# THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved real estate fronting the river in the Third District. See advertisement.

Our latest dates from New York by mail are to the 25th ult.

### Amusements.

The excellent programme at the Academy of Music this week, including the extraordinary and fascinating performances of the Hanlon Brothers, has drawn crowded and enthusiastic houses nightly.

The Varieties Theatre has also been open since Monday, and good houses have enjoyed the select minstrelsy, and the terpsichorean and other comicalities and extravaganzas of the Webb Minstrels. Their instrumental music is said to be superior to ordinary.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT OF MLLE FLEURY—This accomplished amateur cantatrice of New Orleans, whose splendid contralto voice has enriched so greatly some of our musical entertainments, will give a farewell concert at the Opera House on Saturday evening the 6th inst., assisted by various artists of this city. We believe it is her intention soon after this event to go to Europe for the purpose of completing her musical studies at the Paris *Conservatoire*.

NEW REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—An important proclamation by Gov. Wells may be seen in another column, in which it is stated, on the authority of the late Register of Voters for this city, that about 5000 persons without legal qualifications, as voters are entered on the registry. As the only means of purifying the list and preventing illegal voting, Gov. Wells declares the old registration annulled and proclaims the opening of a set of books for a new registration to commence on the first day of June, 1865.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ALABAMA.—There has been no pause in the active operations of General Canby's forces in Alabama since the occupation of Mobile. As heretofore indicated, expeditions pushed into the interior, one up the Alabama river, and the other by a land route. The column of Gen. A. J. Smith, it is now stated, occupied Montgomery on the 25th, and that of Gen. Steele, Selma on the 27th ultimo. These, with Mobile, comprise the strong points of the State which, to all intents and purposes, would seem to be in the undisputed military possession of the United States. The precise whereabouts or disposition of Gen. Dick Taylor's forces is not known. It has already been seen that negotiations of some sort have taken place between him and Gen. Canby, the upshot of which is expected to be the surrender of his various forces on the same terms as were agreed upon with Gen. Johnston.

By a recent order from the War Department Virginia and Tennessee are included within the military lines of the United States, and military restrictions on trade therein, except as to certain contraband merchandize, are consequently annulled.

QUARTERLY PAYMENT TO FREEDMEN ON PLANTATIONS—In a notice from General Superintendent Conway, relative to the quarterly payment of freedmen laborers due on the 1st of May, the following provision is added:

When it is impossible for persons to pay on the first day of the month, the Provost Marshal's may extend the time to the tenth. Pay rolls will be had on application at this office. Parties who fail to make this payment required, and whose pay rolls shall not be returned duly endorsed by the Provost Marshal on the first day of June following, will be fined fifty dollars each, the fine to go for the benefit of the Freedmen's Orphan Asylum.

STEAMERS AND OTHER VESSELS EXEMPT FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.—Decision of Acting Secretary of the Treasury in response to the question of an assessor in St. Louis, a letter from the Internal Revenue Office at Washington states

That all vessels whatever, including steamboats, ferry-boats, and all other vessels which pay tonnage duty under the Act of July 14th, 1862, section 15, as amended, are exempt from the tax on gross receipts imposed by section 103, of the act of June 30th, 1864.

CONFIRMATION OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.—The substance of the following dispatch is not new, but the *Times* says it has received confirmation of it from Gen. Canby's Headquarters:

*Washington*, April 28, 1865.—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Raleigh, N. C., at 10 A. M., April 26, was received at Washington. It says that Gen. Joe Johnston surrendered the force in his command, embracing all from Raleigh to the Chattahoochie, to Gen. Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Gen. Lee and Grant for the army of Northern Virginia.

### Losses and suffering from Overflow in West Baton Rouge.

(From the Baton Rouge Gazette, April 29th.)

It is clearly evident that the crops this year in our sister parish will be confined to a narrow strip immediately along the river bank. So heavy has been the flow of water through the crevasses above, that the rear of that parish is now completely inundated. We are informed by the small planters in that vicinity that the current of water is so strong as to carry away rail-fences, cabin-doors and ceiling, completely blowing and destroying them. Of course the crops that have been planted there are destroyed, while cane is all gone and corn is little better than the crops. If this state of affairs continues much longer, great suffering will be experienced by those who on the "waste of water" have deprived of home and support.

### Interview Between Gens. Canby and Dick Taylor near Mobile—Expected Surrender of Taylor.

[From the True Delta, last evening.]

*Mobile*, April 30.—The *True Delta* some ten days ago announced that the Adjutant General of Dick Taylor had arrived in Mobile, on business connected with the surrender of the army in the Department of Alabama. In accordance with arrangements then made, Gen. Canby and Gen. Taylor yesterday had an interview at Magee's plantation, fourteen miles from Mobile, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Gen Canby was accompanied by his chief of staff, General Osterhaus, and Capt. C. T Barrett, A. D. C., and Gens. Granger and West, and Commodore Palmer, with members of their staffs, also went out with the party. Gen. Taylor was accompanied by Col. Lewi, Major Carrell and Capt Stallard. The interview lasted five hours, three of which were private between Canby and Taylor, and what transpired during that time is not yet to be made public. But there is little doubt, from Canby's well known sentiments, that the terms he offered to the rebel commander were the same as granted by Grant to Lee.

As your readers have doubtless been informed ere this, Gen. Sherman and Joe Johnston entered into an armistice of forty days in order to negotiate terms of peace, but President Johnson ordered the armistice to cease, and active operations to be carried on until the rebels laid down their arms. Gen. Taylor was desirous of obtaining similar terms to those granted by Sherman, I have good reason to believe, but he failed. Forty days of cessation of hostilities would have enabled the principal rebel authorities to escape from the country with their ill-gotten wealth. What the exact understanding arrived at was I cannot say, but at the termination of the interview, which was very pleasant throughout, Gen. Taylor shared for Meridian. Mind Gen. Canby returned to Mobile. I have to say little doubt entertained but that Taylor will shortly surrender unconditionally.

Late on Wednesday evening, five rebel officers, [illegible] from Taylor's army, [illegible] Canby's Headquarters, and they were conducted to the [illegible] Taylor's headquarters. [illegible] Canby, [illegible] during the night.

[illegible] the plague in Russia have commenced [illegible] the Russian world. The [illegible] Petersburg, issuing a long article upon [illegible] that year 1771 to the present day, [illegible] and we are promised a series of articles defining its causes and the sanitary measures to be adopted for its prevention.

### Important Regulations Regarding Paroled Prisoners in this Department.

*Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans*, La. May 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.

Prisoners of War on parole within the Department of the Gulf, and all officers and soldiers who have been connected with the rebel army and are not registered, are required to report to the Provost Marshal General forwith. The neglect of this duty will be followed by forfeiture of rights conferred by the parole, or arrest and imprisonment.

Prisoners of War on parole granted by competent authority are allowed *"to return to their homes not to be disturbed by the United States Authorities so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside."* But they are to be regarded as prisoners of war. They will not be allowed to bear arms, to wear in public the uniform of the rebel army, the uniform of the United States, or any distinctive badge of military service.

They are not entitled to participate in the management of public affairs or to enter upon business pursuits.

All persons will be required strictly to conform to regulations of the Department in their intercourse with paroled Prisoners of War.

No person who has been engaged in civil employments, within or by the rebel government, will be allowed to return, or to remain in the Department, except upon reporting to the Provost Marshal, and a compliance with the conditions established by law.

By command of Major General BANKS.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lt. Col. A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lt. & Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.

### The Confiscation Policy of President Johnson and the Distribution of the Large Landed Properties of the South.

The New York *World* of the 26th has a long editorial article in which it cites copiously President Johnson's recent declarations and his earlier public speeches and acts in proof that the two predominant ideas of his political and social creed were, 1st, to prevent the centralization of power, 2d, to diffuse, as equally as possible, the landed properties of the country. In illustration of these ideas, the *World* says:

The ablest thinkers and reasoners on our institutions have held that their success is less dependent on our political forms than on our laws regulating the descent and distribution of property. A few generations, say the foundation of republican government, by its effect in accumulating property in a few conservatively in hands. "The feudal system," said Mr. Webster, "if it could exist, would not long be acceptable, if the tendency of the law were to cause a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless." the population dependent and penniless." the population dependent and penniless."