New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
(Sundays Excepted), At No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17.

Mails will Close at the Post Office as Follows:

FOR THE NORTH AND WEST, VIA CAIRO.
Monday April 17th at 3 o'clock P. M. by steamer W. R. Arthur.
Wednesday April 19th at 3 o'clock P. M. by steamer Olive Branch.
Sunday April 23d at 9 o'clock A. M. by steamer Ben. Sidney.

FOR THE WEST.
Friday April 21st at 3 o'clock P. M. by steamer Pauline Carroll.

FOR THE NORTH.
Saturday April 22d at 5 o'clock A. M., by steamship direct to New York.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey.

The steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Hildreth commander, arrived last night from New York on the 5th, with mails, passengers and a full cargo of merchandize to Alfred Moulton.

The Fung Shuey arrived off the bar at 9:30 P. M. Saturday and crossed it at 9 A. M. Sunday. She reports that the schooner Sea Bird, from Nassau, was anchored on the bar, and that the bark Celeste Clark, of Boston, was anchored right in the channel by the pilot.

The steamers Evening Star and Geo. Cromwell passed the bar at 2:30 P. M., bound for New York.

The Fung Shuey experienced fair weather on the passage.

The steamer Gosling Star was not to leave New York till Wednesday the 12th.

List of passengers arrived per S. S. Fung Shuey:

R H Stanley and lady, Major A Lathby, Lieut H S Manley, Thos Bibson, Feh Weed, Pay T Oslo, A S Lindsey, Mrs Hart, Wm Lindsey and servant, F Jackett, Francois Lavers, F Mougeveis, Sylvia Mayneres, S Hirst, John Abbot, Miss Pamella Merchant, John Pass, Chas Pinley, A Nuna, A Ukimar, T A Delany, Jean Freend, Major W Hoffman, John Gager, John Gerlach, Le Roux Drury, J M Lemon, Louis Wiemes, J L Anderson, E A Cash, Capt Chas Stevens, Capt P O N Jones, A Y Hahn.

We are indebted to Purser Theo. G Eyer, of the Fung Shuey, for polite attentions and valued favors.

MOTION TO ADJOURN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—On Saturday the Hon C Rosseau rose in this Court and moved that, in view of the significance of recent events, and the general desire to rejoice in the prospect of as early peace, the Court adjourn until next Monday week. In the meantime, added Mr. Rosseau, the Government might take such proceedings as would supersede much of the pending business of the Court. It was supposed that the eminent counsellor alluded to the confiscation docket. Judge Duval, remarking that he would hold the matter under consideration, adjourned the Court until Monday at 11 A. M.

EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCE AT THE VARIETIES THEATER.—Tuesday evening, as heretofore indicated, will witness something decidedly out of the common-place theatrical line in the benefit of the gifted, promising and popular juvenile star, Master Willie Seymour, ably assisted on the tragedy of Richard III by the brilliant Master Willie Morrison. All the Varieties star company have kindly volunteered for the occasion, which will comprise the performance of three new and attractive pieces together with songs and dances. Any large encomium with the well founded hopes of the little beneficiary to whose precocious histrionism our theatre-goers have been indebted for essential features and touching scenes in many of the most successful representations.

SCIENCE THEATRICALS. — We understand that a new theatrical combination has been organized in this city for the purpose of playing a summer season along the lower Mississippi coast, embracing Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and also New Orleans. The association is composed, we learn, mostly, if not entirely, of artists attached to the Company which performed the past season at the Varieties Theatre.

The versatile, genial and engaging Viola Barrett heads the list which, for the rest, includes Mr. Joseph Barrett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gotay, Messrs. Morrison, Silver and Sinclair and the Misses Bella and Rose Wood. It is by that they will give performances in New Orleans about July on returning from their country tour.

GRAND CONCERT TO NIGHT.—Lovers of select music cannot adequately entertain should not forget the grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given at the St Charles Opera House to night by Mr. Henry Page, assisted by a host of accomplished and brilliant artistes of New Orleans. The programme is a sparkling series of selections, including several compositions by Mr. Page himself.

NEW MUSIC — "Peace! Sweet and Low" Dedicated to the American people. Words by Mrs. G Edmonston. Music by E. H. Cole, M. D."

We have received a new composition for the voice and the piano by the above title, and to the words of which, not then published, we had occasion formerly to allude. The music is, as we have been assured by those who have heard it, melodious, brilliant, expressive, and happily adapted to the theme. It may be had at the different music stores.

We are informed that the "Fisherman's Song" from the same productive and enlightening pen, will be out in about a week.

Western steamers to be now expected are the Sultana, the Olive Branch, the Southwester, expected to leave for this port from St. Louis on the 18th P. M., and the Pauline Carroll on the 12th P. M.

The Richmond Defences as Seen from the New Market Road.

A special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, having entered Richmond from the New Market Road on the north side of James river, writes this on the 5th from the Spottswood House regarding the defenses through which his route lay:

Five minutes more bring us to a line of little white, covered and in some places concealed with fresh, but recurring at regular intervals, on either hand, as far as our glasses can reach. They are the rebel picket stations.

Behind them, and in full view, stretching away on the right and left, and curving off in the opposite direction, quite away from our opposite sports, is the outer line, as that held, of the rebel fortifications of Richmond. It is a very formidable broad breastwork, backed by interlocked lines of trees, and by a deep ditch, in which an army could lie in perfect security. In front is a smooth expanse, broken only by the usual *chevaux de frise*, and by a stray chevaux de *frise*, which is here and there entirely new. It consists of a line of logs, each pierced by eager holes at distances of two or three inches, through which have been driven long, sharp pointed stakes, which thus project, on all sides, like spokes from a hub." A roller of sharp stakes is then formed, thirty feet long and measuring from point to point of the stakes) nine feet in diameter. It cannot be broken through; it is stuck cannot be torn out of the ground as in the ordinary *chevaux de frise*, and if the ends are only carefully fastened, it forms the most complete temporary obstacle in the way of an assaulting force that ingenuity of the war has discovered. Following over the embankment are the black muzzles of the heavy guns (fashioned somewhat after the model of the Parrots) from the Tredegar iron works.

Ranges begin to appear; a few farm-houses stand unharmed amid the ravages of war, we pass a country "meeting house" by the roadside; and a moment later, as we look, looking up the road, to find that a sudden turn has brought us fairly under the muzzle of as ugly a looking heavy gun as ever frowned from battlement. To either hand stretches away the crescent shaped line, indented throughout with a continuous breastwork, protected with chevaux and *chevaux de frise*, and dotted here and there with inclosed forts.

A hasty and not unobservant glance has revealed, counting the imperfect lines, consisting only of forts commanding this space between them other, we pass in succession seven of these fortified positions, surrounding on the inside the beleaguered city. It has been common to speak of Washington as the most strongly fortified city on the continent. The first glance at these works must almost warrant one in saying that it throughout the world they do not correspond with the portion visible on either hand on the New Market Road, then storming the fortifications of Washington would be a child's play compared with a similar effort upon the line either line that rings about the capital of the late rebellion.

Sketches after Evacuation

"Agate", the able and entertaining special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* having visited Richmond after its evacuation, writes thence, among other sketches, the following under the head of

THE RULING CLASSES.

On coming here I could think of but two Richmond families of any prominence in which I could claim an acquaintance. One of these was that of a former rebel Secretary of War, and I was scarcely surprised to find two of it got a single member remained.

I called on the other this evening. I have no right to give the name; but it is one not merely of old Virginia repute, but even of national fame. One of its members is the owner of a magnificent plantation on the James. The advance of our armies drove him to the town residence of the family, where I found them all gathered.

That I was courteously and even hospitably received—abolitionist though I was known to be—need hardly be said; but the defiant spirit with which even the ladies bore up under the crushing loss of their Capital, was to me at once astonishing very wonderful and indeed admirable.

"Richmond might to have been given up long ago," said a rebellious fair one of the family. "It would have been far better for our cause, and would have insured its return to us all the sooner."

"Ask merely," I interpolated, "you cannot imagine that your armies will ever regain possession?"

"Ah, sir," she responded, with a [illegible] "what have we do they have at this evening? Perhaps you [illegible] And joined Lee with [illegible] she added, half [illegible] "I'm not sure but [illegible]

"Miss Jones," I requested, "that, even if you were right in your views, your cause would still be hopeless from sheer want of numbers."

"Ah, that's what you have told us already, so many times. You forget that we have seen dark days before. The same God that delivered us then, will protect and save us now!" And she clasped her hands over her breast with a wild, imploring gesture, that, in spite of her confident speech, showed how ill at ease she still was.

"I must tell you, though," said another lady of the family, "how disappointed we all have been at the conduct of your soldiers. Indeed, it has been admirable; and I am sorry to believe that the discipline of your army must be better than that of ours."

If these had been mere vulgar trimmers, and lions to curry favor with the winning side, they would have been worthless; but coming from the haughtiest and most defiant rebels, it was beyond price.

"Be sure and tell Mrs ——," naming a rebel relative in Washington) that the ogress was not more hopeful than now. Tell her to keep up her spirits, as we do here. Be sure and tell her this, as my last message." And so I left them.

The town is full of our people. Many rebels who had occupied high official positions are still here, unable to get away. Some have manifested equal pluck and confidence, with others, it has seemed to me only a vain bravado. Still others freely admit that the cause is lost, and profess to be ready to adapt themselves to circumstances. But with none is the submission other than stilled, or forced. I have conversed with dozens of them to-day but I have neither seen nor heard of one who was really an honest Unionist. Loyalty in Richmond must be supposed outside the "upper classes."

They are all very smooth, however, for protection. The Provost Marshal told me there were scores of applications, from conspicuous rebel families, for the assignment of one or two officers to quarters in their houses, with a view of thus securing themselves against molestation, either by troops or by the authorities. Others crowd the Provost Marshal's office to know what is going to be done with them, whether they will be sent South if they will not take the oath of allegiance, and the like.

E. A. Pollard, the rebel historian, and secretary of war of the Confederacy, is here at the Spottswood, rather despondent, and a little bit seedy in appearance. Another who has just turned up, in Mr. A. Judson Crane, whom Mr. Lincoln thought a good enough Unionist in 1861 to be appointed District Attorney. "I kept four years ago when I saw the old flag hauled down," said he this morning, "and I tell you the truth, I wept a good deal harder the other day when I saw it go up again." Quite a number of others expressed the same sentiment in almost identical language.

How the People Look.

There have been none of the foolish efforts to display pride at the invaders, either by keeping out of sight, or by studied cold behavior in the streets, which have attended our occupation of other rebel cities.

Passing along the streets, one notices scores of pretty faces at the windows—not *too* suddenly hid among the curtains, and in the west are part of the city there is apparently the usual appearance of ladies on the streets.

I found myself at first curiously watching the style of those ladies' dresses. It may interest ladies to know that the extreme triumphant sex — that the fashions were not blockaded. I did not see the little three-cornered sackie-shell abomination of a spring bonnet, which New York has decreed, but many pretty hats and bonnets, simply but well planned hats, with the short coquettish veils. Kid gloves were by no means rare, dainty gaiter boots abounded; and, wretch that I am, I was guilty of seeing about them white hose furnishing some touch of color in place of pretty ankles. But these were the wealthy.

On the other hand, some of the poorer women were dresses that certainly came out of the ark. I saw more than one there, during an hour's walk than one could see all day on Broadway. Poor creatures who were evidently struggling to be respectable, were out, this warm, sunny afternoon, sweltering in furs. Others were shawls of the most ancient and shabby, but the furs served at least to show that they had seen better days.

But the sad feature of what lay patent to every one's observation on the streets was that nearly every woman one met was clad in mourning. I called on a number of ladies whom I knew, though the day and this evening before, one of them was in black. Certainly four-fifths of all the women I met in Richmond—ladies one is accustomed to speak of as being "in society"—are in mourning, at what is to be seen on the streets may be talked of as indications.

In the main, the men were well dressed. The styles were a little antiquated: it was evident that a good many were economically wearing out their old clothes, but there was little so neutral shabbiness, except where shabbiness is always expected.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVACUATION.

Sunday morning, April 2d, broke upon Richmond calmly and pleasantly, and without anything portentious in events immediately transpiring. There were rumors of evacuation, but very few supposed that the event was upon us at hand. The church bells rang as usual, with nothing of alarm in their tone, and worshippers were as prompt and devout as was their want. But by the hour of noon nervous people began to smell danger in the air, and by two o'clock were filled with the wildest rumors. Then there came an unusual increase in the number of wagons on the streets, horses and trunks were being hastily taken to the depot, and thence driven to the Danville depot. Those who had determined to evacuate with the fugitive Government looked on with amazement, then convinced of the fact, rushed to follow the Government's example. Vehicles with two horses, one horse, or even no horses at all, suddenly rose to a premium value that was astounding, and ten, fifteen and even a hundred dollars in gold or Federal currency was offered for a conveyance. Suddenly, as if by magic, the streets became filled with men, walking as though for a wager, and behind them excited negroes toting trunks, bundles and luggage of every description. All over the city it was the same—wagons, trunks, band boxes and their owners, en masse and hurrying hurrying filling the street. The banks were all open, and depositors were as busy as bees removing their specie deposits, and the directors were equally active in getting off their bullion and funds in case of defeat. Millions of paper money were destroyed, both State and Confederate Night came, and with it came confusion worse confound. There was no sleep for human eyes in Richmond Sunday night. The rapid tramp of men, the clatter of wagons, the rattle and roar of wagons, the shouts of soldiers retreating through the city to the South side, went on the whole long, long weary night.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, &c.

Washington, April 9.—Mrs. Lincoln, with Mrs. Grant and other friends, visited Richmond on Thursday, and in the afternoon the party rode through the streets with an escort of cavalry, returning to City Point in the evening, to join the President.

Vice President Johnson and Preston King were in Richmond on Friday, and the Secretary of War was expected.

The telegraph is working between Richmond and Washington." Mails arrive and depart regularly. Adams & Co. are about to open their office. The river was being cleared of obstructions, and there was a whole fleet of Sutler's vessels at City Point waiting for permits to go up to Richmond to come up to Richmond.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO IN RICHMOND.—A Washington special of the 8th to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

A few days before the evacuation, a warehouse opposite the Pemberton Prison was filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government, worth two millions of dollars in gold, but the rebels fired it before they fled.

Disclosures from Official Manuscripts Captured at Richmond.

[From the Special Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Richmond, April 5.—I was fortunate enough to secure (in connection with an eastern correspondent) the letter-books containing the official press copies of the entire correspondence of Mr. G. A. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, through the months of February and March, 1865, and down to the evening of April 2d, including the last letters written and orders given on that evening before the evacuation, which began early in the night. The disclosures made in this correspondence are all current ones, and many of them very important.

EVIDENCE OF THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

It is worth while to notice that to the very last the forms of official courtesy were carefully observed. Mr. Trenholm's Chief Clerk writes to General Breckinridge, the Secretary of War, to say that the Treasury is shipping a large amount of Treasury Bonds, and in case of any interruption to the railroad facilities, he has the honor to request the Secretary would issue such orders or authority as would secure wagons—To the Quartermaster he says that he has the honor to request transportation for seven clerks detailed to accompany the treasure, and in still another letter he has the honor respectfully to state the absolute necessity that these clerks should ride in the freight cars with the treasure.

The Superintendent of Roads, and to all the proprietors of the most ceremonious official intercourse, ran through all the business of all the Departments. I was particularly struck by the letter of Mr. Sandford, late Secretary of the Military committee of their rebel House. I happen to be particularly familiar with the mode of doing business in our own military committees, and can easily yield the palm for formality and scrupulous attention to the minutest points of official etiquette to the rebels.

Whoever, in fact, should judge of the insurgent organization from the archives found in Richmond—not merely from published State papers, but from the records of Congress, the correspondence between the Departments, the evidences of elaborate and perfect system in Treasury to Danville not half an hour before our troops entered this city.

The following letter, however, of which I have before me the great copy, in the handwriting of Mr. Trenholm himself, explains the mystery:

Treasury Department, C. S. A.
Richmond, Va., March 3

To W. W. Corbin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: You are respectfully requested and authorized to instruct the several depositaries with whom the Specie Reserved from the banks in the State of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia shall be deposited, to the following effect: To sell to the extent of one half the amount, if so much be necessary, for treasury notes at market rates, in order to provide themselves with current funds to make drafts.

Your most obedient servant,
G. A. TRENHOLM
Secretary of the Treasury.

It is a legitimate inference from the above, that except in cases where Sherman was too fast for them, the rebels had taken possession of the coin in the banks of the States through which Sherman has passed—a proceeding for which there was certainly a better show of reason and justice, than for the other seizure of the bank coin remaining in Virginia.

What became of this treasury is just now a subject of interest not only to the public, but to the Government. It therefore gives me pleasure to announce that I have succeeded in recovering correspondence of Secretary Trenholm's office, on the last day of the rebel occupation of Richmond—Sunday, April 2d:

Treasury Department,
Richmond, April 2, 1865.

Major D. Wood, C. S.

MAJOR: Please furnish transportation for seven of the clerks in this department, as per memorandum below, to Charlotte, N. C., and return. These gentlemen go by the freight train to-morrow morning, 1st inst. in charge of treasure, A. J. ——, two car loads, and I would respectfully state that it is absolutely necessary that they should ride in the cars with the freight for the proper protection. I was informed by Col. Sims that there was no necessity for a formal request for transportation for the freight

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. HALL, Chief Clerk.

O. M. Marshall, W. D. Cassin, W. E. Gill, L. D. Thompson, W. D. Teller, J. J. Wingfield, Robert Mccumber.

Gen. Shepley's Order on Assuming the Military Governorship of Richmond.

Brigadier General G. F. Shepley having been announced as Military Governor of Richmond, has issued the following order:

Henly's Military Governor of Richmond,
Richmond, Va., April 4, 1865.

I. The armies of the rebellion having abandoned their effort to sustain the people of Virginia, have endeavored to destroy by fire the capital, which they could not longer occupy by their arms. Lieut. Colonel Manning, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James and Provost Marshal of Richmond, will immediately send a sufficient detachment of the provost guard to arrest, if possible, the progress of the flames. The Fire Department of the city of Richmond, and all the citizens interested in the preservation of their beautiful city, will immediately report to him for duty, and render every possible assistance in staying the progress of the conflagration. The first duties of the armies of the Union will be to save the city, doomed to destruction by the armies of the rebellion.

II. No person will leave the city of Richmond without a pass from the office of the Provost Marshal.

III. Any citizen, soldier, or any person whatever, who shall hereafter plunder, destroy, or remove any public or private property, or any description whatever, will be arrested and summarily punished.

IV. The soldiers of the command will abstain from any offensive or insulting words or gestures toward the citizens

V. Any disorderly or offensive expressions insulting to the flag, the cause or the armies of the Union, will hereafter be allowed

VI. For an exposition of their rights, duties and privileges, the citizens of Richmond are respectfully referred to the proclamation of the President of the United States in relation to the existing rebellion.

VII All persons having in their possession or under their control any property whatever of the so called Confederate States, or of any officer thereof, or the records or archives of any public officer whatever, will immediately report the same to Colonel Manning, Provost Marshal.

In conclusion, the citizens of Richmond are assured that, with the restoration of the flag of the Union, they may expect the full protection of that peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under that Union, of which that flag is the glorious symbol.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brig Gen U. S. Vols and Military Governor of Richmond.

FROM OUR SUDDEN EDITION

We are requested by D E. Murphy, auction eer, to call the attention of buyers to his sale of hay, which is to take place on Monday, April 17th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This elegant as well as popular resort will this week be the only New Orleans theatre open in regular season. Its variety combination for the opening week abounds in unusual interest, sensation, and marvel. We have not space for details, enough for the present to say that the Hanlon Brothers with their numerous and extraordinary feats will crown its novel and attractive features

Additional by the Steamer Missouri.

The steamer Missouri brought us last evening Western papers of the 13th, giving the latest dispatches of the preceding night. We extract the following:

Proclamation Closing Certain Atlantic and Gulf Ports and Mississippi Trading Points.

Washington, April 10.—The President has issued a proclamation closing the following ports until further orders: Richmond, Rappahannock, Urbanna, Yorktown and Petersburg, Virginia; Camden, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Goldsboro and Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, South Carolina; Savannah, St Marys, Brunswick, and Darien, Georgia; Mobile, Alabama; Pearl river, Natchez and Vicksburg, Mississippi; St. Augustine, Key West, St. Mark Port Leon, St John, Jacksonville, and Appalachicola, Florida; Pensacola, Louisiana; Galveston, Lavalle, Brazos Santiago, Point Isabel, Brancheville, Texas.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT THE WASHINGTON JUBILATION

Washington, April 10.—During the rejoicing here to-day, the President, who returned from Richmond last evening, was called out and said:

I am rejoiced that an occasion has occurred to pleasantly that the people can't retain themselves. [Cheers.] I suppose arrangements are being made for some sort of formal demonstration, perhaps this evening or to-morrow night. [Voices, we can't wait.] If there should be such a demonstration, I, of course, will have to respond. [A voice, bully for you.]

I will have nothing to say if you dribble it out of me. (Laughter, and cries of "we want to hear you now.") I see you have a band with you. If you have any band present, I propose now closing up by requesting you to play a certain piece of music or tune I thought Dixie one of the best tunes I ever heard (Laughter.) The band began to play Dixie but soon ceased.

The President continued: I had heard that our adversaries over the way had attempted to appropriate it. I insisted yesterday that we had fairly captured it (cheers and laughter), presuming the Attorney General concurred with me, and he gave his opinion that it was our lawful prize (Laughter and cheers) I ask the band to give me a good tune upon it.

The band accordingly played Dixie with extraordinary vigor, when three cheers and a tiger were given, followed by the tune of Yankee Doodle.

The President then proposed three rousing cheers for Grant and all under his command, and next three cheers for the Navy and all its force. They were most enthusiastically given, when the retired amid huzzahs, the tune of hail Columbia, and the firing of cannon.

INITIAL MOVEMENT IN RICHMOND FOR THE RETURN OF VIRGINIA TO THE UNION.

Washington, April 10.—The Richmond 15th of Saturday says the statement that there would be a meeting last evening of such members of the Virginia Legislature as still remained in the city, was not strictly correct. There was no meeting of the Legislature or others, but simply an informal conference and consultation of private individuals, among which were members of the Legislature. The motive of those gentlemen coming together was to hear from Judge Campbell the terms on which President Lincoln had expressed himself as willing Virginia might resume her place in the Union, and Messrs. Anderson, David J. Barney, Nathaniel P. Tyler and H. W. Thomas, were appointed a committee to inform the Legislature and Governor Smith of President Lincoln's terms.

Judge Campbell was requested to accompany the committee who were to leave the city as soon as passports could be procured. It was said to be probably that they would get off this morning.

We prefer not to state our understanding as to President Lincoln's terms, as our informant on that head is not official. The only information received in Washington of the President's proposition is that it was of a very liberal character.

DANVILLE AND GREENSBORO RAILROAD CUT BY STONEMAN—SHERMAN OCCUPIES RALEIGH.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Forney's Press has reports that Gen Stoneman has cut the railroad between Danville and Greensboro, and that Sherman has occupied Raleigh

New York, April 10.—A refugee said that trains were coming in to Richmond to Danville all day on the 5th and that Jeff Davis and his cabinet reached there in the afternoon and were taken to the residence of Mr Sutherland.

This refugee also says Beauregard telegraphed that Stoneman was on the Danville and Greensboro railroad and was tearing it up between those places.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT [illegible] STING ON JAMES [illegible]

Washington, April 1 [illegible] reports to the Navy Department [illegible] operations on the James river. [illegible] that the rebels were shoot- [illegible] mond, he proceeded to recover [illegible] in the river, and succeeded in [illegible] through. He then [illegible] to the city, where he [illegible] gunboats blew up [illegible] the Texas, and [illegible] The follow [illegible] glais, five [illegible] mond. [illegible]

Threatened Vengeance Instead of Clemency if an Irregular Warfare is Persisted in.

[From the New York Times, April 7.]

In the tone of every loyal journal of influence in the country, the public exhortations of the clergy of nearly every denomination, the general drift of public opinion among us in the less formal utterances, we have made it thoroughly apparent to the South and to the world at large that the last thought in the public mind is that, of cruelty or revenge. But it is well that the Southern people—especially those who can still communicate with Lee and his confederates—should be apprised of the fact, that if bitter and vengeful feelings be again revived, it will be due solely to those mad efforts to prolong a warfare which must have become directed—with the dispersion of the rebel government—of every element of regularity and responsibility.

It will take no little provocation, additional to that which the loyal body of the people have already borne, to arouse a vindictive feeling. The whole community here has only its heart upon measures of clemency and pacification. But the madness of the leading insurgents, if long persisted in, may render such feelings unavoidable, to bring home to them some sense of retributive power beyond their experience of the war heretofore. It will beyond doubt be necessary, as has been in Chesapeake Bay and shown, to limit the broad interpretation hitherto applied to so-called belligerent acts

Lee, Davis and their chief confederates, who are responsible for the prolongation of the war in its new character, cannot be ignorant of the fact, that they are treasuring up wrath against themselves for which, a few weeks hence, there will be no possible mitigation. And the punishment in store for them may ultimately fall in a measure on many of their less guilty adherents.

The New York *Tribune*, unlike the *Times*, does not apprehend the probability of any prolonged irregular or guerrilla warfare. After enumerating geographical and other difficulties opposed to such a mode of resistance, the *Tribune* adds:

We believe, therefore, most fervently, that any peace which may be achieved, whether through the overthrow and dispersion of the rebel chiefs, or through any agreement with them which shall guarantee the integrity of the Union and the freed. n of all its inhabitants, will be a thorough and lasting peace. It will be welcomed and cut prompt to by the great body of the Southern people. Individuals will, of course, persist in making disaffection a pretext for outrage and crime, and there will be occasional exhibitions of the spirit of assassin that will invoke forthwith repression the heavy hand of authority; but the whole country, with limited and transient exceptions, will return promptly and gladly into the ways of peace and industry. So believing, we implore our citizens to do all in their power to hasten the glorious consummation.

Particulars of the Accident to Mr. Seward.

(From the Washington Republican of April 7.)

We are deeply pained to learn that Secretary Seward met with a severe accident yesterday afternoon, which must prevent him from leaving his house for some time to come. He was about to start from his house for a drive, accompanied by his son F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State; his daughter, Miss Fannie Seward, and Miss Titus.

The door of the carriage refusing to be shut, Mr. Seward ordered the driver to close it. The driver dismounted from his box and, with his whip in hand, slammed the door to. The horses were restive and started as the driver took his seat. He jumped off and attempted to hold them, and Mr. Frederick Seward, seeing the animals were starting to run, jumped to the ground and caught the reins. He held of the palfreys and ran around a corner, swinging the driver by the reins as one would swing an cat by the tail. They went on madly, and Mr. Seward, before they could be stopped, was thrown out. He was taken up in the carriage, thinking he could maintain his footing, and with a vague notion, perhaps, that he could get hold of the reins. He fell violently to the ground upon his right side, breaking his arm close to the shoulder joint, bruising his left cheek and jaw in a terribly painful manner. He was at first insensible, but on being taken home it was found that he had suffered no internal injuries.

Even while the ladies, with remarkable presence of mind, remained in the carriage (Miss Seward had remonstrated against her father's getting out), and the horses were turned into an open field, they should do not be the last of friends! But next, we must not undertake to re-establish the South just as she was A hundred years will not put Virginia where she was before she began preparing for this war. Sweep off a generation of men you cannot replace that in a generation. Westchester county has not got over the result of the Revolutionary war to this day, and it is even now in South. Enlightened statesmanship, I suppose there are whole regions in the South where the entire male population is entirely cut off. Along the seaboard we can give essential instruction in the art of self-government, and all the description given by the prophet is eminently applicable —"Before him was the garden of Eden, and behind him was the desert."

We can send our sons and daughters—our wealth, our prayers, and our Bibles to go forth in the missionary work of teaching and reconstructing. We have a great field in our own beloved land, greater than any in Africa, and we should endeavor to do in it what—as the sins of this church has had its proper share in inspiring the times the success, and the army, so God calls us to go on with the other part, so much needed, of the work. We must trust it is in the spirit that you send me away. I would go in no other. I would be no mere servant to be the man to go down among them, and when they are busying their dead to count them, and when that shall be done, to go again through the land and tell them that I should call their attention to it as the standard of those who have conquered them. It is the flag of their fathers, the glories are theirs and their children's, and not henceforth the banner of their enemies. In the resplendent pulpit of Charleston harbor I am your minister, to say to them there is nothing now between us and God. You are brethren and Christian brethren, we likewise. Let your heart your regard in return, and on such a mission as that I will go forth most cheerfully. The day on which the flag is to be raised is Good Friday, on which occurred the crucifixion of the Saviour, and, as Christ was raised to bring life and liberty into the world, so will that flag carry renewed life and true liberty to the South and as Plymouth church has been known as an anti-slavery church, let your record be hereafter national fraternity and national benevolence. And I know it will be. In your future days you will go around the world in your Christian work, as in your earlier days you devoted your time and efforts to the one special need of the day and the country.

At a subsequent meeting of the church a letter was adopted securing Mr. Beecher that his sentiments were fully endorsed by his congregation. In this are the following passages

In reviewing the past four years we have nothing to regret in respect to the part which this church has taken in sustaining the government in its efforts to suppress rebellion, except that it has been so feeble—that we have done so little and rendered little support of a cause so just and righteous. But now, in this hour of, we trust, decisive and final victory, our hearts are drawn towards our brethren at the South in a peculiar manner, and we desire, through you, to express our feeling toward them. We wish you to say to them, on our behalf, that we have no desire to glory over them — far less any desire for revenge. Gladly do we leave vengeance to Him to whom alone it belongeth, praying that He will forgive the sins of all our brethren

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 17, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY
U S M steamship Fung Shuey, from New York, bdse, to A Moulton—32 bdls mdse.

STEAMSHIPS
Missouri, Hart, from Cincinnati
Delia Deane, Lamkin, from Berry Sta
Tigress, Kerr, from Baton Rouge
Big Grey Eagle, Woodfolk, from Vicksburg

BELOW, COMING UP
Ship Hope, Hancock, from Boston
Bhp Dahlia, ——, from Liverpool, from New York, to D McGeard
Bark Patmos, Spring, from Boston
Bark Starlin, ——, from Matamoras
Bark Gertrude, ——, from Havana
Brig Arcade, Clark, from Philadelphia
Brig Vulcan, ——, from Matamoras
Schr Ogarita Pattison, ——, from Staten Island
Schr Fleur, (British) Coup, from Havana
Schr Welcome, ——, from Matamoras
Schr Arabella, from Pensacola
Schr Hector, ——, from Matamoras

IMPORTS
NEW YORK Per steamship Fung Shuey—Assorted merchandize

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR
CINCINNATI—Per steamer Missouri, 10th: 1ex bread 32 pkgs mdse: Capt Perkins—2100 sks corn: Capt Mason—47 pkgs from store: Capt Allpress, 9:30 sks corn Per steamer Delia Deane, from Bayou Sara—Neal shoe dealer 1 ex—11 pgs earthen ware: E J Lockhart—1 bdle rags: J Cassidy—1 bdle rags: Schneider & Kaufman—1 bdle rags: Mrs Gilmore—1 bdle rags: W Mcintosh—1 bdle leather: W F White—1 do hides: 5 bbls skins: 25 bbls pork Per Brisa—Neal shoe dealer 1 ex—11 pgs earthen ware: E J Lockhart—1 bdle rags: Mrs Gilmore—1 bdle rags: W Mcintosh—1 do leather: W F White—1 do hides: 5 bbls skins: 25 bbls pork Per Brisa—Neal shoe dealer 1 ex—11 pgs earthen ware: E J Lockhart—1 bdle rags: J Cassidy—1 bdle rags: E R Stevenson—61 sks corn: Jay W Mcintosh & sons—1 ex 1 pkg leather: Hall Hollingsworth & Co—1 ex 1 pkg leather: Hall Hollingsworth & Co—1 ex 1 pkg leather: Hall Hollingsworth & Co