THE DAILY BEE
SEMI-WEEKLY DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

The following steamers are advertised for this city in the St. Louis papers of the 5th: The Ida Handy, Von Phul, Bart Able, Maria Denning, to leave on the 6th P. M.; the Niagara on the 8th, Clara Dolson 8th P. M.

In the New York papers of the 2d the steamers Golding Star and Fung Shuey are advertised to leave for this city on the 5th.

THE HARLOWS AT THE ACADEMY.—These marvelous gymnists appeared last night in a new programme to a crowded and enthusiastic house. Their evolutions in the series of horizontal ladder performances were positively incredible, and indescribably daring and fascinating. They are to repeat these and other remarkable performances to-night in connection, as heretofore, with the variety entertainments.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE QUARANTINE LIST.—By reference to Governor Wells's proclamation elsewhere it will be seen that, upon examination of the Board of Health, the recommendation of the Board of Health, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, Wilmington and Norfolk have been added to the list of ports declared to be infected, and vessels from which, with their officers and crews and passengers and cargoes, are subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days until the first day of November next.

ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Bart Able, from St. Louis and Cairo, arrived last night, having left Cairo on the 7th, but she brought no later or additional papers.

The Von Phul, we learn, left Cairo on the night of the 7th, and may be expected here this morning with later dates from the North.

NEW YORK PERIODICALS, &c.—We are indebted to Hollis's general news agency, 61 Exchange Alley, for a package of the latest New York monthlies and weeklies, including Frank Leslie's *Lady's Magazine* for May, the *Ledger* of May 13, the *Metropolitan Record* and the *Weekly News* of May 13.

Opening Free Intercourse with the Interior of Mississippi.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 9 h says:

By General Orders No 23, issued from Gen. Davidson's Headquarters in this city, our citizens and friends in the country will perceive that the time is now open, and that permits and passes are no longer required.

Security for the people of the country will be allowed to pass freely, with the exception of those articles declared contraband of war.

We may now confidently look for an increase of trade and business of all kind. Our streets will once more be thronged by familiar faces, as in days of yore, friend greeting friend; hurrying, by universal consent, the differences of past years to oblivion.

As one of the evidences of returning trade and intercourse with the interior, we are enabled to state that a permit was granted yesterday for a steady steamer regularly from Natchez to Grand Gulf. We shall have, very soon, bear from Jackson and Mobile in two days.

The order from General Dana at Vicksburg, recognizing the termination of war in Mississippi resulting from General Dick Taylor's surrender, and also of post commanders strict discipline of their troops and ample protection of the people from either soldiers or guerrillas, for which purpose picket lines are still to be preserved, but passes and permits to be no longer required; and also, for the protection of the people, and of private property against jayhawkers and other swindlers, garrisons assigned to Jackson, Gallatin and Brookhaven.

Sketches from an Alleged Full Account of the Assassination Plot.

The New York *World* of the 21st contains from its Washington correspondent, George Alfred Townsend, what the writer alleges to be a full account of the plot which led to Mr. Lincoln's assassination, based upon developments up to the 24.

Whether entirely correct or partly conjectural or fanciful, his statements are not destitute of a considerable amount of graphic force and dramatic interest. Appended are a few extracts:

A dark and bloody plot against a good ruler's life is now so fully unravelled that I may make it plain to you. There is nothing to be gained by further waiting; the trials are proceeding; the evidence is strong and high. In a week the national scaffold will have done its work, and be laid away forever. This prompt and necessary justice will signal the public assassination in America. Borgia Medici, and Brinvilliers, have left no descendants on this side of the world.

The conspiracy was both the greatest and the smallest of our cycle. Narrowed in execution as a law, it was undeveloped and abortive at by a multitude. One man was its head and heart, its accessories were so numerous that the trouble is not whom to suspect, but whom not to suspect. Dismissing as the result must be to the character of our race, it must be admitted, in the light of facts, that Americans are as secretive and as skillful plotters as any people in the world. The Vehmgericht, though largely understood, the many schemes of Mazzini, have instanced upon him sufficiently well for conclusion, yield in extent, darkness, and intricacy, to the republican plot against the President's life and those of his counselors. The police operations prove that the plain murder was not a spasmodic and fitful crime, but long premeditated, and carried to consummation with as much cohesion and resolution as the murder of Alessandro de Medici or Henri Quatre.

HEAD AND FRONT OF THE MURDER.

I have been accused of canonizing Booth. Much as I denounce and deprecate his crime—behalding in him the wretch of all wretches, who so stained in blood that the excesses of a century will fail to lift him out of the atmosphere of common felons—I still, at every new development, stand by what I said in my first date line, at the wonderful resources and extraordinary influence of one whom I had learned to consider a mere Thespian, full of sound, fury, and significant gesticulation.

BOOTH NOT ORIGINAL PROJECTOR OF THE CRIME.

Strange and anomalous as the fact may seem, John Wilkes Booth was the sole projector of the plot against the President, which culminated in the taking of that good man's life. He had rolled under his tongue the sweet paragraphs of Shakspeare referring to Brutus, as he pick fashion as well, that the old man named one son Junius Brutus, and the other John Wilkes, after this wild English agitator. Still it became his familiar, as he walked the Southern wilderness, to make his life upon one stroke for fame, the murder of a ruler obnoxious to the South.

THE FIRST CONCEPTION OF THE CRIME.

Booth shrunk at first from murder, outright, and other and less dangerous resolution failed. This was no just judgment on the capture of the President's person, but detention and transportation to the South. I do not rely on this assertion upon his sealed letter, where he avows it, there has been found upon a street within the city limits, a house belonging to one John Digan, furnished and furnished with underground apartments, furnished with manacles and all the necessities to private imprisonment. Here the President, and at many of a world he would have conveyed in way with him, were to be concealed in the event of failure to group around him as many men as he desired. Booth abandoned the project of kidnapping, but the scheme was discovered, let ready, as represented, ready to be blown up at a moment's notice.

PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT.

It was at this time that Booth devised his triumphal route through the South. The dramatic element seems to have been never lacking in the design, and with all his base purposes he never failed to contemplate some subsequent notoriety to be enjoyed. He therefore shipped, before the end of 1864, his theatrical wardrobe from Canada to Richmond. After the commission of his crime he intended to leave Washington, and "strut" through the South, drawing many as much by his crime as his abilities.

SIGNALS OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

While I assert that the Canadian agents knew Booth and patted his back, calling him like Macbeth, the "prince of southern hearts," I am equally certain that Booth's project was unknown in Richmond. No word, no written line, no clue of any act has been found attaching Booth to the Confederate authorities. The proof that can be urged to most preposterous claims of this sort is, that out of the rebellion grew the murder, which is like attributing the mean to the accession of Polk. But McDonald and his party had money at discretion, and under their control the vilest fellows on the continent.

THE ASSASSIN'S MADE TIME.

At Ford's Theatre, on Friday night, there were a large number in the neighborhood of the door, and along the direct circle in the direction of the private box where the President sat.

The play went on pleasantly, though Mr. Wilkes Booth, an observer of the audience, visited the stage and took note of the positions. He alleged associate, the stage carpenter, then received quiet orders to clear the passage by the door, and to prepare a strong bar to fix upon the door. All this time, Mr. Lincoln, in his family circle, unconscious of the death that crowded fast upon him, watched the pleasantry and smiled and laughed in unalloyed joy.

Suddenly there was a murmur near the audience door, as of a man speaking above his bound. He said:

"Wait a minute and forty-five minutes!"

These words were returned from mouth to mouth until they passed the theatre-door, and were heard upon the sidewalk.

Presently a voice cried, in the same slightly-raised intonations:

"Wait a minute and fifty minutes!"

This also passed from man to man, until it touched the street like a whisper.

"Ten o'clock and fifty five minutes!" said the same relentless voice, after the next interval, each of which narrowed to a lesser span the life of the good President.

Ten o'clock! Less sounded, and comprising each of the intervals.

"Ten o'clock!"

So like a creeping thing, from lip to lip, went.

"Ten o'clock and ten minutes."

(An interval)

"Ten o'clock and ten minutes!"

At this instant Wilkes Booth appeared in the door of the theater, and the man who had repeated the time so faithfully and so ominously scattered, his coming, as at some warning phantom.

All this is so dramatic that I fear to excite a laugh when I write it. But it is true and proven, and I do not say it but report it.

The Emporia (O.) *Democratic Forum* relates the following:

Some four or five weeks ago, just as General Robert A. Pryor was leaving for the South on [illegible] a distinguished Republican leader, a most influential man with Mr. Lincoln, said to him: "[illegible] Pryor, just leave to [illegible] Very [illegible] by this same democratic [illegible]

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,434.

Reported Arrival of Jeff. Davis at Shreveport.

[From last evening's True Delta.]

We have received tolerably well authenticated accounts from Shreveport, which represent that Jeff. Davis arrived there about the 4th or 5th instant.

He left his party, consisting of Benjamin, Trenholm, Breckinridge, Extra Billy Smith, and others, at Greensboro, N. C. There was, at the latter place, a train of six wagons, each vehicle being loaded with boxes, rather conspicuously displayed. The object of this train is said to have been to create the impression that there was a large amount of specie in the party, when in reality, there was very little.

All the specie taken away from Richmond was, shortly after leaving that city, divided among the party. It amounted no more than enough to give each some $5000 or $6000 in gold.

Jeff Davis's family, after leaving the threatened rebel capital, took refuge in a small town in North Carolina, where they have remained ever since, until recently. Mrs. Davis was expected to join her husband at Shreveport.

(From the New York Tribune, 5d.)

Cash Down.

One of the immediate causes of the late Rebellion was the enormous Mercantile Debt owed from the South to Northern merchants and manufacturers—a debt which pressed heavily on nearly all the essential classes and impelled them to seek relief by any expedient, however desperate.

That debt, we presume, is mainly wiped out, as many such debts had previously been. And, now that the South,—naked, famished, and in want of everything,—is being gradually reopened to our trade, there will be urgent and spacious appeals from every quarter for fresh shipments of almost everything eatable, wearable or potable, to be sold on credit, and paid for at a more convenient season.

On behalf of both the North and the South—on behalf of wholesome trade and sound morals as well as commercial solvency—we entreat all concerned to pause. Let us have no new accumulation of indebtedness from South to North to foment a heart-breaking and linear further bankruptcies. Let the South be supplied with goods at cash prices to the extent of her ability to pay for them, and not a cent beyond it. Let her sell whatever she can spare to buy the means of selling her surplus needs, but no thing more until she has more wherewith to pay. The South and West can pay for all the goods we have on hand or ought to import; now let us firmly resolve that these shall be no more running in debt, but that North and South alike shall pay as they go.

A N. Y. Herald Reminiscence of Mr. Mallory, the late Secretary of the Navy at Richmond.

[From the New York Herald, 3d.]

Fifteen or eighteen years ago this Mallory was the shipping news correspondent of the *Herald* at Key West. We paid him—we forget how much; but it was more than he ever received from the "Southern Confederacy" for his services to the South. For we, paid him in good gold and the Confederacy gave him worthless shinplasters.

Mallory left off writing us letters for awhile and when he came back shortly after the opening of his correspondence we discovered that he had been elected United States Senator from Florida. This was about 1851. Upon learning this fact we informed him that, in our opinion, his position as senator was incompatible with his position on the *Herald* as an intelligent and independent correspondent, and that, unless he resigned his senatorship, we should be obliged to dismiss him. We employ somebody else at Key West. The truth is, we have tried several Congressmen and senators, and find that they make very poor journalists. They are never capable enough nor independent enough for the requirements of this paper.

The protection of the *Herald* being thus withdrawn from him, Mallory went to the bad.

The London Times on the Temper of the North after Victory Towards the South.

[From the New York Times, 3d.]

The London *Times* of the 21st April, commenting on Grant's defeat of Lee and capture, thus refers to the feeling at the North:

Its triumph has made it jubilant, and brought out the good nature of the people. They are proud even of the achievements of their South ern brethren. They forget their mountains of debt, and all the terrible sufferings of the four years war. They are urging their Government to offer the most liberal terms to their late enemies, on the single condition of submission and agreement, and in this they are guided, probably, more by feeling than by any deep political calculation. What the government, however, may ultimately do, or how the South may accept such overtures as are made, remains to be seen.

Slavery would no longer be any stumbling block in the way of union. This fatal institution is already half extinct, and is verging to its final doom. But there are the passions of desperate men, influenced by the recollections of the war, there is in the conflict of interests not of white but of black, there are the questions of the deepest significance which the war has evolved for the event of the struggle, with the steady forbearance of neutrals, but with an earnest wish for speedy and lasting peace.

An Austrian View of the Anticipated End of the War.

The Austrian journal *Die Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says, remarking on the defeat of Lee and the fall of Richmond, &c.:

"Perhaps an attempt will now yet be made to save something out of the wreck. We shall receive the news that Jefferson Davis has taken his leaden mantle, has carried his head, which totters on his shoulders now, to England.

"And let no one imagine that their work of vengeance will begin on the still reeking battlefields of Virginia. As the war has been carried on for four years without the freedom of the press, the right of holding meetings, or personal liberty being interfered with, so it will and without [illegible] being taken the exceptional state of their European accomplices. [illegible] What many expected, and what we never feared, that the Americans, after conquering the secession, would call England to account, they seek as people for believing from the intelligence from Washington.

"The naval power of America, whom this war has made so fearfully conscious of her resources, will be felt quite enough without any declaration of war against France and England; and in particular the re-entrance of this important agent into the transaction of the affairs of the world will put a bridle on the policy of the Tuileries which can only be accompanied by the best results for the preservation of European peace."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell—On motion of District Attorney, Fuller N. Anderson charged with a serious assault and battery) and Jon Connally charged with swindling, were set at large on bonds assigned.

Present Court.—Judge N. Lieber.—Capt. J. S. Mosher of a schooner recently arrived from Matamoros was tried on the charge of having permitted seven passengers to land at Key West. Turn in defence of military regulations.

The defence showed that the crew of the schooner had only four men and that the escaped passengers complied with the military rules, because they procured passes from the Provost Marshal, to proceed to New Orleans. The case was dismissed.

Mich Connelly, charged with having purchased feloniously a Government mule, was acquitted.

Recorder's Court.—Mrs. Allment brought a charge against Robert Goldstein, charging him with disturbing the peace, &c. The Recorder held that both were wrong and fined them $25 each.

Adam Mitchel was sent before the First District Court on the charge of having embezzled $50 as the proceeds of a government warrant of $70, entrusted to him by Jackson Robertson. Bail $1,000.

Mary Kelmer was fined $10 for running a lewdy nuisance cart.

A dumb man, found drunk and dirty, was sent to the Work-house to keep clean and sober for ten days.

George Hoey, for sleeping out, and Mary Healy, for being drunk, were fined $5 each.

John Dunn, drunk and noisy, pays $10 or goes down for ten days.

Mary Russell got off with a fine of $10 this time.

A few other cases were disposed of with small fines and admonitions.

The Great Mandamus Case.—Attorney-General Lynch and Charles Bienvenu, as relators, applied to the Sixth District Court for a mandamus to compel Stanislaus Wotinowski, Secretary of State to sign the appointment of Mr. Charles Bienvenu for the office of Sheriff.

Exceptions were taken to the petition, and after settling the preliminaries of the great fight, Mr. Madison Day, in support to the exceptions taken, in a masterly address, argued that this application must be dismissed, because only the party interested could be heard in Court, when the relator had a complete remedy at law was invoked.

He argued that the relator's interest was in the relators and no interest in the matter at issue, etc., and insisted upon the dismissal of the case.

Mr. Field replied with his usual versatile eloquence arguments to annihilate the propositions of the opposite party. When that excellent advocate concluded it was half-past eleven o'clock, and Mr. Lynch was assigned to make his maiden speech in the case, as he had no time to attend hereafter. The Court, however, adjourned without hearing that argument.

Free Trade in Carrying Letters.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 1.)

We are glad to see that the *Tribune* has so far abandoned its protectionist superstitions as to contend that the business of letter-carrying ought to be taken out of the hands of the Government. Complaining of the irregularity of the mails, and of its own losses by means of them, it recommends that the Government give up a function which it performs so tardily. We have been hammering at that subject for nearly twenty years, and are glad at last to get so able a coadjutor as the *Tribune*.

There are responsible express companies in this city, we are told, which are willing to carry the mails under bonds, for the present rates of postage, and to agree at the same time to pay one cent a letter into the treasury for the privilege. They will not only carry the mails, but they will deliver the package, to the address in any town or village, however [illegible] still make themselves [illegible] able parcels, as they do now [illegible] fails; and they will also [illegible] delivery. There is a chance for the [illegible] to get rid of twenty thousand petty officers, and to make money in the bargain.

President Johnson, who is an old [illegible] of cheap postage, and a free trader [illegible] will, we hope, signalize his administration [illegible] by this same democratic reform.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

By the arrival of the Louisville, Cairo and New Orleans packet steamer John Kilgour, Captain W. S. Foster, we have additional papers from Cincinnati, St. Louis and Cairo. Acceptable contentless from her Clerk, Mr. L. G. Jenkins, are duly acknowledged.

The morbid curiosity regarding Booth's personal appearance, and the industry of picture makers and dealers to make money out of this craving, is shown by a notice in a Western paper that excellent card pictures of the assassin, album size, could be had from the trade, at $5 per hundred sent by mail!

Mr. R. Murphy has been commissioned Assessor of United States Internal Revenue for Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Wm. H. Higgins, who has been the occupant of that position for over two years.

The steamer John Kilgour brought from Cairo 600 exchanged prisoners of war (rebels)

From Mobile.

In the Mobile *News* of the 10th we have conclusive proof that the announcement here a few days ago, of a through telegraph from Mobile to Columbus, Ky, was decidedly premature. Yet it is gratifying to learn from the *News* that the telegraph line now extends to Jackson, Miss, and is expected to be completed in a day or so to Vicksburg, as there is only a gap across the Big Black, of about 5 hours' work, to be supplied.

The *News* contains an order by Gen. Canby prohibiting the sale or transfer to any persons, except to the officers or agents of the Government, of "cotton belonging to the Confederate Government in East Louisiana," the same "having been surrendered to the Government of the United States."

The prohibition includes cotton subrolled to the tax loan, procured by sale of bonds or notes, by the tax in kind, or by any other process, whether the cotton was delivered to Confederate agents or remains with the producers. Any sales in violation of the order will be treated as embezzlement of public property.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE DAILY NEWS OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, May 9.

The Produce and Provision Market continues well supplied. Demand very light for fancy groceries, but usually supplies are more sought after. We quote

Beans—Navy White (small) per bbl, $12 50 to 15.

Coffee—Rio, ⅌ lb, (sacks), 10 to 45.

Flour—

Superfine Family ⅌ 50 to 10.

Good Double Extra $11 50 to 12

Choice and Fancy XXX Family $13 to 13 50.

Hams—Auer Sugar-Cured, ⅌ lb, 25 to 28c.

Lard—Prime Leaf, (tierces), ⅌ lb, 33 to 35c.

Mackerel—No. 1, kits, $4 to 4 25

No. 1, half-bbls $10 to 10 50; No. 1 bbls $18 to 18 50.

Pork—New full weight mess $32 to 33.

Potatoes—Pinkayas per bbl $4 to 7.

Salt—Liverpool (fine) ——

A Unique Proclamation.

The Legislature of Tennessee having authorized Gov. Brownlow to offer a reward of $5000 for the apprehension and delivery to the civil authorities of ex Governor Isham G. Harris, Gov. Brownlow "advertises" the fugitive in the following unique and characteristic style:

"Tis culprit Harris is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds and is about fifty-five years of age. His complexion is sallow—his eyes are dark and penetrating—a perfect index to the heart of a traitor—with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief, and the practice of crime, have brought upon him premature baldness and a few gray beard. With brazen-faced impudence, he talks loudly and boastingly about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and contentedly no doubt feels that he will receive the Confederate pay. He chews tobacco rapidly, and is inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man—steeped to the nose and chin in profligacy and immorality—he knows about lost to all sense of honor and shame—with a heart reckless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.

"If captured, he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, and in female society, alleging with the sheep-faced modesty of a virtuous man, that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment, or of taste, that forbids an indelicate man mixing together of married men and women. If captured, the fugitive must be delivered to me alive, to the end that justice may be done here, upon the theater of his former villainous deeds."

An English View of Reconstruction—Prospects of American Efforts.

[From the London Times, April 21.]

The southern people have it undoubtedly in their power to make their position a Poland, and thus to run all hopes of the North in prosecuting the war. Tale was the stage of the contest to which all political observers looked forward as charged with elements of greater tragedy than any yet witnessed. It will be more difficult than even the capture of Richmond may now be at hand to try the patience and test the policy of the North. We can hardly suppose, after the late intelligence, that the resistance of the South by bands of organized armies, can be protracted much longer; but southern resistance may, easily take other forms, and the course of events in this respect will probably more before it appears to have been hoped, we might perhaps say anticipated, by the Northern people that the South might be willing to bury in oblivion the whole of this desperate war, or to think of it only as a memorable incident of national life. On its own side the South would be ready with a complete amnesty and with open arms, asking nothing from the South but a return to that Union and those institutions which it had for a time unhappily repudiated. Bygones should be bygones.

The civil war need only live in national memory as a grand struggle in which the premium of endurance of all classes of Americans established the world. Neither belligerent need be ashamed of the retrospect. Federals and confederates alike maintained larger armies, and fought more desperate battles, than any other people. If the South had done more with smaller means, the North had borne up with inured little tenacity against disorganization and disconcertment, and has manifestly fixed the magnitude of its efforts. Let both parties forget and forgive. If the South will but banish from its mind the vision of an independent confederacy, and forego as it has already it has been impossible, to realize, the North will forget the trial of its resources and its strength, and both sections of the Union may live together as before. These seem to be the hopes of the North, and, extraordinary as such an expectation may appear, we believe them to express the only basis on which peace can be really established. Unless the South does consent to restore the Union, we see no hope for peace. But will this phenomenon occur? We can only say that it is, perhaps, less improbable among Americans than among any other people in the world. It appears as if the North, which, though actually victorious, has much to forget as the South, is not unwilling to perform its own part in the reconciliation.

Policy Towards Mexico and France After Closing the War West of the Mississippi.

[From the New York World, May 3.]

With the surrender of the rebel forces under Kirby Smith we shall re-occupy Texas to Rio Grande, more populous, and more productive than ever before in its history. This would make it a safe base of extensive military operations, if we would, count upon the abstinence from active hostilities against us of all the disorderly, disconsolate, and desperate men, who flock with the defeat of the rebellion into the trans-Mississippi. But this we can hardly, with reason, do; and in this consideration, which may prove of great consequence in case of war, lies an important peril also to the preservation of peace.

That France in coming to Mexico never expected to be brought into hostile collision with the United States, we hold to be clear. It is quite natural that the English press, discerning danger to Canada from the reassertion of the Union, should try to impress upon American the notion that France will use Mexico as the deliberate intention of provoking an issue with the United States of supremacy in the western world. We see nothing to justify this impression. Whatever the political considerations of an efficiently established empire in Mexico might be with an European state, the financial and commercial drift of things must necessarily be extraordinarily unfavorable and well calculated Mexican government far more dependent upon the United States than upon any other power for its stability and prosperity. Theories about the "balance of power" and the "legislation of Caesars" do not abrogate the influences of local and longitude, of proximity, and of natural interests.

A policy of "masterly inactivity toward imperial Mexico while we are engaged in the task of thoroughly reconstructing our own domestic institutions, would probably result in giving us a complete eventual control of the position that country. If we are driven from such a policy, it will probably be because mischief-makers from abroad have succeeded in stirring themselves of the present position of affairs by precipitate outbreaks and collisions which, by engaging at once the honor of France and the resentment of America, will subvert the purposes of those who desire and fear both consequences by plunging us into an unnecessary, a costly and a perilous conflict with the first naval and military power of the old world.

The Closing of the War in North Carolina.—Sherman's Army Long for France After Victory—Sketches of the Supplementary Conference of Sherman and Johnston.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 8.]

[illegible] CLICK CHURCH

SANITARY RULES.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, May 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.

I. For the protection of the public health, the citizens and residents of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, including Algiers, are hereby required forthwith to remove from their premises, all filthy and offensive matter that may cause or support contagious diseases, and to cleanse and purify, as far as possible, by the use of disinfectants, the warehouses, stores, dwellings, buildings, rooms, saloons, outhouses, owned, occupied or used by them, and the yards, grounds, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, drains, sinks, cesspools and gutters adjacent thereto, and to give notice to the authorities where such removal and purification is long actionable or neglected.

II. Attention is especially called to the condition of the wharves, cotton presses, warehouses, stores, saloons, shops, or other buildings, and the streets, alleys, sidewalks, gutters, private drains, sinks, &c., in the vicinity of the levees which are exposed to contagious diseases from ocean vessels, intercourse with infected ports.

III. Offices of prisons, jails, lock-ups, houses of refuge and asylums, are required to keep their institutions under their charge, in a cleanly and healthy condition.

IV. Officers and lessees of markets, stalls, stall depots, etc., will be held responsible for any accumulation of garbage or refuse matter, and for the healthy and cleanly condition of their premises.

V. The Hygienic of the city will be kept open for two hours, from 8 to 8 o'clock, each morning.

VI. The city Railroad Companies are hereby required to keep the cars well cleansed by their foods, properly ventilated, and well watered.

VII. Dead animals must be removed and properly buried at a distance of not less than one hundred yard, from the principal thoroughfares of the city.

VIII. The Medical Director of the Department having reported against extended excavations of earth at this season, as prejudicial to the public health, in operations of this character will be permitted, except upon the approval of the Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General.

IX. The Napal Authorities, Chief Quartermaster, and all other persons connected with navigation, are requested to avoid as far as possible, the permanent or continued anchorage of vessels at any one point on the river near the city.

X. Surgeons of the Army and Navy and all practising physicians, are respectfully requested to report to the Acting Mayor or the Provost Marshal General, or to these Headquarters, any violation of these rules, or neglection, or management of Hospitals, or any causes or sources of contagion or disease, which may fall under their observation, and to recommend such precaution any and corrective measures, as may in their judgment be necessary to the public health.

XI. Citizens who desire to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort, and prosperity of the city, are earnestly requested to report to these Headquarters, or to the Headquarters of General Sherman, any neglect which may endanger the health of the city.

XII. This order is not intended to relieve the city officers or other persons from official duties incumbent on them in regard to the condition of the streets, public squares, canals, public drainage, or other measures relating to the sanitary condition of the city.

XIII. The Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General, are directed to enforce the observance of the 1st and 2d paragraphs of this order, to appoint inspectors for the several Districts who will report the condition of streets, dwellings, yards, &c., &c., from time to time, and to do such duties as are invested with power to hear and decide all complaints founded thereon.

By order of Major General SHERIDAN:

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

Official:
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. G.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 16th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

It is hereby announced to the Armies of the United States, that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 18.5, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, the Vice President succeeded upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT:

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
SAMUEL BECKER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Office of the Special Commission—
New Orleans, April 26, 1865.

The Special Commission, composed of Major General W. T. Sherman and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, now in Conference 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 proceeds thus far has been administered, with a view to such action as the reform of gross abuses in this Department may seem necessary.

If 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 Special Commission, or any member of it, and the person who has given the information or testimony, shall be subject to a guarantee of not less than ten (10) days, from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1865, until the first day of November 1865, and if any person shall be found guilty of any violation of the Quarantine laws of this State, or the laws of the United States, or of any proclamation, will be visited with severe punishment, and that if the penalties prescribed by the Legislature set are deemed inadequate, the parties offending will be delivered up to the military authorities to be by them tried by a military commission, and shall be tried by the Army or Navy at this point, as well as of our resident population, regular this, and I earnestly call upon all public officers to aid me in the execution of this duty.

The phase which has hereby decisively infected as Galveston, etc. Also Galveston, Corpus Christi, Aransas, Trinidad, Cardenas and St. Ingo, all on the island of Cuba; Kingston, Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Barbadoes and Curacoa; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, Venezuela; Lenguayra, island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para and Cayenne, in South America; Nassau, N. P., Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, Wilmington and Norfolk, in the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, New Orleans, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor:
J. R. ROBERTS, Secretary of State.

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 the laws of the United States; 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 those illegal votes is by a complete revision of the issues and registration of all the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans—as is convenient which every good and law-abiding citizen will cheerfully submit to, for the sake of the end to be accomplished.

Therefore, I, do hereby 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 present, authorized to be null and void, and of no effect, and that a new one be opened 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 24 day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

Notice to the Public.

I would respectfully inform the public generally that I have Sodas always ready to continue the pull notice of the Sodas, "Sodas!" The last Sodas will be ready for sale and 1861; the next will be issued January 1, 1866, for that year. The entire city, business and private, will be thoroughly canvassed by myself and competent assistants. Neither have nor expected will be spared to make it as acceptable as that of 1861. I would refer new residents to that number of my Directory. Can be found at my old place, No. 5 Commercial Place.

CHAS. GARDNER.

Removal.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 12, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Mississippi, L Kennedy, for New York.
Schr Mary A Rich, Hardy, for Boston.
Barque Lady Day, Williamson, for St Louis.
Steamer Pauline Carroll, Burdeau, for St Louis, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barkentine Tillie Van Name, Cook, 23 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fondelac—ballast.
Brig Martha, Ingersoll, 20 days from Philadelphia, to master—ballast.
Brig Joe Baker, Pinkerton, 20 days from Philadelphia, to G A Fondelac—ballast.
Schr Gustavia, Cousins, from Bayou Lecombe, to master—Old Iron.
Schr Anne Marie, Hanson, from Pensacola, to master—Old Iron.
Schr Lilla, Crocker, from Rockland, (Me) to master—Point.
Schr Florida, ——, from Matamoros, to master—Quarantine.

STEAMBOATS.

Bart Able, Farrell, from St Louis.
John Kilgour, Outlaw, from St Louis.
Bastiaan, May, from Vicksburg.
Sam Dodsworth, Wilson, from Donaldsonville.
Wendna, Flicker, from Burse Settlement.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Illinois, Wheaton, from the Passes—Towed down to sea on the instant, barks Minnesota and Fatima, and brig Arcestoon—brought up barkentine Tillie Van Name, brigs Martha and Joseph Baker.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer John Kilgour left St Louis 6th instant at 3 o'clock A M, met two boats, name unknown, at Norfolk 7th, and passed down the Ohio Cypress and Ida at Ashlan; S B. Sam Stickney at Vicksburg, Joseph Pierce and Saratoga below Vicksburg 10th, Henry Ames and Ben Franklin at Point Pleasant 8th, Ben Franklin at Island and Olive Branch at the foot of said island.

PASSENGERS.

For ship Florida, from Matamoros—11 passengers.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Billy Butts, Martinez, 2 days from Matamoros, to Jos Kelly—with 25 passengers.
S S Marinda, ——, from Havana.
Schr Fisher, Hedo, from Matamoros, to Jos Kelly—with 25 passengers.
Schr Lizzie Kelly, Nelson, from Havana.
Schr Chapelin, ——, from Sagua La Grande, to Jos Kelly.
Schr Vulcan, ——, from Matamoros.
Schr Mary Matilda, ——, from Matamoros.
Schr Rowena, ——, from Matamoros.
Schr Dominica, ——, from Matamoros.
Schr Fanny Fern, ——, from Tampico.
Schr Alice Hill, ——, from Thomaston.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—34 bales cotton 30 bales leather 5 bales rope cordage 30 bbls bottled porter.
BOSTON—Per ship Mary A Rich—103 bales cotton 21 bales sundries 1 bbl flour 100 bbls pipe staves 200 bbls 45 empty barrels.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Pauline Carroll—220 bbls molasses 1328 pkgs sundries.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Lady Gay—Sunday mdse.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per barkentine Tillie Van Name—23 tons coal to G A Fondelac.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Martha—344 tons coal to G A Quartermaster.
PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Joseph Baker—329 tons coal to G A Quartermaster.
ROCKLAND—Per schr Ellen—lime in mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

SAVOY LACOMBE—Per ship Cato Gustavia—31 cords wood to order.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Anne Marie—44 bales rags 1 bale 2 bales and sundries to order.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer John Kilgour—190 bbls flour 8 ⅌ Kennedy 5 ⅌ Cockrill—20 corn meal 20 ⅌ Cockrill—10 bbls flour Graff & Spencer—10 bbls flour Bell & Co—14 do W McDole & co—1 do G Claudon—1 do J Wiling—10 bbls flour Bell & Co—1 do Wm Lee—1 do Wm Schneider—10 bbls and 75 half do do T Meyer—1000 bbls and 1125 bbls bread 230 bbls flour 110 tons bacon 187 bbls pork 20 tierces lard 20 tierces hams 1 bale 2 bales Pelkie—25 2 bags oats 1174 cabs corn Capt Marie—sundries to order.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Bart Able—200 bbls flour to Grace, Davis & co—101 bbls pork Uber, Atwater & co—30 bbls flour Bell & Co—1 do Wm Lee—1 do Wm Schneider—1 bbl pork 200 bbls pork Converse & Kennedy—5 bbls 10 bbls corn 8 bbls flour Bell & Co—1 do Wm Lee—1 do Fonda—10 bbls flour F DeBonde—300 do ⅌ Kennedy—25 bbls cheese ⅌ D Uber & co—2 cases maple F Rickett—50 bbls flour Bell & Co—1 do Wm Lee—1 do Wm Schneider—10 bbls and 75 half do do T Meyer—1000 bbls and 1125 bbls bread 230 bbls flour 110 tons bacon 187 bbls pork 20 tierces lard 20 tierces hams 1 bale 2 bales Pelkie—25 2 bags oats 1174 cabs corn Capt Marie—sundries to order.
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