THE DAILY BEE
SEMI-WEEKLY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 72 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, store fixtures.

We are indebted to Messrs. Leavenworth and Robinson, Clerks of the steamer Henry Ames, Captain Crawford, for favors.

Capt. Todd, C. S. A., Mrs. Lincoln's brother, wife and three children have arrived in the city from Mobile.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.—We have from the publisher, D. M. Gazlay & Co., the sixth number of this new and promising periodical. It is devoted to Pacific topics as a specialty, but has also the scope of a general Magazine on the plan of Harper's, devoting space enough to literary and miscellaneous contents to make it interesting to readers of every locality, not excepting the ladies for whom are provided fashion plates and fashion gossip only too captivating, perhaps, in the eyes of husbands and fathers, to whom such things are apt to be regarded as infernal machines to blow up the domestic facility.

Restrictions on Transfers in Gold Revoked.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., May 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.

General Orders Nos. 75 and 98, series of 1864, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated respectively June 18th and July 22d, 1864, imposing restrictions on transfers in gold, are hereby revoked.

By command of Major General BANKS:
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: EDWARD N. POMEROY,
2d Lieut. and Acting Assist. Adjutant General.

All Armed and Hostile Persons East of the Mississippi to be Regarded as Guerrillas and Punished with Death.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 73.

The following General Order from the War Department, is republished for the information of all concerned.

War Dep't, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, May 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90

Punishment of Guerrillas.

All the forces of the enemy, east of the Mississippi river, having been duly paroled and hired from the Commanding Officers to the Armies of the United States, under agreements of parole and disbandment, and there being no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi river, it is—

Ordered, That from and after the first day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it, east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerrillas, and punished with death.

The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the Commanding Officers of all United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Major General BANKS,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. & A. A. A. General

Official:
EDWARD N. POMEROY,
2d Lieut. and Acting A. A. Gen

From Vicksburg.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE NOT PERMITTED TO ASSEMBLE—INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL CANBY.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 21st contains the following from the Headquarters of Gen. Warren at Vicksburg:

The following telegraphic instructions, of this date, addressed to Major General Warren, by Major General Canby, are published for general information, and will be promptly enforced by all commanding officers:

"By direction of the President, you will not recognize any officers of the Confederate or State Governments, within the limits of your command, as authorized to exercise, in any manner whatever, the functions of their late offices. You will prevent, by force if necessary, any attempt of any of the States in insurrection, to assemble for legislative purposes and will imprison any members or other persons who may attempt to exercise these functions in opposition to your orders.

Referring to the above, the *Herald* says:

We presume the Military Governor for the State will be appointed in a few days, who will fill the various departments of the State Government with suitable persons to carry the government harmoniously on.

A LEAPER FROM VICKSBURG TO NEW YORK.

[From the Vicksburg Herald 21st.]

A PERSON on Friday evening the telegraphic operator at Vicksburg was in communication with New York city. We are assuming to make arrangements for the associated press dispatches, when we shall be enabled to give before our readers news from the North and West simultaneous with its appearance in the papers there.

THE INUNDATED REGION.

We saw a party of gentlemen leaving here yesterday evening for Delhi, Louisiana, in a yawl. They said they would find water from four to twenty feet deep the entire distance from this city to that point.

Over in DeSoto, opposite our city for the four weeks past, the water has been up to the second story of houses, and steamboats could run over any part of it were it not for the timber. And such is the case with the whole swamp country. The whole country west of us, for hundreds of miles is a wide waste of water.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Gen. Kirby Smith and Mrs Gen Buckner were passengers on the steamer W. H. Carver, from New Orleans yesterday, on their way to Kentucky. We learned that they seemed to have no other currency than gold.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, having made a brief excursion in the country, reports the observations thus on the 21st:

We were astonished at the beauty of the valley devoted to cultivation. Few of the plowman, was wrinkled with the spring tresses could find not a few a cotton seed, he had deposited in the country outside of Vicksburg looked joyous and peaceful.

Very little cotton was to be seen by the roadside, but what was up looked strong and vigorous, though quite small, owing to the late season at which it was planted. From what we saw on our trip in which did not extend a great distance into the country, we shall expect a considerable crop of cotton from the hill lands of Warren county.

By Telegraph from Memphis.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Gen. Sheridan in New York—The Forthcoming Proclamation—Not to Permit Negro Suffrage—Stanton's Removal Urged by Sherman's Officers, &c.

Gold on the 23d (Night) in New York 131 5-8.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

Memphis, May 25 — The steamer Robert Kerr, from Cincinnati, has arrived with the dispatches to the 23d.

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It is said the superior officers of Sherman's army are urging the removal of Secretary Stanton, and a demonstration of displeasure is looked for from the rank and file when it passes the White House. This, is said, would have occurred to Gen. Halleck, in Richmond, if Sherman had not warned that officer not to show himself to his soldiers. Sherman's official report will soon be published. It was written before the news of Secretary Stanton's manifesto, and is consequently quite racy. It explains fully his arrangement with Johnston.

The London "Times" on President Johnson.

The London *Times* of May 9th says the reception of Mr President Johnson by President Johnson argues well for the future relations of the two countries. It was a formal act, but it was accompanied with cordial expressions on both sides, which divested it of formality and justified its being regarded as a fresh earnest of amity. The *Times* says the language of the President was good and statesmanlike, and Americans may feel sure it will meet with a response in England. The article concludes as follows:

"Time, which, in the words of Washington change men as well as things," is ever busy in erasing the records of past animosities, and in broaden and extend law works a perpetual benediction. Time, which is best forgiveness, memory of that which is best forgotten.

The truth is that many of these sayings which have given most pain to the English or American public might never to have been repeated beyond the audience to which they were originally addressed, still less to have been stereotyped in a stilted form, without their context, to those who would least relish it. Great as the advantages of modern publicity are, it has some drawbacks, and one of them is the unusual accuracy which it gives to a hasty expression. Everything that an American Minister or General may say is a boisterous echo of patriotic sermons reaches our ears with ormal precision of detail; every loose idea of an English member of Parliament respecting the origin and objects of the war is reported without explanation at New York.

A great deal of mischief has been done in this way, and the full extent of disputes of the two Governments have for that reason received less than their due share of attention. It would, be too much to say that nothing will be found in those of our own Foreign Office which we could now wish to modify, for the same marvelous course of events which carried President Lincoln with it, and of which President Johnson owns himself the passive instrument, has deeply influenced the views of European observers.

Upon the whole, however, we have no reason to be ashamed of the tone in which Lord Russell has conducted the correspondence, and no reason to complain of that in which Mr. Seward

Office, 78 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,448.

trying and critical occasions. We earnestly trust that a like dignity and courtesy may continue to characterize all communications between the two Governments, and as for what "Historicus" calls "idle words of provocation employed by irresponsible persons," let us take his wise advice, and suffer them to be buried in the grave of President Lincoln.

A Northern Defense of Jeff. Davis's Military Policy.

The New York *Times* of the 16th says in an editorial review of Jeff. Davis's career in the past four years:

The rebel chief first began to lose credit with the Southern people because of his persistence in a purely defensive policy, and yet it was the best proof of his superior understanding. Beauregard has always declared that his failure to press on into Washington, after our rout at Bull Run, was owing to an express prohibition from Jeff Davis, who arrived near the close of the battle. This was not believed at the time, but it is probably true. Davis perfectly knew the superior strength of the North, and his constant solicitude was lest that strength should be concentrated against him. He had profited by the lesson of the Northern uprising consequent upon the fall of Sumter. He felt that the seizure of Washington, in this first stage of the war, would yet more terribly unite the Northern giant. A force would quickly have been precipitated upon him which his army, at that time comparatively small, could not have withstood. He would have been swept not only from Washington, but from Richmond, and probably out of existence.

The next year—after the discomfiture of McClellan in the Peninsula—he sent his strong legions into Maryland, not because he aimed at a Northern invasion, but because Maryland was claimed as a Confederate State, which, in consistency, he was bound to defend. It was not until the year afterward that the first real aggressive campaign upon the North was undertaken; and it is well known that Davis was forced to that against his better judgment by the impatience of the press and the people, flushed by the great victories of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. This yielding cost him the terrible defeat at Gettysburg. It would unquestionably have been far better for the Confederacy had its armies at all times kept themselves strictly on the south side of the Potomac. The dissatisfaction which had its first beginning from this defensive policy, gradually grew into great bitterness, because of the severity of the conscription, and of taxation, and of the other extreme measures necessary to keep up the Confederacy against the tremendous pressure of our armies. Davis was made responsible for all sufferings, though they were inseparable from the hard straits of the rebel cause. Doubtless he made some mistakes, but in any other hands than his, the Confederacy would have broken down long before it did.

The Bermuda Infected Clothing Affair.

The testimony elicited in the investigation of this affair by the health officers of Bermuda, is very voluminous. The result was the reference of the case to the Attorney General for prosecuting E. C. Swan, who was entrusted with the infected clothing, on the charge of violating the sanitary regulations of the Island. Dr. L. P. Blackburn by whom the clothing packed in trunks, was left with Swan, was not prosecuted as he was absent. We find this testimony thus resumed by the N. Y. *Tribune*:

The evidence shows clearly enough the main features of the plot, though the main actor in it, Dr. Blackburn, has escaped into "neutral territory." During the recent yellow fever epidemic in Bermuda, this Dr. Blackburn took passage for that Island. He was a Southerner, formerly resident in Natchez, Mississippi. After his arrival, he attended several yellow fever patients at the Hamilton Hotel and at a Mrs. Slater's. Some of them died under his care. He collected their bed-clothing—including a large quantity of woolen clothing which in one case at least, he had ordered to be piled upon the patients in order to receive the infection, packed it in trunks, and sent it to the house of Edward C. Swan, to be kept by him till an opportunity offered to send it North. Blackburn himself went off for Halifax.

It became known to the authorities of Hamilton that this infected clothing was in possession of Swan, and they caused his arrest. On the preliminary examination, the above facts appeared. It was shown also that the Health Officer found fault with Swan for his possession, and ordered full of clothes that had manifestly been used by yellow fever patients. Swan himself testified that Blackburn had delivered these trunks to him. Another witness swore that Swan had told him he received the trunks to be sent North, in order to communicate the yellow fever. Still another witness swore that Blackburn had told him he had delivered the trunks to Swan for that purpose, and the wages for the service were variously stated at $200 in the whole, and at $150 a month while Swan was engaged in the business. And Blackburn told Swan to call on the officers of the Confederate Government for money. One of the trunks was marked "St. Louis Hotel, Upper town, Quebec," and again, "Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side."

The Czar's Encyclical.

[Vienna Correspondence of April 19 to the London Observer.]

A pamphlet, translated from the Russian, has produced no little sensation here. It is a kind of encyclical letter to the Czar, which has been extensively propagated among the Russian people. The Pope, in publishing his encyclical in language well known all over Europe, did it openly, and submitted, as it were, to the verdict of public opinion the principles and doctrines he propounded. The author of this pamphlet, who calls himself a Russian, yesterday, on their way to Kentucky. We learned that they seemed to have no other currency than gold.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court, Judge Abell.—Emanuel Willis was convicted of an assault and battery on Jean McCarthy, on the 15th of December last, at Algiers, near Verret's Gamb. An attempt was made to plead provocation in justification, but the time elapsed between the alleged provocation and the assault and battery excluded that proposed defence.

Michael Reilly was charged with an assault and battery, averred to have been committed on the corner of Liberty and Erato streets. The trial commenced, but the principal witness not appearing, a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Fined.—Mr. Aaron who leased the house No. 98 Gravier street, was fined $50 for violating the ordinance requiring hatchways to be closed at night, it having been shown that at the late fire which occurred on those premises, the order was not complied with, the trap doors not being closed nor a railing around the hatchway. Recorder Vennard will enforce that ordinance for the protection of the firemen.

Recorder's Court.—J. C. David, complained of for keeping a disorderly house on St. Anne street, was sent to the Work-house for six months by order of Recorder Woolfley. Mary Dorsey and Sarah Brenan, in violation of Ordinance No. 1055, and black Celeste, as a vagrant, were all sent down for six months each. Lizzie Fuentes, who insulted the policeman who advised her to keep within the bounds of propriety, was fined $10, and Baptist Bercy for an assault on the mentioned Fuentes, was required to give peace bonds.

A Mean Deed.—Mich. Kearney was found guilty of a dastardly assault and battery on Mrs. Julia McCoy, on St. Charles street, whom he knocked down twice in the house of Lewis Moran. The Recorder fined him $25, and required peace bonds for six months.

Accident.—John Montgomery was taken to the Charity Hospital by officer Leahy, to be treated for injuries received from falling from the window of the room he occupied on Julia street.

False Colors.—Fanny is a black woman, says she has a mother in Kentucky and a sick husband somewhere. She wore short pants, improvised shoes and a blue soldier's coat when introduced to Recorder Vennard, who sent her down as a contraband.

Drowned.—Arthur Charbonet, colored, 10 years of age, fell from the wharf in the 3d Dutrich Court. His body was recovered and the verdict of the jury was "accidentally drowned."

A Bad Dog.—A child was bitten by a dog on Magnolia street, officer Mahoney was on the search for the offender and it visited the penalty of death on the naughty cur.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The U. S. transport Hy. Hudson, Captain Nelson, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe with 150 Confederate paroled prisoners from the Army of Northern Virginia.

ARRIVALS FROM THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI.—The following officers from Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi, arrived this morning, with Gen. Herron from Baton Rouge, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel:

Gen. Sterling Price, of Mo, Gen S. B Buckner, of Ky. Brig. Gen. Breut, of Va.

They are accompanied by those members of their staffs.

Col. J. A. Buckner, Lieut. J. N. Gallaher, Major S. F. Chipley, Capt. J. G. Meem, Major S. K. Hays, Dr. W. A Robertson, Col. A. DeBlanc, Col. R. E. Burke, Major R. Lyon, Capt. R. F. Neery.

General Canby, accompanied by Gen. Steele, having arrived from Mobile, is said to have been in consultation with Gens. Price and Buckner, as Commissioners from Gen Smith.

The steamer Peytona, which was reported to have passed Baton Rouge last night, was advertised to leave Louisville on the 15th inst. The Lady Grace was to leave the same city for New Orleans on the 20th

Steamers known to be on the way from the West below Memphis are the Mepham, Ruth and Pauline Carroll. The John Kilgour and the Mississippi were to leave St. Louis for this city on the 23d, P. M.

The steamship Guiding Star, of the well-known New York Mail Steamship Co's. "Star" line, has been transferred to the Havre trade and is advertised to leave New York for Havre, via Southampton on the 10th June

Col. F. H Hatch, a PRISONER AT BATON ROUGE.—We read in this morning's *True Delta*:

A friend who arrived last evening from Baton Rouge furnishes us with the following intelligence. An expedition on Tuesday visited Cecilia Mount and returned to Baton Rouge yesterday morning bringing as a prisoner Col. Frank Hatch, well known to all our old citizens as Collector of Customs in New Orleans at the outbreak of the war, and until the time the city was captured by the Union forces.

All the records and documents of the Customhouse relat rule were also captured with him, some of which are very important. The books and papers of this department belonging to the period immediately prior to secession, Col. Hatch says, are hidden in New Orleans, and he has expressed his willingness to disclose their hiding place. What particular [illegible] he has obnoxious transacted, we do not know, but they are well worth recovering, even for those alone. We suppose the prisoner will be brought to the city in a few days.

A Letter from Mr. Buchanan—This Nomination at the Cincinnati Convention.

Wheatland, near Lancaster,
May 11, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In the New York *Tribune* of yesterday I read, with no little surprise, an extract from the *Evening Post*, in which I am made to stating in substance that the Cincinnati Democratic Convention of June, 1856, (not "May,") had come to "dead-lock" on the evening before Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and had adjourned until the next morning "with a fair prospect that it would meet only to adjourn *sine die*;" but in the meantime, arrangements were made to secure his nomination as soon as the Convention should reassemble, in consequence of pledges given by his friends. The nature of these pledges, according to the article in the *Evening Post*, was openly avowed by Judge Black, on the floor of the Convention, immediately after the nomination had been made. According to it, "a silence ensued for a few moments, as if the Convention was anticipating something prepared, when Judge Black, of Pennsylvania (afterwards Attorney-General under Buchanan,) rose in his place and made a set speech, in which he proceeded to denounce 'Abolitionism' and 'Black Republicanism' very freely, and to argue that Slavery possessed under the Constitution the right of secession. He went further, and told the Convention that if the nominee was elected, and a Black Republican should be elected to his successor, he (Mr. Buchanan) would do nothing to interfere with the exercise of it. This pledge was ample, and was accepted by the Southern leaders."

You will, doubtless, be astonished to learn that Judge Black, afterwards Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, by whom the pledge is said to have been made, and although whom the evident purpose now is to fasten it upon Mr. Buchanan, was not a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, nor was he within the limits of the State of Cincinnati during its session. Instead of this he was at the very time performing his high official duties as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

It may be added that, from the date of Gen. Jackson's message of January, 1833, against South Carolina, down to the period of the Cincinnati Convention of December, 1860, and indeed ever since, no public man has more steadfastly and uniformly opposed these dangerous and suicidal heresies than Mr Buchanan. Had any person, in or out of the Convention, dared to make a pledge in his behalf on this or any other subject, such act would, by the terms of the resolution adopted yesterday, by the terms of his letter accepting the nomination. In this, he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, he says that, "I should be unable of the vast and varied responsibilities attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word or deed," and this statement is emphatically true.

A few words in regard to the alleged "dead-lock" in the Cincinnati Convention, at the time of the adjournment on the evening of the 9th June, after fourteen ballots had been taken for a candidate. It appears from the Journal of the Convention, published, that on each of these ballotings Mr. Buchanan received a plurality, and on the sixth attained a majority of all the votes of the Convention, lacking not the required two thirds. On the fourteenth and last ballot of that evening the vote stood 152½ for Buchanan, 75 for Gen Pierce, 15 for Judge Douglas, and 9½ for Gen. Cass. This being the case, when the Convention assembled on the next morning, the New Hampshire delegation which drew the name of Gen. Pierce, and the Illinois delegation withdrew that of Judge Douglas, in obedience to instructions received from him by telegraph on the day before the balloting had commenced. After this, the nomination of Mr. Buchanan seemed to be a matter of course. He had never heard of a "dead-lock" in the Convention until he read the article in the *Evening Post*.

It may be proper to state that Col. Samuel A. Bleeck, of Pittsburg, was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention; and, being well known as a ready and eloquent speaker, "shouts were heard" in the Convention, on his march from his immediately after the nomination was announced. To these he briefly responded in an able and enthusiastic manner. From the identity of these names, had this response, reported with the proceedings of the Convention, contained the infamous pledge attributed to Judge Black, or any thing like it, we should at once have inferred that the author of the article had merely mistaken the one name for the other. But there is nothing in what Col. Bleeck said which affords the least color for any such [illegible]

Col. Bleeck afterward sealed his [illegible] secession with his blood. At an early [illegible] the war he fell mortally wounded on [illegible] battle while gallantly leading on [illegible] against the rebel forces.

I doubt not you will cheerfully [illegible] by publishing this letter.

Yours, very respectfully
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. G. H. Lewes, the biographer of Goethe is to edit the new "Fortnightly Review" magazine which has, for London, the [illegible] as original idea. All the articles [illegible] not by their writers and every [illegible] left free to express a opinion [illegible]

What John G. Whittier Would Do with the Rebel Leaders.

In regard to the treatment of Southern leaders in the late war, John G. Whittier, equally noted as a graceful poet and a radical Abolitionist, has thus expressed himself.

In dealing with the guilty leaders and instigators of the rebellion, we should beware how we take counsel of passion. Hatred has no place beside the calm and awful dignity of justice. Human life is still a very sacred thing; Christian forbearance and patience are still virtues. For my own part, I should be satisfied to see the chiefs of the great treason go out from among us homeless, exiled forever, with the curse of Cain on their foreheads, carrying with them, wherever they go, the avenging Nemesis of conscience. We cannot take lessons, at this late day, in their school of barbarism; we can not starve and torture them as they have starved and tormented our soldiers. Let them live. Perhaps that is, after all, the most terrible penalty. For wherever they hide themselves the story of their guilt will pursue them; they can have no rest nor peace save in that deep repentance, which, through the mercy of God, is possible even for them.

I have no disposition to stand between these men and justice. If arrested they have no claim to exemption from the liabilities of criminals. But it is not simply a question of their deserts that is to be considered; we are to take into account our own reputation as a Christian people, the wishes of our best friends abroad, and the humane instincts of the age, which forbid all unnecessary severity. Happily we are not called upon to take counsel of our fears.—Rabinical writers tell us that the evil spirits who are once baffled in a contest with human beings lose from thenceforth all power of further mischief. The defeated rebels are in the precise condition of these Jewish demons. Deprived of slavery, they are are wasps who have lost their stings.

Projected Purchase of an Estate for Capt. Maury in England.

The London *Atheneum* in a recent number has the following:

Some injudicious friends of Captain Maury are proposing to raise, by public appeal, a fund for the purchase of an estate in this country for that gentleman. Surely such a movement would be a great mistake. To Captain Maury's scientific merits no one will access the *Atheneum* of being indifferent; but is the time for a demonstration which his own countrymen will regard as political? We cannot think so. Captain Maury is something larger than a mere partisan of either side in a civil conflict—a man too great to be used as a pretext for a small Confederate exhibition. He belongs to science; to some sense he belongs to all the world. It is not for his interest, and certainly not for the honor of science, that his name should now be paraded in subscription lists by a dozen Alabama builders and blockade runners, even though supported by such Confederate sympathizers as Lord Lothian and Sir Henry De Hoghton. At the moment such a testimonial could only be understood in America as another hostile demonstration.

[From the Cairo Democrat.]

The Merciful Abolitionists.

History does not record anything more wonderful than is the inexplicable course of the original Abolitionists upon the question of the pacification of the Republic. If they are now insulting upon the efforts made by the Administration of a revengeful policy toward the South, no one would be astonished; but the fact, that of all the cry for blood, not a voice for the false, they are the most earnest, the most persistent and the most eloquents wonderful beyond expression. Greeley, Garrison, Phillips, Beecher, Wendell Phillips, pleading that the broad mantle of mercy shall be spread over the Southern States, that their old enemies shall be pardoned the sins of their secession, and all their political offenses be hid in forgetfulness, is a spectacle the moral grandeur of which approaches sublimity, and the heart must be cold wretched to feel the patriotic hope, that amity will speedily be restored in the Republic, and that once again, as in the past, it will be a land of peace, happy in the enjoyment of prosperity and the proud knowledge that among the nations of the world our claim to the title of "Greatest" is universally acknowledged.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ben Stickney, Allen, for St Louis. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Rising Star, McKeig, from Mobile, to master.

Bark Ariel, Wiswell, 21 days from Boston to Grav. Wyman & Co, 1st district.

Bark Trojan, Gardner, from Philadelphia, to G W Hyman & Co, 1st district.

Bark Hesperight, Bridges, 18 days from Boston, to G W Hyman & Co, 1st district.

Bark Commerce, Robinson, from Mobile, to ballast, to master.

Brig William Emery, Little, from Philadelphia, to master.

Brig Few Blades (Italian) Fernandez, 7e days from Brig Bride of the Bay, Noyes from Philadelphia, to Geo W Hyman & Co, 4th district.

Brig Mexico, Dunn, 8 days from Vincent, to master—Old Basin.

Brig Ariel, Savagney, from Bonfouca, to master—Old Basin.

Sch Leo, Coleman, from Tangipaho River, to master—Old Basin.

Sch Mary Middleton, Gardner, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district.

Lugger Hope, Fanthel, from Pointe a la Hache, to J Thomas—2d district.

STEAMBOATS.

Henry Ames, Crawford, from St Louis.

Skylark, Gaudy, from Red River.

Monroe, Hutchinson, from Baton Rouge.

Natchez, Leathers, from Natchez.

Joe Pierce, First, from Vicksburg.

Ben Franklin, Utz, from Henderson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Alabama, Wilson, from Mobile, coming out.

The towboat Gladiator, Hooper, from the Passes—Brought up ship Harrisburg and brig Belle of the Bay.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Passes—Towed schooner Sea Witch, from Mobile, and Rosamond—brought up barks Wolf Van Name, Nineveh, Hesperight and Commerce.

SPOKEN.

Capt Blackpole, of the bark Nineveh, reports, on the 19th instant, off Havana, spoke ship J Baker, from Portland, (Me) bound for Havana.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig Gressian, Bennett, from Philadelphia

Brig G W Barter, Freeboy from Philadelphia

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Sky Bailey, Tyler, from Matamoros to Aven

Scar Mary Campbell, from Tampico—6 passengers

Sch Lizzie, Lewis, from Matamoros—2 passengers

Brig Mary Moulton, ——, from Matamoros, to master

Sch "Dead-lock" on the evening before Mr Buchanan's nomination, and had adjourned until the next morning "with a fair prospect that it would meet only to adjourn *sine die*." but in the meantime, arrangements were made to secure his nomination as soon as the Convention should reassemble, in consequence of pledges given by his friends. The nature of these pledges, according to the article in the *Evening Post*, was openly avowed by Judge Black, on the floor of the Convention, immediately after the nomination had been made. According to it, "a silence ensued for a few moments, as if the Convention was anticipating something prepared, when Judge Black, of Pennsylvania (afterwards Attorney-General under Buchanan,) rose in his place and made a set speech, in which he proceeded to denounce 'Abolitionism' and 'Black Republicanism' very freely, and to argue that Slavery possessed under the Constitution the right of secession. He went further, and told the Convention that if the nominee was elected, and a Black Republican should be elected to his successor, he (Mr. Buchanan) would do nothing to interfere with the exercise of it. This pledge was ample, and was accepted by the Southern leaders."

You will, doubtless, be astonished to learn that Judge Black, afterwards Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, by whom the pledge is said to have been made, and although whom the evident purpose now is to fasten it upon Mr. Buchanan, was not a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, nor was he within the limits of the State of Cincinnati during its session. Instead of this he was at the very time performing his high official duties as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

It may be added that, from the date of Gen. Jackson's message of January, 1833, against South Carolina, down to the period of the Cincinnati Convention of December, 1860, and indeed ever since, no public man has more steadfastly and uniformly opposed these dangerous and suicidal heresies than Mr Buchanan. Had any person, in or out of the Convention, dared to make a pledge in his behalf on this or any other subject, such act would, by the terms of the resolution adopted yesterday, by the terms of his letter accepting the nomination. In this, he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, he says that, "I should be unable of the vast and varied responsibilities attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word or deed," and this statement is emphatically true.

A few words in regard to the alleged "dead-lock" in the Cincinnati Convention, at the time of the adjournment on the evening of the 9th June, after fourteen ballots had been taken for a candidate. It appears from the Journal of the Convention, published, that on each of these ballotings Mr. Buchanan received a plurality, and on the sixth attained a majority of all the votes of the Convention, lacking not the required two thirds. On the fourteenth and last ballot of that evening the vote stood 152½ for Buchanan, 75 for Gen Pierce, 15 for Judge Douglas, and 9½ for Gen. Cass. This being the case, when the Convention assembled on the next morning, the New Hampshire delegation which drew the name of Gen. Pierce, and the Illinois delegation withdrew that of Judge Douglas, in obedience to instructions received from him by telegraph on the day before the balloting had commenced. After this, the nomination of Mr. Buchanan seemed to be a matter of course. He had never heard of a "dead-lock" in the Convention until he read the article in the *Evening Post*.

It may be proper to state that Col. Samuel A. Bleeck, of Pittsburg, was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention; and, being well known as a ready and eloquent speaker, "shouts were heard" in the Convention, on his march from his immediately after the nomination was announced. To these he briefly responded in an able and enthusiastic manner. From the identity of these names, had this response, reported with the proceedings of the Convention, contained the infamous pledge attributed to Judge Black, or any thing like it, we should at once have inferred that the author of the article had merely mistaken the one name for the other. But there is nothing in what Col. Bleeck said which affords the least color for any such [illegible]

Col. Bleeck afterward sealed his [illegible] secession with his blood. At an early [illegible] the war he fell mortally wounded on [illegible] battle while gallantly leading on [illegible] against the rebel forces.

I doubt not you will cheerfully [illegible] by publishing this letter.

Yours, very respectfully
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. G. H. Lewes, the biographer of Goethe is to edit the new "Fortnightly Review" magazine which has, for London, the [illegible] as original idea. All the articles [illegible] not by their writers and every [illegible] left free to express a opinion [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 25, 1865.

The commercial week closes to-day with a lively demand for our leading staple, but very little doing in any other branch of trade. The new series of Trade Regulations not having been fully put in operation in the Military Department, the beneficial influence anticipated from them has not yet been realized; but it is hoped that if car led out in a liberal spirit, with the view in which they are evidently framed of stimulating trade, with the least possible annoyance to commerce from the enforcement of the existing imposts and revenue requisitions, they will soon impart an active impulse to business generally.

It is also anticipated that negotiations supposed to be pending will result in opening the Red River country to the city trade and that a considerable increase in our cotton receipts may rapidly as possible to a more healthy state, thus with drawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

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JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of New Orleans, Hy Pike, Lagrange & Co. New Orleans City Bank, Erie Lockey, and J. N. O. Parker & Co. may 25 ow

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INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.—Purchasers dealing the past three years Courier of the New Orleans Post Office Delivery Station has offices for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps at Jno. P. Walker & Co. No. 19 Gravier street, for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps. may 17

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Notice to the Public and to the Tax Payers.

THE undersigned, employed from a number of years in the assessing department of the State and city, solicits the patronage of the public and of the tax-payers generally, in the matter of the assessment of property in State or to the city. He will also, if desirable, review and submit for the same, or be refunded any amount of taxes paid through error.

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