New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,423.

THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1

J. M. G. PARKER & Co.—A new firm by this style has commenced at 146 Gravier street, the commission, steamboat brokerage and general agency business, including lands and houses and U. S. bonds. The capacity exhibited and the popularity acquired by the principal while Postmaster in the city commend the firm at once to the confidence and favor of the public.

THE WEBB MINSTRELS.—The Varieties will be again open for amusement purposes on Monday, when the Webb Minstrels, arrived recently from the West Indies, whence comes a very favorable report of their artistic excellence and general merits, will make their first appearance in songs, burlesques, extravaganzas, dances, &c.

THE HASLUNS AT THE ACADEMY.—These finished, brilliant, and altogether extraordinary gymnasts appeared yesterday in a grand matinée and to the enthusiastic delight of one of the best crowded and elegant day houses of the season. They will commence the week Monday evening with a change of programme which will include the appearance of all six brothers. The variety performers will also present new features.

PAROLED AND OTHER PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE CITY.—Upwards of 7000 prisoners on parole have arrived in the city from Fortress Monroe by a Government transport steamer. Among them are a number belonging to Louisiana commands. In addition to the above, a body of officers captured at Mobile, from the grade of Lieutenant to Colonel, have been brought to the city and consigned temporarily to the military prison.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW TOWBOAT AJAX.—The new wood boat Ajax, Capt. John Walsh, from Pittsburgh, arrived in port this morning. The Ajax was built at Pittsburgh under the direction of R. J. Wheeler, engineer and owner. Her keel, 200 feet; engine, with six boilers each cylinder, 7 feet stroke—shaft of water wheel 18 inches in diameter, 24½ inches in the journals, weighing 14 tons. The Ajax is one of the most powerful towboats ever in this port and is unnecessarily fine looking.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE EVENING STAR.

The Star of the Union across the Bar. List of her Passengers.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.—The steamship Star of the Union, from New York the 22d arrived at the bar at 5 P. M.

The following is a list of her passengers.

Mrs. Gen. Wright and child, Miss H. L. Dowling, Katie Mayer, Miss M. Page, Miss H. Anson, Jessie Hyer, C. Hyer, Mrs. Dr. Anson, Miss A. Anson, Mrs. A. Hunter, Miss A. Anson, A. C. Simpkins, R. B. Sewell, J. A. Lent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later via the River

THE STEAMER INDIANA AT BATON ROUGE.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Important Particulars of the Conference of Sherman and Johnston.

GENERAL GRANT TERMINATES THE ARMISTICE.

Gen. Sherman's Order Relative to the Washington Assassination.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN NEW YORK — THE NEGROES APPLAUDED.

Unparalleled Steamboat Disaster—Explosion and Burning of the Sultana above Memphis—Over 1000 Live Lost.

Gold in New York on the 28th 150 3-8

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

MEMPHIS, April 29.—I. M., April 30.—By the arrival of the steamer Indiana we have received news from the North of the 26th.

CAIRO, April 29, 7 P. M.—The following dispatches were received here up to o'clock, this evening.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
F. F. DAYTON, Maj. and A. A. G.

LEXINGTON, April 25.—The rebel Col. Jesse and 250 of his guerrillas were captured near Eminence yesterday A. M., by Col. Buckley's men. Loss small on either side. Number killed and wounded not stated.

New York, April 26.—Advices from Newbern dated 22d, has been received. The city was draped in mourning and meetings were held that day to express the public sorrow for the death of President Lincoln.

Memphis, April 27.

The steamer Sultana, Capt. Mason, arrived from New Orleans last night with about 2300 people on board, 1964 of whom were exchanged Federal prisoners from Vicksburg. The balance being refugees and regular passengers from various points along the river, proceeding to St. Louis. She left the coal pile about 1 o'clock this morning and had made some 8 or 10 miles when an explosion of one of her boilers occurred. The boat, with its mass of living freight took fire in the vicinity of the engines, and in a short time she was burnt to the water and now lies on a sand bar near Eagleman's Landing. Nothing visible but her charred remains and the pickets standing erect at the time. It is impossible to give a correct statement of the cause of the accident and the number or names of the lost and saved. Everything is in the greatest confusion. Wm. Rowberry, first mate, was on watch and standing in the pilot house with Capt. Geo. Clayton, who was at the wheel at the time of the explosion. He only remembers a shock, that he was blown into the air and was afterwards taken from the water.

He saw the boiler deck on fl mes and knows no more. He can give no idea of the cause of the accident. Says the boat was going at ordinary speed and that all seemed well up to the explosion occurred. That the 21 engineer, a sober, reliable man named Clemens, was at the engines and that nothing more than common was in progress.

Capt. Clayton was also hoisted out of the wreck among the broken boilers and rubbish, sustaining slight injuries. He immediately jumped overboard with a door, by which he was enabled to reach the Arkansas shore three miles below, where striking, he rested and clung to it until saved. Clemens, the engineer was badly burned and scalded and can hardly recover. He was brought down by the Pocahontas and 140 others.

Mr. Jno Fogleman, residing on the Arkansas side on being aroused by the noise and seeing the burning steamer hastily constructed a raft and in this way had the means of saving about a hundred lives. At the hour of writing only one or two persons had been saved. No less than one thousand lives were buried into eternity by the most melancholy of the river disasters.

I. W. D Shaw member of Congress from Arkansas, escaped unhurt.

The following named persons drifted down and were saved at Fort Pickering:

Lt. J. N Seller, 11th, O. Fully, Sergt. C. W. *Mills*, 11th Indiana Cavalry, Sergt. Wm. M. Dake, 124 Ohio Infantry, J. Hooker, 21 Michigan Cavalry, Corporal Sergt. Wm. Lloyd, 5th Michigan Infantry, Corporal Peacock, 7th Indiana Cavalry, C. M. Eldridge, 111 Tennessee Cavalry, J. Baker, ditto, J. Pearce, do, B. Hamilton, do, N. R. Russell, do, M. Jordan, do, Levi Heckner, do, M. Thomas, do, J. M. Dougherty, do, J. Milsap, do, S. Wees, do, J. Kutrel, do, J. Decker, do, J. Pryor, do, J. E. Hood, do, J. Lackey, do, W. H. Chester, 7th Indiana Cavalry, E. Addington, 7th Indiana Cavalry, M. Dwyer, 26th Infantry, J. Parker, 26th Infantry, J. R. Delaudir, 21 Indiana Cavalry, F. M. Brown, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, H. Van Vliet, 11th Ohio Infantry, M. Reynolds, 8th Indiana Infantry, H. P. Hunt, 26th Indiana Infantry, M. L. Gray, 6th Tenn Cavalry, O. L. Stanton, do, P. Bowman, 10th Indiana Infantry, J. Kuntz, 21 Michigan, A. Dippoe, 11th Ohio Infantry, E. Matthew, 64th do, J. Thicteer, 26th do, J. Haley, 102d do, B. Falsbaum, 9th Indiana Cavalry, D. Hites, 19th Ohio Infantry, J. J. Jackson, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, H. B. Wallace, 11th Ohio Infantry, Sergt. G. H. Hadger, 7th Ohio Cavalry, G. Dreher, 18th Michigan Infantry, John Lewis, 7th Indiana Infantry, J. E. White, 26th do, Lieut. Wm. McKenney, 1st Tennessee Cavalry, J. Wescott, McClellister, Ohio Cavalry, R. F. Hall, 21 Kentucky Cavalry, J. C. Dunham, 1st Michigan Engineers, J. Moore, 11th Ohio, J. Newsander, 11th Ohio Cavalry, J. Weir, G. M. Sheppard, 10th Indiana Cavalry, and his father Thos. Sheppard, Sanitary Agent, J. F. Elliot, 12th Indiana Cavalry, L. Swan, 7th Indiana Cavalry, E. W. Foster, 7th Indiana Cavalry, C. A. L. Barnett, 12th Kentucky Infantry, L. Dickenson, 1st Michigan, L. Leslie, 1st Squire, Pilot Ohio, Capt. Faggett, do, L. Earle, 1st Michigan Engineers, H. Davis, 1st Ohio, Major Carlin, do, Capt. Forster, 58th Ohio, Capt. Hoke, 11th Ohio.

From the Latest Western Papers.

The Atlantic arrived last evening with Western dates to the morning of the 26th. Mr. Henry Deitch, clerk of this steamer, has our thanks for esteemed favors

Rear Department,
Washington, April 26, 1865.

Major General DIX:

A dispatch has just been received by this Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 o'clock on the 25th. He says:

I reached him this morning and delivered to Gen Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. The reply was at once sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and with the information that civil matters could not be entertained in any conversation between the army commanders.

L. M. STANTON,
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General Condemnation of Gen. Sherman's "Extraordinary Course.

New York, April 25.—The Herald's Washington special says it is authorized to say that it is unfortunately known that Gen Sherman on the assassination of the President, which renders his course more and more extraordinary. The opinion is publicly and emphatically expressed that it must have been done under a temporary absence of mind.

It is understood General Sherman will be relieved by General Grant and be required to answer for his assumed offenses before a military court.

More About the Recent Visit from Rebel Officers to the Military Authorities — What they said of the Armistice, &c.

From the Vicksburg Herald, April 21

A visit from rebel officers.—Yesterday during the rising train from Big Black, the rebel General Hodge, and Colonel Henderson and Watts, came into the city on an official visit to the military authorities here. They stopped at the Washington Hotel, and were well received by our military officers as well as citizens. They left on the afternoon train for Big Black, after an interview of several hours with Gens. Dana and Smith.

Nothing has transpired of which we are authorized to speak officially of the result of the interview—we but we hope to be able to give the full facts anon. The object on the part of the rebel officers, however, we learn, was to obtain an armistice for a few days with the authorities here, with a view to a full and final settlement of our differences.

ARMISTICE.—From the rebel officers who were in the city yesterday, we learn that an armistice for the 19th instant was in existence between General Sherman and the rebel General Johnston, with a view to a full and final settlement of our difficulties. The length of the duration of the truce, we failed to ascertain—but rumor has it 40 days.

These officers also said that the rebel General Marcus J. Wright had gone to Memphis to obtain from the military authorities there an armistice, and that Gen. Dick Taylor had gone to New Orleans to confer with General Canby on the same subject.

Johnston and Sherman Conference.

New York, April 25.—The World's Washington special says: Advices received here today, direct from Raleigh, say that the conference between Sherman and Johnston took place at Cheeks' Hill, some fifteen miles west of Raleigh.

Johnston's army, consisted of about [illegible] men, including Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry, lay thirty miles from the city, on the road leading to Charlotte.

At the second interview, Breckinridge, the rebel Secretary of War, was present, and participated in drawing up the already published terms of capitulation. During the conversation he freely admitted the failure of the rebellion, and believed that it was now almost in hand, and alluded to the constitutional amendment, said that it was strictly the legal way of abolishing slavery, and he predicted its ratification by more than two thirds of the States.

It was understood that during the conference, which lasted two days, Jeff Davis was at Hillsboro, and in telegraphic communication with Breckinridge at Gen. Johnston's headquarters.

The men of the rebel army, with the exception of now and then an officer, were anxious to go home.

MARION, N. C., April 30.
via Washington, April 24.

Peace from the 7 [illegible] and I hope soon to see [illegible] were the cheering words in [illegible] to the [illegible] and two days' [illegible]

Thus it seems that our enemy, despairing of meeting us in manly war, have begun to resort to the assassin's tools. Your General does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that the great mass of the Confederate army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it to be the legitimate consequence of rebellion against the authority. We have met every phase which this war has assumed and must now be prepared for it in its low and worst shape, that of assassins and guerrillas, but woe unto the people who seek to expand their wild passions in such a manner, for there is but one dread result.

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Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Body—I heartily thank you on behalf of the government and people of the United States for the sympathy which you have so feelingly expressed upon the mournful events to which you refer.

The good wishes, also, which you so kindly offer for the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and for my personal health and happiness, are gratefully received.

Your hopes for the early restoration of peace in this country are cordially reciprocated by me, and you may be assured that I shall leave nothing undone toward preserving those relations of friendship which now, fortunately, exist between the United States and all foreign powers.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Later from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAGENTA.

By the steamer Magenta we have Cairo dates to the morning of the 26th, in addition to Cincinnati and Chicago papers of the 24th.

The officers of the steamer have our thanks for acceptable attentions.

Proclamation by President Johnson Appointing the 25th of May a Day of Humiliation and Mourning.

Washington, By my direction the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 12th of April, requesting the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies, and,

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God in order that bereavement may be sanctified to the nation now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with our Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of both Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National capital, I, Andrew Johnson President of the United States, do hereby set apart THURSDAY, MAY twenty-fifth next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that it shall be occupied at the same time, in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent endurance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, April 20th, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President
WILLIAM HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL BOOK SECRETARY STANTON—THE ARMISTICE IN OPERATION AT RALEIGH, GA.—THE LATE ASSASSINATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN CANADA.

Washington, April 21—P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from Sherman states Wilson held Macon on behalf of Gen. Howell Cobb, Lee's terms, and asserting that they would immediately abandon their service could they believe their authorities approved or would ever make peace on it. I have seen your letters from rebel officers, in print in Northern papers. The rebel papers at Jackson and other places in the interior ought to consider the death of the President a calamity.

It is my desire to avoid all action, at present, which might interfere with obtaining the people outside our lines. I wish to allay their fears, and to encourage them to be friends to the government.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

Jeff Davis indicted to believe that since their recent defeats, the mouths of men, living outside, who have been secretly for the Union, have been opened, and all who loyally or truly support I wish to develop it. Communities who refuse to submit themselves to the authority of the United States and to do what is required by proper executive proclamations and instructions from their legitimate rulers, and persist in the exercise of their hostility, will be declared outlaws, and dealt with accordingly with regard to the sale of their products, and to family supplies, as are the inhabitants of the district without the lines of military occupation.

Cultivators by registering their plantations, and being allowed a limited amount of supplies, should be made to feel that it is their interest, if not their inclination, to be loyal and quiet. Under the present aspect of affairs, I counsel liberality, and, in the belief above alluded to, that a Union party is now growing up in the South, whose purpose is to bring back the State to her allegiance, I am advising and giving countenance to the meeting of a Convention at this place on the first of June, at which I hope most of the counties may be represented. He will be merely preparatory. I hope you will do what you can, properly, to encourage it.

I also have it in contemplation in a few days to order a civil government for the northern districts of Alabama and Vicksburg, so far as is consistent with the existence of martial law.

I would be obliged to you to enumerate and advise with leading citizens on the subject and let me have your views in full, and suggest half a dozen names for Major, Treasurer, Recorder and Sheriff.

Very respectfully,
N. J. T. DANA, major general.

President Johnson and the Diplomatic Corps—His Assurance of an Earnest Effort to Preserve Friendly Relations with all Foreign Powers—He believes the Interests of Civilization and Humanity Require England and the United States to be Friends.

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, the new Minister to England, was to have been introduced to President Lincoln on Saturday next. He was introduced to President Johnson on the 20th, and said:

Mr. President—It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence.

On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed. But the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged the country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror, as well as of profound sympathy for the victims.

It becomes, therefore, my duty, sir, to present the letter from my sovereign, of which I am the bearer, to you as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurances of regard and good will which Her Majesty entertains toward you, as my President of the United States.

I am further directed to express Her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate, and her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare.

Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain, and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me.

Permit me sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in this respect, and to express the hope that you will favorably consider my attempts to merit your approbation, and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government, to the best of my ability.

I have the honor, sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by Her Majesty.

To which the President replied as follows:

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce

The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty give me great pleasure.

Great Britain and the United States, by the extended and varied relations which exist between them, the contiguity of portions of their possessions, and the similarity of their language and laws, are drawn into constant and intimate intercourse. At the same time they are, from the same causes, exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding, only to be averted by mutual forbearance. No examples are the people of the two countries engaged throughout almost the whole world, in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by national rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two Governments must be enemies, or at best cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations, throughout all their domain, and even in their most remote territory and colonial possessions, to the principles of civil liberty and constitutional freedom, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer might erroneously count upon a continued contest of selfish and unsympathizing, amounting to an alliance between them.

Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the human race. Each, in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that we should be friends. I have always known and accepted it as a fact, honorable to both countries, that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well-wisher of the United States. I have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion, that the friendship of the United States toward Great Britain is enjoined by all considerations of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will, therefore, be accepted as a Minister friendly and well disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself, and all my associates, acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments, and as I am sure that it will not occur to your mind that either yourself or this Government in any way have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis.

Shortly after the reception of Sir Frederick Bruce, the various members of the diplomatic body were presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State. As Dean of the body, Baron Von Gerolt, the Minister of Prussia, addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President—The representatives of foreign nations have been enabled here to express to your Excellency their feelings at the deplorable events of which they have been witnesses, to say how sincerely they shared in the national mourning for the cruel fate of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and how deeply they sympathize with the Government and people of the United States in their great affliction.

With [illegible] sincerity we

Pre[illegible] our best [illegible] prosperity of [illegible] personally

Correct Version of the Convention Between Sherman and Johnson.

We have in the Cairo *Democrat* of the 25th a list and corrected [illegible] of the agreement signed by Sherman and Johnston. Of this copy the text is in several places materially different from that of the one which was published yesterday.

The first three paragraphs of the document, before quoted, is now rendered compre[illegible]hensible—thus:

Memorandum and basis of agreement made this 17th day of April, 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joe Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces and Wm. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States in North Carolina, both present.

The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opposite reasonable time, say four hours allowed.

2. The Confederate armies in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute an agreement to cease all acts of war, and abide by the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance of Washington City, subject to the action of the Congress of the United States, and in the mean time to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3. The recognition, by the Executive of the United States, of the several state governments, on their officers and legislators taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legislature of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Bereaved Relatives of President Lincoln.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, under this title, publishes an extract from advance sheets of "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," by A. D. Richardson." In this extract are the following sketches:

At a late and gloomy period of the war, I again had an interview with the President, which was long and characteristic.

On the 28th of December, 1862, Sherman fought the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, one of our first fruitless attempts to capture Vicksburg. Grant designed to cooperate by an attack from the rear, but his long supply line extended to Columbus, Kentucky, though he might have established a nearer base at Memphis. Van Dorn cut his communications at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Grant was compelled to fall back.

Sherman's attack proved a serious disaster. Our forces were flung upon an almost impregnable bluff, where we lost about 2,500 m[illegible], and were then [illegible] repulsed.

There w[illegible] of which this same [illegible] Burnside [illegible] at 35,000 and [illegible] the Northern

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [