# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

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

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the public to the large sale of hardware, advertised to be sold by him, this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street.

THE DRAFT SUSPENDED.—In another column will be found an important order from Major Gen. Banks, suspending all previous orders concerning the draft in this Department.

In the St. Louis papers of the 3d the steamers Mississippi and Kilgore are advertised to leave for New Orleans on the 4th P. M., and the Ida Handy on the 6th P. M.

The steamer Storm, from Louisville, with 5 coalboats in tow, containing 80,000 bushels, left Cairo for New Orleans on the 24.

The river was falling at Cairo on the 4th and at St. Louis on the 3d, and most of the upper river were falling or stationary.

The steamships Fanny Saucy and Guiding Star were advertised to sail from New York for this city, direct, on the 6th. In New York papers of the 1st it is announced that the new steamers Mariposa and Monterey will commence running as a regular line to New Orleans on the 15th. They belong to the North Atlantic S. S. Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Hanlons, by particular request, are repeating for three nights the unique acrobatic feat of Alfred Hanlon, and the brilliant spring bar leaps and gyrations by William, Edward and Frederick. A programme of startling wonders is to follow.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF JEWISH WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The tenth annual report of this beneficient institution makes a gratifying exhibit of its pecuniary affairs and its charitable ministrations. Enclosed with the report are the prayer by the Rev. H. Edinger, and the oration by Mr. David Goldman, each glowing with a spirit of earnest and practical charity.

Mr. Geo. Jones was elected President of the Association at its last annual meeting, and Mr. B. Da Silva was continued in his old place of Secretary.

## BY TELEGRAPH

### Still Later from the North by the Pauline Carroll at Baton Rouge.

### CABINET DECISION TO OPEN GENERAL TRADE AND ABOLISH TREASURY REGULATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

### The Conspiracy and Assassination Trial—About 40 to be on Trial—About 20 Expected to Suffer the Death Penalty.

*Alleged Loss of the Richmond Specie by the Breaking Down of the Train and the Seizure of the Coin by the Soldiers and citizens.*

SUPPOSED AMOUNT ONLY $200,000.

### The Presidential Burial Programme at Springfield, Ill.

### GEN. WILSON'S EXPEDITION AT SAVANNAH.

### Gold in New York on the 4th 143⅞—Cotton 48.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

*Baton Rouge*, May 8, 5.10 P. M.—By the arrival of the steamer Pauline Carroll we have dates of the 4th.

*Cairo*, May 4—The following dispatches came through to the *Times* this afternoon:

*New York*, May 4.—The *World's* Washington special says it is currently reported to-day that the President and Cabinet have decided to open all the Southern States to general trade and suspend all regulations in force by order of the Treasury Department. The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says a second expedition was sent to Garrett's plantation where Booth was found, on Saturday, and returned yesterday bringing in the paroled rebel prisoners who took Booth and Harrold to Garrett's and a number of others. It appears that they introduced Booth to Garrett as a rebel soldier named Herd, and wanted him taken care of by Garrett for a few days when he would be taken away. These facts Garrett had in vain endeavored to prevail on them to certify to. There are twenty-one, perhaps twenty-three persons concerned in the assassination who will certainly suffer the death penalty.

The *Herald's* Jacksonville, Fla., correspondent says about 1500 of the Union soldiers formerly imprisoned at Andersonville were on the morning of the 28th ult., transported by the rebels down the Florida Central Railroad to within ten miles of Jacksonville, where they were unconditionally released and left to make their way into the Union lines, which several hundred of them reached before night. All presented a pitiful appearance and many were barely able to walk, but their joy was great at finding themselves once again under the protection of the old flag. The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says of the arrest of ex Gov. Aiken: Gov. Aiken claims to be an original Union man and an opposer of nullification in Calhoun's time and a friend of the Union and Constitution ever since, but there are reports contradictory to this, and among others he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain which had enabled the rebels to hold out four years and also of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff. Davis. These are only reports, but of course the War Department must have had some cause for its action against him.

G. H. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the Union.

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following: The Court room for the trial of the President's assassins has been fitted up at the Arsenal buildings and the trial will proceed without delay. The number likely to be put on trial is about forty, and others now in custody will probably be discharged as the case progresses and testimony is given. Capt. Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties, while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, says he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond, that when his train broke down and he found it impossible to get it on the track, and be off again, and seeing our forces approaching as ordered to set it on fire and that all his efforts to save the specie was unavailable. That the soldiers broke open the kegs and amid the tumult and excitement the soldiers and citizens appropriated all what was there. He asserts that no other amount of specie, not in the pockets of the Treasurer, were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been overestimated and confirming the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted to only about 200,000 dollars.

*Springfield, Ills.*, May 4—The already large number of visitors have been increased by the arrivals during last night and this morning. The remains will be accompanied in the vault by a military and civic procession. The ground selected is beautiful for a situation. We have a clear sunlight.

*Hartford, Conn.*, May 4—The Constitutional Amendment was passed by both branches of the Legislature this morning.

*New York*, May 4—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent of the 29th says: Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. A condensed history of the trip is given, but all important matters have already appeared.

*New York*, May 4—Gold opened at 142, closed at 143¾. Cotton firm at 48.

In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the ear that is resolved to listen.

## Additional from the Papers by the Lady Gay.

### Various Dispatches.

*New York*, May 3—Sergeant Austin Corbett, says the *Post*, writes to a friend in this city, under date May 1, "My life has been threatened in a most blood-thirsty manner, but God is well able to keep me.

*Albany*, May 3,—Hon. B. Burton, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, was shot in his house this morning by an assassin, and is reported dead. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

*Washington*, May 2.—An association has been formed here for the purpose of erecting in this city a suitable monument to the memory of the late President. It is proposed to raise $100,000 by subscriptions, limited to $10 for individual contributions.

*New York*, May 2,—The *Post's* special says the Government will pay one hundred million of dollars to discharged soldiers and others during the month of May. Forty million of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed in April.

*St. Louis*, May 3.—It is officially contradicted that any of Jeff Thompson's troops are in South Eastern Missouri, and the rumors of invasion are without foundation.

*New York*, May 2.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Many citizens of Virginia contemplate moving North from the impression that they can enjoy more freedom there than here. They believe that being there, mixed in with the general population, they would enjoy privileges accorded to all, and not be made special subjects of attraction by the authorities, while here, they apprehend persecution, to some extent, of rights and privileges they formerly enjoyed.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND HIS BROTHER.

[From the London News, March 18.]

The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Senor Morphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified to Austria Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his renunciation of his agnatic rights, executed by him at Miramar, on 9th April, 1861, to be null and void.

THE RICHMOND TOBACCO.

The Baltimore *Prices Current*, in regard to the tobacco said to be in Richmond, Virginia, says:

We learn from very reliable sources that all the tobacco belonging to France, stored at Richmond, with the exception of about 800 hogsheads was saved. The Austrian Government also lost 600 hogsheads. There were saved 600 hogsheads stems stored at Rocketts, belonging to a foreign house. All other tobacco in the State warehouses at Richmond and Petersburg was destroyed. The whole quantity burned is both called to be supposed to be in the neighborhood of 20,000 hogsheads. The quantity owned by France, and which was saved, is said to be between 1000 and 5000 hogsheads. We also see it stated that some 10,000 hogsheads of leaf tobacco were stored at Lynchburg, Va.

VESSELS UNDER CONFEDERATE FLAG TO BE DECLARED PIRATES.

*New York*, April 2—The *Times'* special says the President is preparing a proclamation declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag pirates. They are to be pursued, and, if captured, treated as such.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* learns from authentic sources that Mr. Adams has made a demand upon Lord Russel to close all English ports against vessels carrying the Confederate flag. It is said our minister bases his demand upon the fact that the Confederates have not a single port left, and hence that Confederate vessels can no longer claim the rights of belligerents.

ORDER PROHIBITING EXPORT OF HAY REVOKED

The Executive order of last January prohibiting the exportation of hay having been revoked, the Secretary of the Treasury announces, May 1st, that all restrictions by his Department on that exportation are removed.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

*New York*, May 2.—The New York *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondent, 11th of March, reports very fully the concluding scenes of the war between Brazil and Uruguay; and also furnishes a copy of the peace convention concluded at Montevideo, by virtue of which Gen. Flores was inaugurated Provisional President of Uruguay. Flores' new cabinet was made up of men of experience and talent, and met with very general approval. Buenos Ayres still maintained her course in the path of social progress and solid improvement.

*New York*, May 2.—A steamer has just been captured running out of the Rappahannock river with several kegs of specie, on board.

THE PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.

*Washington*, May 2—The plot to burn the city of Philadelphia, as developed here, seems to possess startling magnitude. There are facts within the knowledge of the Government, which tend to show that there are several hundred conspirators banded together for the purpose of burning Philadelphia and other Northern and Western cities.

It is thought that rebel deserters, or paroled prisoners, are in these infamous plots, but they are made up of a style of men who were Booth's accomplices.

CONFISCATION SALES POSTPONED.—A Western paper says:

President Johnson was inaugurated on Saturday, April 15th, and on Sunday, April 17th, he directed that the confiscation sales in progress should be postponed, as will be seen from the following:

*Washington*, April 18, 1865.

To General Gordon, Norfolk:

The President directs that the confiscation sales be postponed indefinitely until the organization of the Freedman's Bureau. You will order accordingly, and see that it is done.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

### New York Markets of the 3d.

*New York*, May 3.—Cotton firmer at 4c for middling.

Flour dull, and 5 to 10c lower on common grades; $6 95 to $7 15 for extra State, and $7 90 to $8 for round hoop Ohio.

Pork dull and lower; $27 87½ to $28 25 for new mess; $25 25 for old, and $26 to $26 for prime.

Lard quit at 15½ to 18½c.

Whisky steady at $2 14 for Western.

Petroleum quiet and firmer; 50c for crude, 54c for refined in bond, 74c for free.

Money active at 5 per cent.

Sterling Exchange active at 50½ to 50½ for gold.

Gold opened at 141½, fell to 140, and closed at 141¾.

Stocks lower. Reading 104, N. Y. C., 98½, Erie, 75¾, U. S. 6's of '81, registered, 110¾, 6's coupons, 110¾; 5-20's, registered, 105; coupons, 106; the new issue, 105¾, 10-40's, 95¾.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF GOLD.

*New York*, May 2—P. M.—There is very little interest now manifested in gold speculation. The supply of gold at this point is constantly on the increase, and the amount now in the banks and sub-treasury is over $40,000,000.

At Gallagher's evening exchange gold was 141¾.

### Western Markets.

*Cincinnati*, May 2—There was a sluggish feeling in the general markets to-day, particularly in regard to all articles of produce.

Flour — Good superfine would not have brought more than $6 75.

Whisky—Not much demand. Sales at $2 08.

Provisions—Bulk shoulders, 14c for loose, and bulk sides at 15¼c. Mess pork, $30. Lard, 17 1-2c. Bacon quiet at old figures.

*St. Louis*, May 2—P. M.—Tobacco—The demand was steady. Sales of green scraps at $1 to $2; green leaf at $3 60 to $4 90; factory do at $5 to $6 20; planters do at $6 70 to $7 75; common shipping leaf at $8 40 to $11 50; medium do at $12 50 to $15; good do at $16 to $18 75; common manufacturing at $17 to $19; medium to good do at $26 75 to $37 50.

Flour—Prices declined about 25c on extra. A good many small lots were sold, amounting in all to over 3000 bbls, including 100 bbls city family at $10 25; 100 do country double extra at $8 50 to $9 50; 200 do double extra at $7 50 to $7 75; 500 do double extra at —.

Corn—Receipts were 8,028 sks, part for shipments, and sales comprised 5,577 sks yellow and mixed at 80c; 334 sks yellow and mixed white at 82c; 333 sks yellow and white at 85c; 331 sks white at 87c; 175 sks white at 87½c; and 80 sks mixed in second hand sks at 65c per bushel.

Barley—Sale of 245 sks choice spring at $1, and 2,000 sks do to arrive at 90c per bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 2,257 sacks, and sales were 200 sks in second-hand sks at 55c; 100 sks at 57c, in new sacks, and 532 sacks at 60c per bushel, in new sks.

Hay—Sale of 900 bales prairie at $22, 74 bales tight pressed at $31 50; 300 bales do at $32 per ton.

Provisions—The only sale heard of to-day was 3,000 pieces shoulders in bulk at 14c per pound.

Lard—Sale of 12 tierces prime manufacturing at 14c per pound.

Bacon—Sales of 5 bbls white beans at $1 50 per bushel.

Whisky—Sales of 115 bbls, in lots, at $2 12, and 50 bbls at $2 11 per gallon.

Potatoes—Demand good for choice qualities. Sales of 31 sks mixed at $1 40; 67 and 100 sks peach blows at $1 60, in new sks, 100 sks do at $1 55, in new sks, delivered; 57 sks Nesham nocks at $1 50, 100 sks peach blows at $1 65, 100 sks mixed at $1 60; 100 bbls peachblows at $1 40, 2 bbls do do at $1 25, 100 bbls mixed at $3 90 per bbl.

*Cairo*, April 3, P. M.—Bacon—Sales were reported of 8 tierces sugar-cured canvassed hams at 22c; quotations shoulders at 17c, clear sides at 20c; and sugar-cured hams 22c.

Butter—Choice Butter is in good demand and prices are firm. Sales are reported of 2 kegs choice at 40c; 800 lbs choice roll at 40c, 8 kegs good at 38c; 8 pkgs choice, in kits, at 40c; and 1 firkins common at 25c.

Eggs—Maintain the prices of yesterday.—Sales of 10 packages, at shippers' count, at 25c per dozen.

Molasses—Ranges from $1 10 to 1 25. Sales of 2 bbls N. O. at $1 25.

Potatoes—Plenty at $1 to 1 45, sales of 10 bushels, at $1 30, sacks returned.

Salt—Sales of 23 bbls Michigan $3 50 per bbl.

Whisky—Common firm at $2 10 to 2 25.—Sales 1 bbl rectified at $2 25.

### The Status of Paroled Prisoners at the End of the War.

The officers and soldiers of Lee's and Johnston's armies having been paroled as prisoners of war until regularly exchanged, the question naturally arises, what will be their position if, by the termination, there shall be no more exchanges of prisoners?

The New York *Tribune* of the 25th ult. undertakes to answer this question thus:

The character of prisoner of war implies a state of war. He is held prisoner that he may not again take the field against the Government holding him. Paroled, his parole subsists so long as the war lasts, and in the nature of it cannot subsist longer. Were he exchanged, all consequences flowing from the stipulations in his favor when he surrendered become absolutely null. Nor does it appear how by a military convention he can be protected beyond the existence of that state of affairs which a military convention supposes—viz, the continuance of the war. General Grant's power, as the Attorney General declares, was wholly that of a military commander, and could not extend to the granting of an amnesty or pardon for civil offences. It follows that the surrender of the armies of Lee and of Johnston put the officers and soldiers composing them simply in the condition of paroled prisoners of war, free from molestation by civil authority so long as they continue paroled prisoners of war. They may be declared exchanged, or by force of circumstances may cease to be prisoners of war. Gen. Grant, therefore, is not open to the reproach of having bestowed a pardon on these men, nor is the Government concluded by his action, except within the limits of his authority as General commanding.

The practical bearing of some of the questions arising under this stipulation has already been shown by the opinion of the Attorney General, and the limitations above indicated seem to be justified by the course of his argument, as well as by their intrinsic necessity. And yet we say, instead their value is incidental and ordinary—not vital. The Government does not mean to play tricks, nor to break any faith it has pledged. It will deal as honorably by the surrendered rebels as if they had dealt honorably by it. But it clearly does not mean to tolerate the insolence of Confederate uniforms or Confederate opinions in loyal cities, nor on loyal territory. The officers of Lee's army were slow to learn that, possibly Johnston's may profit by their experience.

### Exciting Scene in the French Legislative Chamber on the News of the Fall of Richmond.

[Paris (April 17) correspondence of the London News.]

It is a curious coincidence, that on this 15th April, when the news of the fall of Richmond arrived in Paris, the Corps Legislatif should be discussing an amendment of the opposition deputies thus worded: "We have from the beginning declared our sympathies for North America. Thanks to heroic efforts slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see restored in its former power the republic of the United States, which is the natural ally of France, and we shall hail with joy a triumph which will have cost liberty nothing." Of course M. Rouher will oppose this amendment, but it is likely that the great news of the day will have curtailed, if not altered his speech.

During the debate the amendment was reported shortly by M. E. Pelletan in a few eloquent words which will be remarked on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as the cheers and howling interruptions of the party. I subjoin a translation of the *Monitor's* report:

M. Eugene Pelletan—In the present stage of the debate I should be ready myself, if I were to make a speech in extremis (to the death-bed (as I fear it will be) of our last amendment. (Laughter.) I had but a word to say to repair an omission. The speech from the throne passed over America in silence; your draft address maintains the same reserve; the yellow book itself contains on this subject nothing but a pure white page. Now it seemed to us that the American question was one of sufficient importance to be treated of otherwise than by reticence. However, there is now no occasion for division, because while I am speaking to you the news arrives that the victorious swords of Grant and Sherman have settled the question. Richmond is taken. (Interruption.)

A Voice—So much the worse.

M. Pelletan—The proslavery rebellion is crushed and the American republic is restored in all its majestic unity. (Further interruption.)

President Schneider—Gentlemen, by your interruptions you only lengthen the speech.

M. Pelletan—Do not murmur so loud, I conjure you; they may hear us on the other side of the Atlantic. (Exclamations and noise.)

Several Voices—Make an end of it.

M. Pelletan—For the last four years North America has borne the burden of the most terrible civil war that ever ravaged a nation; and during the whole course of this cruel trial she never let a single instant entertained the idea of suspending liberty. (Ah, ah.) She never dreamed of invoking the principle of public safety or opening that door through which all political crimes make their way. But more: it has renewed its executive power under—we may almost say—the very fire of the enemy, and that without violence and without disturbance—(interruption)—and it has done this so orderly and calmly that this page of American history is the page of honor of the nineteenth century. (Confused and increasing noise.)

M. Pelletan—President Lincoln—(Cries of "Divide, divide.")

Other Voices—Hear the speaker.

M. Pelletan—President Lincoln felt that he held the fate of the New World in his hands and he lifted up his heart to the height of his destiny, he has abolished slavery—(redoubled cries of "Divide"—and he has restored the glorious American republic. ("Divide, divide." Confused and tumultuous noise.)

A Member—Enforce silence, Mr. President.

President Schneider—Let the speaker try to get a hearing.

M. Garnier Pages—If people would only listen, the speech would have been done by this time.

Several Voices—Divide!

M. Schneider—I cannot deprive M. Pelletan of his right to go on. It is for the chamber to listen—(exclamations). But, at the same time, it is for him to speak in such a way as to induce his auditors to hear him.

M. Pelletan—The President asks a miracle of me which I am not able to work. It did appear to me that wherever in the world anything great and noble was done, France was present and an appreciating party, and I would that my voice this day could be heard on the other side of the Atlantic with an address of congratulation to the President of the United States. (Tumultuous exclamations of dissent.) I cannot struggle against your determination not to hear me, and I shall sit down.

The amendment rallied twenty-four votes—a respectable minority, considering that only fifteen voted against the address as a whole.

I give the names of the twenty-four friends of the North for the special information of your American readers. They are:—MM Rothmond, Count de Bologne, Carnot, Doriou, Jules Favre, Garnier Pages, Glais Bizoin, Guéroult, Hautefeuille, Havin, Hénon, Javal, Vicomte Lanjuinais, Magnin, Marie, Martel, Morin, Pelletan, Picard, Pieron, Leroy, Marquis de Pire de Rainyvieu, Planat and Jules Simon.

The abstentions on this vote were very numerous, and in the list I note the names of Emile Ollivier, Dahlmon, Talleis and Count Welles de Lavalette.

The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment has been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty States, Tennessee and Arkansas having been almost unanimous in its favor. New Jersey stands alone among the free States as having rejected the measure. The amendment will unquestionably be ratified by Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, California, Iowa and Oregon. One State more will be needed for the requisite three-fourths. This can easily be obtained by reversing the first decision of New Jersey, Delaware or Kentucky, or securing the vote of Florida or some other Southern State.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 29.*

The late Archbishop of Dublin once inquired of a physician, "Why does the operation of hanging kill a man? Because inspiration is checked, circulation stopped and blood sullenes and congests the brain." "But!" replied his grace, "it is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground."

A wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Larcenies.*—Rosa Jackson and Hester Garcia were brought before Recorder Woolfley, charged with having stolen a mosquito bar and some old clothing from Pierre Barnes, and colored Elizabeth, charged by Mary Small with the larceny of a muslin dress. The Recorder sent the accused before the First District Court for trial.

Mary Nelson, who violated City Ordinance No. 1095, on Burgundy street, was mulcted in a fine of $5.

Louis Henderson stole an oil can in the First District, and was sentenced for thirty days to the workhouse.

John Davis was sent down for thirty days, as a vagrant.

Wm. Merritt was found asleep on the sidewalk, after a long debauch. He was taken in and required to pay $5 for his lodging. Mary Kelly was let off with the same fine, but Bridget Burke was required to pay $10, and Mrs Cloman was sent down for thirty days for resuperation.

*Provost Court—Judge N. Lieber.*—Pat McNamara and Nich. Connelly were put on their separate trials on the charge of having induced soldiers of the 10th Illinois cavalry, to steal government property and that they caused them to steal mules and horses which they purchased. The cases were continued for the defence.

*First District Court—Judge Abell.*—Ch. Martin, Rudolph Wirtz and Paul Lohro plead guilty to the charge of having stolen from the iron safe of Mr. Montamat, the Clerk of the First District Court, in his office.

The boy Richard was tried and found guilty of having stolen from the store of his employer, F. W. Tilton, three dozen of pocket knives.

James Duane, late Lieutenant of the Fourth District Police, was found guilty of an assault and battery and false imprisonment.

The accused on the 7th of March ultimo, went to the premises of Thos. Pollins, No. 117 Tchoupitoulas street, and inquired if he had purchased a gold watch with a silver chain. He was told that Mrs. Pollins had lent a friend $10 on a gold watch on the day previous, and then pawned it herself at a pawn broker's for $15. On this Mr. Duane searched the house and the linen and clothing of the couple, and took Pollins to the Fourth District Station house, where he was incarcerated, but released at midnight on the payment of $17 25.

The case caused considerable argument between the District Attorney and Judge Hiestand who defended the case.

The Judge charged that if the Jury found that the search and the arrest was made without any warrant, or that the officer having followed up a criminal from the fresh commission of a crime, then the accused was guilty as charged. The Jury rendered the verdict in a few minutes.

*Sentenced*—Edward Cutsinger and James Thompson of the 1st Indiana artillery, convicted of having arrested and robbed Mr. Godefroy of a diamond ring &c., were sentenced to two years hard labor at Fort Pickens. The sentence was approved by the Commanding General.

*United States District Court—Judge Durell.*—The court announced that as a rule, that no attorney-at-law could practice at the bar of that court without having taken the test oath.

*A Duel Concocted*—Jno. O'Brien and Edw. Dillan had made up their minds to settle a little private affair between themselves by an appeal to the code of honor. A meeting was arranged near the half way house. Surgeons and witnesses were present, but all were taken by the police and bonded.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Siberian plague, or Russian epidemic, is now said to be nothing more than a resultant fever of a typhoid tendency. English journals encouraged by all the medical sagacity of England, derive much comfort from this discovery. Having got a name and classification for the pestilence, they seem to imagine that it is disarmed and imprisoned as thoroughly as was the demon of old when corked and sealed in a bottle by the alchemist. Meantime the malady appeared to do its work about as effectually after as before it was thus sagely nosologized.

Some years ago our own public were prone to seek similar consolation in nosological facts or fancies, and it was some time before the popular mind would believe that yellow fever after it was called "epzootic," retained its former deadly power.

Captain J. A. Williams and W. M. Belizhoover, of the Lady Gay, have our acknowledgements of courteous attentions.

ARRIVAL OF THE LADY GAY.—Before going to press we received by the arrival of this steamer packages of Western papers as late as the 4th from Cairo; also from Memphis to the 3d, and from New York to the 1st.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Two Days Later from the North.

### THE LADY GAY AT BATON ROUGE WITH DATES TO THE 4TH.

### Important Cabinet Meeting Relative to Trade in the South—The System of Permits and Favoritism to be Broken Up.

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ASTONISHES A SWISS DELEGATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF ASSASSINS AND CONSPIRATORS—VARIOUS NEW DEVELOPMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CONSPIRACY.

### Proclamation of President Johnson Offering $100,000 for Jeff Davis, and $25,000 each for Jacob Thompson and Others.

FURTHER ABOUT THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS

*Movements of various Army Corps—Grand Review near Washington Before Mustering out—Possible Expedition to Texas.*

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE IN THE WEST.

*MR. SEWARD ABLE TO DICTATE DISPATCHES.*

### Gold in New York on the 3d 141¾—Cotton 46.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

BATON ROUGE, 9 A. M. May 8.

By the arrival of the steamer Lady Gay we have dates to the 4th.

*Cairo*, May 3—P. M.—The following embraces all of importance in the dispatches received here this afternoon:

*New York*, May 3—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that one of the most protracted and important Cabinet sessions held since Johnson has occupied the Presidential chair was held at the Treasury Department today. The subject matter of discussion was the free trade question as regards the South. It is understood that the whole system of giving cotton and trade permits to a certain class of favorites was thoroughly ventilated and denounced, although there was a decided preponderance in favor of opening trade in all parts of the South now subject to the Union authority. It is believed as the result of this protracted sitting, that every facility will be extended by the Government for all proper commercial transactions, and as a consequence of this faith cotton permits are at a heavy decline in this market to-night.

The address delivered to the President by the delegation of the various Swiss residents contained the hope that the glorious success of the Union will bear in the preservation of all other sister republics on the American continent. To the great astonishment and indignation of the delegation, the acting Secretary of State, to whom the copy of the address was communicated previous to its delivery struck out as being irrelevant the above mentioned paragraph.

The *Tribune's* special says: Payne the assassin of the Seward family has made a confession of his guilt. He said it was useless for him to withhold longer. He had been fully identified by six persons, and the government had other evidence in its possession that he was the party assigned to that terrible crime.

The *Times* Washington special says the preparation of the conspiracy case for trial has devolved upon Col. Burnett, who conducted the treason cases at Indianapolis. His ability developed in those cases commended him to the Government. He is now sifting the mass of testimony in the possession of the Government. The prisoners are closely guarded. Among the precautions taken to prevent them from committing suicide is the padding of their heads with cotton so that they cannot batt their brains out. This was suggested by the attempt of Payne a few days since.

*Louisville*, May 2, 10 P. M.—Information from Stoneman's cavalry says Jeff Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 29th ult and Stoneman's forces came in the following day. Jeff Davis has one day's start of Stoneman.

He is escorted by two thousand cavalry, one thousand mounted infantry commanded by General Hobberell. He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breckinridge and others, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and from the vengeance of the U. S. Government. It is hoped Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture Davis as he is burdened with eleven wagons supposed to contain specie.

*Toronto*, May 3—Cleary, one of the rebel agents, whom the grand jury found a true bill for a breach of the neutrality laws a few days since, yesterday surrendered himself and gave bail in 5000 dollars to stand trial at the October session.

*Washington*, May 3—Hon. B. G. Harris, Representative in Congress from Maryland was arraigned for trial before a General Court Martial in this city.

*New York*, April 3.—The *Herald's* correspondent says the 6th Corps reached Danville last Thursday, making the march of over one hundred miles in four days. On the route and in Danville a large amount of valuable property was captured, including railroad stock and machinery stolen from Harper's Ferry. It is expected the 6th Corps will remain at Danville some time. Gen. Sheridan with his cavalry got as far as near the Staunton and Danville, but was ordered to return on the surrender of Johnston. Trains will soon be running from Lynchburg and Danville to Washington via Richmond. It appears that B. G. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, was arrested for personally paroled prisoners from Lee's army to the late their parole and go back and join the rebels. A number of these prisoners testified positively to his giving them money for this purpose, and unless he breaks down this testimony he will certainly be convicted.

The punishment would be death.

The *World* has a lengthy and graphic plea against the rulers of the nation, which contains the following points: Booth was the original projector of the crime. It was seconded by parties in Canada, and was furnished with a murderous accomplice in Payne from that section. Booth found another bloody accomplice in Surratt. The route for the escape was planned two weeks prior to the act. Surratt was the man who had the room over Vice President Johnson. He ran away so hastily that he left in it his arms and baggage. When Booth escaped, Harrold went with him. They reached Surratt at midnight and stopped at Lloyd's Hotel and got a bottle of whisky. Booth remaining on his horse. Harrold went up stairs and got a carabine. Lloyd offered another, but could not carry it. As they rode off Booth called out to Lloyd: "We have murdered the President and Secretary Seward."

They reached Dr. Mitchell's house before sunrise, and Booth had his leg set. An old fashioned wooden band box had to be split up. Dr. Mitchell says he did not know who they were, though Booth's coat left at the doctor's house had the name on it.

The following accomplices have been arrested:

Sam. Arnold, of Baltimore, who claims to have been with Booth in Richmond with Booth behind him on his horse. A J Surratt, assisting to kill the Vice President; Mrs Surratt, the mistress of the conspiracy; McLaughlin, the friend and confederate of Booth; Dr. Mitchell, who set Booth's leg; Lloyd, who entertained the assassins, and gave them a carbine; Sam Coxer, who concealed and fed Booth; Harrold, captured with Booth; Surratt, who shared the secret of the meditated crime; Payne, who attempted the life of Secretary Seward; Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Newport, believed to have assisted Booth; Mrs Wilson, of Newport, thought cognizant of the crime, did not assist.

*New York*, May 3—Gold opened at 141¾, fell to 140, closed at 141¾. Cotton firm, 46c for Middling.

*Cairo*, May 4, 6 A. M.—The following additional dispatches came through up to midnight last night:

*Washington*, May 3—The President has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of our late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concocted and procured by and between Jeff Davis, late of Richmond, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada.

Now, therefore, I, the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:—100,000 dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, 25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, 25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi, 25,000 for the arrest of George N. Saunders, 25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, 100,000 for the arrest of Wm. C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to have a description of said persons, with a notice of the above reward to be published.

In testimony I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the U. S. the 89th.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President, W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

*New York*, May 3—The Richmond 12½s of the 21 states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem Farquhar county, telling them to disband and return to their homes, but he was bound for Texas and did not want them to accompany him as it might put their necks in halter. He then rode off with a small body of his old companions.

*Washington*, May 3.—Simson Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens and other prominent citizens called on the President to-day and were introduced by Mr. Cameron who addressed the President in few concise remarks, assuring him of the implicit confidence of the State of Pennsylvania in his ability, justice and integrity.

The President replied at some length, reiterating his future policy towards the late rebellious States. He foreshadowing nothing more than is derived from his speeches already published.

*New York*, April 3.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent states that Mr. Seward is so well that he is expected to take his place in the Cabinet meetings in a few days.

Newspaper accounts of the attempt to assassinate were generally incorrect, Payne, the assassin, only had an opportunity to strike one blow at Mr. Seward, who was at that moment sitting in bed. The knife struck the swelling over the fracture and did not touch the throat. At this instant Robinson, the nurse, clutched Payne from behind, and did not for a moment let go his hold, though he was stabbed four times.

Mr. Seward rolled off into the floor feigning death. The Mr. Robinson he owes his life. This heroic soldier is in the hospital here and is doing well though very badly wounded. Mr. Seward now dictates the foreign dispatches to Mr. Hunter.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: should not circumstances occur to prevent, Lieutenant General Grant will review the armies which have been under the immediate commands of Major Generals Sherman and Meade, not very far from the Metropolis, at no distant day.

The 15th and 17th Corps are expected to march here via Richmond, and the other Corps will soon start in their respective routes to the Capital. After the review the troops will be gradually marched away and mustered out of the service, unless it be found necessary to send a strong force to Texas. Gold 141½.

*Cairo*, May 3, P. M.—The deputation from this city, to attend the funeral of President Lincoln to-morrow at Springfield, left here last evening. It was an influential one and was accompanied by a Fire Company of this city. At Chicago, last night, the streets were jammed for miles by the sorrowing crowds who turned out to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton Railroad station, from which the remains are to be conveyed to Springfield.

Private advices from Paducah to the *Times* of this P. M. say General Meredith has received orders from Gen. Thomas requiring him to send out flags of truce to rebel bands in this Military District and to offer terms similar to those granted to Lee and Johnston. It also learns that the rebel Gen. Lyon came to Paducah with a view to surrendering.

*Chicago*, May 3.—Speaker Colfax on leaving Chicago was made the medium for delivering to President Andrew Johnson a brief address from the Independent Order of O. F. Fellows of Canada, sympathizing with the nation in its affliction and tendering their wishes to the President for a successful administration of the Government, which expressing their friendship for him personally. The address is written in old English text on parchment.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

BEE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, May 8, 1865.

Early the morning our commercial circles were in possession of telegrams from New York to the 3d instant, reporting an advance of ½ on Cotton. Middling lowering quoted at 46c, and in later hours, next day, later intelligence came through, noting a further improvement of ½c, while at the close it was stated that Middling had advanced to 47c. These accounts have imparted an active stimulus to the demand in our market, resulting in sales of nearly 1000 bales, which is the heaviest business we have had occasion to notice this season. Prices, moreover, advanced, and nearly or quite recovered the decline noted since last Thursday. All other branches of trade continued inanimate.—We learn, however, that there has been a marked advance in several articles of staple dry goods, and that a rounding, predicated on an improved demand and light supplies. We also notice a more cheerful feeling in our commercial circles caused by the prospect held out from Washington of a removal of the existing restrictions in trade with the interior.

The executive telegrams received from New York quote gold at opening 140¾ to 141½, closing at 141¼ on the 1st, 141 3-8 on the 2d, and 141¾ at the latest date. Under the influence of the intelligence our market opened at 131 1-2, 133 1-2, closing by 1 P. M. to 133 1-2, and close at 135 @ 137½, against 131 1-2 @ 133 1-2 on Saturday evening. But still even at 137½ we met with one party who was willing to let a friend have at 135. Nothing was reported in Silver. There was very little demand for American half-dollars are nominal at 127 @ 130, and Mexicans at 125 @ 127½.

Before the news of the market of the 4th Foreign Exchange was neglected and the sales of sterling included a first class private bill for £300 at 110, a smaller amount of the same, and a bank bill for £500, from second hands at 145. There was more enquiry after the news, but we heard of no further transactions. One of the Banks asked 157—the others would not name a price. Matamoros bills are entirely neglected. Early in the day they were offered as low as 135, but nothing was reported in France, but first class private bills were held at 115.

The Cotton movement