THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

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

Ordinarily we scrupulously avoid infringing on the meteorological domain of a venerable up-town contemporary. We respect profoundly the prescriptive right of exclusive chronicle and elucidation as an infallible thermoscopical and weatherwiser. We have, indeed, observed with a degree of awe and reverence the mysterious and confidential communion going on between its invocatory spirit and the responsive genius of the elements, and we would avoid by all means disturbing the quiet of this sacred intercourse.

But the present is no ordinary spell of weather, and our reverential abstinence from the theme is at last overcome, especially as the up-town organ of the weather gods had failed to foreshadow or publicly announce the impendency of the boreal raid which has thrown the young spring into such shivering consternation and threatens to carry its ravages across the frontiers of summer. How is this rude incursion to be explained? We mention the subject to obtain information, not to give it.

We anxiously await enlightenment. To be sure our respected contemporary has not been utterly silent regarding the matter, but its brief references thereto last evening as a fact, without explanation thereof as a startling phenomenon, was not, we frankly submit, adequate to the occasion. The topic on which we had reason to expect a column or more of lore was dismissed with a paragraphic mere mention.

We do not yet despair of an instalment, from the accustomed source, of aerological wisdom equal to the emergency, but it hops should fail therein, we know not where to look for mental tranquillization in respect to the atmospheric problem unless to next year's almanac—that of the present year being already "behind the times."

The civil authorities seem bent on establishing a Quarantine of something like hermetical impervisibility. In ordinary times ordinary travel and commerce would yield a sufficiently fair, if not gracious, obeisance to the requirements. But in this instance the question reasonably arises whether Government transportation will submit in all cases to the prescribed detention. There has been, we believe, no official or other conclusive answer thus far to this question.

THE NOON PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.—It should not be forgotten that the Haulons appear to-day in a grand matinée in their new and astonishing evolutions.

Mr John E. Douglas, clerk of the Van Phul, has our acknowledgment of acceptable attentions.

The steamship Evening Star, L. C. Wimpenny, commanding, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, direct, with a full freight, $18,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

Mrs S Reed and child, J F Webber and family, Miss Fanny Webber, Mrs Dobson, child and servant, J F Lasalle, Mrs Finch, G J H Elmer, R Barker, K Barker, R B McMaster, Miss Mary McMaster, Miss Hart, F Rousseau, Mrs R S Weatherbee, D Pincoffs, Miss Stoddart, A Frazer, Mrs H Wikoff and child, Andrew P Maxwell, Geo Mercantile, J Scattergood, B S Levy, Miss Eva Scott, child and nurse, G O Hall, A Coupalé, Mrs Emile Bertrand and child, Miss J Meyer, A Meyer, Mrs F H Wickham, Na ian Kock, J Levy, Fanny Aldridge, Benj Ashurst, D M Barr, Frances Leonard, Fred Janfroid, Mrs Walker, J no Brown, Mrs A D McCoy, C Meyer, J Brown, Miss S Brown, R A Porter, Com J S Palmer, J Reed, O N Coffin, E Mainland, Capt H Hoyt, A Robertson, O H Wadsworth, J Simon, Jr., and 27 in the steerage.

The U. S. Mail steamship Geo. Cromwell, E. E. Vail, commanding, will sail this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct with a full freight, $2540 in specie, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

H D Sage and family, Mrs Woodney, Miss Ogden, Miss Sprague, Lady 2 children and servant, Mrs Crane and child, Maj Normandin, Mrs Bleecker, Miss Pollock, M Block and children, L Brown, F B Merrick and wife, Jas Stackhouse, Mrs Cooper, Miss Abby, Lieut M Birrell, F S Berrien, Miss Mary Gabriel, Mrs Pallas and child, Mrs Swain, Lieut Col Wilmot, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs Lindsay, Capt Van Horn, T McKinlay, R Boyce, Mrs Wilkinson and 3 children, W Neale, F O Taylor, C Dupuy, E F Andrews, all Army, Miss A Paige, Ed Page, wife and child, F Bevan and child, Mrs Levine, Mrs Lettre, C B Sampson, Jas Gaston.

Mobile Items.

In the Mobile News, received yesterday, we have the following:

Personal.—Hon. Milton Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio Company, arrived from Shubuta, Miss., this morning. We understand that the Judge will take up his residence permanently in the city.

Messrs. John Forsyth and W G Clark, late editors of the Advertiser and Register, have arrived in this city.

Died, near Baton Rouge, on the 23 ultimo, John A Hutcheson, of New Orleans, late Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile city and county.

Mobile Markets.

MOBILE DAILY NEWS OFFICE, Wednesday Evening, May 10th.

The Produce and Provision market continues well supplied. Demand very light for fancy groceries, but family supplies are more sought after. We quote:

Bacon—Navy white, small, per barrel, $12 50 to 15.

Coffee—Rio, per lb, sacks, 30 to 35.

Flour—Superfine family $9 50 to 10, good double extra $11 50 to 12, choice and fancy XXX family $13 to 13 50.

Hams—Assortment, sugar cured, pound, 25 to 28.

Lard—Prime leaf, tierce, per pound, 33 to 35.

Mackerel—No 1, kits, $4 to 4 25; No 1 bbls $10 to 10 50; No 1, bbls, $18 to 18 50.

Pork—New full weight mess $32 to 33.

Potatoes—Pickeyes, per bbl, $6 to 7.

Salt—Liverpool, fine, $10 50 to 11.

PASSENGERS FROM MOBILE.—The steamer Clyde, from Mobile, brought yesterday the following passengers:

Maj Gen E R S Canby, Maj Gen Osterhaus, Major Putnam, Gen Gandy's staff, Col Whittemore, Gen Slocum's staff, Capt Pelham, Col A Oakey's staff, Paymaster Wood, Mrs M G Quinan, two children and servant, Mrs Read, Lieut Hall and wife, Capt Tripp of transports, Mary C J B Ryan, L A Hart, John Shiffer, J F Cochran, N Sachs and son, Geo B Waterman, Edw A Max, R W Estlin and servant, Robt Gray, Chas Myers, J K Ehn, A Lichman, W C Bibb, C Walker, John Gaudoul.

THE ARMY WORM.—A contemporary is informed by Mr. Tom. W. Chaney, happily resident of Negro Labor, that the worm has made its appearance on several of the Government plantations, and that on the River estates considerable devastation has already been committed, a number of rows of plants being completely stripped. Should this evil assume the dimensions that it did last year, it will be a terrible calamity for Louisiana.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The True Delta learns that Captain E. A. Moses is rapidly repairing the destroyed bridges at Manchac, the South Pass bridge, 1200 feet long, being already completed; and the one at the North Pass, 960 feet in length, will be finished in a few days. There are also about two miles of trestle work to be constructed, but after this is completed there will be nothing to do but repair the track on solid ground, which will be very rapidly done. We may expect within a week or ten days to hear that the road is in running order at least to Jackson.

FLAG OF TRUCE TO KIRBY SMITH.—We understand that the steamer B L Hodge arrived at the mouth of Red River on the 2d instant, having on board Colonel Flournoy and Col. Alston, of the Confederate Army, with orders to receive from Col. Sprague, United States Army, his instructions from Generals Grant and Pope. These Colonel Sprague refused to deliver, and expressed his desire to deliver them to General Smith in person. This was acceded to, and the steamer left for Shreveport, with Col. Sprague on board, on the 4th inst.

Two hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners were delivered to Col. Baynard at the 4th inst.—Pineville.

THE RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.—As an indication of what is in prospect in the way of a suppression of the national army, it may be noted that the War Department has issued an order for six hundred thousand blank discharges. When these are filled up, as they will be before many more weeks pass, there will be but a comparatively few to garrison the South.—N. Y. Times, 2d.

Meetings have been held in various parts of Maryland, whereon resolutions were passed denouncing the return of persons who have been in the Confederate service, and threatening their summary expulsion. Vigilance committees have in some cases been appointed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North.

BY THE IDA HANDY AT BATON ROUGE.

News of the Washington Assassination Published in England Profound Sensation—Strong Feelings of Sympathy and indignation—Almost Total Suspension of Business—Address of Sympathy by Members of Parliament to Minister Adams.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S FAREWELL ORDER.

Explanation of the Proclamation of a Reward for Jeff. Davis.

THE NATIONAL ARMY TO BE REDUCED TO 150,000—TWO CORPS OF WHITES AND TWO OF BLACKS.

JEFF. DAVIS AT LAST HIS COUNT ONE DAY AHEAD OF STONEMAN.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN SURRENDERED BY JOHNSTON

CAPT. SEMMES INCLUDED IN THE SURRENDER.

Gold in New York on the 8th 143 3-4—Cotton 57@58.

(To the N. O. Bee.)

Baton Rouge, 9.30 P. M., May 12.—By the arrival of the Ida Handy we have dates from Cairo 8th 6 P. M.—The following embraces all of importance contained in the telegraphs received by the *Times* this P. M.

Foreign Intelligence.

Father Point, May 8.—The Hibernian from Liverpool April 29th, via Londonderry 28th, arrived off this point this morning.

The news by the Nova Scotia of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was published throughout England on the 26th ult. It created profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy and indignation expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country and then no sympathy with the cause of Jeff. Davis expressed. In all places it was the all prevailing topic and caused an almost total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. On Wednesday there was only part of a day session of Parliament and the attendance was very small; only about (60) sixty members being present.

They all signed the following address, which was presented to Mr. Adams on the same evening. We the undersigned members of the House of Commons have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence and we desire to express our sympathies at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to express our hope and confidence in the future of this great country while we will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relation with every other country.

London Consols fell nearly one per cent, but slightly recovered afterwards. 5-20's fell to 58 @60 for coupons. Liverpool cotton market unsettled and about half penny ⅌ lb higher.

New York, May 8—The following is Johnston's farewell order.

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 22.

Comrades. In terminating our official relation I earnestly expect you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. Return to your families and kindred, and preserve tranquility to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of your people, won by the courage and noble deportment you have displayed in a cause long war. I shall always remember with pride the support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

[Signed] JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Official: ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

New York, May 8—The *Times'* Washington special says, it ought to be understood that the recent proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Jeff Davis, as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, was not issued by Mr Johnson, as his individual act or merely upon the personal opinion as to the guilt of Davis.

It was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper legal authorities. It was first decided in the Cabinet meeting that parties in any way connected with the Confederacy should be tried by a military tribunal and not by a civil court. All the testimony relating to the matter was then placed officially in the hands of Judge Advocate Gen Holt who examined it carefully and made a report to the Secretary of War, giving it as his official opinion that the evidence proved Davis to have been connected with the conception and execution of the plot. It was upon this official action that the proclamation was based. It is not to be supposed that any direct action in the matter can be traced to Davis.

New York, May 8—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is understood that Sherman is to be president of the assassination court martial. Arrangements are being made to ship the troops which render cross about Washington prior to mustering them out. The force left in the service is not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) and will be mostly colored troops.

The reorganized army will consist of four (4) corps of forty thousand (40,000) each—one of regulars—one of white volunteers and two of colored volunteers—each will have its cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions. The second and fifth corps were reviewed in Richmond on Saturday preparatory to marching to Washington. It appears that letters addressed to civilians in Richmond, are delayed in Washington. A large number have accumulated.

The *Herald's* North Carolina dispatch give various rumors of the whereabouts of Jeff Davis—but none later or more definite than that of last week, which represented him in flight one day ahead of Stoneman. The report that he was obliged to abandon his special train is contradicted.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives further detail of the surrender of Johnston. Over thirty thousand (30,000) men were surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for their parole, but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the destitute people. Over one hundred (100) pieces of artillery were surrendered. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes of the pirate Alabama.

New York, May 8—Gold opened at 143¾—Cotton 57 to 58.

Paroled prisoners, arrived at Baltimore from Mobile, Capt Gilmore, Military, of Gen. Dick Taylor's staff, and Formerly well known citizen of New Orleans.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery to the authorities of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, of Captain F. W. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Virginia, on account of his having fired some property of the former during the Pennsylvania invasion.

Later and Additional from the North by the Henry Von Phul.

A Lesson for Europe—Anticipated Peaceful Disposition and Pursuits of American Soldiers After the War—Enough of Fighting for Our Secession.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, 9th.)

The apprehensions of foreign Ministers and newspapers, concerning the hostile intentions of the Government and people of the United States, and their eagerness to engage in a foreign war the moment the rebellion is put down and order re-established, will be happily dissipated on the receipt of the order of the Secretary of War looking to a speedy reduction of the military establishment. We can not, of course, fail to be conscious, more than our English and French cousins, that the Republic has become a great military power, with unlimited veteran armies, commodious Generals, seemingly exhaustless supplies of arms and munitions of war, and a navy second in magnitude and efficiency to no other afloat upon the seas. Nor are we blind to the fact that if our interests and honor dictated a war with England or France, the result would probably be the expulsion of Maximilian from Mexico, and the Governor General from Canada.

But we conceive that of power does not necessarily imply a desire to exercise it. We have had enough of war for one generation, at least, and if our neighbors exhibit a just regard for our rights as a nation, and cultivate friendly disposition toward us, they will find our people to be only anxious for the return of peace, the resources of civilization, upon the pacific one only directed.

The veterans in the field long for rest, and the right of a free land at home. The armed armies will dissolve as by magic. Our soldiers laid down their rifles to take up the sword hung up over the mantle, the blue uniform, with its egg & buttons, folded away, its belt-loops, and the laws of freedom will appear in the peaceful garb of farmers, mechanics, tradesmen and professional men. Industrial and avocations and callings, with the same eagerness and audacity that characterized them before the alarm drum and fife led them into the service of their country. As quickly as we became a nation of soldiers, will we become a nation of peaceful citizens, ready, if needed, to repeat the lesson, that any hostile invasion of our rights, will be met as our soldiers met the rebellion, with courage and the resolve to be at peace with ourselves and the rest of mankind.

This transformation will not be less surprising to a dilettante and conspicuous than that of four years ago, when our army of half a million men springs into life at the call of the President, and Wm Bonypy did not doubt whether we could raise an army. It will disappoint no one organ and busy, while Europe is speculating upon the Government will do when such a formidable force. Were the hearty submission of the South assured, and the dangerous characters, who always develop themselves in time of war, and rend in at the close to the rule order and render life insecure, out of the way, three months would not elapse before the entire army of 1,000,000 men would be disbanded altogether, and we should present to the world the spectacle of a great, free nation, with its borders, and abolished in the peaceful pursuits of life.

TRIAL OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS, OF MARYLAND, 2d DAY.

Baltimore, May 9.—The trial of Benj. G. Harris was resumed this morning before a Court Martial of which Major Gen. Porter is president. Judge Chase, of Baltimore, appeared as counsel for Mr. Harris.

Benj. B. Street was sworn and testified that on the 20th of April last, he was on duty at Leonardtown, Maryland, and was ordered by Capt. Wm Wright, to proceed to the residence of Benj G Harris and arrest him.

He took charge of Mr. Harris, and remained alone with him for a quarter of an hour. Subsequently witness had a conversation with Mr. Harris, and the latter made certain statements with regard to Chapman and Booth. witness stated that Booth had visited the (Harris) house on the previous evening. The accused said the two men came to his house and requested shelter, which he granted, but also the distance and they further stated that they wished to get to Baltimore as quickly as possible and asked the assistance of witness. The accused told the witness that he said to the men that they could go to Baltimore, but the federals could not cross the river so much on account of the aqueduct, and been entered into between General Grant and Lee. The accused then gave the men one dollar each, and also gave them a supper. The accused said he was wicked to stay over night at his house, but he told them they could not do so, and he (witness) thought they knew his political sentiments.

The witness stated that after the giving of the money the accused spoke of the assassination, that all the trouble was the fault of the abolitionists, that if the abolitionists had stayed away, it would have been all right. The accused said that he (Lee of a free people in Washington interfering with affairs after Gen Grant and Gen Lee had made an agreement, was a piece of humbug—that the republic was world not hold together, and that they would soon be shown who would rule.

The witness did not recollect if the accused said He has sent for a copy of the evidence, as he did when he gave the money to the men to help them along. When the conversation took place no one was present but the witness and the accused. Mr. Mudd was not present at that conversation but he was there on a previous occasion. The accused told Mr Maddox that he did know what to do but he was arrested for, and Maddox replied that it was all in Leonardtown that Chapman and Read had reported him.

To this the accused replied that he could not see what to do, but they had reported him for the Judge Advocate then closed his case, reserving the right to call Sergt. Swan, the witness for whom they have been waiting, when he should be in attendance. The Judge Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloyalty of the accused. By agreement between the Judge Advocate and the accused, the terms of the capitulation between General Grant and Gen Lee were put in evidence.

The Judge Advocate asked leave to correct the record, and Mr Chapman was called to settle a point in his testimony. It appeared upon the record that Chapman testified that Read remarked that it was too late then to kill the President. Witness' recollection of it was that it was Mr Harris, and not Read, who made the remark. The Court then adjourned until Monday, when the accused will commence his defense.

(From the Chicago Tribune, May 8.)

Claims for Damages by the War.

With the conclusion of the war, a danger, little less formidable than that of the war itself, will arise in the shape of claims for damages against the Government for losses incurred by the operations. Already Congress has been assailed by a skirmish line of claimants and lobbyists, asking to be reimbursed for losses by property destroyed, crops trampled down, bridges ruined, cotton, grain, horses, cattle, furniture, wood, timber, fruit, and every conceivable thing captured or injured by our own or the enemy's troops during the war. While none of these claims, so far as we know, have been actually allowed and paid, we regret to record the fact that several of them have at various times passed one or the other house of Congress. Indeed, the claim of Josiah O. Armes, of Virginia, for the burning of his house at Amandale by United States troops, passed both houses during the first session of the last Congress, and failed to become a law only by the mistake of a clerk, who, in the haste of the closing hours of the session, fortunately engrossed the wrong bill. The Court of Claims allowed one claim of a similar character in Arizona, where a mill had been destroyed by our forces to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The mill was owned by one of the traitor Floyd's pets, who had been favored with a government contract in Arizona on the recommendation of Senator Gwin, of California, and the Court of Claims awarded him the amount of his alleged loss. The case was, however, taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal, and Congress, thus getting a scent of the danger impending over the Treasury, deprived the Court of Claims of jurisdiction over that class of cases.

We trust that the next Congress will be thoroughly Republicanized by the people with the idea that these claims are not to be paid, or even considered. It is sufficient to say that no nation ever did or ever can recognize such claims. The real damages to private property caused by the war are enlisting in banks from all the governments of Europe, within the protective shield, which cannot be distinguished from the genuine, will Fend the aggregate to incalculable proportions. Our own government, at the close of the war of 1812, steadily refused to pay claims for damages to private property, and the same principle was reaffirmed at the close of the Black Hawk war. The ground taken by Congress was, first, that the government could not, by any stretch of financial ingenuity, provide the money to pay them, and second, that the Government was no more bound to pay them than to pay for injuries caused by lightning, earthquakes and tornadoes. War is a public calamity like the plague. A portion of the citizens lose their lives, others lose their natural protectors, others their property. "Every citizen," says the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred the Black Hawk war claims, "encounters a share of the sacrifices of a national war, and it would not be just to tax all to relieve from that sacrifice a few, whose losses may be susceptible of ascertainment, when the great mass have been equally sufferers remotely, if not directly." Every man who has been a loser by the passage of the legal tender act, and every man who has been prevented from cultivating his lands, or selling his property, or collecting his debts, by the existence of war, has as valid a claim upon the government as he whose standing grain has been trampled down or consumed by our own or the enemy's cavalry. Indeed claims have been presented to the government for losses incurred by the inability of the claimants to till their farms, which were for the time being the theatre of military operations. Claims have also been presented for the rent of real estate upon which troops have been temporarily camped.

Congress has already made provision for paying for commissary and quartermaster stores taken for the use of the army, from loyal persons, by officers authorized to provide such supplies for the troops. The ravages and accidents of war must take care of themselves.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(Special to the Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, May 5—The following circular has just been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1865.

In order to carry into effect the executive order, issued April 29, 1865, directing the removal of restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse with the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and with such parts of the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River, as shall be designated by the respective Department commanders as being within the lines of the military occupation, the following instructions are issued:

First, All Collectors of Customs on the Atlantic coast and within the loyal States, and the Collectors of such ports within States heretofore declared to insurrection as have been opened by the proclamation of the President, and designated as ports of entry, under section 2 of the regulations, series of July 29 h, 1864, shall have power to authorize the transportation of goods, under their close specified as contraband of war, in the above cited executive order, to any ports within the States and parts of States above mentioned, which may be designated by the Secretary of War to engage in the coasting trade of the United States.

Second, These Collectors and all other permit officers, named in said section, are authorized and required to issue permits for the transportation of goods to such ports in the manner and form required by the aforesaid regulations, obtaining and collecting the permit fee therein pre-cited.

ORDER OF GEN. THOMAS LIMITING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMNESTY OATH TO SOLDIERS—GEN. WASHBURN'S POLICY AT MEMPHIS.

(From the Memphis Bulletin, May 3.)

Headquarters District West Tennessee,
Memphis, Tenn., May 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.

For the information of whom it may concern, the following dispatch from Major Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, is published:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,
Nashville, Tenn., May 9, 1865.

TO MAJOR GEN. C. C. WASHBURN, MEMPHIS—You are authorized to administer the amnesty oath to soldiers only, and not to officers or citizens. It is now too late for them to be reaping the benefits of the amnesty proclamation, after having maintained an attitude of hostility for four years.

By command of Major Gen. Thomas

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Citizens who left our lines and sought refuge in rebeldom, and have resisted all persuasions to return until the present moment, will not be allowed to return to Memphis at present.

Confederate officers, returning to the district, paroled from the armies of Lee, Johnston, or Taylor, will not be allowed to wear the uniform or any badges reminding of their treason.

Paroled enlisted men, or those who have taken the amnesty oath, will be required to convert the swords of their rebel uniform as soon as they can procure other clothing, and they are given thirty days from the time of their coming into the district to do so.

By command of Major Gen C C Washburn,

W. H. SUMNER,
Actg Adjt Gen.

SECRETLY TRAITORS'S FIRST CARD.

Montreal, May 5.—Bevery Tucker publishes a letter, saying that whoever asserts that he had any thing to do with the assassination or any knowledge of a plot to capture President Lincoln or Secretary Seward, blackens his soul with diabolical perjury. He never heard of the assassin or any of the other of the arrested before the assassination. He is informed that the assassin left here on the 7th of October, after nine days residence—that officers of the Ontario Bank state that the assassin purchased a bill on England for sixty one pounds sterling, and at the same time deposited $355, which remains to the assassin's credit. The assassin stated that he was to run the blockade. Tucker was not here when the assassin was. He believed that the President's proclamation offering a reward was got up as a pretext for a difficulty with Canada. He has sent for a copy of the evidence, so as to disprove the charge against him.

Sandors is still here.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

Dublin (March 30) Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.]

Letters from various parts of the Irish provinces, show that the people are already preparing, in considerable numbers, to emigrate during the spring, their friends in America having assured them already that the war is nearly over, and that the restoration of peace will be followed by a brisk demand for labor. One communication from the County of Longford, states that there are five of the female for one of the male sex quitting the country. In every instance which came under the writer's notice the money to pay the passage, or a free ticket, came from relatives on the other side of the ocean.

Various Dispatches.

New York, May 6.—The gunboat Florida arrived today from New Orleans, bringing the pirate Reed and other captured officers of the ram Webb.

New York, May 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the Mexican legation is circulating printed pamphlets containing terms of amnesty, pardon and land bounties given to those who go there.

Montreal, May 6.—Beverly Tucker and Geo N. Sanders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported that they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

Washington, May 6.—Since the recent orders for the reduction of expenses, the Quartermaster's Department has effected a reduction of its daily expenses on ocean and eastern and west ern transportation service of $350,000 per day, which is a saving of more than three millions of dollars per month.

The Postmaster General has sent an agent of his department to St. Louis, who will be there on the 12th inst, to arrange for the transportation of the mails on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

New York, May 6.—The transactions in gold are confined almost exclusively to importers, the speculative interest having migrated to stocks. There is more demand for exports, which accounts for the advance from 140 to 143 @ 143 1/2. Subsequently the price fell to 142¾.

New York, May 5—The *Times'* Washington special says: A letter received here from Mobile says the Government officers have information of the existence, in various portions of the State, of over half a million bales of cotton, which will soon be brought to Mobile by its owners.

President Johnson and the Extreme Radicals.

(Washington Correspondence of the Phil. Ledger.)

There are certain indications which go to show that President Johnson, like the lamented Lincoln, in his latter days, is giving the extreme radicals a wide berth, and I hazard nothing in saying that the proclamation opening the South to trade will be soon followed by evidence still more conclusive of the desire of the President to heal the breach as quickly and pleasantly as possible, and make the two sections again in one "harmonious whole." You will note that his proclamation reviving trade is not confined since to the loyal people of the South, but includes the "real Simpsons" in its privileges, and that, too, without compelling them to take the much abused and often broken oath of allegiance.

The South, in so far as trade is concerned, could ask no more than this, for the door of commerce is open as wholly and as freely to all the people as if such a thing as war had not been known. Whether they will avail themselves of the offer remains to be seen, but they must be rebellious, indeed, if they allow so handsome a privilege to remain a dead-letter with them. I understand, upon authority which I can not doubt, that terms equally generous to those offered to and accepted by Lee and Johnston, will be shortly offered to the whole Southern people—a few of her leaders in the rebellion alone excepted. In other words, there will be a general amnesty tendered, and a disposition evinced to make the situation for our "way wand sisters" as pleasant as possible.

The radical element have got an inkling of the policy of the President, and declare that the adoption will end in the retention of slavery at the South, thus defeating, as they believe, the great object for which the war, during the past four years, has been fought, and leaves the old "bone of contention" still to be attacked and gnawed around by the opposing factions.

But let those who are who attempt to oppose the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln has been credited with firmness, but in his concessions little finger there will be more of the Jackson in firmness than there was in Mr. Lincoln's whole hand.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder's Courts.—Harriet Young was charged by M. Miller, a Custom Officer, with a breach of the peace on Victory street, on the 24th ult. Accused bad to find peace bonds for three months.

John, a vagrant colored boy was sent to the Workhouse for six months, unless claimed within ten days by his master.

Geo R Ier, a white youth, was charged with having thrown an inkstand at his teacher in the Bienville school. The prosecutor failed to appear. The lad said that the teacher had levied a contribution on the pupils to pay the expenses of drafting the school, and that he the teacher with whom came had wrongfully whipped him for saying "contribution." The case was dismissed.

Lizzie Washington and Sarah Wright had a mêlée on St. Louis street, for which authorities they had to pay a fine of $15.

United States District Court—Judge Duell.—The United States District Attorney had an official communication from the Solicitor of the United States Treasury, stating that the Secretary of the Treasury refused to accept the petition of Mr H. Pember and H W Taylor, claimants of 19 bales of cotton, brought from an insurrectionary district to loyal States in violation of acts of Congress and regulations of the Treasury Department. The cotton had been condemned as forfeited to the United States and the claimants mentioned had petitioned for a remission of the forfeiture, which was refused.

The libel of B Marionneaux vs the steamer B Savory, was continued to enable proofs to be taken.

The rule against Alfred Shaw, as Clerk of the Court, was continued to the 15 inst.

Jennie Gaspie was arrested this morning with her goods, including contraband, on Dryades street on Thursday evening. She got off with a fine of $10 promptly paid.

Mrs Bronson did not get off so easy. She was sent to the workhouse for sixty days and Mrs McCarthy for ten days.

Jeanne Woolf has a young sister for a husband, who is afraid of being assassinated by her. She was required to give peace bonds for six months or to go to prison for thirty days.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The trial of Frederick Belisari, charged with killing three years ago Mr. Frederick Lecler, of the court, because the Attorney-General could not get into the clerks office at a quarter to four on the previous day. The case being locked and no one present. After some sharp repartee the matter ended, the Attorney General informing that he would call on the Commanding General about it.

The Great Mississippi Case.—The argument in the exciting mail robbery case continued yesterday.

The Attorney General for relators, argued that the Secretary of State being a mere ministerial officer had no right to criticise the acts of the Governor, and to refuse to affix the seal of State and his signature to documents of a public nature.

Mr. Rozelius argued principally to contain the last exception, that there is no ground for the action of Secretary Hahn in the petition, as the pretended appointment of Gb Beauvoin to the Lieutenant Governorship, was illegal, and not a legal and, therefore, not an official act. Mr Stanislaus Wolozsky had the right to refuse to affix the seal of State to any paper illegal document, indeed, it was his sworn duty so to refuse.

Mr Rozelius cited from the practice of England, and read a decision of a case to show the duty of the keeper of the seal is to be a check on the party in power, whose duty it is to see that the seal of the State is not used to give an appearance of legality to unlawful official acts.

The Courtroom was crowded with people and interested listeners to the decision, which case adjourned "sine die" and other officials will claim that they are entitled to continue in office until the next election.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

(From the N. Y. World.)

THE BRITISH ON THE ISTHMUS.—Our correspondent at Panama sends us the particulars of a new concession just granted by the Colombian government with a British company for a railway line to connect the Atlantic and Pacific by way of Lake Nicaragua or Nicaragua.

The line is to be built, if built, under British protection, but its completion will make city another link in the chain which binds the Pacific states of the Union to the heart of the republic. American interests must are long predominate on the Pacific and in the Caribbean sea, and the interest of a free people in Washington interfering with affairs after Gen Grant and Gen Lee had made an agreement, was a—a piece of humbug—that the republic was world not hold together, and that they would soon be shown who would rule.

The witness did not recollect if the accused said He has sent for a copy of the evidence, as he did when he gave the money to the men to help them along. When the conversation took place no one was present but the witness and the accused. Mr. Mudd was not present at that conversation but he was there on a previous occasion. The accused told Mr Maddox that he did know what to do but he was arrested for, and Maddox replied that it was all in Leonardtown that Chapman and Read had reported him.

To this the accused replied that he could not see what to do, but they had reported him for

The Judge Advocate then closed his case, reserving the right to call Sergt. Swan, the witness for whom they have been waiting, when he should be in attendance. The Judge Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloyalty of the accused. By agreement between the Judge Advocate and the accused, the terms of the capitulation between General Grant and Gen Lee were put in evidence.

The Judge Advocate asked leave to correct the record, and Mr Chapman was called to settle a point in his testimony. It appeared upon the record that Chapman testified that Read remarked that it was too late then to kill the President. Witness' recollection of it was that it was Mr Harris, and not Read, who made the remark. The Court then adjourned until Monday, when the accused will commence his defense.

(From the Chicago Tribune, May 8.)

Claims for Damages by the War.

With the conclusion of the war, a danger, little less formidable than that of the war itself, will arise in the shape of claims for damages against the Government for losses incurred by the operations. Already Congress has been assailed by a skirmish line of claimants and lobbyists, asking to be reimbursed for losses by property destroyed, crops trampled down, bridges ruined, cotton, grain, horses, cattle, furniture, wood, timber, fruit, and every conceivable thing captured or injured by our own or the enemy's troops during the war. While none of these claims, so far as we know, have been actually allowed and paid, we regret to record the fact that several of them have at various times passed one or the other house of Congress. Indeed, the claim of Josiah O. Armes, of Virginia, for the burning of his house at Amandale by United States troops, passed both houses during the first session of the last Congress, and failed to become a law only by the mistake of a clerk, who, in the haste of the closing hours of the session, fortunately engrossed the wrong bill. The Court of Claims allowed one claim of a similar character in Arizona, where a mill had been destroyed by our forces to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The mill was owned by one of the traitor Floyd's pets, who had been favored with a government contract in Arizona on the recommendation of Senator Gwin, of California, and the Court of Claims awarded him the amount of his alleged loss. The case was, however, taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal, and Congress, thus getting a scent of the danger impending over the Treasury, deprived the Court of Claims of jurisdiction over that class of cases.

We trust that the next Congress will be thoroughly Republicanized by the people with the idea that these claims are not to be paid, or even considered. It is sufficient to say that no nation ever did or ever can recognize such claims. The real damages to private property caused by the war are enlisting in banks from all the governments of Europe, within the protective shield, which cannot be distinguished from the genuine, will Fend the aggregate to incalculable proportions. Our own government, at the close of the war of 1812, steadily refused to pay claims for damages to private property, and the same principle was reaffirmed at the close of the Black Hawk war. The ground taken by Congress was, first, that the government could not, by any stretch of financial ingenuity, provide the money to pay them, and second, that the Government was no more bound to pay them than to pay for injuries caused by lightning, earthquakes and tornadoes.

Present Supplies and Prospective Products of Cotton.

Referring to the unexpected firmness of the Liverpool cotton market, the New York *Times* of the 3d says:

The cause for this unexpected firmness is not apparent outside the mere speculative. There is a large stock on hand in the British market, not less than 800,000 bales, or fully double the amount in store a year ago. There are 100,000 bales additional, computed to be afloat bound for British ports. There is the certainty of the early release of a vast amount of cotton from the sequestrated Southern States. What that amount may reach we shall learn soon. It will certainly not be less than a million bales. It may reach nearer to two millions. Egypt, Brazil, Peru, the West Indies, Turkey, China, India, &c.—countries whose average cotton exports, previous to the war in this country, averaged only seven hundred thousand bales—yielded last year, nearly two and a half million bales. In other words, the countries we have named sent nearly as much cotton to England, in 1864, as the United States sent in the most prosperous of the years preceding the war.

It is in the face of these facts that the Liverpool operators have had their heads together to keep up the present prices to the last possible moment. Their game will work for a brief season, but it is at best a contribution against laws as rigid as the laws of trade.

The production of India and China alone have been fully quadrupled since 1861. At the same rate of increase, these countries will be in the same position as cotton producers in quantity as the United States had been in 1860. Before these two years elapse the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States will at least be in such active progress, as to swell the aggregate of 1861 and 1862, so far from any approach of the best previous years, as the returns of 1864 are in excess of those of 1862 and 1863. It will take time, necessarily, to bring the machinery of the cotton fields into full operation, but it will not be a contribution against laws as rigid as the laws of trade.

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Cotton, although agitated in Stocks. We heard of one or two negotiations pending, which were probably not consummated. The market continues very unsettled and nominal, and it will be necessary to make liberal concessions. City Bonds are quoted at —@31 for Consolidated and 70@71 for Railroad issue, but we did not hear of any sales.

The Bank note market continued quiet, and those we heard of were but trifling rates. In Sterling, the buying rates of Owsley, Merchants are quoted at 27@30c,