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Arrival of the G. S. Wright.

Additional Eastern News

[FROM THE OREGONIAN.]

LATE RAID OF THE REBEL RAM WEBB.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 25th, has despatches dated off the mouth of the Red River, 23rd, which stated that at nine o'clock this evening, the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of Red river, passing all the gunboats and iron-clads here, and descending the Mississippi. When first discovered she had no lights, emitted no smoke, and appeared to be a huge mass. She was fired on from the monitor Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life. A shot passed the Manhattan, which signalled the fleet. The Lafayette started in pursuit. The officers of the Manhattan estimated the speed of the Webb at 26 miles an hour when passing them. The steamer Saratoga, from New Orleans, met the Webb at Buoyra Bend. She attempted to run down the Saratoga, but was unsuccessful, and was fired down. It is believed she intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi, and will probably make an attempt to ease into the Gulf. If nothing happens to the Webb, she can reach New Orleans at daylight to-morrow, and the mouth of the river

[illegible] TO BURN AND DESTROY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent prints a letter which shows that one Stinson made a contract with the rebel Government in June, 1862, to destroy the United States vessels, navy yards, &c., on the Western waters and in the Atlantic States by incendiarism, from which he was to receive a per centage on the value of the property destroyed. A letter is given containing a report of the destruction of the steamer J. H. Russell, on the Mississippi in April, 1864, by an incendiary employed by Stinson, and the per centage claimed amounted to over $55,000.

THE SOUTH TO BE OPENED TO TRADE AGAIN.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A special to the *Tribune* says: One of the most protracted and important cabinet sessions held since Johnson's accession to the Presidency, was held at the Treasury Department yesterday. The subject matter of the discussion, was the free trade question as regards the South. It is understood that the whole system of giving cotton permits and trade permits to a certain class (favorites) was thoroughly ventilated and denounced, although there was a decided preponderance in favor of opening up trade in all parts of the South not subject to Union authorities. It is believed as to 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 fact, cotton permits are at a heavy decline in the market.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Washburn's order declaring that after April 25th, the Confederate soldiers within his district would be regarded as felons, and not as prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Halleck, since assuming command at Richmond, has established in that city a bureau of public archives, in which are to be deposited and preserved all volumes found within his department bearing on the history of the late rebellion.

It is believed that Government contemplates the arrest of Judge Campbell, who, since Lee's surrender, has been very busy in endeavouring to obtain terms favorable to the traitors.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the armies of Georgia and Tennessee, commanded by Schofield and Howard, are on their way to Richmond, where they will be disbanded or ordered to a more active field of operation.

The *Times'* special says; The whole number of arrests made of conspirators is 350. The trial of these has commenced before a military commission. If the facts be substantially as now supposed, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole population.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Tribune's* 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. General Grant announces that the headquarters of the United States will be established at Washington.

Harrold's trial is set for to-morrow.

KNOXVILLE, May 2—Adams, who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, between Greensboro and Salisbury, N. C., says that Jeff. Davis was on the same train and on his way to Charlotte, but believing that the railroad was cut above and below there, he, with others, escaped, and returned to Greensboro.

Stoneman's cavalry are now in the valley of the Saluda, with headquarters at Anderson, South Carolina, and are scouting from there to Augusta.

CALIFORNIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

merchandise imported on the ship Borland, on the ground of their having been entered at the Custom House under false and fraudulent invoices, alleging the value to be much less that it really was, for the purpose of eluding the proper payment of duties. Ten cases of furniture imported on the ship Idona, from Bordeaux, have also been seized for the same reasons. A quantity of new furniture was packed with old and intended to be passed off as having been used so that duties might be evaded under that provision of law which exempts furniture that has been five months in use.

A number of retail dry goods stores having been robbed of small articles lately, four female shoplifters were arrested yesterday charged with perpetrating the larcenies.

A number of squatters who were recently ejected from Ellsworth and Beard's Ranch, in Alameda county have been arrested for poisoning cattle on that ranch.

Stocks were still further depressed this morning, with sales of Gould and Curry at $1,480, Yellow Jacket, $1,700, Savage, $1,530 and Belcher $900.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—Capt. Watson, light house inspector, has submitted to the Department at Washington, a proposition to substitute a fog boat with a large steam whistle, in place of the fog signal bell now at Alcatraz Island. The fog bell is found to be insufficient for the purpose, as it can be heard but a short distance to windward, and is of no assistance to vessels entering the harbor during a fog with the wind blowing inland. The signal boat, if adopted, will be placed outside of the heads, and a system of signals will be used in the whistle by which vessels can be informed of the state of the tide, etc.

E. F. Stewart and Dr. Thomas Fox, sue the steamer Washoe for damages incurred at the time of her explosion. Stewart sues for $20,000 and Fox for $40,000.

Suits have been brought in the United States District Court within the past day or two against 1,858 cases of friction matches, the complainant being the Collector of Internal Revenue, who asks that they may be forfeited for non-compliance with the Internal Revenue Law, inasmuch as they do not bear the required stamps. Suit was brought in the United States District Court yesterday in the name of the United States for the forfeiture of one case of furs, 106 tin boxes of opium and 30 buggy robes, which the complaint alleges were smuggled into this port from Victoria, British America, and concealed in order to avoid the ad valorem properly charged thereon.

Two men were seriously wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon with which they were engaged firing the salute this morning. One of the injured men will lose both his eyes and the other man one of his arms.

The Italian flour thieves were to-day placed under $25,000 bonds each before Judge Shepherd. The testimony developed that Geo. Williams, a fisherman, committed the robbery at Raymond's store, and sold the flour to the Italians.

Collector James has received a telegram from the Department at Washington, announcing that the restrictions against the exportation of hay from this port has been removed. The first shipment of this commodity under the new regulations was made yesterday.

The heated term still continues—thermometer to-day standing at 83°. Yesterday it was at 84°. With the exception of two days in 1857 and one day in 1858, this is the hottest weather experienced in San Francisco for eight years.

Lieut. Felix O'Byrne publishes in the *American Flag* newspaper an open letter addressed to Mr. James Nisbit of the *Bulletin* in which he alleges that he has been persecuted on account of his Irish nationality, and refers to several prominent men in England for his political and social records before coming to America, etc.

Stock market firmer to-day.

Flour, moderate jobbing trade; wheat, inactive; barley, dull; potatoes, 360@363½; corn, jobbing sales of Los Angeles, 360 for white and 350 for yellow; oats, dull, no sales.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at one o'clock p.m. to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7—Baldwin was yesterday sworn in as U. S. Judge for the District of Nevada.

About ten o'clock last night a runaway occurred on Bush street, throwing out both the occupants. The lady's skirt caught on the wheel, and she was dragged nearly a hundred yards. Her face was considerably bruised, and one side of her head denuded of hair. Her companion received no injury.

The female shoplifters yesterday were held in $1,000 bonds each, for grand larceny.

Some secession scoundrel set fire to the mourning drapery on the *Bulletin* office, and in a few seconds the greater portion of the drapery was destroyed.

Arrived—Bark Agnes Banfield, 177 days from Liverpool.

Later Eastern News

DATES TO MAY 8th.

[TELEGRAPHIC TO THE COLUMBIAN.]

NEW YORK, May 6—The *Tribune's* special says all efforts to disparage the weight of the testimony in possession of the Government for investigation of the leading spirits of the rebellion in the assassination plot will prove futile. Edwin Stanton announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada. He spoke from record. Judge Holt has since received a great mass of evidence, and knows it to be of crushing weight. Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

[illegible] River, commanded by General Ord, consisting of the 24th and 25th corps, will remain as they are for the present. It is said the 25th corps, consisting of colored troops, will go into camp at City Point. A portion of the Army of the Potomac was expected to pass through Richmond on its way to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The *Republican* says the statements detailing the manner of finally disposing of Booth's body are untrue, and says Colonel Baker and brother are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it. They are under oath to reveal the place to no human being.

NEW YORK, May 5—The *Tribune's* special says Governor Aiken was closeted yesterday with President Johnson, and had a long interview with Stanton. He is to be allowed the freedom of the city, and enjoys the society of members of his family who came with him. It is understood he is here in aid of the Government rather than to receive any punishment.

NEW YORK, May 5—Mexican recruiting agents advertise openly in to-day's Washington *Chronicle* for discharged officers and men to migrate to Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 5—The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th says Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, and W. H. Hatch, his assistant, and other attaches of the bureau, have been arrested on orders from Washington, upon charges of corruption in administration of the affairs devolving on them.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—Private dispatches from New York quote gold on the 5th at 142¼@141½. Sterling Exchange at 109½ to 110½. On the 6th, Gold 143. Legal Tenders closed at 71 to 71½.

WASHINGTON, May 8—It has been ascertained that Jeff Davis and his flying cabinet have with them about $50,000 in specie, or $300,000 in all. Cavalry are on their track and sanguine of capturing them. It is ascertained that the rebel cavalry escort under Hampton is deserting rapidly. They state that 1500 who were secured on account of their supposed fidelity, were not satisfied with Hampton's surrender. A number of officers deserted, fearing if captured they would be treated as outlaws. Deserters predict that Davis will not have more than a corporal's guard by the time he reaches Mississippi River, if he succeeds in getting that far.

NEW YORK, May 8—Military court for the trial of the assassins met to-day, Gen. Hunter President. Nothing was done beyond arranging rules.

New Orleans correspondence contains additional particulars of negotiation for surrendering Kirby Smith's entire army. Meeting to arrange preliminaries took place on the 23d April at the mouth of the River, at which place Col. Seymonoski appeared on behalf of Gen. Smith and Col. Sprague represented General Pope. These officers were to have another conference at the same place on May 2d. Of the result of the latter meeting nothing is yet known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those given to Gens. Lee and Johnston.

There were rumors at New Orleans that Genls. Dick Taylor and Forrest had made formal propositions for surrender of their forces. Gen. Canby left New Orleans suddenly for Mobile. It was believed that he went there for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender. It is not made public until the terms of the interview are announced. Taylor returned to Mississippi, and Canby to Mobile. Little doubt is entertained that Taylor will shortly surrender.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrangements are being made to pay all troops that rendezvous about Washington prior to mustering. The amount of force to be kept in service will not exceed 150,000, and those mostly colored.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men surrendered, also one hundred pieces of artillery. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, of the privateer Alabama.

EUROPEAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 8th.—The London *Star* thinks recent events have materially altered the state of things from what it was when England recognised the rebels as belligerents, and says Jeff. Davis, with his carpet bag, at Danville, is a very different person in view of international law from Jeff. Davis at Richmond backed by Lee's army. The Union States have the unquestionable right to dispute the validity of the commission of Davis to demand that war vessels of the U. C. S. shall not be subjected to any vexatious restrictions.

The *Star* mentions the necessity of the speedy resumption of trade between England and the South, and says they cannot with propriety make representations to the American Government in this respect, as they recognise the rebels as belligerents.

FASTNET POINT, April 8th—The principal journals of London alike describe the intense excitement which the latest news created, and give utterance to warm eulogising upon President Lincoln and bitter denunciation of the assassination.

The Paris and Continental journals contain articles on the subject.

The scene on 'Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. The Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting in St. George's Hall on the afternoon of April 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, so that the working classes might likewise have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the hall and other buildings [illegible] enquiry, and is assured on reliable authority that the incidents so regretable which occurred at the installation of the Vice-President cannot without injustice be taken to represent Johnson's character.

The news of the assassination was published throughout England on the 26th April. Southern sympathisers evinced as much feeling and indignation as the warmest friends of the North. It was the all absorbing topic of conversation, and caused an almost entire suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool.

Consols declined nearly one per cent, but rallied slightly.

Wednesday, the 20th, was the only day of session in Parliament. The attendance was slim, sixty members were present. All signed the following address, which was presented to Minister Adams the same evening: "We, the undersigned members of the Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that President Lincoln has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at so sad an event to the American Minister now in London, as well as declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with freedom and peaceful relations with this and other countries."

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Liverpool *Post* of April 27th, appeared with its columns in mourning. The *Times* says nothing in political history can be remembered that has drawn forth more unanimous feeling than the news of the assassination. Personally, President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was exerted in upholding amicable feelings between the United States, is shown by the fall of unusual severity in all classes of the securities. The *Times* says editorially, that the news will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States.

The *Daily News* says Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest man's heart. His task was accomplished. The battle of his life was won. In all time to come, among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence. The *Star* pays a warm tribute to Lincoln—eulogizes his steady policy of peace, spite of all opposition towards England, and also expresses great confidence that the North, even in the hour of its first indignation, will demean itself with the magnanimity and clemency which thus far attended its triumph.

SEVEN WEEKS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

[From the S. F. Alta.]

The British bark Paramatta arrived at this port early on yesterday morning, after a passage of eighty days from Sydney. Our previous advices were by the American ship John Jay, which arrived here March 13th, after a voyage of eighty-eight days from the same port.

By this arrival we have full files of Sydney and Melbourne papers to February first.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at Sydney on the thirty-first January, was more fully attended than ever before.

The mining news from all districts seems to be favorable.

The bark Kinnaird, from Vancouver Island, arrived at Sydney January thirty-first.

The schooner Osprey, of ninety tons only, arrived at the same port on the thirty-first of January, from San Francisco.

Wheat at Adelaide, as late as January 24th, brought from 7s. 11d. to 8s. per bushel.

Foley's troupe of acrobats and equestrians from California, appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, January 30th. They were well received.

The proposed tariff continues to be the topic of surpassing interest in Melbourne, nor in that city alone.

From the Melbourne *Argus'* commercial article of the 27th January, we extract the following:

The prolonged uncertainty respecting the fiscal arrangements of the port, precludes the possibility of anything approaching activity in business circles. In teas some tolerably extensive sales of fine and medium congou have been effected, and in foreign flour a fair amount of trade has been done. For new wheat the demand is somewhat slack, as buyers are holding back in hopes of easier prices. Unless, however, the stock in the market is speedily and largely supplemented, the present requirements of holders will have to be acceded to. A small parcel of South Australian flour, country brand, has been placed at auction for £20 10s.

The cultivation of the cotton plant has not extended amongst us, as at one time we hoped it would do. Not even the wonderful advance in price caused by the American war has availed to stimulate our agriculturists to depart from their beaten track of wheat and maize. We have contented ourselves with producing the finest sample of cotton ever exhibited at an International Exhibition, and have left the world to wonder at the resources of our soil, and at the singular perseverance with which we allow those resources to lie idle.

But if the true cotton plant has not flourished much with us, there is another shrub which goes popularly by the name of the "native cotton," which has spread itself very widely. It is not really a cotton plant at all, but it has obtained that name from the silky fibre that is produced in the pod. It is not really native to the colony, but when and whence it was imported, we cannot say, probably from the Islands. It has spread so widely, however, as to be considered rather a nuisance than otherwise.

The quantity of gold dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from [illegible] ounces. The coin issued during the same period has been 124,000 sovereigns. For the corresponding period of the year 1864, the receipts of gold dust amounted to 92,215 ounces, and the coin issued consisted of 58,000 sovereigns.

The amount of gold dust delivered by the escorts from our several gold fields during the first three weeks of the present year, has been as follows: Western, 6,806 ounces; Southern, 10,289 ounces; Northern, 370 ounces. Total, 17,415 ounces.

Melbourne papers to February 1st, contain full particulars of the doings of the Shenandoah, and her commander and crew. The Shenandoah (formerly the Sea King, as is evidenced by the name still dimly perceptible under the fresh paint on the stern), entered Melbourne harbor on the 25th of January, flying the Confederate flag, and anchored at easy distance off Sandridge pier. The emigration officer was the only visitor admitted on board that evening, but the next day, and the two following days, the pirate was completely overrun with visitors, among them many ladies. A large number of prisoners, taken from the twelve or thirteen vessels destroyed were on board, among them several ladies. The Shenandoah is described as a screw steamer, of 1160 gross tonnage, with engines of 240 horse power, and having the general appearance of a peaceful merchantman. She consumes her smoke so as to make it very difficult at a distance to discover that she is a steamer. Her armament consists of eight rifled Whitworth guns. She is commanded by Captain Waddell, who holds the naval rank of Lieutenant, and the following is the list of the officers: James J. Waddell, Lieutenant commanding; W. C. Whittle, First Lieutenant; John Grimball, First Lieutenant; S. Smith Lee, First Lieutenant; F. T. Chew, First Lieutenant; D. M. Scales, Second Lieutenant; J. S. Bullock, Acting Master; Mat. O'Brien, Acting Chief Engineer; C. E. Lining, Passed Assistant Surgeon; W. Bindlove Smith, Acting Assistant Paymaster; O. A. Brown, Passed Midshipman; J. T. Mason, Passed Midshipman; F. J. McNulty, Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. H. Codd, First Assistant Engineer; John Hutchinson, Second Assisting Engineer; Ernst Muggaffeny, Third Assistant Engineer; C. E. Hunt, Acting Master's Mate; Lodge Calton, Acting Master's Mate; J. T. Miner, Acting Master's Mate; George Harwood, Acting Boatswain; John O'Shea, Acting Carpenter; John L. Guy, Acting Gunner; Henry Alcott, Sailmaker; John Lynch, Second Carpenter. Her crew consisted of 75 men, all told, of whom all but 17 have been taken from vessels captured. The names of the officers do not sound particularly Southern, and there are not probably ten persons on board her who ever stood on Southern soil. Immediately on casting anchor Captain Waddell sent Lieut. Grimball to the Governor of the Colony, for permission to coal and refit which permission seems to have been granted, in spite of the protest of the American Consul, who reminded His Excellency that under the ruling of the highest authorities of England, the pirate could remain but twenty-four hours in port. Whether the pirate, after being coaled, refitted, and supplied with everything needed, by our neutral cousins, will come this way, or continue her cowardly career of destroying merchant vessels in another direction, is as yet unknown on this side of the water.

The Melbourne papers give the list of American merchant vessels destroyed by the Shenandoah, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, as follows: Alma, Charter Oak, Godfrey, Susan, Lizzy M. Stacy, Edward, and the Delphine. The Kate Prince, bound for an English port, was captured and released under bond.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—A suggestion has been made to us which is deserving of consideration. The people are going to have races and other entertainments it appears, on Beacon Hill, and in order to lend an additional interest to the programme of the day's proceedings, it is thought that if the proper means were adopted for obtaining the consent of the authorities, the royal salute might be fired afloat off Beacon Hill, instead of in Esquimalt harbor, and that possibly Admiral Denman might permit a sham boat fight to take place a short distance from shore. This arrangement, if practicable, would certainly give a greater national interest to the occasion.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Clio left Panama shortly before the Satlej, *en route* to Honolulu, whence she will convey the Queen Dowager, the mother of King Kamehameha, to the Isthmus on her way to Europe. The Clio will then sail for this port, bringing with her the supernumeraries for the fleet in the Pacific.