THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS: THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

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

We learn from the telegraph office that the steamer Peytona passed Baton Rouge last evening; but what dates she brings is not known, as no news by her was telegraphed.

The United States Assistant Treasurer in New Orleans has received from Washington $5,000,000 for payment of the army in this part of the country.

STEAM VS. THE TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday, precisely a half hour after we had received our package of Western papers by the steamer Olive Branch to the 20th, and when a great part of their news was already in type, we were favored by telegraph from Baton Rouge with the same intelligence faithfully extracted from the same sources. Subsequently we had, by the steamer Indiana, Western papers of the 19th, and had laid them aside as anticipated by previous arrival, when the indefatigable telegraph again surprised us by faithfully duplicating their news as it had a short time before duplicated that of the papers of the Olive Branch. In a time distinguished for unprecedented things, these telegraphic phenomena are well deserving of a high place in the category of unprecedentedness.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

By a late arrival from Shreveport, we learn that it is thought probable General Smith will not surrender his command until General Canby has completed his arrangements for the occupation of the country.

General Smith does not wish, it is said, to leave the people at the mercy of the numerous bands of jayhawkers, who infest that region.

No Sale of Real Estate Without Approval of the Commanding General of the Department.

An order from General Banks's Headquarters, of the 21th instant, provides that—

No sale or transfer of any Real Estate whatsoever in this Department, will take place, except in case of a decree of the United States District Court until notice of such sale or transfer shall have been approved by the Commanding General of the Department and the supervising Special Agent of the United States Treasury, 31 Agency, at New Orleans.

Sales or transfers made without such notice as above provided, will be deemed invalid, and any person or persons selling or transferring Real Estate without giving such notice will, on conviction thereof, be punished for a violation of Military Orders, and the property so transferred rendered liable to confiscation.

Additional from Late Western Papers.

GENS. GRANT AND MEADE ON SEC'T STANTON'S EFFICIENCY.

Washington, May 19—Brev. Lieut. General Grant and Maj. Gen. Meade have testified to the efficiency of Mr. Stanton in the management of the War Department, the former saying Mr. Stanton had never interfered with his duties, never dictated a course of campaign to him, but had always heartily co-operated with him.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

New York, May 20—One of the *Herald's* correspondents with Gen. Wilson's cavalry column writing from Macon, gives an interesting particulars of the present condition of affairs in Georgia, civil, military, social and personal. All the people nearly, wherever the national troops are stationed, profess to be good Unionists. They admit that they have been on opened and have no desire for a continuance of the war. So great are the security and good order manifested in all places occupied by Gen. Wilson's forces, that the citizens are loud in their praise of the favorable change from rebel rule.

There is great scarcity of food throughout the State. Starvation is eminent, not only with the poor but many of the rich. Bread riots have occured. Gen. Wilson has commenced issuing rations to the needy in various parts of the country.

Several conferences regarding public matters took place at Macon between Gen. Wilson and Gov. Brown, and the latter, as our readers have already been informed, issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature, but the General informed him that it could not meet without special permission was granted from Washington.

SHERIDAN COMING WEST.

Washington, May 19—Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to an important department command in the West, not yet announced, and his staff starts for it to-morrow. His cavalry will remain here and take part in the great review next week (Gen. Grant was in consultation with him this morning.

PORTMOUTHING REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

New York, May 19—The *Tribune's* Washington special has seen the forthcoming report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and says: The testimony on the Red river campaign is of a character most damaging to any military pretensions of Gen Banks. It demonstrates him to have been guilty of a mercenary motive, either for the benefit of himself or friends, by cotton speculation.

Gen. Butler, in the Fort Fisher affair, is substantially vindicated.

Gen. Burnside is exhonorated in the Petersburg mine failure, which is attributed to lack of confidence on the part of Gen Meade.

The failure to capture Gen Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg, by Gen. Meade, is attributed to the same reasons.

The massacre of Cheyenne Indians in Colorado Territory by Col. Livingston is known to have been a brutal affair and a disgrace to the country.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Washington, May 19—The witnesses for the defense were to-day dismissed until Monday. About twenty have thus far been summoned.

The United States have probably thirty more witnesses to examine and such evidence will be made to conclude the testimony for the prosecution to-morrow.

The trial will probably be closed next week.

GOVERNMENT PRIVILEGES OVER THE PANAMA TRANSIT.

New York, May 19—The *Herald's* Panama correspondent makes the important announcement that the Government of Colombia has not only ratified the new stipulations with the Panama Railroad Company, guaranteeing that corporation the perpetual proprietorship of its roads, but has concluded a treaty with the agents of our Government which grants to our Government the perpetual privilege of transporting military and naval stores over the line. As an equivalent for this important concession, our Government is to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama and the security of the transit route against all other foreign powers.

NEW STATE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

New York, May 19—The *Tribune's* special has the following: Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, purposes to leave Alexandria Wednesday, accompanied by the other State officers and his family, with the archives of the Government, in a special boat, and to proceed to Richmond as the capital of the Commonwealth. The Executive Mansion, recently vacated by Extra Billy Smith, is being put in order for his reception. The loyal people of Richmond are preparing to give to the Governor a cordial public welcome.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, May 19—Flour—Dull. Superfine at $5 75, though not offered freely at this rate.

Mess Pork—Higher, closing at $24 50 Demand moderate

Hardly any thing done in bulk meats or lard Gold—129.

St. Louis, May 19, P. M.—Tobacco—Market somewhat inactive, but prices were unchanged, the majority of the offering being of low qualities. Sales were 6 hhds stems at from $2 30 to $3 30; 16 hhds green and damaged logs at from $1 to $5 10; 10 hhds factory logs at from $5 60 to $6 10; 12 hhds planters do at from $7 70 to $9; 11 hhds common shipping leaf at $10 25 to $14; 3 hhds medium do at from $15 25 to $17 50; 4 hhds common manufacturing at from $18 to $19 50; 3 hhds medium do at $27 75, $30 and $30 75, and 1 hhd good at $38; and 11 boxes at from $3 60 to $3 80 ⅌ 100 lb.

Lead—Sale of 300 pigs soft Missouri at 8c ⅌ lb.

Flour—The market was very dull to-day and with few buyers in the market. Reported sales comprise 190 bbls low spring super at $5, 685 bbls super spring and fall at $5 50, 81 bbls extra at $5 75, 250 and 200 bbls choice fall super at $6, delivered; 50 bbls do do at same, 180 bbls spring extra at $6 15, 50 and 75 bbls bbl fall single extra, delivered, at $6 75, 300 bbls double extra, inspected, double head lined and delivered, at $6 85, 50 and 100 bbls do do, same condition, at $6 60, 50 bbls choice single extra at $7 25, 50 bbls choice double extra at $8 ⅌ bbl, and 50 sks double extra at $1 35 ⅌ sack.

Corn—Receipts were 7700 sacks, and prices were not materially changed from yesterday, with sales of 170 sacks rejected at 70c, 545 sks mixed at 80c, 400 sks do at 88c, 4500 sks yellow and mixed at 90c, 155 sks prime yellow at 95c, 150 and 300 sks prime white at $1, and 221 sks do do at $1 02½ ⅌ bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 6419 sacks, and prices were slightly lower, with sales of 419 sacks at 52c, 1000 and 500 sks at 53c, 1500 sks in store at 55c, and 500 sks at 55c ⅌ bushel.

Rye—Sale of 13 sks at 95c ⅌ bushel.

Barley—Sales of 570 sacks spring at 75c, 130 and 134 sks fall in lots at $1 30 ⅌ bushel.

Hay—Sales of 650 bales timothy, baler-pressed, at $30 50, 60 bales tight-pressed do at same, 30 bales do do at $31, and 2 car loads of prairie at $22 per ton.

Beans—Sales of 18 sacks at $1 60, packages out, and 150 bbls at $1 65, packages included.

Provisions—The market continues very quiet, and very little is done, except in a retail way. In small lots, mess pork was sold at $26 per bbl, 634 pieces shoulders at 13½c, and 27 ds-ks canvassed sugar-cured ham at 21½c per lb.

Whisky—The market was quiet to-day, and the only transactions reported was 34 bbls at $2 05 per gallon.

Butter—Sales of 11 firkins fresh at 30c per lb.

Potatoes—Sale of 199 sacks peachblows and Neshannocks at $1 25, 125 sks peachblows at $1 40 per bushel, 189 bbls do do at $3 50 per sack, and 1000 sks mixed, private.

Cattle—The market has a downward tendency. Messrs. Mutson & Rogers, proprietors of the Broadway Yards, reports receipts of 237 head cattle, and sales from 6 to 8½c gross.

Hogs—Receipts were 191 head, and sales were from 6 to 9c gross.

Sheep—Receipts were 156 head, and sales comprised 128 head weighing 11 360 lbs at from 6½c to 7½c gross—71 head at 6 per head.

By Telegraph via Memphis and Mobile.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH

Gold on the 23d in New York 131—Cotton 55—56.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

Memphis, May 24—The steamers M. S. Mephan, Ruth and Pauline Carroll passed down for New Orleans this afternoon. They bring dispatches to the 22d.

New York, May 22—Cotton quiet, and firm at 55 and 56. Gold, 131.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA—100,000 BALES COTTON, $10,000 IN SPECIE $185,000 IN GOLD FROM JEFF. DAVIS'S TRAIN.

New York, May 22—The *Herald's* Augusta, Ga., correspondent gives an account of the occupation of that city. General Mitchell hoisted, took formal possession on May 11th, and found about one hundred thousand bales of cotton, ten million dollars worth of ordnance and other stores, and forty th ousand dollars in bullion. A part of Jeff. Davis's specie train was captured and one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars in gold found therein.

The Savannah river has been opened to Savannah, and railroad communication from Louisville to Charleston will soon be completed.

MILITARY CHANGES IN THE SOUTHWEST—GENERAL SHERMAN (SHERIDAN?) TO FORM SIDE GENERAL CANBY—GENERAL CANBY GENERAL BANKS

New York, May 22—General Sherman's new command virtually supercedes General Canby in the command of the Military Department of the Mississippi.

General Canby has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, which relieves General Banks, who is ordered to report to the Adjutant General in Washington.

The Department of the Gulf is considerably extended, and will hereafter include several states heretofore considered in other Departments. This action, so far as it refers to Gen Banks is purely of a military character, and is not done as the result of any investigating committee, nor is it because charges are preferred or brought to bear against General Banks by the politicians now here.

These parties have not had an interview with General Grant, and he knows nothing of their views or wishes. The change in the several commands has been contemplated several weeks.

JEFF. DAVIS AND FAMILY ON THE CLYDE—A REPRIEVE SENT TO FORT DELAWARE—WHEELER AND STAFF TO FORT WARREN.

Washington, May 21—A special to the *World* says the detention of Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe is in the expectation that some time will elapse before all the evidence of his complication in the assassination conspiracy has been procured.

The *Tribune's* special says Sheridan left for Texas last evening. It is understood that he has the authority to collect such troops as may be available in the Western Department and transfer them to Galveston and thence to march upon Kirby Smith's forces.

Fort Monroe, May 21—The steamer Clyde has remained at anchor during the entire day in Hampton Roads, and up to this hour, (P. M.) Jeff Davis and his family have not been removed.

The rebel General Wheeler and staff, composed of the following officers, Col. Johnson, Captain Karkle, Inspector General, Captains Audson and Syland, were landed on the Clyde this morning to the gunboat Maumee, which left for Fort Warren.

Alex. H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were also removed from the Clyde this P. M., to gunboat Tuscarora, which left for Fort Delaware.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis will be indicted for treason by the Grand Jury sitting at Alexandria.

CAPTURE OF GOV. HARRIS, OF TENN.

Cincinnati May 22d—The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch reports the capture of the rebel Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and six hundred thousand dollars belonging to the State Treasury. State archives and all State bonds were also captured.

The railroad to Athens will be completed about the 1st of June.

Washington, May 22d—Fred. Seward has had his wounds dressed again, without any apprehended hemorrhage. His condition is considered favorable.

President Johnson, in respect to the Indiana conspirators, said it was only carrying out a purpose of Mr. Lincoln, and must not be taken as a precedent.

Mobile Items.

[From the Mobile News, 23d.]

THE NEW ORLEANS MAIL LINE.

We learn from a gentleman of New Orleans that a steady establishment of a regular mail line between this city and New Orleans is talked of. Rumor says that Charles Morgan has taken the matter in hand, and will put three first-class low pressure boats (now building) on the route as soon as the contracts for carrying the mails are awarded. Morgan's Texas line of steamers were well known in the city before the war, and we are glad to hear that we are to have the same energy and knowledge of the business displayed here.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MONTGOMERY LINE.

The steamer Magnolia has been put into the through trade between New Orleans and Montgomery, and the already popular shooting Star is running as a regular packet between this city and New Orleans. We are glad to see this evidence of the increase of business, for trade is one of the greatest pacificators known. The increase of commerce denotes, to a certain extent, the decrease of feelings of hostility, and a people that are busily engaged in pursuits of commerce, agriculture and trade have no time for brooding over fancied wrongs.

TORPEDOES AND SODA FOUNTAINS—PUTTING THEM TO A BENIGN USE.

The coppersmiths are buying up all the copper torpedoes, and with very little trouble, are converting them into soda-water fountains. We believe the artisans warrant them not to blow up.

Mobile Market.

Mobile Daily News Office, Monday Evening, May 22.

The Provision market, owing to the non-arrival of anticipated stocks, is firm, and a momentary increase of rates fell, arising from the influx of so many persons from other points.

Salt Fish, of all kinds, in moderate demand for family consumption; stock on hand remarkably light. We quote as follows:

Beans—Navy White (small) per bbl $14 to $15.

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

Flour—Superfine family $9 50. Good Double Extra $12. Choice and Fancy XXX family, $14.

Hams—Ames's sugar-cured, per lb, 25 to 28c.

Lard—Prime Leaf, (tierce), per lb, 18 to 20c.

Pork—New full weight Mess $32 to 35.

Potatoes—Pinkeyes $5 to $6 per bbl.

Salt—Liverpool (fine) $9.

Commercial Intercourse with Insurrectionary States.

The following circular from the Secretary of the Treasury will interest all who are engaged in Southern trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1865.

In the practical application of the rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States known as the series of May 9th, 1865, all officers acting thereunder are directed to cause as little annoyance as possible to parties interested in such commercial intercourse, and otherwise to carry out the purport of the executive order in removing all restrictions upon such commerce as the most liberal construction of the law will permit.

The necessity for application to the department for permits or authority to clear goods for any part of the insurrectionary States east of the Mississippi, either constwise or inland, is abrogated, and consequently no such permits or authority will be issued.

Collectors and others are directed to clear all goods not especially declared contraband by the second section of the regulations of July 20th, 1864—, while all shipments must be under the supervision of an officer to prevent the transportation of any such goods declared contraband. No duty or other fee will be charged except such as may be prescribed by law for the entrance or clearance of vessels.

When cotton, the product of an insurrectionary State, having been sold and resold by a succession agent of the Government, is offered for shipment, the certificate of such purchasing agent is only required if the cotton so offered is claimed and proved to be the product of the person's own labor of freedmen or other employed or paid by them. The shipping fee, is still, three cents per pound, must be paid to officers under whose supervision the shipment was made.

If any produce other than cotton are offered for shipment, the certificate of a Collector of Internal Revenue, that the internal taxes prescribed by law have duly been paid thereon, must be produced before it is off-red. In consequence of there being no internal revenue office, at the port or place of shipment, the officer supervising the shipment must collect such internal revenue due thereon, or, if the party shipping it is unable to pay such internal revenue tax, the article must be consigned to the Collector of Customs at the point of destination of the vessel, and, if the bills of lading and the manifest of the vessel exhibit the fact that such internal tax has not been paid, on the arrival of any vessel at her port the Collector of Customs thereof will require such internal tax to be paid him before allowing the delivery of the article on which such tax has accrued and become payable, no such vessel be allowed to unload at any point except such as shall be named on the manifest as one of her points of destination, without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no goods will be delivered at any port whatever until all such taxes are paid.

Until the customs officers are duly appointed the special agent will act as such, and when acting in that capacity will sign Special Agent, as Customs Officers.

Capital and property of loyal party will be treated as directed in the regulations of July 1864.

SAMUEL B. MCCULLOCH.

Johnston's Terms of Truce with Sherman Not Inspired by Davis—Alleged Misrepresentation of the Latter's Order to the Surrender.

[From the Raleigh Rec. 18 May.]

By the arrival in Richmond of a Confederate general officer who was present at, and was included in the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, we have been furnished with some interesting facts concerning that important event. Mr. Jefferson Davis has been pretty severely criticised by the public press of the country with suggesting the terms of truce and surrender out in the memorandum drawn up by Generals Sherman and Johnston, which were promptly repudiated by the President of the United States. The truth is, the terms were not only not inspired by Davis, but they were proposed by Johnston without his knowledge. That Johnston may have known they would not be accepted, by the United States authorities, and that he may only have proposed them to gain time for Mr. Davis, may be true, but we do not know the fact. It is quite reasonable to suppose he was actuated by the single motive of obtaining for himself and his troops the best possible terms, well knowing that he could lose nothing by asking much. Subsequently Davis attempted, by an order, to place the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, to influence Johnston's action, but the effort was abortive, as we shall see.

When Gen. Grant arrived at Raleigh, and the only terms upon which the surrender of Johnston's army would be accepted were made known to the latter, Davis commanded him not to surrender, to disband his infantry, spike its cannon, and with his cavalry and mounted artillery, to cover the flight of the remnant of the Confederate Government. Johnston received the order with indignation and refused to obey it, saying he had the power to do which he then found himself three duties claimed his consideration: His duty to the troops, his duty to the country, claimed of the latter a reputation that none braver men, and his duty to his superior officer. The last he considered, under the circumstances, the least imperative, and he chose to disregard it. Acting upon that determination he surrendered his army upon the terms which have already been published and are now known to the world.

A number of Wheeler's cavalry having learned that Davis and his party had in large quantity of specie with them, joined the escort of the fugitives with the avowed intention of making a raid on the treasure on the first opportunity.

(From the St. Louis Republican, May 20.)

Formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday continued an editorial statement that Mr. Lincoln, on receiving Alex. H. Stephens' first Union speech to Georgia, near the close of 1860, wrote him from Springfield to run along close to the beach all the positions within the President's gift, an offer which Mr. Stephens declined. The *Tribune* further stated that, after Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, he offered a seat in his Cabinet to Hon John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, who also declined, and that he made similar proffers to other Unionists of the South, but with like success. He was therefore constrained to form his Cabinet exclusively from those who had supported his election.

Mr Thurlow Weed writes to the New York *Times* saying he himself was the bearer of a letter to Mr. Gilmer, inquiring if he would use the questions likely to vex the Government. Mr G's reply was satisfactory, but subsequently chosen Congressional and other by telegraph from Gen. Barnard to immediately have secured a room or casemates inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of State. Work on the casemates, the stationing of the tents in which they are admirably adapted, was at once commenced. The work has progressed very rapidly, and the casemates have been fitted up and furnished, and the tents pitched. The prisoners will be confined in the casemates, the stationing of the tents for the accommodation of prisoners of State