THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13,411.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18.

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

FIRST MAIL FOR MOBILE.—Postal communication between New Orleans and Mobile are forthwith to be resumed. We are requested to state that a mail for the latter city will close at the Post Office to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

We are greatly obliged to the courteous attentions of the officers of the steamer Olive Branch for the prompt delivery of our Western package and for additional favors.

Additional by the Olive Branch.

By the arrival of the steamer Olive Branch last evening we have files of Western papers to the 13th, and from New York the daily *Herald* of the 10th.

Later Mexican News—Imperial Troops for Sonora, &c.

New York, April 12—By the steamer Moro Castle we have Havana dates to the 8th.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st, and from Mexico the 28th ult, had been received.

About 12,000 French and Austrians are on their way to Sonora. Emigrants from the United States to Mexico suffer terribly on their arrival in that country, and there is no hope of their doing well.

The blockade runner Little Hattie went out of Havana lately, but soon returned with a hole in her smoke stack.

The Planiden arrived on the 6th from Galveston with 281 bales of cotton.

The Santiago de Cuba was to leave Matamoros on the 7th for Charleston with Assistant Secretary Fox and fifty others on board.

THE CABINET AND THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON RECONSTRUCTION—GEN. LEE EXPECTED IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 12—The *Commercial's* special says there is reason to believe the Cabinet is divided on the sentiments contained in the President's speech on reconstruction, favoring the admission of Louisiana and the application of a similar rule to other seceded States.

The *Commercial* says rooms have been engaged at one of our hotels for Gen. Robert E. Lee, and he is expected here to-day or to-morrow.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Times*, says the New York *Express* of the 8th, pays well deserved praise to the patience, valor, suffering, and final success of the Grand Army of the Potomac. No braver than other armies, and oftener less successful, because it has had more to contend with, it is now everywhere honored. Now that there is no occasion for partisanship, because there is no popular election at hand, it says that when under McClellan's lead,

"They were beaten back to Malvern Hill, on the Peninsula, only to pour into the enemy a deadlier fire than ever, and then meet them again, two hundred miles north, with the blows of South Mountain and Antietam."

This, however, is true of all the engagements, from the time of McClellan till the last battle, fifty or sixty miles beyond Richmond. Many of Lee's best generals were captured. Of many of Lee's best generals were captured. Of other Union armies during the war in comparison with this one, it is very truly said:

"Five times as much blood, probably, has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac as by all the other national forces combined. The seven days' battle of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, were all on a scale nowhere else approached, and between them were an almost countless number of minor engagements. The national arms made great progress elsewhere at the cost of comparatively little fighting. It took only the fight at Fort Donelson to give us Kentucky and Northern Tennessee, only the almost bloodless fight at the mouths of the Mississippi to give us Louisiana, only two or three little sharp engagements to carry us to the rear of Vicksburg, and compel the surrender of that stronghold through starvation; only the battles at Stone River, with subsequent strategic movements, to give us Southern and Eastern Tennessee. Sherman's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta was effected chiefly by masterly flanking operations; it required some hard fighting at various points, but we think it may be said that his entire month's work did not cost as much blood as Grant's first two days in the Wilderness. The march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah to the heart of North Carolina, was accomplished with almost no fighting."

Perhaps the best compliment to the Army of the Potomac is the fact that it has had to oppose men like Robert Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, Ewell, Early, and the very flower of the Confederate Armies. All the ablest and best educated men of the Rebels were pitted against it in the Army of Northern Virginia, which has now apparently melted away like snow beneath the sun.

Canadian Journals on the fall of Richmond.

The Toronto *Globe* on this topic says:

The fall of Richmond decides the fate of the Southern rebellion. It is not to be a glorious revolution, but a bloody insurrection—successful at first, but destined to fall because based on inadequate motives, and undertaken with inadequate means. Neither to save slavery nor to free itself from the control of the popular majority was the South justified in raising a bloody rebellion, and it has met the legitimate fate of those who draw the sword without cause. It has perished by the sword. There may be some people who will still believe that the rebellion is not dead, and that in woods and swamps and mountains Davis and Lee will yet be heard and felt. But they will be few. Discontent will prevail in the South, suppressed murmurs will be heard, and threats of insurrection should a favorable opportunity occur. But guerrilla warfare against armies of half a million, aided by a large section of the native population is impossible.

The Toronto *Leader* (Southern in its sympathies) remark in the same relation:

* * * We are very much inclined to believe now that the enforced evacuation of Richmond and the retreat of what is left of General Lee's army, are blows so heavy that it will be almost impossible to recover from them. If the South, in the days of its greatest strength, was unable to resist the great power of the Northern Government, what reason is there to expect that in the hour of its extremity, when it is placed entirely on the defensive, it will be able to succeed?

This is the general conclusion to which one is naturally led on a dispassionate and comprehensive view of the whole subject. We can readily understand the formidable difficulties which stood in the way of a reassertion of the supremacy of the Northern Government over the whole country, the many battles that will probably yet have to be fought, and the time that it will take to accomplish the *status quo ante*, but that the South must come eventually under the hated government of the North is not an unreasonable deduction from the events of the past week.

Intelligence from Europe.

Sandy Hook, April 12, M.—The steamer New York, from Southampton the 29th, has arrived.

Liverpool, March 29—Cotton dull and declined ⅛ d 1d in consequence of the American news.

Console on the 28th at 89⅝ @ 89⅞ for money. U. S. 5-20's have advanced 3 per cent. Erie shares 2 1/2; Virginia 1. Illinois Central 3; Pennsylvania Railroad 2.

La France publishes an article, signed by Baron Doueyts, demonstrating that it is greatly to the advantage of England to retain Canada.

The Russian ambassador at Rome gave a banquet to Gen. McClellan. Among the toasts proposed was one for the maintainance of friendly relations between Russia and America.

The Mohammedan rebellion is progressing rapidly.

The steam ram Agincourt has been successfully launched.

In the House of Common, March 27, Lord Eicho alluded to the debates in the Canadian Parliament, where it has been denied that £50,000 was all that England would vote for Canada this year.

Lord Eicho would bring the matter forward April 14.

London, March 29—Consols closed at 89¾ @ 89⅞ for money.

United States 5-20's 56 @ 57.

Paris, March 29—The Marquis de La Levelaye, Deputy, has been appointed Minister of the Interior in place of M. Boudet, whose resignation has been accepted to-day.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Eolis Bernard defended the Encyclical letter and its appended syllabus, and the conduct of the Roman Court.

New York Markets of the 12th.

New York, April 12.—Money easy, with a large supply at 5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 108⅝ to 109⅜ for first class bills.

Gold without decided change, opening at 146 and closing at 145¾.

Government stocks quiet and firm. Stocks dull and lower.

Cotton steady at 34 to 35c for middling.

Flour dull and 10 to 15c lower.

Whisky dull and lower, western at $2 15 to $2 15½.

Sugar at 13c for Cuba and Muscovado, and 15c for Porto Rico.

Molasses dull. Sales by auction of 66 hhds Porto Rico at 60 to 70c.

Petroleum quiet at 36c for crude, 52c for refined in bond, and 71c for do free.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, April 12—P. M.—Provisions unchanged. Mess pork could have been sold at $27.

Whisky—Nominal.

Flour—In local demand. Superfine at $7 25, extra at $7 40 to 7 75 and family at $7 50 to 8 25.

Groceries—Steady, but dull.

Butter—Firm at 30 to 32c.

St. Louis, April 12 P. M.—There was not much change in the market to-day. Corn was a little better. Flour and wheat quite dull. No whiskey selling.

Bacon—A sale of 5,000 lbs country shoulders and hams at 13½c and 14c per lb.

Lard—We quote sales of 50 tierces prime at 16½c @ lb, and 25 tcs (gut) at 15¼ @ lb.

Beans—Sales of 9 and 5 bbls at $1 50 per bushel.

Potatoes—Sales of 100 bbls peachblows at $3 75; 19 sks do at $1 90, 91 do do at $1 85, 200 do do at $1 55, 231 sks and 136 bbls mixed at $1 37½, 91 sks peachblows at $1 40, delivered, 102 sks do at $1 32, 110 sks mixed at $1 75, 75 sks do at $1 30 per bushel.

Butter—We quote fresh and prime to choice at 25c and 25c @ lb; poor at 15c to 20c @ lb.

Eggs—The market has again come down to 12c to 20c per dozen shippers count.

Onions—Market dull. We quote the nominal rates at $2 to $2 25 per bushel.

A Fierce French Criticism on the Emperor Napoleon's Life of Cæsar.

(From the Paris correspondence, March 31, of the N. Y. Times.)

One of the most exciting topics in Paris, during the past week, has been the appearance of one of the fiercest attacks on the Emperor that has been made since he hoisted himself into power. The writer, M. Rogeard, was formerly a professor in one of the provincial colleges, who resigned his office at the time of the *coup d'etat*, and who appears to have been accumulating bile ever since. The publication of the Emperor's Life of Cæsar and the obvious parallel Louis Napoleon draws between the Roman hero and his uncle, and between Augustus, his nephew, and successor, seemed to afford M. Rogeard an opportunity to pour forth the vials of his wrath, and he has done it with ja completeness and power which almost make us feel for the writer's fury. Perhaps the most the transparent disguise of a dialogue between Labienus—(the Roman need to call him *Rabienus* on account of the hoarse rage of his temper and the acerbity of his language)—about a book just published by Augustus (meaning Louis Napoleon) in praise of Cæsar.

Labienus is first described as a stern old Roman of the austere republican period, a man whose home was in the part, and who was homesick—longing to see Rome once more under the pangs of the Empire. This Labienus is encountered by Gallio, who talks to him about "the book," and asks him what he thinks of it. Whereon Labienus states he will not, on the ground that criticism would, in the first place, not be free, and secondly, that it would be paying the author too great a compliment.—"But," retorts Gallio, "criticism will be free—tyranny will give literature eight days leave—'not so,' replied Labienus, 'it will only be December, which is masters grant to their slaves during the Saturnalia. I will not, by writing about 'the book' place myself between the author's revenge and ridiculous. I will not give the knave an opportunity of being magnanimous. Moreover, I have read passages—he justifies proscription, and glorifies proscription. Why should I criticise that work of ignorance and lies, protected as it is by the application of two thousand centurions, and recommended to the readers by half a million of ravens. Criticise! besiege would be the proper term.

We are degenerate—from Cæsar we have fallen to Augustus—from the uncle we have become degraded to the nephew. Faugh! I at least have not fallen so low. Of course you will tell me the book is brought down to the last days of Cæsar's life, and includes an account of the last civil war. In short, Augustus publishes a book on the revolution he himself has made—a culprit publishing a glorification of his crime! Why, that book is *coup d'etat* in itself, it is an intellectual battle of Actium. It is the appropriate "crowning of the edifice" of scoundrelism and infamy—it is the code of banditti, the bible of robbers! Let this week's book and its author be called on to criticize under the *regime* which makes the author's will and pleasure the supreme law? What! the innocent who murders you, write a sermon about murder, and then ask you your candid opinion about his performance? Why, if he knife at my throat, you would have me quietly confabulate with the bangman? The author, moreover, can tells us but what he knows, and his book is merely a lecture on conspiracy by an unpunished conspirator. To enter into a discussion with him would be to fall into his trap. None but a fool would do so.

People of this sort feel themselves under the law of society, and this literary attempt is but an effort to sneak back within its pale. The drinker of blood has now no thirst but for praise; this thief of the Empire wants only to steal his rehabilitation. But this last struggle of Cæsar against opinion, which crushes him beneath the weight of its loathing, has some thing lugubrious and comical about it, like the last kick of the wretch hanging from the gallows. The book of Cæsar is the murderer's last dying speech and confession, it is the convict's last howl from the scaffold.

Cæsar was so foul that even the hangman loathed him; he cleans himself a little to meet the embrace of death. And he wants readers! Insolence! Readers for Caesar! He dares to face the dare to put questions to the *lector* (reader), The reply awaits him at the *lictor's* (bangman) hands.

The above is a greatly condensed summary of this pamphlet, and you may judge of the sensation it has made when you hear in mind the press has been muzzled for fourteen years.—You will hardly be surprised to hear that the pamphlet circulated throughout the town like wildfire, and still less so that the police pounced upon it, and that the publisher and author are to be prosecuted. The author had timely warning and fled to Belgium, but I am afraid it will go hard with the printer. I am no admirer of the Emperor, but the general impression created by this onslaught is that its excessive violence altogether defeats the object the writer may have had, and turns against himself, as a more ruffianly piece of blackguardism could hardly be found save in the columns of some of your cotemporaries.

Another Proclamation.

Another important proclamation is issued today, as follows:

By the President of the United States of America—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, As for some time past vessels of war of the United States have been refused in certain ports, privileges to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country which, in the same privileges and immunities, have been withheld, have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in the ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States. Although, on the other hand, they have insist that, failed to protest against, and declare their dissatisfaction with the same to the enemies of the United States, there being no condition any longer which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by any one of the said nations, of the customary naval rights which have heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, do hereby make known that, if after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country, in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused, as aforesaid, and they shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth, the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of the country in the ports of the United States, and this refusal shall continue until the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality, in the foreign ports aforesaid, with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whenever claim or pretense may have existed heretofore, are now, at least, entitled to claim an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 89th.

(Signed.) A. LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW (of late years radically anti-slavery in politics) has a very lengthy article upon Reconstruction, in which it pronounces any general confiscation of rebel property into unfaithfully house-keeping. It also resents all ideas of vengeance as opposed to the spirit of the Government, and declares that the South has received a lesson of suffering which satisfies all the legitimate ends of punishment, but is so far giving the ballot to the negro.

Supplemental Draft—First District of New Orleans.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865.

The First District draft was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, 100 names being taken from the wheel. Below is a correct list:

2751 Nicks Amal, 268 Circus street, baker.
2752 Henry McVey, 232 Julia, painter.
2753 Moses Burns, 102 Melpomene, tailor.
2754 Edgar Shielece, 192 Terpsichore, merchant.
2755 Jason L Hane, St. Charles Hotel, merchant.
2756 Edward Odueiou, 205, Annunciation, tax collector.
2757 Dupassey Frank, 251, Calliope, saloon keeper.
2758 James B Walten, 152 Annunciation, clerk.
2759 Pat Waters, Triton Walk, laborer.
2760 B Louis, 89 Basin street, laborer.
2761 Louis Grass, 149 Constance, waiter, col'd.
2762 Hermand Isbos, 191 Gravier street, merchant.
2763 Milton Edmond, 220 Camp, clerk.
2764 Pat Martin, 262 Liberty, driver.
2765 John Gilmore, 227 Poydras, cab keeper.
2766 Wm Myers, 33 South Market, steward
2767 Thomas Morgan, Magazine, near Gaieu ne, carpenter.
2768 Adam Harner, Thomas and Claiborne, driver.
2769 Nat Hallock, St. Charles Hotel, clerk.
2770 R L Moore, City Hotel, farmer.
2771 Laudman, 306 Constance, clerk.
2772 Gullman, 86 Orleans Yard, driver.
2773 Nicholas Raugh, 148 Girod, tailor.
2774 David Jones, 123 Carondelet, no occupation.
2775 F Gotendoller, 4 Tchoupitoulas, pilot.
2776 W C Cooke, 128 Race, merchant.
2777 Wm Dutton, Terpsichore and Annunciation, photographer.
2778 Robinson Bruce, steamboat W R Arthur
2779 J Nicholson, 88 Sand, cooper.
2780 E Barnett, Circus and Perdido.
2781 Gustave Bouchet, 286 Tchoupitoulas, baker.
2782 John O Neal, near New Levee and Lafayette.
2783 H Coburn, 108 Tchoupitoulas, stationer.
2784 Clarence Holmes, Clio and Hercules, clerk.
2785 John Smith, 153 Poydras, clerk.
2786 Joseph Great, Thalia, artist.
2787 Andrew Smith, Gravier and Howard, carpenter.
2788 Thomas McGlave, Lafayette and Freret, steamboatman.
2789 Ignatius Riemecke, Camp and Barone ne.
2790 H C Smith, steamer J D Swain, seaman.
2791 Edward Tider, 96 Gravier, steamboatman.
2792 Thomas Colter, 24 Apollo, hair dresser.
2793 B H Graham, 205 Bienville, barber.
2794 Chas Holland, 192 St Joseph, clerk.
2795 Wm Falsey, 145 Magazine, carpenter.
2796 Wm Scout, 126 Circus, carpenter.
2797 Chas Demsan, St Charles Hotel, no occupation.
2798 Schuman, 37 Cypress, milkman.
2799 Jas H Darling, 308 Magazine, clerk.
2800 Patrick Grady, 242 Morgan, no occupation.
2801 Henry Henderson, 143 Clio, attorney at law.
2802 John Garson, Terpsichore, no occupation.
2803 Jos Jones, 118 St Charles, baker.
2804 Henry Sinter, 18 Rampart, clothing dealer
2805 Andrew Andrews, 150 Common, soldier.
2806 James Brown, Union street, tailor.
2807 Frank Vaughn, Perdido and Circus, hatter
2808 Robert Dorsey, Poydras and Freret, laborer.
2809 [illegible] Carondelet, seaman
2810 Peter Cain, 269 Camp, clerk.
2811 William Smith, Common and Dryades, hotel keeper.
2812 William Mathews, Murphy's Hotel, merchant.
2813 Cyprian Morgan, 370 Common.
2814 Cyrus Cook, 212 Camp, merchant.
2815 Julius Ratcliffe, 138 Liberty, cotton classer.
2816 Clement Schriners, Villere and Clio.
2817 John F Saunders, 231 Terpsichore, clerk.
2818 Daniel Rotbody, Poydras and Basin, carpenter, colored.
2819 Joseph Richards, 306 Terpsichore, carpenter.
2820 Moses Casey, 83 Cypress, steamboatman, colored.
2821 Wm Haley, corner St. Joseph and Frank lin, no occupation.
2822 James D. Baxter, 889 Apollo, clerk.
2823 — Feaney, 163 Thalia, laborer.
2824 Thos Mahoney, Tchoupitoulas and Felicity, blacksmith.
2825 Albert Levy, 176 Perdido, steamboatman, colored.
2826 Wm Jessamon, 151 Johnson, shoemaker.
2827 Dominique Mulleiterworm, 160 Baronne, cooper.
2828 Wm Gallo II, 18 Liberty, cutler.
2829 Gilbert Connel, Tchoupitoulas and Tonlin, seaman.
2830 Robert Hughes, 36 Religious, grocer.
2831 Samuel Garlick, 113 St Charles, tailor.
2832 Charles Allen, Palmyra and Erato, laborer, colored.
2833 T D Oriel, St Charles Hotel, clerk.
2834 Michael Gayuor, 1 Annunciation, blacksmith.
2835 Daniel Casey, Magnolia, between Thalia and Erato, moulder.
2836 Thomas Linskey, St Joseph, bat. Tchoupitoulas and Poinclier, laborer.
2837 Frederick Eckhardt, 29 Front Levee, steward.
2838 August Windhill, 196 Poydras, clerk
2839 Howard Renor, Wibel's Hotel, clerk.
2840 Alfred Dupre, 322 Carondelet, clerk.
2841 Jacob Schulver, 75 Walker, blacksmith.
2842 Dominique Rogers, schooner Romus, sailor.
2843 Edw A Sackel, 301 St Charles, clerk.
2844 Peter and Tilgnly, 100 Baronne, merchant.
2845 Augneste Fontene, 196 Rampart, colored, laborer.
2846 W Brown, St Charles Hotel, merchant.
2847 Casimel Keller, 12 Palmyra, laborer.
2848 Joseph Schwarz, 255 Julia, shoemaker.
2849 Jackson Lewis, 32 Triton Walk, steward, colored.
2850 John Harrison, Delord and Camp, waiter, colored.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 10, P. M.)

Dry Goods Auctions in New York.

The great event of the day in the trade sales was the clearing out sale, for cash, of the Atlantic Cotton Mill's stock in this city, of which we publish a full report elsewhere. This company considering the uncertainties of the times has determined to close its career as a sleep and swift a more settled and stable one. Large quantities of cotton and rice are said to be bidden on South Carolina plantations.

The *Herald's* Washington special says prominent rebels, probably Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter are soon expected in Washington in connection with the business of restoration.

Secretary Seward's condition is such as to make it necessary that conference on the subject should be held there. The *Herald's* Washington special says there is the best authority for the statement that Kirby Smith and the rebel Trans-Mississippi army are ready to surrender. The State is also ready to come back.

Cairo, April 13.—The following foreign items appear this morning:

London, March 29.—The London *Times* says a short time since, Confederate drafts were refused payment by Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, for want of advice. The requisite funds and instructions have since arrived, and the bill will be paid immediately.

Lisbon, March 28—The Stonewall has sailed from this port.

The Portuguese authorities had ordered the rebel ram Stonewall to leave the harbor of Lisbon and manned the forts The Niagara and Sacramento have arrived here and the Portuguese authorities have prohibited their sailing for 24 hours.

Lisbon, March 29—10:20 A M—The frigates Niagara and Sacramento attempted to sail before the expiration of the time fixed by the Portuguese authorities and were fired upon by the Belew fort. The Niagra was struck on the poop and a seaman was killed. The vessels thereupon anchored.

Baltimore, April 13.—The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains a call signed by the members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, and asking for an immediate meeting of General Assembly of State, to consider short restoration of peace to Virginia, and other questions involving life, liberty and property.

The United States Military authorities have consented to give safe conduct to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members for Congress and departure, in order that they may have free deliberation in public affairs. The call is made for on or before April 25th.

Headquarters, Army U. S. in the Field, Virginia 11th.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.

The 24 paragraph of special order No. 46 of the date of March 19, 1865, from these Headquarters suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia except that portion known as the eastern shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, with that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah until further orders is hereby revoked by command of Lt. Gen. Grant.

Cincinnati, April 13—Preparations are being made for a celebration to be held here to-morrow. There will be a general turn-out of all classes.

The *Gazette's* Lexington, Ky, correspondent says: General Palmer is at Eminence, Ky, for the purpose of receiving the surrender of all Confederate forces in the State, including Colonel Jessie's command. Those who do not surrender will be declared outlaws and the people will be called upon to hunt them down. A Lieutenant and 71 men surrendered yesterday to General Hobson.

The *Gazette* says: Gen Carrington at Indianapolis is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $300,000 and also guilty of frauds in wood contracts.

New York, April 13—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent of the 8th states that entire reequipment of Sherman's army had been completed and that it was ready to enter upon a new campaign for the sudden extinguishment of Johnston military power, if that rebel chieftain shall choose to offer further resistance after hearing of Lee's surrender. The news of the capture of Richmond caused great rejoicing in Newbern. The country on the south side of the Neuse river, between Newbern and Goldsboro, is entirely cleared of armed rebels, but on the north side of that stream there are some prowling bands.

One of these captured and burned a steamer and two barges laden with supplies for Sherman's troops on their way up the river. This is the only interruption which Sherman's communications have suffered. Gen Mower has succeeded Gen. Williams as commander of the 20th Corps in Sherman's army. The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says the people of Virginia and city of Richmond in particular appear to be as last tired of war as the most enthusiastic of a Southern confederacy and are making preparations for a return of their States to the future loyal Union.

Influential citizens there are still engaged endeavoring to secure the best terms they can. The feeling of the majority in Richmond as in Jeff. Davis and rebel leaders of the rebel Government is very bitter against the former. At least 400 of the white people in Richmond are now entirely dependant on the Government and Northern parties for their daily supply of food, and but for these would starve. Government officers are now issuing 1,000 rations a day to these destitute victims of secession. The work of cleaning up the city and taking possession of the abandoned property the rebel Government and abandoned property of all kinds and putting them in proper order is being vigorously pressed under direction of General Shepley, and for the necessary labor which this involves a large number of negroes are employed. The amount of property thus secured to the Government is enormous.

Much secret property has been discovered to Westbrook, Gen. Weitzel's house of the 18th, it is said, vast quantities of articles sent from Paris to Richmond to administer to the wants of imprisoned Union soldiers. The remains of Col. Dahlgren have been discovered near Richmond, exhumed and sent to Washington. It is rumored that Gen Lee arrived there Monday afternoon, the 8th, and proceed on his way to the residence.

The *Tribune's* special from City Point says that a special train was to go to Burkeville last night to bring to Gens. Grant and Lee and staff who return to Richmond to day in accordance with their parole.

General Grant's army is reported to have turned its face eastward for the purpose of receiving supplies and recruits.

General Sheridan's prisoners

[illegible] Lee's surrender [illegible] way to City Point.

The *World's* Goldsboro dispatch says Sherman's army are in the [illegible] spirits and ready to move. The cavalry is good and the troops reclothed.

Gen Sherman has advised [illegible] manders to be prepared for a [illegible] that speedy results may be expected.

Times City Point special says Lee has expressed a desire to depart for Europe with the rest of his family at an early day. He is much affected by his defeat. Davis deserted him and is retreating on his own track. Gold opened at 146 and rose to 147, closed at 146. Cotton firm.

From Mobile.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF ITS SURRENDER AND OCCUPATION.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. E. O. Haile, correspondent of the N. O. *Times* and present editor of the Mobile *Daily News* for dates of that paper of the 14th, 11th and 10th from which we transfer the subjoined:

THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SURRENDER.

When our forces disembarked below the city, Acting Assistant Inspector General Laughlin, of Major General Gordon Granger's staff, and Lieut. of the U. S. Navy, proceeded on shore, and accompanied Gens. Veatch and Benton to the city limits, where they were met by Mayor Slough and a delegation of the city authorities, when the following correspondence passed between them:

Headquarters, Land and Naval, U. S. Forces, Mobile, Ala., April 12 1865.

Mayor Slough, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR—Your city is menaced by a large land and naval force. We deem it proper to demand its immediate and unconditional surrender.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Major General GORDON GRANGER.
Acting Rear Admiral H. K. THACHER.

Mayor's Office, City of Mobile, April 12th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at the hands of Lieut. Col. E. G. Laughlin, Staff of Major General Granger, commanding 13th Army Corps, and Lieut. Commander S. R. Franklin, U. S. Navy Staff of Admiral Thacher, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city.

The city has been evacuated by the military authorities, and its municipal authority is now under my control. Your demand has been granted, and, I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all the safe guards which you can throw around the peaceful will be secured to them. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
R. H. SLOUGH,
Mayor of the City of Mobile.

To Major General Gordon Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, Acting Rear Admiral H. K. Thacher, commanding West Gulf Squadron.

When the Gen. Banks arrived at the city, Col. Laughlin had a carriage in waiting at the wharf, and we had the pleasure, through his courtesy, of accompanying himself and Brig. Gen. Andrews, Provost Marshal General, to the Mayor's office, where further details were carried out in reference to taking formal possession.

We have to thank Col. Laughlin and other officers for facilities for obtaining information.

(From the News of the 10th.)

The formal and unconditional surrender of the city of Mobile to Major General Gordon Granger, commanding the United States land forces, and Admiral Thacher, of the United States Navy, transpired yesterday afternoon. The terms and condition of surrender will be found in the correspondence which passed between the above commanding officers and Mayor Slough in another column, and will explain itself. The duty of every citizen is plain, and it is to be hoped that each and every one will use his and her best endeavors to maintain order and quiet, and to preserve the peace of the city, and thereby prevent a recurrence of the confusion and disgraceful proceedings of yesterday, and escape the punishment which will most assuredly follow. The General commanding is a man in whom the citizens of Mobile can place entire confidence that their rights as such, will not be interfered with, while, at the same time, he will require respect and implicit obedience to authority issued by him and and which may seem necessary for the public good and general welfare.

GENERAL SEVERANCE'S EVACUATION.

In the evacuation of the city we learn that very little property, comparatively speaking, was destroyed. The "Pensacola" in the Confederate Commissary Department was given over to the city authorities for the benefit of the poor and needy. In the attempt to distribute them, a scene occurred that beggars description, and through feelings of charity we decline entering into particulars. A volunteer guard of citizens succeeded in checking a great deal of lawlessness, and kept down the mob until the United States Provost Guard were stationed, when order was *re-stored*.

Many horses and mules were impressed and carried off for the Confederate artillery service and other purposes.

We believe that all Confederate cotton was burned. A good many bales belonging to individuals, as we learn, was left untouched.

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY.

The number of prisoners captured at the two points above mentioned amount in the aggregate to about 3,800. The returns, so far received, make it certain that the number will exceed rather than fall short of this number.

ORDERS INCIDENT TO OCCUPATION.

These orders are mostly of a customary character presenting no novel or striking features, except the hereunder

IMPORTANT ORDER REGARDING TRADE, &C., BY GEN. CANBY.

Headquarters Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Ala., April 15, 1865.

General Orders No 30.

I. Under the authority of paragraph 5, of the Executive Order of September 24th, 1864, and the instructions of the Lieutenant General Commanding the armies of the United States, all trade, in and about the armies, columns or detachments, within the enemy's lines, or in the theatre of active military operations, except such as may be necessary to supply the wants of the troops, is prohibited, and no commercial or other intercourse, except such as is purely military in its character, will be allowed under any pretence.

II. The introduction of products of insurrectionary districts, from points in rear of the operating armies, and the passage of supplies to the loyal and well disposed inhabitants, may be permitted by commanders of districts, under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent this trade from being used to support the troops of the rebellion. All such trade will be conducted in conformity with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

III. The benefits of trade are contingent, not only upon the disposition of the inhabitants to exhibit themselves to the authority of the United States, but upon their ability to maintain order and to protect property, and these benefits will be given, or withheld, as this disposition may be manifested.

If in any district or community, bordering upon the lines of military occupation, where there is no organized force of the enemy, the expression of disloyal sentiments, or acts, shall exhibit themselves to the authority of the United States, suppress guerrilla parties and maintain order, they will be placed in some footing with regard to the sale of their produce and the purchase of family supplies, as are the inhabitants of districts within the lines of occupation. Paragraph 5, Order No 11, of February 1st, 1864. But, if they countenance, encourage, or harbor guerrillas, or other evil doers, all communication will be interdicted, and the force sent to repress such disorders will be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants.

IV. For the reception of deserters from the rebel armies, and other persons, who are deterred from entering our lines by the apprehension that they will be forced into the service of the rebel armies, a place will be established.

1. Neither deserters nor refugees or discharged officers or soldiers, will be conscripted into our army, or impressed into the military service.

2. If their services are needed, they will receive remuneration for their labor, and on their departure out of the army, or, if it is needed in the army, will be added in securing other employment.

3. If their homes are at safe points within our lines, they will be permitted to return to them. If within the enemy's lines, where they would be exposed to the vengeance of the oppressor, and do not desire employment, they will be furnished with transportation to Cairo, or some other place within the lines of the 5th, and proceed on their way to their residence.

The *Tribune's* special from City Point says that a special train was to go to Burkeville last night to bring to Gens. Grant and Lee and staff who return to Richmond to day in accordance with their parole.

General Grant's army is reported to have turned its face eastward for the purpose of receiving supplies and recruits.

General Sheridan's prisoners

[illegible] way to City Point.

The *World's* Goldsboro dispatch says Sherman's army are in the [illegible] spirits and ready to move. The cavalry is good and the troops reclothed.

Gen Sherman has advised [illegible] manders to be prepared for a [illegible] that speedy results may be expected.

Times City Point special says Lee has expressed a desire to depart for Europe with the rest of his family at an early day. He is much affected by his defeat. Davis deserted him and is retreating on his own track. Gold opened at 146 and rose to 147, closed at 146. Cotton firm.

4. Deserters and other refugees, arriving at any military post, will be sent to the headquarters of Provost Marshal General, for examination, the oath of allegiance will be administered, and the proper disposition made of them. They will be sent, preferably, to some point or posts where there is no danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy, and not in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Loyal men will not be authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, but will send the parties direct to the Provost Marshal General.

By order of Major Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lt. Colonel, Asst Adjutant General.

POSITION OF THE MOBILE PRESS.

Headquarters Det. A.C.U.S.A. Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Haile is hereby authorized to issue a daily paper from the office of the *Mobile Register*, under the supervision of the Army of Occupation.

By order of Major Gen. GORDON GRANGER.
Commanding 13th A. C.

F. W. EMERY, Major and A. A. G.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Haile will take charge of the office of the *Mobile Advertiser and Register* and *Evening News*, and issue a paper therefrom until further order.

(Approved) G. L. ANDREWS,
Brig Gen and Provost Mar. Gen

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Battle House was open, and several Generals and their staffs were stopping there, including Gen. Canby.

We understand that 25,000 or 30,000 bales of cotton were left in the city.

The *News* says:

We learn from Col. Christensen, of Gen. Canby's staff, that a Post Office, a Postmaster, Postoffice and mail facilities very soon. This is very welcome news to our city ears.

In this connection, we would say the Provost Marshal General, Brigadier Andrews informed us that there is no order preventing citizens of Mobile sending letters to their friends inside of our lines.

REPORTED PEACE PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. LEE.

We are informed by Col. Patterson, of Gen Benton's staff, that nine contrabands came into our lines at Whistler last night, and state that General Lee issued a proclamation to the Confederates to the effect that the cause of the Confederacy is lost, advising the people to lay down their arms and submit to the United States government, and warning them that all persons found in arms against the United States, east of the Mississippi river, will be considered and treated as outlaws.

They also state that Meridian has been captured by Wilson's cavalry, and that Selma has been taken.

The tugboat Gunnison was captured a few miles up the Alabama river day before yesterday. She was uninjured, and is now in Government service.

We learn from a refugee from up the river that the steamer Iron King, laaded with rebel army and naval stores, was destroyed by fire night before last, just below Uven Bluff.

We understand that two locomotives were repaired and brought into the city yesterday morning from Whistler. We are in hopes that it will be the beginning of a road will be in running order.

We are indebted to Dr. Saunders, of the firm of Cole, Saunders & Co., Army News Agents, for late New Orleans papers.

Items from Natchez.

In the Natchez *Courier* of the 10th inst. we have the following:

THE THREATENED OVERFLOW.

This formidable stream continues rising slowly at this point. The water is making slow but certain progress towards the levees opposite Natchez, almost peeping over at times, and threatening the residences the other side, without saying to the occupants "by your leave, sir." There is now every prospect of an overflow, but it may yet turn in favor of the planter. The upper streams are falling.

FREE TRADE IN NATCHEZ.

A notice from W. A. Dillingham, Esq., in this morning's paper, should be read by every one. It abolishes, according to intimation heretofore made in the Western papers, and referred to by the *Courier*, all trade permits in this city by loyal citizens. It is but the forerunner, we predict, of more extended and liberal regulations from the Washington Authorities in regard to trade in Mississippi, in a very limited space of time. Following these changes in the system of trade, will doubtless, soon come free trade along the whole length of the Mississippi river.

[The text of the notice referred to shows that the free trade opened by it is limited to the citizens of Natchez within the corporate boundaries of that city.]

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RAILROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN VICKSBURG, JACKSON, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

We have a report from Montgomery, by way of Mobile that that city, the capital of Alabama, has also been captured by the Federal army. This being the case, with Mobile in Union hands, we see no reason why the railroads cannot be extended and occupied by the Union forces from Vicksburg to Meridian and Mobile, and from Jackson