THE DAILY BEE
WEARING DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at No. 36 Exchange Alley—Furniture, Dry Goods, Western Butter, &c.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING—As already mentioned, a grand concert, with full orchestra, will be given at the Opera House this evening by Mr. L. Prevost, assisted by artists and amateurs of the city. The occasion will be distinguished as the last appearance of Miss Fleury previous to her departure for Europe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The warm weather can not drive crowded houses from the nightly performances here of the Hanlons and the variety artists. The present is the last week of the wonderful Brothers.

Mr. Thompson, the obliging clerk of the Ben Stickney, has our thanks for newspaper favors. This steamer will leave for St. Louis on Thursday, at 5 P. M.

The first steamer from New Orleans for Montgomery, Ala., is to start at Lakeport on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

The steamers Morning Star and Star of the Union were advertised in New York papers of the 13th to leave for New Orleans on the 20th direct.

LATE PERIODICALS.—We are favored from Hills's general news agency, 61 Exchange Alley, with the June edition of *Godey's Lady's Book*, with *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* of May 20th, and with *Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun* for June.

New York Papers on the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

[From the New York Times, May 15.]

The arrest of Davis, while it gratifies the sentiment of justice in every loyal heart, imposes new duties and responsibilities upon the government. He has been guilty of the highest crime known to the laws of any nation, one which involves the accumulated guilt of many murderers, and upon which the laws of every nation impose the most awful penalties which it is possible for human laws to pronounce. It is true, he has not been alone in his crime. He has but shared the treason of thousands of others, and made himself the representative and the sponsor of their treasonable designs. But he stands before the world as the foremost figure in this great rebellion. He has wielded all its power and put in execution all its decrees. It was the weight of his example, far more than all other influences, which banded the rebel States so long together in their determined hostility against the Government of the United States. It has been his voice, his will, his ability, his determination to overthrow that government, which has rallied to the rebel standard the whole strength of the Southern States, and plunged this whole country into the dreadful carnage of the last four years.

Davis will unquestionably be tried for *treason*, and that trial must be in the civil courts and in the presence of the public. He is charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and may, if the government so decide, be tried by court martial for this offence. It is probable, however, that he will be tried for the greater crime first, and of the conviction there can be no doubt. There is no possible definition of the crime of treason which can relieve him from its guilt. He has "levied war"—openly, ostentatiously, avowedly—against the United States." The whole world has been cognizant of his treason, and more than half a million of the bravest and noblest of the land, sleep in their graves as the consequence of his crime. If that crime should not be punished, what crime will? It is strong, direct, plain of President Johnson, if treason such as his can go unwhipt of justice, why should laws longer remain on the statute book to punish the murderer or the robber?

We shall have vehement appeals from foreign nations on behalf of Davis. His anticipated punishment is denounced already as barbarous and blood-thirsty. Foreign journalists affect to be profoundly impressed by the courage and persistency which he has evinced, and deplore the "madness" which may prompt our government to overlook these qualities and regard him only as a traitor and a rebel. Fortunately, we are under no necessity of paying any heed to their remonstrances, and their course hitherto has rendered it impossible to attach any moral weight to their advice. They have given their support to the rebellion, not because they admired the courage of its leaders or approved the principles on which it rested, but because it threatened to divide and destroy the power of this republic.

[From the New York World, May 15.]

The news which we publish this morning, through communicating nothing that can cause surprise, is more startling, and will cause a greater sensation, than the account of any military success which has been received during the war. The official chief of the defunct rebel confederacy; the man whose name has been more than any other identified with the rebellion cause; who has for four years and a-half years occupied more of the attention of the civilized world than any other human being, dividing in into two or three great parties consisting of his abettors and his detesters—this fallen man has been hunted down as a fugitive, caught, secured, and is now in military custody on his way to Washington.

What will be done with him? By the reward of a hundred thousand dollars for his apprehension as an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, the government has virtually pronounced the charge against him committed itself to try him for murder. We know nothing of the evidence to support this charge, but it is to any degree doubtful, we hope the government will reconsider its decision, and try him for *treason*. It is better, in every way, to go upon the surest ground. If Davis is tried for murder and acquitted, he gains a vindication, if convicted on positive evidence which would judge insufficient, the government will be adjudged to be guilty of treason in nonfeasance, and be subjected to the contempt and reprobation of the world by the known sufficiency of evidence. But on whichever charge Davis may be tried, we trust the proceedings will be conducted with the judicial solemnity of a great state trial. It would mislead the government to lower itself to the level of Davis's own undignified petulance and loss of self-command. An open trial, presided over by the Chief-Justice, and conducted with the imposing forms of law, followed by a sentence pronounced not by passion or by sudden and rigid justice, would make a terrible lesson and more instructive and more warning more impressive, than would any irregular proceedings for reaching the same inevitable catastrophe to which the tragedy now so evidently hastens.

[From the New York Herald, May 15.]

Davis is of no account, except as an accomplice in the murder of the President, nor is his capture of any importance in any other respect. Politically he is harmless—certainly east of the Mississippi. It is barely possible that his presence in the trans-Mississippi country may complicate matters there. Many months before the fate of the rebellion was as clear as it is now Davis spoke of the possibility of a protracted struggle there, and his recent purpose was to get into that district. It is highly probable, also, that the course just taken by Sheridan was partly in view of the possibility that Davis would soon join him. Had he done so it is, say, possible that a new government might have been established there, and the world would have seen the strange spectacle of a State fighting to get out of a community into which she was forced less than twenty years ago at her own request, solicitation, and at the expense of a war. Texas has great resources and could supply any army, and it is in immediate contact with a foreign State, and the least that the continuance of the rebellion there might have done would be to seriously disturb our relations with France.

But all that is done with now, and Kirby Smith will presently lay down his arms, as better and abler men have done, being by this time, no doubt, fully conscious that he is of very little account as a leader. The last hope of our enemies is gone even for that remote country. The timely capture of Davis has made the destruction of the rebellion a clean and clear one.

[From the New York Herald's local Gossip, 15th.]

The capture of Jeff. Davis did not create in this city that degree of excitement which such an event might be supposed to occasion. People took the matter quietly and calmly. Nobody, in fact, seemed much astonished or astonished in consequence, and things went on pretty much the same as usual to all outward appearances. The cause of this lack of excitement is doubtless the declining interest in everything concerning the rebellion. The community feel that the fighting is over and the Union restored, and therefore, care little for what may follow. Had the capture occurred a few months, or even weeks, sooner, there would have been a very different condition of things to report; but occurring at this late day, and when people daily expected some such winding up of the great traitor's career, it only awakens the contemporary interest that any ordinary event might give rise to. It shows how very insignificant the rebel ex-President and his cause have become, too, when people do not even think it worth their while to glory over his misfortune.

The probable disposition of Jeff was much discussed yesterday. Some hoped he would be hanged without a moment's delay for his treason, while others preferred the views late lately enunciated by Wendell Phillips, and were in favor of leaving him to the sting of his own conscience. All, however, agreed that if he is to be used in the assassination scheme hanging would be too good for him.

Letter from Bishop Johns, of Va., on Prayer for those in Authority.

The following important letter, from Bishop Johns of the Diocese of Virginia, was read in the different Protestant Episcopal churches in Richmond on the 7th:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Virginia:

The issue of the painful conflict through which we have passed, and which leaves the Commonwealth under the jurisdiction of the United States, renders very clear the course proper for us to pursue. Obedience to "the powers that be" for conscience sake is the duty of all who profess and call themselves Christians; and as such are also enjoined to make prayer and supplication for their rulers, it is incumbent upon us to implore the blessing of Almighty God on those in authority over them. For this purpose the form to which we had long been accustomed is, for our own reason, most advisable. Therefore I do not hesitate to recommend its use a public worship by the good people of this diocese, and to express the hope that they will be true and faithful to its spirit in all their action and intercourse with their fellow-citizens, that the restored civil relations may be happily maintained and redound to the glory of God and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the nation.

J. JOHNS,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Herald* of the 15th says:

General Ortega has returned to this city and is now stopping at the Sarsaloss Hotel, in Great Jones street. He is constantly besieged with visitors, but refuses to see any person except intimate friends. We are informed that all the professional agents of Maximilian emigration established in this city have received no encouragement whatever from the General.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,446.

Later from Europe.

Continued Expression of Sympathy in England—The Queen's Response to Parliament—Hopeful View of Amity with the United States in the London Times—Bitterness Recovered of Napoleon in Algiers—Spanish Decree for Evacuating St. Domingo.

New York, May 16—The steamer Circassian has arrived from Liverpool 6th, via Queenstown 7th.

Cotton easier and a quarter of a penny lower for American; fair Orleans 17d; middling 15d; middling Mobile 14 1-2d; fair upland 16d; middling 14 1-2d; market quiet and unchanged on Friday.

Resolutions of sympathy with America continue to pour in. Almost every public body and place in England must have given expression of its sympathy. Among the latest demonstrations was a great meeting of the working men of London. In addition to a resolution of condolence they adopted, was one rejoicing at the Federal successes and the destruction of slavery.

The London *Times* has a friendly and hopeful editorial upon the speeches of Sir F. Bruce and President Johnson, which it regards as a fresh earnest of amity. It says Johnson's language is pacific and statesmanlike and will meet with a response in England. The *Times* hopes the idle words of provocation which have been employed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the grave of Lincoln.

The Queen's response to addresses from Parliament says she entirely participates in the sentiments addressed to her on the assassination and she has given directions to the Minister at Washington to make known the feelings entertained by Parliament in common with herself and the whole people.

In the House of Lords, Ravensworth questioned Derby as to the meaning of his expression that the Southerners, if connected with the assassination, had committed worse than crime—a blunder. Derby said he did not see how his expression could be wrongly interpreted. He used a well known political aphorism of Talleyrand, to simply convey his meaning, that it sometimes, by sanctioning what was highly immoral, would, at the same time, approve that which could do nothing but inflict the most serious injury on their political cause.

The House of Commons voted the leading provisions of Gladstone's budget.

Napoleon was enthusiastically received in Algiers.

The government bill fixing an hundred thousand men as the contingent of 1866, passed the Corps Legislatif.

Bourse firm at 67f 50c.

It is rumored that the mission of Signor Vegezzi to Rome on the subject of religious matters in the Italian kingdom failed.

The Spanish government published a decree ordering the evacuation of San Domingo.

LONDON MARKET.—Wheat firm and is higher in the market. Sugar easier. Coffee steady. Petroleum steady. Common rosin 7s 1d to 7s 2d. Spirits turpentine 32s. Illinois Central 70 1-2 to 71. Erie 50 1-2 to 51. Consols 93 5-8. Bullion to bank increased £75,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, May 6—Cotton earlier and slightly declined.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and weather favorable for crops.

Provisions—Quiet and steady.

London, May 6.—Console 90 1-2 to 90 3-4. 10. C. 75 3-4. Erie shares 50 3-4 to 51 3-4. 5-20s 68 to 84.

The British House of Commons and the Assassination at Washington.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Sir George Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, moved the address to the Crown with reference to the Washington assassination. He said:

When the news a few days ago of the assassination of the President of the United States, and the attempted assassination—for I hope that we may now confidently expect that it will not be a successful attempt—of Mr. Seward, reached this country, the first impression in the mind of every one was that the intelligence could not be true. [Cheers.] It was felt by every one that personal could not be found capable of committing a crime so atrocious. [Hear, hear.] When the truth was forced upon us, when we could no longer entertain a doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence, the feeling which succeeded was one of universal sorrow, horror, and indignation. [Cheers.]

It was felt as if some great calamity had befallen ourselves, [renewed cheering,] for in the civil war, the existence and the long continuance of which we have so sincerely deplored, it is well known the government of this country, acting, as I believe, in accordance with the almost unanimous, or perhaps, I may say, in accordance with the unanimous feeling of this country, had maintained a strict and impartial neutrality. But it is notorious, and it could not be a great country like this be otherwise, that different opinions have been entertained by different persons with regard to the questions at issue between the Northern and Southern States of America, but still I believe that the sympathies of the majority of the people of this country have been with the North. [Cries of "No, no." "Hear, hear," and "Question, question."] I am desirous on this occasion of avoiding everything which may excite any bitterness of opinion. I may say, therefore, that in this free country different opinions have been entertained and differ and express that in this free country the freest expression has been given, as should be the case, to those differences of opinion. [Hear, hear.]

I am sure I shall have no controversy when I say in the presence of the great crime which has sent a thrill of horror through every one who heard of it, and has caused a feeling of sympathy with the government of a country entirely vanished. [Loud cheers.] I am anxious to say at the outset, and I desire to proclaim that belief with the strongest confidence, that this atrocious crime was regarded by every man of influence and power in the Southern States in every other degree of heinous. [Loud cheers.]

When Sir George Grey had concluded, Mr Disraeli followed in an eloquent address, where upon the motion was adopted with unanimity, the announcement of which fact by the Speaker was received with cheers.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S AUTOGRAPHIC LETTER TO MRS. LINCOLN.—Sir George Grey, in moving an address to the Queen on the subject of President Lincoln's death in the House of Commons on the 1st, said:

Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will, in obedience to the Queen's command, convey to the Government of the United States the expression of the feelings of Her Majesty and of her government upon this deplorable event, and Her Majesty, with that tender consideration which she has always evinced for sorrow and suffering in others, of whatever rank [cheers,] has with her own hand written a letter to Mrs. Lincoln, [loud cheers,] conveying the heartfelt sympathy of a widow to a widow [renewed cheers,] suffering under the calamity of having lost one suddenly cut off. [Cheers.]

Manifestations Relative to the Assassination of President Lincoln in France.

[From the N. Y. Herald Paris correspondence.]

Paris, April 28—All the Paris journals have expressed their horror at the event, and many of them publish biographies of the President. The *Moniteur* says:—

There can be but one feeling of horror, in Europe as well as in America, at the miscreants who place assassination at the service of political parties.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:—

On the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempt upon the Secretary of State, his Majesty the Emperor charged one of his aide-de-camp to call upon the United States Minister, to invite him to transmit to Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the republic, the expression of the sentiments of profound affliction and of horror with which those odious crimes have, inspired his Majesty.

Emile de Girardin in a powerful article in the *Presse*, entitled "A Dishonored Cause," says:—

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln will be the branding of Jefferson Davis, unless, prompted by indignation, shame and sorrow, the first act of the President of the Confederate States is not to protest, in the name of the cause he defended, against this ever opprobrious war, which, if it become general, will bring it down from the high of collective murder to the last degree of individual murder. As for Jeff. Davis and those of his generals who have not yet laid down their arms, there is no other honorable course to pursue, if they hesitate they are not only lost but dishonored, and it will be upon them that will justly fall the responsibility of all the excesses which in their choice and indignation may, but we hope will not, be committed by an irritated and desperate army. Ah, if they will believe us, the first to go into mourning for the illustrious victim of the stupid Wilkes Booth will be, like those Americans who have the honor to belong to the North—for the woodcutter Lincoln has a national incomparable in the person of Grant—it will be those who are so unfortunate as to belong to the South, for assassination has just converted into opprobrium the prestige which the struggle had for a moment attached to their cause.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—DISPATCH FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO WASHINGTON.

Paris, May 2—The Corps Legislatif held a special sitting at 2 this afternoon, M. Schneider in the chair. After the minutes of the last sitting were read, M. Rouher, Minister of State, rose to make a communication from Government. He spoke as follows:—

An odious crime has thrown into mourning a people which is our ally and our friend. The crime has produced a feeling of horror and indignation throughout the civilized world. Mr. Abraham Lincoln displayed in that unfortunate struggle which distracts his country that calm firmness, that indomitable energy, which are the characteristics of great souls, and the necessary condition of the accomplishment of great duties. On the morrow of victory he showed himself generous, moderate, conciliatory. [Applause.] He was anxious to bring the war to an end, and by peace to restore to America her splendor and prosperity. [Fresh applause.] The last punishment was about to visit crime in its reality; it powerless to stay the course of good. [Assent.] The profound emotion and marked sympathy manifested by Europe will be accepted by the American people as a consolation and an encouragement. The wave of pacification seemed about to be arrested, but the Emperor's Government has sent to Washington the expression of a legitimate sympathy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received from the Government of the United States by an execrable assassination. By his Majesty's orders I have the honor to communicate to the Corps Legislatif a dispatch written by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to our representative at Washington. It is worded thus:

Paris, April 28.—Sir: The news of the crime of which President Lincoln has just been the victim, has caused in the Imperial government a deep feeling of indignation. His Majesty at once dispatched one of his aides-de-camp to the minister of the United States to request that he would transmit the expression of his feeling to Mr. Johnson, who is now invested with the presidency. In the dispatch which I addressed to you yesterday I desired to make known to you without delay the painful emotion we have felt, and to-day I am anxious, in conformity with the intentions of the Emperor, to render a well merited homage to the great citizen whose loss the United States deplore. Raised by the suffrage of his country to the first magistracy of the Republic, Mr. Abraham Lincoln had displayed in the exercise of the power thus placed in his hands the most sterling qualities, for in him firmness was allied to high principle. His great soul never shrank from the terrible trials which were reserved for his Government; at the moment when an atrocious crime removed him from the mission which he fulfilled so religious duty, he felt that the triumph of his policy was definitely secured. His recent proclamations are marked with the thoughts of moderation which inspired him in approaching resolutely the task of reorganizing the Union and assuring peace. The sincerest satisfaction of accomplishing this work has not been granted to him, but in collecting these evidences of his great wisdom, as well as the examples of good sense, of courage, and of patriotism, which he has given, history will not hesitate to place him in the rank of the citizens who have been the greatest honor of their country. [Very good! very good!] By order of the Emperor I forward this dispatch to the Minister of State, who is directed to communicate it to the Senate and Legislative Body. All France will join in his Majesty's feelings. [Unanimous movement of approbation.] Receive, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS."

This dispatch needs no comment. The Emperor, the public bodies of the State, all France, are unanimous in their reprobation of the detestable crime, in their homage to an illustrious political man, the victim of the most criminal passions, and in their ardent wishes for the restoration of harmony and concord of the great American nation. (Marks of general assent.)

The Government made a similar communication to the Senate. The account of President Lincoln's assassination has produced great depression among commercial men throughout France.

Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, called upon Mr. Drouyn de Louys, on the 29th, to thank him for his condolences relative to the assassination of President Lincoln.

LETTER FROM MR. SLIDELL ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, April 30th.]

A large number of American residents in Paris celebrated yesterday a solemn service in reference to the death of the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln.

In view of this occasion the following correspondence was exchanged:

To Mr. J. Slidell:

DEAR SIR—I hope that you will agree with me that the Americans from the South should seize all occasions to condemn the recent assassination, and it is above all with a view to appease every sentiment of hatred that I propose to celebrate a solemn service at which Americans of the South and those of the North are invited to assist, on Saturday at noon. There will not be any sermon; there will only be a recital of the litanies and of the expression of penitence, etc., as a testimony of affliction and regret.

Perhaps you will be good enough to inform other persons, as well as the ladies of your family, of the opportunity thus offered to their acceptance, and there can be nothing in such a step compromising to any one.

Please believe me your very obedient and faithful servant,

A. GURNIT.

TO REV. A. GURNIT:

Dear Sir: No one could have learned with more horror or more regret than myself the news of the atrocious crime committed at Washington. No one could speak with stronger indignation the idea that the assassins acted at the instigation and with the encouragement of friends of the Confederate cause.

There were not, to the Federal Government, two persons who were the objects of less personal hostility and feelings of vengeance than President Lincoln and the Secretary of State.

I am more obliged to you for inviting myself and family to assist at the solemn service which you propose to celebrate to-day in your chapel, and if we could attend simply for the manifestation of the sentiments I have briefly expressed to you, we would not hesitate to kneel with you in prayer for the souls of the victims, but reflection will convince you, I am sure, that our presence on this sorrowful occasion would naturally give room for divers false interpretations, it would be regarded by some as a hypocritical show of regret which we did not feel, by others as a virtual acknowledgment of the injustice of the cause in defending which so many noble martyrs have fallen, and as a tacit and implied acquiescence in the policy pursued by Mr. Lincoln since his accession to power on the 4th of March, 1861.

I will, with pleasure, at your request, inform those of my Confederate friends whom I shall see to-day of the intended ceremony.

Believe me very sincerely, your friend and servant,

JOHN SLIDELL.

PARIS, 29th April.

Another Manifesto from Gen. N. Sanders—He and Tucker Still in Europe.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 17th.]

Montreal, C. E., May 11, 1865—It is not true that those two worthies who delight in the names of Sanders and Tucker left the city on the 6th, as stated in a telegram to the *Herald*. They both were here yesterday.

SANDERS' ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

Montreal, C. E., May 12, 1865.—The man determined and ferocious proclamation of May 2, 1865, from the Federal authority.

Thirsting for blood and uneasy in his newfound power, the semi elected President of the Disunited States, with the hounds of hell that surround him, seeks by the mysterious cloud of concerted calumny to distract the world's attention from a too ready penetration of his scheme for the murder of a magistrate elected by a chivalrous people with the highest forms of civil government. The deceitful attempt to make the Confederate chiefs to have been sent to Europe can be only forged papers and suborned testimony that will shrivel before the fire of truth.

Up to the 15th of April the New York *Times* had the malignant satisfaction of being the first to connect my name with the assassination and on the 20th I made the following reply:—

To the People of the City of New York:—

While your country is in the deepest mourning, and intensely excited in all its parts, the editor of the New York *Times*, calmly sitting in his room, takes cowardly advantage, and sensationally charges innocent persons, political opponents, with the highest of crime. His Bedlam words are but a degree less criminal than the act of the assassin.

Confident as I of the enlightened and impartial judgment of the people of New York, that I will, with the permission of the authorities of the United States, go at once to that city and give the cowardly wretch the opportunity of proving his infamous charge.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1865.

Such an offer at that excited period was at least *prima facie* evidence of my non complicity in the plot. I sent printed copies to President Johnson and Secretary Seward. Much publicity was also given to the letter at the time.

Yet, notwithstanding this frank and earnest offer on my part, the Washington government, twelve days thereafter, issue a proclamation gratuitously offering twenty-five thousand dollars to have me kidnapped in Canada.

The truth is, the real object is not so much the persons of certain men in Canada, but the use of their names for the manufacture of a network of conspiracy in which to entangle President Davis's reputation and consign him to the bloody hands of Federal detectives at the first moment of his capture, without shocking the public sense of Europe by a formal political execution.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Durell. In the prize case against the Ram Tennessee captured off Mobile. It was adjudged and decreed that the U. S. ships Hartford, Richmond, Brooklyn, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Ossipee, Seminole, Oneida, Metacomet, Octarora, Port Royal, Kennebeck, Itasca, Galena and the iron Clads Tecumseh, Winnibago and Chickasaw were the capturing vessels, but that all vessels who were within signalling distance amounting twelve sail, must all share in the prize money.

The U. S. vs. schooner Jenny and cargo. In this case it was ordered that the claimants show cause why they should not settle the bill of disbursements of the U. S. Marshal in the case from the proceeds of the schooner and cargo. That Bill foots up $2,294 40c.

The rule for a new trial in the case of the sloop Telemaco and cargo, was dismissed with costs.

Recorders' Courts.—Recorder Woolfley required a fine of $14 and peace bonds for six months, for an unprovoked assault and battery committed by Scot Bentide.

Robert McDonald, Mary Bernhard and a string of other paulients were severally fined from 5 to $10 for drunkenness or breaches of the peace.

Mary Crawley who failed to keep the promise to some as a fixed time for the trial on a charge pending against her, was fined $10.

Ned Murphy who was sassy in Recorder Vennard's Court, was looked up for contempt of Court.

Inquest—Cecelia, daughter of Rachel and Samuel Bier, was accidentally run over by the railroad car No. 101, at the corner of Dauphine and Spain streets. Deceased was only nineteen months of age. The Coroner held his inquest and the verdict was in accordance with the above.

Robbery—Mary Ann Smith says that she on Friday last saw Ned Murphy with another man pass her house with a colored man, but the white man returned in a few minutes running in the contrary direction they had first travelled and then the darkey came breathless and inquired what had become of the two men Mrs. Smith afterwards coaxed the arrest of Murphy, who was brought before Recorder Vennard. The case was postponed to find if the other party charges cannot be arrested.

First District Court, Judge Abell.—John Kelly and John Punie were found guilty of having knocked John Woodlock down and robbed him of $140 in currency and $200 in U. S. Treasury Bonds. The highway robbery occurred at the corner of Dauphine and Toulouse streets.

The steamer Bath, from Louisville on the 17th, was announced to leave Cairo for this city on the 19th, P. M.; the Olive Branch on the 18th, P. M., for New Orleans. The Henry Ames was advertised to leave on the same day, and the Pauline Carroll on the 20th.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC.—This steamship arrived this morning with the mails and with newspaper dates from New York to the 13th P. M. Her list of passengers were published this morning as sent by telegraph from Southwest Pass.

Purser W. H. Moorehouse, of the Republic, has our acknowledgment of acceptable courtesies.

In New York papers of the 13th the Morning Star was announced to leave on the 20th for this city. No other steamer was announced for New Orleans.

Additional by the Ben Stickney.

Further About the Movements of the Stonewall and the Owl—Capt. Raffi Assumes Command of the Former—Blockade Running from Texas.

War Department,
Washington, May 17, 9 A. M.

To Major General Dix.

The following communication from General Canby relating to the rebel ram Stonewall which may be important to shippers at New York, has been received at the Department. We are now within twenty-four hours of telegraphic communication with New Orleans.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Major General.

To Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

New Orleans, May 15—The U. S. Consulate at Havana reports that the rebel ram Stonewall left that port on the 11th inst., out-ranky for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

New York, May 17—Key West advices state that the steamer Columbia which arrived there from Havana, reported to our authorities that the pirate Stonewall was hurriedly receiving men and ammunition from the Owl and other Confederate steamers and blockade runners. Capt John M. Maffit had assumed command of the Stonewall.

The United States steamer Powhattan went to sea from Key West, on learning the movements of the Stonewall.

New York, May 17—The steamer Nightingale brings Havana dates of the 11 h and Key West to the 13th. Too rebel ram Stonewall arrived at Havana on the 11th. It was said that the Government would not allow her any protection for doing damage to our shipping, but she would be obliged to leave within 24 hours and would not be allowed to discharge or take on board any men or ammunition and only sufficient coal to last her to sea, and that if the Captain General had orders to that effect he would enforce them.

There was no report of her having destroyed any vessels on her way to Havana. It was reported that the Confederate steamer Florida arrived at Matamoros on the 10th, with one thousand bales of cotton, from Galveston, and landed twelve passengers. A report from Vera Cruz of the 10th, says that the Florida intensibly for Nassau. Her passengers reached Havana on the 11th.

It was said that the Consul appealed officially for permission to send, by a tug boat, notification of the presence of the Stonewall, to Key West, but Gen. Dulatre refused the request.

GENERAL JOHNSTON NOT ALLOWED TO GO CANADA—CAPTAIN SEMMES TRYING TO ESCAPE BY SEA.

New York, May 17—The *Herald's* Charlotte, N. C., correspondent says the rebel General Joe Johnston is Charlotte, North Carolina. He said he applied for permission to be allowed to go to Canada, but was refused.

The pirate Semmes, with some companions, is endeavoring to reach the east and make his escape out of the country by sea.

GOV. VANCE, OF N. C., ARRESTED—GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

New York, May 17—The *Herald's* Charlotte, N. C., correspondent says that the Rebel Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has been arrested by the order of Gen. Stoneman, by a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry, by order from Washington, whither, it is said, he will be sent to stand a trial for treason. It was reported that another detachment of cavalry was in pursuit of Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina.

REWARD FOR JEFF. DAVIS—CAPTURE IN RICHMOND—CIVIL AUTHORITY RESTORED.

New York, May 17—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says the news of the capture of Jeff Davis was received there by the old residents and the rebelion sympathizers with a decided sense of the retribution of their traitorous cause.

The same correspondent says Governor F. H. Pierpont, of Virginia, has issued an address to the voters of the Second, Fourth and seventh Congressional Districts of that State on the result of the elections. The fourth Thursday in May has been selected for the election in the Districts above named are not thoroughly organized no election can be held.

By the laws of Virginia, the executive is empowered to call special elections; but was also opened for members of Congress, at least in the counties adjacent to Fort Monroe, assuming the people that as soon as the county officers in the organized part of the state elected, he will order elections for both State and Congressional districts, when there will be fair opportunity to choose representatives.

ALLEGED LETTER FROM JEFF DAVIS TO DUKE SOUTH BOUD.

New York, May 17—A letter from Jeff Davis to Duke South Boud, July 28th in charge of conspiracy to murder President Lincoln, was found on Booth's body just before the charge of conspiracy to murder was sworn to.

The Boston Post of 17th says Jeff Davis will probably not be tried with the assassination conspiracy. It is not yet determined whether he will be arraigned for treason or murder.

ARMED REBELS OUTLAWED.

Washington, May 17—A general order has been received from the Virginia Department as follows:

The forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi river having been surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the army of the United States, the representative of peace and disbandment, and there being no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi river, it is ordered that the Federal troops in Virginia have been sent to Europe can be only forged papers and suborned testimony that will shrivel before the fire of truth.

Up to the 15th of April the New York *Times* had the malignant satisfaction of being the first to connect my name with the assassination and on the 20th I made the following reply:—

To the People of the City of New York.—

While your country is in the deepest mourning, and intensely excited in all its parts, the editor of the New York *Times*, calmly sitting in his room, takes cowardly advantage, and sensationally charges innocent persons, political opponents, with the highest of crime. His Bedlam words are but a degree less criminal than the act of the assassin.

Confident as I of the enlightened and impartial judgment of the people of New York, that I will, with the permission of the authorities of the United States, go at once to that city and give the cowardly wretch the opportunity of proving his infamous charge.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1865.

Such an offer at that excited period was at least *prima facie* evidence of my non complicity in the plot. I sent printed copies to President Johnson and Secretary Seward. Much publicity was also given to the letter at the time.

Yet, notwithstanding this frank and earnest offer on my part, the Washington government, twelve days thereafter, issue a proclamation gratuitously offering twenty-five thousand dollars to have me kidnapped in Canada.

The truth is, the real object is not so much the persons of certain men in Canada, but the use of their names for the manufacture of a network of conspiracy in which to entangle President Davis's reputation and consign him to the bloody hands of Federal detectives at the first moment of his capture, without shocking the public sense of Europe by a formal political execution.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, May 23, 1865.

COTTON—The news from New York important and it will impulse to the demand to day and fully 600 bales changed hands at materially higher prices, good ordinary being quoted to-wards the close at 35@37c, low middling at 40@41, and middling at 43@45. The sales included 25 bales picking at an average of 18c, 45 strict ordinary at 34c, 49 bales at 35, 31 strict low middling in 2 lots, at 41c, 41 in three lots at —, 35 at —, 60 at —, 36 at —, and 260 at —.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market was at a stand still to day. There was no enquiry, and not a sale has transpired. We hear that prime Louisiana Molasses sold yesterday at 75c ⅌ gallon. Yesterday not previously reported, 10 hhds mixed Muscovado Sugar sold at 12½c, and 14 good Fair do at 13½c ⅌ ℔.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The sales to day comprise 50 bbls superfine Flour at $7 50, 100 choice do at $8, 50 good extra at $9 50, and 100 choice extra at $10 25 ⅌ bbl; 1,000 sacks Oats in lots, at 90 ⅌ bushel, 250 sacks Bran at $2 30 ⅌ 100 ℔, 400 sacks white and yellow Corn at $1 20 ⅌ bushel, and 50 boxes light weight Star Candles at 24c ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS.—Steamers on the berth for New York are asking 1½c ⅌ ℔ for Cotton, and sailing vessels 30c ⅌ bbl for Flour, and $1 ⅌ hogshead for Tobacco.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, May 24 1865.

Arrived yesterday 175 Beeves, 70 Hogs and 120 Veal. Amount of stock sold 60 Beeves, 70 Hogs, 60 Sheep, 20 Milch Cows and 40 Veal. Beeves remain in good order. 2 Beeves, 86 ℔ gr. 9 cents; 22 Milch Cows sold at $65 each.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ ℔ net	10	@ — 11
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ ℔ net	9	@ — 10
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ ℔ net	8	@ — 9
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	—	@ — —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	@ — —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	@ — —
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	—	@ — —
Good, ⅌ ℔ net	—	@ — 11
Good, in lots, ⅌ head	7½	@ — 8
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	60	@ — 70
Veal, ⅌ head	20	@ — 50
Hogs, Fat, Corn ⅌ head	10	@ — 12

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 24, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Catherine, (British) Cassella, for Bordeaux, Master
Schr Brunette, (British) Robins, for Kingston, Jamaica, Master
Schr Orleanist, (British) Otterson, for Matamoras, Master
Steamer W B Arthur, Carson, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Republic, Dutard, from New York 13th inst, U S A Transport, to master.
Brig Catherine, (British) Cassella, from Bordeaux, Master
Schr Brunette, (British) Robins, from Kingston, Jamaica, Master
Schr Orleanist, (British) Otterson, for Matamoras, Master
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BELOW AND ABOVE.

Ship Hibernia, Blackpool, from Philadelphia
Bark Tropic Bird, Stone, from Philadelphia
Brig Ann Sullivan, Kennedy, Pensacola 7 to days from Pensacola to Orleans.

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship City Bailey, Tyler, from Matamoras to New Orleans
Brig Mary Moulton, from Matanzas to master
Schr Ellen Stanton, Stanton, from Matanzas to master
Schr Jacob Bailey, Newell, from Havana
Schr Revenue, from Matanzas
Schr Dominica, from Matanzas
Schr Rosalie, from Matanzas, Sugar & Sausage

EXPORTS

BORDEAUX—For brig Catherine—1,700 staves 1 hds spirits.
BATH AMORES—Per schr Orleanist—Shook for 1 hds molasses, 10 barrels rosin.
ST. LOUIS—Per steamer W B Arthur—Sundries.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Republic—94 bales Cotton (1 bale cotton of New Orleans, 1 bales cotton of Mobile) 1 cask sundries, 1 cask specimen, 1 cask