Uplands 10¾d., Middling Orleans 11¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales.

London, May 10.—Consols 91⅝. 5-20's 71⅝.

Memphis, May 10.—A negro was shot through the heart while attempting to force an entrance into the house of J. B. Synnot, by Mrs. Synnot, who was alone.

The Southern Baptist Convention convened, Rev F. H. Neel, of Georgia, President. Thirteen States are represented by two hundred delegates.

The Board of Foreign Missions reported expenditures $22,000. Domestic Board $44,000. The latter Board employs 124 whose missionaries and also supports ten Indian missions.

Nashville, May 10.—The Radicals have secured two threats by excluding a brother of Judge Frazie, who is considered as the opponent to sit upon his brother's trial. Impeachment will now be pushed.

Washington, May 10.—Congressman Mac shall got dead as reported.

New York, May 10.—Stocks active and improving. Money 5 to 6 per cent. 5-20's '62, coup. 108, 108¼.

Flour 10c better. Wheat quiet, tending up. Corn 1 to 2c lower. Pork firm. Mess $23 16. Lard quiet, 12¾ to 13¼c. Whisky dull.

Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 27c. Freights advancing.

Richmond, May 10.—Joe Kelly, tried for the murder of Lieut Murphy, of Baltimore, at a horse race, was acquitted to-day.

Present indications are that there will be no demonstration by the people on the arrival of Mr. Davis, through deference to the wishes of the authorities, though there is great curiosity to see him.

A large meeting of negroes was held to night with the usual number of addresses.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 10.—Sam Davis and Jim Elliott, well known rounders to day, Elliott wounding by a foul. Davis badly punished. Elliott was first blood and knock down. Two rounds and fifty fights occurred, in which a nose and ear were bitten off.

Baltimore, May 10.—President Pierce arrived, after a brief visit to Mr. Davis, it is supposed in connection with the approaching proceedings.

John H. Rogers, convicted of embezzlement of the funds of the National Mechanics' Bank, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Baltimore jail.

Louisville, May 10.—Sales 221 hogsheads Tobacco, market dull at $2 50 to $21. Flour quiet at $13 to $14 for Superfine. Corn firmer at $1 13 to $1 16, sacked. Oats in bulk firm 83c. Mess Pork quiet at $22 50. Bacon Shoulders 9¼c. Packed Clear Sides 12¾c. Lard—Prime kettle 13¾ to 13¾c. Whisky firm. Cotton dull; Middling 22 to 22c. Raw Whisky $2 23, free. River falling. 8 feet 9 inches in the canal. Steamer Richmond arrived from New Orleans.

St. Louis, May 10.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings 22c. Flour dull at $10 to $11 for Superfine. Extra $12 75 to $14; Choice $17 to $17 65. Wheat, spring neglected; fall, buoyant; Prime $2 30. Corn lower at 90 to 92½c in bulk. Provisions dull.

Cincinnati, May 10.—Flour firm and quiet. Superfine Winter $10 50 to $11 75. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull at 92c to 94c in bulk. $1 07 sacked. Oats steady at 82c. Rye dull at $2 25 for Mess. Bulk meats dull. Bacon Shoulders 8¾c. Sides 10¾c. Lard 12¾ to 13c. Lard buoyant at 12¾ to 13c. Sugar steady at 11¾ to 14c. Coffee 25 to 26c.

Mobile, May 10.—Cotton—Sales 400 bales. Market weak. Middlings 23½c. Receipts 648 bales. Sales of the week 3250 bales. Receipts same time 1927. Exports same time 3622. Stock on hand 39,000 bales.

Savannah, Ga., May 10.—Cotton easier—little demand; sales 200 bales; Middlings 23½ to 24c; good to ordinary scarce; receipts 300 bales.

Augusta, Ga., May 10.—Cotton market dull; sales trifling; Strict Middling 23½c.

London, May 10, evening.—The Peace Conference held a session to-day. The following basis for deliberations was agreed upon:

1st. The territory of Luxembourg is to remain in possession of the King of Holland as Prince Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. 2d. Neutralization of Grand Duchy to be guaranteed by all European powers participating in the conference. 3d. The fortress of Luxembourg to be razed. (!) (Dismantled, probably. Ed. Bee.) 4th. The Grand Commander, Count Sloyl, a division took place on the amendment made by the Government to reform bill. Amendment adopted. Hon. S. H. Walpole resigned.