THE DAILY BEE
OF NEW ORLEANS DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

A mass meeting of the "Union Free State Party of Louisiana" is called to take place in front of Liberty Hall on Thursday evening to approve the recent course of Major Gen. Banks in relation to the civil department of this city and State.

There being a considerable balance left in the hands of the Finance Committee of the late commemorative demonstration at Lafayette square, it is proposed to make it the nucleus of a fund for the erection in New Orleans of a suitable monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and a meeting of the contributors of the money held by the Committee is invited on Thursday at 12 M to obtain their consent to this disposition of the surplus.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at 10 o'clock A.M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, an assortment of goods. See advertisement.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The only noteworthy point of difference between the terms of Gen. Dick Taylor's surrender and those of Gen. Lee's appears to be in the third article of the former's capitulation, in which article to the stipulation that paroled prisoners may return to their homes with assurance of being undisturbed as long as they observe their parodes and the laws in force where they reside, the proviso is added: "except that persons resident of Northern States will not be permitted to return without permission." This addition was made, perhaps, in consequence of the recent opinion of Attorney General Speed, promulgated by the War Department, that "rebels, officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion." The wording of the proviso above quoted from the terms granted to Gen. Taylor would seem to indicate that in this case the words "loyal States" were construed as synonymous with Northern States. A question, perhaps, might arise as to whether this limitation was contemplated in the Attorney General's opinion.

THE REDUCED CUBAN DUTIES ON FLOUR.—The decree recently promulgated by the Spanish Colonial Minister for reducing the duties on flour imported into Cuba and Porto Rico, provides that after the 1st of July 1865 and in perpetuity, for each barrel of 91 kilogrammes, equivalent to 200 Spanish pounds, (about the weight of American barrels,) as follows

National flour from Spanish ports and in Spanish bottoms, 2 escudos.

National flour, from Spanish ports in foreign bottoms, 4 escudos.

Foreign flour in foreign bottoms, 10 escudos.

The escudo, a new Spanish coin, is said to be equivalent to 10 reals, the real being equal to 12½ cents of American currency.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

The steamship George Cromwell, E. E. Vail, commanding, from New York on the 29th ult. arrived early last evening. She brings the mails from New York, and the passengers whose names are appended below.

The following incidents of her trip are reported:

Monday, May 1st, at 8 A. M., 25 miles south of Hatteras, passed steamship Golding Star, Bell, hence, New York city.

Sunday at 3.15 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Arago, Gaddess, from Port Royal to New York city.

May 4 th, at 1 P. M., off Indian Key, Florida, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Honderos, quinine, all well.

Mrs. Edward E Vail, son and servant, Miss Noble Smith, Mrs E Snyders, Mrs C Sanford, Mrs Worthington, Miss Gleason, Rev James Sharpe, Capt J. Ogden, Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Capt. E. E. Drury, H. Hallinan, M Jamie, E Stockridge, Edward Murray, W J Allen, W W Krone, F. Stocker.

Remarkable Speech of M. Thiers on the Italian Question.

In the corps Legislatif of France, the address being under discussion, M. Thiers delivered, on the 13th ult., a speech which in Europe is regarded as the most important which the debate has called forth. Its drift may be seen in the annexed extracts.

M. Thiers said.—The serious subject now before you is divisible into two questions: the Italian question and the Roman question. This division is perfectly natural, because the one produced the other. It is only since our expedition to Italy that you were led insensibly first to endure, then to encourage, and ultimately to espouse altogether the cause of Italian unity. You were constrained, in spite of yourselves, to give up first the grand Duke of Tuscany, then the King of Naples, and then the Pope himself, whose provinces slipped from him one after the other, and who will lose the last of them eighteen months hence. I shall not seek to separate the two questions. To do so would be to separate the life of a man. I propose to treat of them both as shortly as I can. I have always been convinced that Italian unity was a political conception which would sooner or later be regretable for France. I am reminded that a collision with the church must ever be a peril and a misfortune for any regular government. In the official report interpolated the word "Approbation!" What I am about to say is no opinion improvised for the present occasion, and I dare say I have even what I thought at the time when the Italian war was undertaken. I was altogether against it, and I had an excellent opportunity to express my opinion before some great personages who must now well remember what I said. I was against the war because I was convinced that it would immediately lead to an attempt at unification, and I thought that unity was not desirable for France, nor even for Italy herself. I have said that Italian unity was not desirable for France; and I must say I look to vain through the page of history for any instance of a power raising up its neighbor, as it were, to its doors, another power almost equal to itself, and with which it must sooner or later struggle or come to terms. On the other hand, I find examples to the contrary in all directions.

I shall be told that Italy will be for us a true (a staunch) ally. I believe nothing of the kind. Italy has her own interests, and cannot act without them; she is faithful to us, but her fidelity will only last as long as her interests shall last. I do not imagine that will wish to be independent, and rightly so. Nobody so much contributed to the independence of Holland as France; and yet we had scarcely arrived towards one of our most inveterate enemies. But a short time after the battle of 1763 Austria betrayed us to the very last day; we had been in her interest in no ground for astonishment or blame. New beings that are created are not created to be slaves, but to be independent; it is not the less a mistake to set ourselves to work to create another Belgium. The figure history of Italy is written in the part of the House of Savoy, which has never consulted any but the interests of the day. The unity of Italy fatifies beside the whole policy of France. Everybody now wishes for peace in Europe, but there are upon the horizon three questions which may become perilous. The ambition of Prussia, tempted by the example of Victor Emmanuel, and looking to the realization of German unity—a serious danger for France, the Eastern question, which can only disturb the equilibrium of Europe to the profit of the Northern Powers; and finally, the tendency of the continental powers to re establish their ancient union, destroyed by the Crimean war. In view of the state of things, I think we are essential, the necessary ally for France! Austria But the unity of Italy results France the antagonist Power of Austria. "I do not say war in Italy, there is a misfortune for France, at least in its consequences. Little desirable for France, was Italian unity, more so for Italy! Without doubt it was the wish of all the friends of freedom beyond the Alps, but the mass of the people did not, perhaps, share this idea. Many (natural) lamented, and with reason, the fall of the aristocratic traditions, and the despotic Florence of the Medicis!—between the monarchy of Savoy, Italian in origin, by the House of its policy, and the monarchy of Naples, by turns Austrian, French, and Spanish! Yet these were the states which had to be fused by the miraculous fire of revolution. To do so, Florence, Turin, Milan, and Venice had to be made into provincial cities, and afterwards saddled with the two great burdens of modern times—conscription and heavy taxation. This was not a. The principal elements of unity had not been established—it was needful to be wrought in extraordinary ways. Venice, not only from Austria, but from Europe. It was impossible to found the present unity without arriving at three formidable questions—Rome and Venice. M. Thiers then treated on the events which had arisen since Italy had been in the travail of unity, and said that her actual existence terminated that of France.

In concluding the first part of his speech, M. Thiers called to mind the engagements to say that it would demand the expiration of the two years stipulated by the convention, supposing Italy faithfully performed her part of the contract. Would not the French troops be withdrawn from Rome? And then, if a revolution were to break out, would troops be sent back? He asked for an explanation on this point. As to any idea of a reconciliation between Italy and Rome, it was out of the question. The Pope might abandon a province, but he could not surrender it. He would let descending from the Pontifical throne, and yet, added M. Thiers, "you profess as a thing to be desired a reconciliation between the Pope and Italy, between Christ, which longs for love, and the Pope who will not abandon a province. In the second part of his speech, M. Thiers established that catholicism was not opposed to progress, and that it was neither to the interest nor to the glory of France to allow the temporal power to be overthrown.

Louis Napoleon on Political Conspiracies.

(From Napoleon's Cæsar.

In a address delivered by parts of various low party men are there not who desire the overthrow of the existing Government, yet without the will to take part in a conspiracy? Much was the position of Cæsar. Cicero favored that he had destroyed an entire party. He was wrong, he had only foiled a conspiracy, and consequently a grand cause of the rash men who were conspiring in. The judicial murder of the conspirators gave them new life, and on the day the tomb of Caesar was found covered with flowers. Laws may be justly broken when society is hurrying on to its own ruin, and a desperate remedy is indispensable for its salvation. And again, when the Government, supported by the mass of the people, crushes the organs of its interests and their hopes. But when, on the contrary, a nation is divided into factions, and the Government represents only one of them, its duty, if it intends to fail a plot, is to bind itself to the most exact and scrupulous respect for the law; for at such a juncture every measure not sanctioned by the letter of the law appears to be due rather to a selfish feeling of interest than to a desire for the general weal; and the majority of the public, indifferent or hostile, is always disposed to pity the conspirator, whatever he may be, and to blame he severity with which he was put down.

The Disturbances in Madrid.

(From the London News, April 15.)

The following explanations have been given in the Spanish Senate by Senor Gonzales Bravo on the subject of the late disturbances in Madrid: "The government were aware that certain individuals were organizing illegal manifestations. In the exercise of the authority they had conferred a public functionary from his post. Permission was asked of the competent officials to allow a serenade to be given to that extraordinary personage, and it was thought that his admirers, mistaken, suppose, to be actuated by a desire to give their old director a proof of their affection. For this reason, the permission was granted. But as it was subsequently intimated to the government that the serenade was to be converted into a great political demonstration, the government revoked their permission, and an announcement to that effect was made in the evening journals for the general information of the public. In the evening numerous crowds assembled in the streets adjoining the residence of the ex director, and then the authorities, who could not suppose the crowds were ignorant of the fact that the serenade was no longer to take place, took steps to prevent disorder. Moreover, seditious shouts and threats of death having been uttered in connexion with the names of persons who should only be spoken of with respect, it became necessary to employ force for the dispersion of the crowd that was proceeding to the Puerta del Sol. There the cries recommenced, and consequently it was found requisite to clear the square and the adjacent streets. The authorities hastened to the Puerta del Sol, whence a detachment of troops was sent, consisting of infantry and cavalry, but of considerable number, comprising in all hardly a thousand men. The government afterwards learnt that, on the night following, it was intended to make a demonstration of a hostile character to the new director, in front of that gentleman's residence to prevent this, due precautions were taken.—The morning the promoters of the disturbance of Sunday evening collected together again in the Calle Ancha de San Bernardo uttering seditious cries, whereupon the street was cleared by the authorities. The crowd then passed on in the direction of the Puerta del Sol, continuing their cries and abusive shouts. A few individuals have been arrested and will be tried before the proper tribunals. The population of Madrid have clearly proved by their calm and pacific attitude that they had no hand of sympathy with the rioters. The government is firmly resolved to maintain order, and will not suffer questions to be debated in the streets of a nature which should form the subject of quiet discussion in the Chambers. Every endeavor will be made to conciliate moderation with energy and activity, but if disturbers of the public order have recourse to arms, force will be met with force—steel with steel."

A Danish Criticism of the British Cotton Policy in Foreign Affairs.

(From the Dagblad, Copenhagen.)

A telegraphic dispatch from London to the *Berlingske Tidende*, of the 31 of this month, tells us that Richard Cobden is no more. The enormous influence which he has exercised on English commercial development is known to all, as it is mainly owing to his unwearied activity that free-trade principles have been applied in practice. It was Sir Robert Peel who in 1846 abandoned protection by abolishing the import duties on corn; but it was Cobden who had paved the way for this, through the Anti-Corn-law League, and the minister did not omit to acknowledge this in parliament. Cobden looked upon a system of free trade as the means of extending civilization, and of putting an end to sanities between nations, and worked, therefore, for the realization of his ideas beyond the limits of his country. The greatest victory which he won in this direction was to the treaty of commerce with France, in the conclusion of which he took a prominent part. What Cobden achieved is obvious especially in the fact that England is now in possession of one of the free commercial systems in the world. Before his time England stood far behind many other states (for instance, Denmark), in which one may now be held up as an example. Cobden was a statesman in the ought to be who is spokesman for a great idea, for though he was himself a manufacturer he declined all proposition from the ministry for a his own industry was concerned, and set up as the highest law in all economical relations the principle of free competition. Many of Cobden had been of late years less popular in England, it has not certainly been because his countrymen have ceased to be interested in the state of things which he called, or at all events hastened into existence. On the contrary, his principles have won, in an unbroken chain, one victory after another, and have never been more highly honored than during the period in which Gladstone has presided over the Ministry of Finance. The sole reason for his declining popularity has been exclusively the one-sidedness with which he enforced the principle that the state and the people have no higher task than the development of material interests. This of course is too extreme a view of Cobden's principles, but so it stands in the original. It was this that Cobden and his party became chiefly responsible for the circumstance that England has recently pursued a policy not in accordance with the course of a great nation, and which, on the contrary, tended to induce to see distinct signs of a reaction, the effects of which will be visible in no very distant day. The middle classes followed Cobden, but aristocracy and the people were deeply moved at hearing that non intervention, peace at any price, should be Great Britain's watchword—that Englishmen should regard it his future as a matter of indifference whether or not Russia crushed Poland, Germany Denmark, and Austria Italy, and should not even seize arms when their own country men were wronged and mishandled by other and barbarous nations. It has been said that the English government has fully adopted the principle of foreign policy which Cobden maintained. The people, in fact, and a portion of the ministers. Lord Palmerston bent before the power of the middle classes, but only temporarily and reluctantly. Both himself and Cobden has disclosed to the world how anxious the aged statesman is to shake off the yoke. When Cobden spoke of the last time in Parliament he spoke against erecting fortifications in Canada, for it seems to have been his opinion, although he did not distinctly say so, that England ought rather to give up Canada than involve herself in a war with the United States. He would have spoken once more on the subject, but was so severely attacked by asthma, that he could not speak, and it was asthma that carried him off after a few days illness. In England his memory can never die, and his contemporaries, whilst he lived amongst them, have not been sparing in their testimonies of gratitude. But in England he will leave behind him a name which is connected with one of the most important of contemporary advances in civilization. But among the nations who have not yet adopted free-trade, and who are ripe for peace and free trade some bitterness of tone and feeling must mingle necessarily with this acknowledgement.

The Roman Policy after Conquest.

The following passage from Napoleon's Life of Julius Cæsar, relating to the close of the Macedonian war, presents an interesting example of the manner in which Rome was disposed to treat the populations of conquered countries:

One single combat terminated the war, and the battle of Pydna, in 586, once more proved the superiority of the Roman legion over the phalanx. "When they heard of the defeat, Emenes and the Rhodians hastened to wipe out the remembrance of their ever having doubted the fortune of Rome by the unreserved their repentance. At the same time L. Anicius conquered Illyria and seized the person of Gentius. Macedonia was divided into four states called *frois*, that is to say, presided over by magistrates chosen by themselves, but under the protectorate of the Republic." The towns which had yielded were exempt from all tribute and the taxes of the others received one half." It is not uninteresting to recall to mind how Livy appreciates the institutions of Macedonia and Illyria received at the hands of the Romans: "It was decreed, he says, 'that liberty should be given to the Macedonians and Illyrians, to the end that the people might be seen carrying their arms so far, the object of the Romans was to deliver the enslaved peoples, not to enslave the free people; to guarantee to the people their independence, to the nations subjects to kings a milder and more just government; and to convince them that in the wars which may break out between kingdoms and their sovereigns, the result would be the liberty of the peoples: Rome reserving to herself only the honor of victory."

Reappearance of the Keans at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

Mr. and Mrs Charles Kean appeared at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on the 26th, for the first time after an absence of about twenty years. The occasion is thus described in the theatrical reports of the New York *Herald* of the 27th:

After an absence of many years from America, Mr. Charles Kean, the last of the great English actors, and his accomplished wife, made their first appearance last night at the Broadway theatre, in this city, before a large, fashionable and highly appreciative audience. Although the house was not crowded to excess, it was comfortably and sufficiently filled. The pieces selected for representation were Shakspere's tragedy of Henry the Eighth, compressed into three acts, and Colman's popular comedy of the Jealous Wife. As Cardinal Wolsey, in the first piece, Mr Kean exhibited some of the most Roscian traits of elocution that has ever been witnessed on any stage. His style was vigorous and intellectual, as well as simple and polished to the highest degree. In one of the most touching passages of the tragedy were transcendently grand, and utterly sans rivalry or competition at delivery. Mr. Kean is indeed the last of an illustrious line of actors whose accomplishments have made the drama famous in their own country and throughout the world. He (Lord) Lytton, in his day, pretty without a peer in the profession of Eliz. Mrs Kean was very effective in the part of Queen Catharine, and frequently moved the audience to tears by the deep pathos and tenderness which she threw into her voice. In the scene in court with the King and Cardinals, she was greeted with warm and cordial applause.

When the curtain fell, at the close of the tragedy, the audience loudly called for the distinguished artists. Mr. Kean then made his appearance, leading his wife by the hand. The applause was therefore redoubled, and some ladies threw bouquets of flowers at the feet of Mrs Kean. She gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and retired; but, on Mr Kean attempting to follow, loud cries of "Kean, "Speech, &c., arose. Mr. Charles Kean responded to the invitation in the following words:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Accept, I pray, the warmest thanks of Mrs. Kean and myself for the cordial reception and for the kind compliment which you have this evening conferred on us. We return to this great city after the lapse of twenty years, and we feel that our visit brings to us a train of feelings, recalling many interesting and awakening many grateful recollections. Years have changed and many acquaintances have passed away.

New Orleans Bee

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at the commencement of my professional career, I landed, a friendless youth, on your hospitable shores, there to receive that applause and encouragement which kindled within me the first glow of hope that I might one day attain success. I feel career is now drawing to a close, and I once more come among you, for the fourth and last time, accompanied by my wife, whom, as Ellen Tree, you regarded with so much favor and encircled with so many friends, to bid farewell, before we shake off the care and toil of public life for the calm enjoyment of rest and retirement. Ladies and gentlemen, once again permit me to offer our heartfelt acknowledgments.

The afterpiece was admirably performed, giving Mr. and Mrs. Kean a fine opportunity to show their talent in comic parts. On the whole the performance was a perfect success in every way.

The Fracture of Booth's Leg the Supposed Cause of his Capture.

(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.)

Washington, April 30—The *Star* of this evening contains the following interesting particulars. There no longer remains any doubt that Booth fractured his leg when he sprang from the President's box upon the stage. It being of the small bones. It is not probable that he discovered the extent of his injury until the next day or night. After the assassination the confederates of Booth were actively engaged in measures to avert pursuit from the right direction, and a number of horses were turned loose with no other object than to convey the impression that the assassins were still in the city. The report of Booth being seen in Pennsylvania was also started by his friends. The first reliable information concerning Booth was obtained Saturday morning at Surrell's tavern, about ten miles from the city, on the road to Port Tobacco. The military first called at this place, but failed to get any definite statement till the detectives came. The house is owned by Mrs. Surrell, and occupied by the old man who keeps it. Upon close examination, he stated that Mrs Surrell had been there on Friday afternoon and left word that two men would arrive there during the night, who were to be generously provided for. She also directed that two carbines, suspended by a string be tween the plastering of the partition, should be given them. Booth and Harrold arrived in the night, and remained until some time Saturday forenoon. On leaving, Booth declined to take a carbine, stating he was too lame to carry it. Harrold, however, took one of the two and set out for the lower counties. On reaching the neighborhood of Boydstown, near Port Tobacco, Booth's leg became too painful to proceed further, and the services of Dr. Mudd, of that vicinity, were brought into requisition.

After the fracture had been dressed, and Booth had left, the detectives arrested Mudd who denied all knowledge of the character of his patient. The boot, cut off from Booth's foot, the inflammation rendering it impossible to draw it off, and on it was written with ink J. Wilkes, the word Booth evidently had been scratched out with a knife. Why any portion of the name was left in a prominent position is a sudden alarm hurried off the party before completion of erasure. The next Booth and Harrold were heard from was at the house of L. Coy, and the latter upon being questioned, denied having seen any such parties, but said that three period rebel soldiers applied there for accommodations and had been sent away. Coy's old servants, however, asserted that men had stayed there over night, that their master had entertained them in the most hospitable manner, and upon departure next day, given each a quantity of whiskey.

But for the injury received by Booth in jumping to the stage, by which he was crippled it is possible that the well arranged plan of escape might have succeeded; but the outraged feeling of our country became too strong for Booth, in his exit from the box, would seem to have been endowed with powers of volition, seizing him by the spur, and causing him to fall, crippled on the stage, where he had light was interrupted and his few days of Calm-like existence made days of agony intense. It is believed that had he not been immediately secured, death would have ensued from mortification of his broken leg, uncared for, as it necessarily was at in consequence. Process at point of his routes indicate that he attempted to obliterate the tell-tale marks of his crutch in the earth whereby his route may be traced, and that he hopped on one leg, at other points not using the crutch to the same end.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Reopening Railroads.

In many quarters movements are commenced or in contemplation for reopening railroads that were partially destroyed and suspended during the war. Among these enterprises is that for, restoring to operation through its whole length the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is said to be injured no further than the destruction of a few bridges which can be repaired in two weeks. To this end the President of the road, Mr. Milton, Brown and one of its Directors have visited Mobile to confer with the Commander of the Department, and measures are now actively at work for that purpose.

The Army of the Potomac is coming to this city by way of Fredericksburg. A large number of this army are to be mustered out of the service. Sherman's army is to come to Richmond and then be mustered out.

ALLEGED PRO-SLAVERY UNION AND SECESSION COALITION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Special to the St. Louis Democrat.

Washington, May 1—A letter from New Orleans, received here to-day by a prominent member of Congress, says the pro-slavery Union men of that city were gravitating towards the secessionists, and that they will act together hereafter against the unconditional anti-slavery Union party, unless some change is made in the city government.

The Order of President Johnson Reopening Trade in southern States East of the Mississippi—Military and Naval Restrictions Revoked.

Washington, April 30—The following order had been issued by the President:

Executive Chamber,
Washington, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in Maritime Military States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, to encourage [illegible] to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby

1st. That all restrictions [illegible] domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse, heretofore existing in each parcel of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and east of the Mississippi river, as shall be the limit of National military occupation of Congressional Districts.

Tour by Chief Justice Chase to Southern Florida—More Liberal Trade Regulations.

(Special to the Missouri Democrat.)

Washington, April 30.—Chief Justice Chase goes South on a tour to Southern Florida, which will lead him to visit a number of the leading Southern cities. His visit is partly for health, but it is known that it is made after practical consultation with President Johnson and it is understood that he will discharge some highly important duties for Government.

The Chief Justice is known to be more liberal in character than any previous ones in force during the rebellion, were yesterday finally approved by the President. Secretary of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments had agreed upon them, they were sent to the printer yesterday afternoon, and will soon be officially promulgated.

The Mobile *News* of the 5th concludes its account of the recent surrender of General Dick Taylor to General Canby with the following paragraph:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, April 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 77.

Paroled prisoners of war within the limits of the Department of the Gulf, will not be allowed to bear arms or to appear in public in the uniform of the rebel army. The 2d section of General Orders No. 35 of E. Theard, Colonel, Commanding, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General BANKS.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. G. Gen.
Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut & Act. Ass. Adj. Gen.

Relative to Paroled Prisoners Returning to this Department.

Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf,
New Orleans, April 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 81.

A sufficient and unlimited man of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, Tennessee, or any other paroled prisoners, upon their capitulation and surrender, who may return to their homes within this Department peaceably, can exchange will immediately on their arrival report to the nearest Provost Marshal their names, rank, regiment, corps and place of residence, the date of, and authority for, their parole. A strict compliance with this order will secure them protection from the military authorities, but they are properly canvassed.

Persons who may be found in this Department, charged with the execution of this order, and will take immediate steps to provide the necessary books of registry, and issue such instructions to subordinate officers as will insure the most effective compliance herewith.

By command of Major General Banks.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. G. Gen.

Headquarters, Dep't. of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., April 28, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 9.

In view of the probable reduction of the Volunteer force, the retention of Regimental and other Commissioned, is called to the opportunity now offered to intelligent and intelligent non-commissioned officers and privates, who desire permanently to adopt the profession of arms, of obtaining appointments in the U. S. Colored Troops, and it is not deemed to be the intention of the Government to retain large numbers.

The Examining Board for the examination of candidates for appointments in the U. S. Colored Troops in this Department is hereby established, Maj. Genl. Lorenzo Thomas, Maj. Genl. Stanley, Maj. Genl. Hawley, Brig. Genl. Fitzhugh, Brig. Genl. Shepard, Brig. Genl. Dana, and Brig. Genl. Kiddoo, Colonel Colored Infantry, is President, is now in session in this city.

Without publishing any detailed standard of qualifications, the attention of commanding officers is called to the following general observations which should lessen the unnecessary trouble and disappointments caused by the recommendation of incompetent candidates:

I. Private soldiers of however unexceptionable character, but lacking the requisite capability, energy or ambition to attain the grade of non-commissioned officers in the regular corps, need not be recommended. If a man is fit for a sergeant, he is fit for a corporal in the company, his Commander should not subject him to the mortification of a certain rejection by the Board of Examiners.

II. Company and other Commanders should not recommend those who are deficient in the ordinary English branches of a common school education, without which no officer is competent to keep the books and accounts, and to conduct the official business of a Company.

III. The want of intelligence, energy and ambition, implied by an ignorance of the ordinary duties of the arm to which the candidate has served, will disqualify him for promotion.

IV. Probably in a short time the very best material for officers contained in the ranks of the volunteer army, will be offered to this branch of the Service. The Board will be less rigid to rate from time to time, and accordingly to their discretion, the standard of acquirement hitherto established.

By command of Major General Banks.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. G. General.

PROCLAMATION,
BY J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, according to an official statement of J. Randall Terry, late Register of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans, made to me under date of March 6th, 1865, nearly five thousand persons are registered as voters on the books of said office, who do not possess the qualifications required by law to become voters in this state; and whereas, it is made my duty to see that the laws are enforced; and whereas, the only way in which the elective franchise can be purified and the rights of the citizen be protected against these illegal votes is by a new registration of the names and residences of all the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans—an fraudulent—which every good and law-abiding citizen will cheerfully submit to, for the sake of the end to be accomplished.

Now, therefore, I do issue this my Proclamation, declaring the old books of the Register of Voters for the city of New Orleans to be closed from this date and the registration of all persons contained therein, as well as all certificates issued by virtue of said records to persons claiming thereon the right to vote, to be null, void and of no effect from and after the present date.

I do further proclaim, and hereby author ze the Registrar of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans, to open a new set of books, to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the Registering of all Voters in and for the said city, in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and of which this proclamation will be considered as giving due notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

Office of the special Commissioner,
New Orleans, April 26, 1865.

The Special Commission, composed of Major General W. F. Smith and James T. Brady will suspend its investigations in New Orleans until further instructions are received from the War Department, and proceed to Washington at an early day to make a report of what over that far has been accomplished, with a view to such action as the reform of gross abuses in this Department may require.

Any person who has given information to the Commission, or testified before it, should on that account be in any way molested or threatened, the fact should be immediately communicated to the Major General Commanding and the Military Division of the West Mississippi who has given the Commission the assurance that in any such case protection will be extended to the full extent of the Military power.

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Lieut. Col. A. A. G.
Judge Advocate.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, April 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 42

General Orders No 37 War Department, Adjutant General's Office, April 15, 1865, announcing the lamented death of ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States and the assumption of the duties of that office is hereby officially promulgated for the information and government of the Army and all persons within this Department.

By command of Major General BANKS.

J. SHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. G. General.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 8, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail steamship Geo Cromwell, from New York, 5th ult, to A Boullee—2d district.

Ship R W Hilbrup, Stewart, from Pacasco's, in ballast to master—3d district.

Brig Kotlah, Yates, from Pacasco's, to master—1st district.

Sch A Boy, Miller, from Boston, to master—1st district.

Sch Kotlah, Yates, from Pacasco's, to master—1st district.

Sch Ariel, Morning, Richards, from Pensacola, to master—1st district.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Sch Morris, ——, from Havana.

Sch Pickey, Beso, from Matamoros, to Jos Kelly—with 2 passengers.

Sch Joseph Kelso, Nelson, from Havana.

Sch Wapella, ——, from Sagua La Grande, to Jos Kelly.

Sch Vulcan, ——, from Matamoros.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo Cromwell—Ass'd mdse.

BOSTON—Per brig Ida—Ass'd mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Geo Cromwell from New York—Adams Express—B C Ambler—Bostick & Seymour—J A Bell & Co—W B Bonham—C Bartram & Brown—A Bressman—M F Bruce—G Brown—S T Glenning—N Bauer—E B Benedict—F Bartlett—W H Brunsdale—Citizens' Bank—C Chauncey—Carriere & Brother—J H Carter—H H Clarke—F Cavendings—Drummond & Co—Jacob Dauchy—Dabadie & Co—Sam De Rose & Co—P Dreyer—F Durel—W Edwards & co—Fischer & Co—Fry & Co—Fleming Sign & co—Gaff & Bro—A D Gaff & co—Ogden Gouge—J M Gould—F G Smith—H G Gunnison & co—Wm Gurney—L G Gabaudan—C Gutzwiller—Gaff & Bro—Frederickson—Hellman & Marks—E J Hart & co—W H Hewins & co—S Hunter—S H Hunt—Ed Hunter—Wm B Hemperley—Ka Kaul—Levi & Marx—Lerard & Miller—W G Lyon & co—Lane & Bro—Lewis & Bro—Lewis & Hunter—J A Lum—Martin & Walcott—B D Moore—B Moore & Co—J E Morgan—Mitchell & Mac—J Mitchell—Motto—North & co—Order—P O Donnell—Page—Peck & Morse—Pease & Murphy—Pike—Pease—Pike—Rice—Rew W H Frame—M Phillips—F J Quinan & co—F Simmons & Bro—Sexton & Mouton—Sigmund & co—J F Robinson—Schneider & Zobelmann—Stry—Sigmund & co—Sigmund & co—Sigmund & co—F Sarrazin—E E Stevens—J A Smith—Jas Slater—Jas Brazier—Jas Slater—Jas Brazier—Jas Slater—D Taylor & Son—O F Thieme—E Trepagnier—L Uterhardt—Wm Vance—Wm Vance—Wm Vance—Wm Vance—W F Vincent—Wallace & co—J Weeks—Wallace—Walsh & Wheeler—T L White—E E Wagner—J Wand—Others.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

RETIRING from the Western Profession and Commission Business, I offer my Stock in Trade, to Mr. J. B. VANHORN, at the goods consigned to us and solicit for him the patronage of our friends and customers.

J. F. OBRYTE & CO.,
No. 74 and 76 Poydras street.
New Orleans, Apr 29, 1865. ap 30 4t

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!

100 barrels heavy MESS PORK.
15 " GREEN SIDES BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS.
100 kegs Prime Lard.
100 boxes Sup and Extra FLOUR.
100 sacks Rio COFFEE.
150 " Prime RIO COFFEE.
10 " Java COFFEE.
10 " ALLSPICE.
10 boxes Tea, Black and Green SALT.
10 barrels Green RICE.
5 " Brown SUGAR.
For sale by J. B. VANHORN,
No. 74 and 76 P. Poydras street.

Sundries....Sundries....Sundries.

200 bbls Plain Extra FLOUR.
100 bbls Superfine FLOUR.
50 " Santa Patrona
50 " Superfine Superfine FLOUR.
200 " Mess PORK.
50 " Prime
50 " Prime
75 tierces Picked HAMS.
100 " Sugar Cured HAMS.
20 " Rose's S. C. HAMS.
110 " Long Clear BACON.
25 firkins and tubs Goshen BUTTER.
50 bbls Plain Lard.
50 cents Missouri Hemp ROPE.
50 boxes Paraffine GUN OIL.
50 " Sperm Machine OIL.
In store and for sale by J. S. KEEP,
ap 30 1m 77 and 79 P. Poydras street.

DAVIS BROTHERS, Mag. Phone.
MR. ADOLPHE BADER has been admitted as a partner in our House from this day.
may 2 3t J. H. EIMER & CO.

Stray Cow.

FOUND, on Fidler Jos. Mc'ch's plantation, a red and white milk cow, with young calf. Apply to Mr. Cabos, No 6 Carondelet street, corner Toledano.
ap 27 3t

Coffee-House and Restaurant for Sale.

An Establishment, comprising a Restaurant, situated in a thriving part of the city, in one of the most busy parts of the city. Apply on Canal street No. 195 up stairs. may 1 1m

136.....Gravier Street.....136

Near St. Charles Hotel.

THE Subscriber having resigned from the office of Postmaster for the city, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has established himself in business at the above place, where he will be happy to receive a share of their patronage, and hopes to gain with a share of their patronage, and his friends generally.

JOHN M. G. PARKER.

Branch house at 37 and 39 South Water Street, corner of Front, Chicago, Ill.

136.....Gravier street.....136

NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

John M. G. Parker & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP AND STEAMBOAT BROKERS,
Agency for the Sale of the United States Bonds,
General Agency for Lands and Building.

Refer to—
Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York City.
E. F. Bush, do
J. E. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
T. H. Seaford, do
J. P. Vincent, Cheltenham.
Horatio Hewitt & Co., Boston.
Joseph Leatherbee, Bangor.
Edgar Amy & Co., Chicago.
A. D. Gray & Co., New Orleans.
Geo. A. Foshay, do
C. A. Weed & Co., do
D. O. Mahony, do
John Wheeler, Mobile.

—BRANCH HOUSE—
Nos. 37 and 39 Water street,
Corner of Conti, MOBILE, ALA.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS—The Subscribers during the past three years *Cashier at the New Orleans Post office* hereby informs his friends that he has established himself at the house of J. M. G. Parker & Co. No. 136 Gravier street, *for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps.*
ap 8 1f CHARLES F. HUESMAN.

PHILIPPE NADEAUD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS OF
JULIEN BRIGNAU,
CORNER OF CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS
PHILIPPE NADEAUD, Wholesale Grocers, Confectioners, informs the public that he has just arrived from Paris, where he went to study practically the most recent improvements in the art of Confectionery, and feels confident that view the celebrated establishments of JULIEN and FRASCATI. He has brought, with a partner, the Confectionery of Mr. Julien Brignau, at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets.

Everything connected with his art will be found at his establishment, prepared in the most recent and approved style.

Possessing all the necessary implements and a choice *personnel*, he hopes to justify the patronage which the public may bestow upon him. He has fitted elegantly rooms where his customers will be furnished with the very best CREAMS, CONFECTIONARIES, SYRUPS etc., etc.
ap 25 1m

Dispepsy, Heartburn, &c, &c, MARVAL CURE.

DR. I. LELAENA'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

DYSPEPSY is a terrible disease, which is too well known on this continent. It is the cause of HEARTBURN, CHRONIC HEAD-ACHE, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MEMORY, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, INFURE DIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, &c, &c. All the remedies used, without any benefit, for so frequently used with the DR. LELAENA'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL which has wrought wonders, since its arrival in Europe, was unknown in America. An early Turkish author, Ibn Sina, has described a preparation from DYSPEPSY and bitter disease generated by it.

The Author of this Cordial, after accompanying such hostile, and issues such instructions to subordinate officers as will insure the most effective compliance herewith.

By command of Major General Banks.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C.