THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Two entertainments are to be given to-day, one at noon and the other at night, the Hanlons appearing in both.

ATTENTION—The sale at auction of the real estate belonging to the succession of the late Pierre Omer Leuve will take place this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse, Bernard Turpin, auctioneer. See advertisement in our columns.

GEN. BANKS AND THE RESIDENT CONSULS OF THE CITY.—The *True Delta* has given a brief report of an interesting occasion on last Wednesday, when "nearly all the representatives of the foreign Governments in New Orleans, called in a body on Gen. Banks, on Wednesday, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the whole nation in its great bereavement, their hopes for the restoration of Secretary Seward to health and duty, and their sincere congratulations on the return of General Banks to the command of the Department of the Gulf."

Signor DeLuca, Consul from Italy, addressed Gen. Banks in the name of the gentlemen present, congratulating him on the resumption of his command, and spoke feelingly of the loss the nation had been called to mourn; also paying a high compliment to Mr. Secretary Seward, acknowledging the uniform courtesy the Consuls had habitually received from him, in the exercise of their official duties

Gen. Banks responded in feeling and fitting terms. He spoke briefly but eloquently of the virtues of the late President, and paid a high compliment to the character, official and personal, of the Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFF.—Mr. Charles Blanvenu, we learn, has been appointed by Governor Wells Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. The appointment will not fail to be received with satisfaction by the community in which Mr. Blanvenu is known as one of the most estimable and upright members of our bar. Gov. Wells may be congratulated on choosing one so qualified and worthy for a position of such importance, and the public have reason to rejoice at the selection as an evidence of his purpose to call to the support of his administration citizens known to the general population and of a character and a capacity to guarantee the prime requisites of official incumbency.

Terms of Surrender Sent from Gen. Grant to Kirby Smith.

From the Picayune, last evening.

Off Mouth of Red River, April 27.—I stated in my correspondence from this place, of the evening of the 23d inst., that an officer had arrived here directly from Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant with terms to offer to E. Kirby Smith for the surrender of his forces, but was prevented from at once proceeding on his way to deliver them at Shreveport by the refusal of Col. Szymanski to allow any of our steamers to go at the time up Red river. The bearer of these important dispatches is Colonel Sprague, a brother, I understand, of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. He has remained here quietly since his arrival about four days since, and awaiting the permission of Colonel Szymanski, on the rebel fair of trunce boat, to come to go to Shreveport.

Finally, yesterday morning, news was brought here by the cowboat Niagara of the destruction of the ram Webb, below New Orleans, and Col. Szymanski at once determined to return with the Gen. Hodge to Shreveport. He waited so long undoubtedly to learn the success or failure of the attempt to blow Webb was making to reach the Gulf. When the destruction was positively announced here and Szymanski was made aware of it, he had nothing further, and passed on to Shreveport, where he arrived on Alexandria the month of Red [illegible] J. P. M. Before leaving here, he [illegible] propositions from Lieut. Gen. G. [illegible] Smith, from Col. Szymanski [illegible] the latter to an[illegible] Sprague, but [illegible] communications company him [illegible] sort may be discussed, [illegible] Breaux will probably remain here.

Two Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOLLIE ABLE.

Gold in New York on the 24th 150—Cotton on the 25th 42—43.

We have by the Mollie Able, Capt. Greenleaf, papers from St. Louis to the morning of the 25th, and the Cairo *Times* of the evening of that day.

We are obliged to Mr. J. R. Boyles, Clerk of this steamer, for valued courtesies.

Basis of Agreement Between Sherman and Johnston—It Provides for General Peace and Reconstruction—Its Rejection at Washington and the Reasons therefor.

Washington, April 22—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gens. Sherman and Johnston as to the understanding or base of what was agreed upon between those two generals, and the results of which are as follows; The basis of agreement made this 18th day of April 1865, near Durham's Station in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joe Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces, and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, both present

1st. The Confederate armies now in the field to maintain their State guards until notice is given by the commanding general of either one of the opponents, reasonable time, say four hours allowed.

2. The Confederate armies in existence to be disbanded and consolidated in their several State Capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute an agreement to cease all acts of war, and abide by the action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance at Washington City, subject to the further action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3. The recognition of the Executive of the United States, of the several State governments, to their officers and legislators, in taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. And where no conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the superior court of the United States.

4. The re-establishment of all Federal courts in all the States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

5. The people and inhabitants of all the states to be guaranteed, so far as the executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of persons and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

6. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they remain in peace and quiet, and abstain from all acts of armed hostilities and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

7. In general terms, war to cease, general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies and the distribution of arms and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers of and heretofore composing the said armies, and not being empowered by our respective principals to fulfil other terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to obtain the necessary authority to carry out the above programme.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Com'ding U. S. A. in N. C.
[Signed] JOS JOHNSTON,
Gen. Com'ding C. S. Army in N. C.

This proceeding of General Sherman's was disapproved for the following, among other reasons:

1. It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and he and Johnston know that he (Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

2. It was a practical acknowledgement of the rebel Government.

3. It undertook to establish the rebel State Government, that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives, and an immense treasury expended.

4. By the restoration of the rebel authorities in the respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debts.

6. It would put in dispute the existence of loyal State Government, and the new State of Western Virginia, which has been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

7. It practically abolishes the confiscation laws, and relieves rebels of every degree who have slaughtered our people.

8. It gave terms that had been repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln.

9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited.

The President's Policy Definitely Defined by Himself Regarding Treason and Reconstruction—His Equal Opposition to Dissolution and Consolidation.

Washington, April 22.—The following are the more important points of the President's reply yesterday to the Indiana delegation. From the fact that he has carefully revised this speech, it is inferred that he regards it as his most definite committal to the line of policy he proposes to pursue.

It is not promulgating any thing that I have not heretofore said, to say that traitors must be made odious, that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished. (Applause.) They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful, for in the words of a former Senator of the United States, when traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable, and I say that, after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. (Applause.) But do not understand me as saying this in a spirit of anger, for, if I understand my own heart, the reverse is the case, and while I say that the penalties of the law, in a stern and inflexible manner, should be executed upon conscious, intelligent and influential traitors, the leaders who have deceived thousands upon thousands of laboring men who have been drawn into this rebellion, and, while I say it is the leaders who should be punished, I also say leniency, conciliation and amnesty to thousands whom they have misled and deceived.

Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in Territorial and other divisions, and are to lose, too, their characters as States in their life breath has been only suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a Republican form of Government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution, and by operation of rebellion lose that feature, but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out with its institutions it is still a State. (Great applause.) I hold it as a solemn obligation in any of these States where the rebel army shall have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it to be a high duty to protect and secure to them a Republican form of Government. This is no new opinion; it is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the genius and theory of our Government. Then, in adopting and putting the Government upon its legs again, I think the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. (Applause.) If a State is to be nursed until it again gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, and not smothered by its enemies. (Applause.) Now permit me to remark that, while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other I am equally opposed to consolidation—(applause)—or centralization of power in the hands of few.

MOSBY'S AGREEMENT TO SURRENDER.

New York, April 24—The *Times'* Washington special says that Mosby signed a duplicate of agreement similar to that obtained by Johnston.

A person who was present at the consultation, informs the correspondent that the memorandum or basis of agreement was drawn up by Gen. Chapman, in the presence of twenty-two Federal and twenty Rebel officers, and provided that Mosby should surrender upon the same terms as Johnston, if the latter should surrender that two days armistice would be allowed to submit the agreement to Gen. Hancock for his approval, that if Gen. Hancock approved of the terms, then ten days were to be allowed Mosby to get a reply from Johnston, and in the meantime no skirmishing should take place in Fauquier and Loudoun counties, that if Johnston failed to surrender or got whipped, Mosby would surrender upon the terms upon which Lee surrendered.

THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION IN SAVANNAH.

New York, April 24—A Savannah letter, of the 19th, says the receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that had befallen the nation cast the profoundest gloom over the city. Flags are suspended at half-mast and other emblems of mourning are seen everywhere.

A meeting was held at Hilton Head, at which resolutions condoling with the nation and the family of the deceased, and calling for a most vigorous prosecution of the war were adopted. On the receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah Gen. Grover [illegible] the troops withdrew to their camps, and doubled the guards throughout the city.

ABOUT PAROLED MEN OF LEE'S ARMY.

New York, April 24—The *World's* Washington special says: A letter from Burkeville, Va., states that some of the paroled men from Lee's army have been detected in tearing up the railroad between that place and Richmond. The parties were not caught, but if arrested they are liable to be tried and immediately shot for a violation of their parole.

The same special says that the remnant of Lee's army, composed of some dozen regiments and one old ambulance, had, the day before, taken their melancholy departure home.

A good many of Lee's officers declare that they can never live in the South or in the North, and they would either go to Europe or to Mexico, though they prefer to join the North and enforce the Monroe Doctrine on the latter.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: So many paroled prisoners have arrived there—their former place of residence—that Government will have to take some action to rid the city of their presence. It has been deemed proper to place a guard around the residence of Chief Justice Chase.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, April 24, 9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is free from pain and stronger this morning. Mr. F. Seward passed a quiet night. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
[Signed] J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

THE LATE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Jay Cooke reports the sale of the 7-30 loan yesterday at $4,110,900.

The body of the President was visited during the night. Before day light lines were by thousands formed east and west of Independence Hall, passing in by two stairways. At 5 o'clock this morning the doors were again opened, when it was impossible to pass within two or three blocks of the hall, in consequence of the dense crowd.

Philadelphia, April 24—The body of President Lincoln remained in state till one o'clock this morning. At three o'clock the line of march was taken to the Trenton railroad depot.

MORE ABOUT THE BOOTH INTERLOPERS.

Washington, April 24—No details of interrogation or names of arrested parties are permitted yet, pending the developments of the present conspiracy. The moment Booth is arrested the fact will be officially promulgated.

New York, April 23—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the Government render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Friday night, the 14th inst., and it is believed caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also reported that he divested himself of his moustache.

The likeness of Booth, published in *Harper's Weekly*, is said to be correct.

The attention of surgeons and the public is called to three circumstances.

If Booth is lying concealed and wounded, the rewards offered and the detestation of his crime by all loyal citizens, will soon bring him to light.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE NEWS LEE'S SURRENDER—HE PROPOSES TO MAKE A STAND IN TEXAS—ALLEGED LARGE AMOUNT OF SPECIE IN HIS HANDS.

New York, April 22.—The Suffolk, Virginia, correspondent of the *Herald*, states that rebel officers who arrived there, report that the news of Lee's surrender reached Jeff. Davis at Danville, three days after his proclamation, and that Jeff. left at daylight the next morning for Greensboro.

Jeff. stated that if he was hard pushed he should go to Texas where he was sure he could rally an army around him and make another stand, and he should never leave the limits of the Confederacy. He issued orders for the cavalry to join him and to burn the bridges over the Newborn and Roanoke rivers, which was reported to be done, and also for the evacuation of Weldon.

Washington, April 22—The orders of Gen. Sherman for Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this department from Richmond says: It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jeff. Davis and his partisan is very large, including not only the plunders of Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope it is said to make terms with Gen. Sherman or some other commander by which they will be permitted with their effects, including this gold plunder to go to Mexico or Europe.

MILITARY CHANGES—GRANT GONE TO NORTH CAROLINA TO DIRECT OPERATIONS AGAINST JOHNSTON.

Washington, April 23.—All the Southern refugees in Washington will call upon President Johnson on Monday morning.

Publication has been made of certain changes of several officers, including General Halleck to command at Richmond. This is not correct. Gen. Ord remains in command of Virginia as heretofore. Gen. Halleck commands Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Gilmore remains in command of the Department of the South.

After the Cabinet meeting last night, Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

Gold and Cotton in New York.

New York, April 24, 10:40 A. M.—No Board to-day or to-morrow, in consequence of the presence of the remains of President Lincoln in the city. Gold $1 50.

New York, April 23—Cotton—Firmer, 41 to 42c, middling.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, April 22—Flour dull, superfine $6 75. Wheat dull, prime red $1 60. Oats, 75c and in good demand. Corn dull, prices nominal. Rye $1 per bushel.

Whisky dull, 125 bbls sold at $2 03 per bbl.

Mess pork in good demand, sales of 800 bbls at $31 50 for country and $32 for city. Bulk meats held at 8c to 9c higher. Lard in demand at 17c. Nothing doing in bacon.

Potatoes dull, prices nominal. Clover seed $14 50. Linseed oil at $1 12 and dull.

St. Louis, April 22d, P. M.—Tobacco—The market was active and higher prices were obtained, with sales of 7 hnds common shipping leaf at from $9 25 to $11, 3 hnds medium shipping leaf at from $11 50 to 15 50, 3 hnds common manufacturing at $20, $21 75 and $24 75; and 12 boxes $8 50 to 10 25 per 100 lbs.

Flour—The market was without material change since yesterday, the principal demand being for the lower grades.

Corn—Receipts were only 416 sacks, and the market was higher, with sales of 398 sacks mixed at 90c; 4,300 sacks yellow, in store, at 92 1-2c, and 515 sacks do, in lots, at 95c per bushel.

Hay—Sales of 758 bales, in lots, of light pressed timothy at $30, and 235 bales do at $29 50, and 50 bales upland prairie at $21 per ton.

Provisions—The only sales heard of are merely in a small way. Sales reported to-day of 1,000 sugar-cured hams at 20c; 200 plain hams, loose, at 16 1-2c; 1,000 pieces country clear sides at 17c; 500 pieces do do at 14 1-2, and 2,000 pieces shoulders at 14 1-2 per pound.

Lard—Sale of 50 tierces prime steam at 17c per pound.

Dried Apples—Sale of 12 bbls at $2 50 per bushel.

Beans—Sale of 5 bbls at $2, and 17 sks at $1 70, sacks returned.

Potatoes—Sales of 20 and 80 sks mixed at $1 30, 131 sks do at $1 30, 97 sks peachblows at $1 40, 50 bbls mixed at $2 50, and 120 bbls damaged at $1 25 per barrel.

Eggs—Sales of 5 bbls at 19c per dozen.

Brooms—We quote choice and fancy at $4 75, common $2 75 and super dozen.

Butter—The market is well stocked with Eastern dairy, which is selling from first hands at 40c to 45c, but in quite limited lots of good roll, which would bring 25 to 30c per pound.

Cheese—Market quiet and unchanged at 20 to 22c for Western Reserve.

Beef Cattle—Market steady and firm from 3½ to 5½c for inferior and common; fair and good from 6 to 7c, and prime and choice, from 7½ to 8½c gross. Sales yesterday at the Broadway yards comprised 101 head, mostly in retail lots at 1 to 4 head, and including a lot of 16 head averaging 720 pounds, at 7½c, 10 do, averaging 1,010 pounds, at 7½c.

Hogs—Buyers are nothing off, and the market has a drooping tendency. Sales yesterday at the Broadway yards of 106 head, in four lots from 5 to 7½c gross, including 23 head, averaging 170 pounds at 6c, and 62 do, averaging 188 pounds, at 7½c.

Sheep—Market dull and drooping, from 6½ to 8c gross. A lot of 73 head, averaging 91 pounds, was sold yesterday at the Broadway yards, at 7c.

Cairo Market.

Cairo Chamber of Commerce,
Monday, April 24, 1865.

Business of all kinds has been unusually dull for the past week, and but few sales have been reported. Prices, however, have maintained a surprising steadiness, when the small demand is considered.

Flour—[illegible]

Apples—A prime lot of Spitzenberg was sold this morning at $10 ⅌ bbl, but other lots sold as low as $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

Corn—[illegible] was a good demand.

Butter—Choice butter is in good demand and prices tend upward. Sales Spaulding's choice at 35c, and five packages fair at 30c, and fifteen packages inferior at 25c.

Eggs—Are plenty at 25 to 26c.

Potatoes—Firm at $1 to $1 10 per bbl.

Flour—Lower grades $6 75 to 7 25, low extra $7 50 to 7 75, and extra at $8 25 to $9, best white $10.

Hay—Timothy is held at $30, and Prairie at $29 per ton.

Pork—Limited demand at $38 to 39.

Beans—Nominal, quoted at $1 50 to 2.

Whisky—Common firm at $2 10 to 2 25.

The Sanders-Walker Plan of Pacification and Reconstruction—Mexico and all the rest of North America to be Included.

(From the New York Herald, 19th.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

The printed page was written some weeks ago for private circulation only, but is now sent to you to be used as you please, only suppressing the name of the gentleman who cooperated with me. Respectfully,

April 14, 1865. GEO. N. SANDERS.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27, 1865

Dear Sir—Upon my urgent request Hon. R. J. Walker came to Montreal. After nearly a month's conference with myself and the leading Confederates in Canada, and overcoming what appeared to be almost insurmountable obstacles on both sides, Mr. Walker has created a basis of settlement to be presented to the public over his own signature, that if acted up in the true spirit of conciliation and compromise in which the federal constitution was framed, will, in my opinion, lead to an adjustment of all difficulties, satisfactory alike to the North and South. The leading feature of this compromise is to prevent the ascendancy of geographical parties and make the election of a sectional President and Vice-President impossible; also further guarantees for the protection of the rights of the minority under the constitution, by requiring at least partial concurrent legislative action of the different sections on important subjects; also a diminution of executive power.

Mr. Walker thinks these would be important provisions for preventing sectional difficulties; and that secession as a constitutional right should be surrendered, leaving that question to stand upon the right of revolution, as in other countries.

Mr. Walker proposes that the constitution shall be so amended as that after the lapse of a reasonable period, to prohibit the levying of all duties upon imports except for a revenue.

Mr. Walker's address will be based upon the principle of perfect constitutional equality of all the States, and the reserved rights of every one of them to be regarded by the general government; to secure Mexico, and all other portions of North America, of non-intervention in their local affairs should they choose to become members.

It is an essential part of this compromise, with a view to prevent negro States in the South, that the Constitution should be so amended as to forever forbid the interference by Congress with the regulation of the right of suffrage to any State.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery having passed Congress, Mr. Walker says that no agitation in Congress can take place hereafter, all responsibility of the federal government having thus ceased on this question.

The North and South agreeing upon the basis of settlement, the war to cease, and a convention of all the States to be held as soon as practicable.

THE ORIGIN OF ARMOR PLATING.—The London *Daily Telegraph* says that documents exist which prove that the very first proposal to restore iron armour in war owed its origin to the necessity of providing the harbor of New York with an efficient mode of defence, at the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the American colonies. But the proposals then made never went beyond the conception of floating batteries with inclined sides, while in the problem meditated by an eminent countryman of ours, the idea of employing armour was elevated to a par with the utmost requirements of the varied services with the British navy has to perform on colonial or foreign stations as well as at home. The whole question was therefore presented under an aspect so entirely novel, that in all fairness, England is well entitled to claim the honor of priority as to this extraordinary suggestion, the influence of which has seldom been equalled in the re-organization of navies, and on our relative superiority at sea.

President Johnson's Views of Reconstruction and His Policy Towards Southern Insurgent.

(From the Louisville Journal, 21st.)

With regard to his future policy President Johnson, when taking the oath of office on Saturday last, used the following language:

As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the Administration progresses.

The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the part. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future.

By "reference of the past," we find that, on the 4th of March, he expressed his opinion of the *status* of the insurgent States in the following forcible terms:

It is the doctrine of the Federal Constitution that no State can go out of the Union; and, moreover, Congress cannot eject a State from this Union. Thank God, Tennessee has never been out of the Union. And again her Senators and Representatives will soon mingle with those of her sister States, and who shall gainsay it?

The above declaration are perfectly consistent with the views announced by President Lincoln in the speech he delivered in Washington only three evening prior to his death, and which has since been condemned by the radical Republicans. President Johnson has thus fully arrayed himself in antagonism to the Sumner theory of State suicide.

Authorized as we are by President Johnson himself to determine his future policy by reference to his past declarations, we reproduce the following significant extract from the address he delivered to the people of Tennessee on the 26th of April, 1862, which clearly expresses his policy toward the people of the South. He said:

To the people themselves the protection of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return. And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To these, especially, who in a private unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and completed amnesty for all past acts is offered upon the sole condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge N. Lieber.—J. D. Steward was tried on the charge of having shown disrespect to the Government in cursing a soldier one night in Philippa street. It was shown that the soldier had been laboring under the effects of the contents of the canteens of his comrades and the case was dismissed.

H. Bates and Wm. Thompson were tried on the charge of having violated the military orders against gambling in winning $300 from F. Fritz on board of a steamboat. The prosecutor bet on four Queens, but the other hand showed four Kings. It was claimed in the defence that Poker is not a banking game and that there was in this case no offence committed. The case was taken under advisement.

H. B. Walker is charged with having swindled a substitute broker by palming off a deserter on him for a good substitute. Col. Field held that the case comes not under the jurisdiction of the court, as substitute brokers are not persons in the employ of the U. S. Government.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Jose Cambero was tried yesterday on a charge of manslaughter. The accused killed Francisco Balsamo on the 6th of November last, in a horrible duel with pistols and knives, without witnesses, near the cemetery behind Algiers. The jury found accused "guilty."

United States District Court—Judge Durel.—The suit of Messrs. Lizardi & Co., to have £12,000 sterling, part of the condemned prize "Dashing Wave," exempted from sale, was overruled and dismissed. The money is to be sold. Mr. B. Flanders on behalf of an intervention claim in the case of the battery property of A. B. Bosworth, valued at $12,000. Claimant seeks to be informed as to the course the seizure and condemnation of the battery property. The matter was taken under advisement.

Police Court—Jos. Pollock was sent before the First District Court to answer the charge of having stolen two shirts from Mrs. Steiner, on Tchoupitoulas street.

Colored Sandy who stole meat and flour from a steamer, was sent down for six months.

[illegible] was sent to the Asylum.

Lawrence H. Holland was sent before the First District Court by Recorder Vennard. The charge against him is that he, for a valuable consideration, aided a fugitive from justice to escape.

The other cases were for vagrancy and drunkenness, and were disposed of with fines from $5 to $10, and five to thirty days' imprisonment.

Black Maria.—P. M. Miller, acting in the employ of the City as Commissary of the Vegetable Market, is charged by N. Freelon, that Miller had extorted from him $10 per month as a bribe to let him hold the position of a watchman in that market.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The next steamers from New York are the Morning Star and the Star of the Union, both to leave on the 22d, direct.

The steamers Mollie Able and Commonwealth were advertised to leave St. Louis for this city on the 22d, P. M., the Magnolia on the 23d, A. M.; the Atlantic on the 24th, P. M.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.—Mails for the West will close at the Post Office at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday 29th inst, and for the North at 5 o'clock Sunday morning the 30th.

From Mobile.

The Mobile *Daily News* of the 23d learns that General Maury, late in command of the defences of Mobile, was superseded by Gen. Gibson, who commanded the Louisiana Brigade at Fort Spanish.

Business was suspended on the 22d, and a meeting which was addressed by Judge H. Chamberlain, introduced by Mayor Slough, took place at Odd Fellows' Hall. Of this occasion the *News* says:

All differences of political opinion were, for the once buried, and with one accord the people denounced in unmeasured terms the murderer—the dastardly assassin of the President of the United States.

The *News* is informed by refugees from Tomkinsville on the Bigbee river, that the rebel gunboats Morgan and Nashville were at that place, almost deserted by officers and men.

The Mobile Theatre was reopened on the evening of the 24th, under the management of Mr. Hamilton.

Great quiet reigned in the city, business was gradually on the increase, a lively time expected for merchants as soon as restrictions on imports were removed, and meantime there was a moderate supply of staple edibles held at immoderate prices.

FROM VICKSBURG.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 25th learns that the greatest efforts were being made to capture the rebel troops which evacuated Mobile, and Gen. Wilson was expected to make short work with Forrest. The expedition up the Alabama river of land forces and gunboats was expected to reach Selma on the 25th.

LATE MISSISSIPPI PAPERS.—We have received Jackson papers of the 22d and Meridian of the 20th instant, says the *Herald*, from which we give extracts:

Gen. Maury, who commanded at Mobile, has established his headquarters at Meridian.

The *Clarion* learns that General Wilson's (Union) command has gone into Georgia.

Mrs. K. A. Wicker, wife of Hon. James Wicker, died from being burned, at Walnut place, Sunflower county, on the 23d March.

The Jackson *News* announces the marriage in that city, on the 19th, by Rev. O. K. Marshall, of Captain George Gracey to Miss Mollie B. Adams.

The Meridian *Clarion* says:

Wilkes Booth, we are told, was an Actor in the Richmond Theatre. He is said to be an illegitimate son of the great tragedian. We regret the truth of this story, if it be truth. We deem the independence of the South eminently desirable, but never dreamed that it was to be achieved by assassins. Providence rarely rewards crimes, against which humanity revolts, with the greatest blessings of which humanity dreams.

THE RIVER, COTTON, &c.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 25th notes a rise in the river of two inches in 48 hours, but expects it to be stationary in the evening. Of the cotton business that paper says:

Our levee and streets now present the scenes of old times. Cotton reparing at the different factories near the levee and showing the blockaded with the staple. We noticed yesterday some two or three hundred bales undergoing repairs at the foot of Crawford street, and it is coming in very rapidly from Black and Yazoo rivers.

THE OVERFLOW.—The same paper observes:

The greatest rise on record of the Mississippi river, we believe, was in the spring of 1862. The water then rose in the city two or three feet higher than it has yet reached. But at that time levees protected the swamp country, and held the immense volume somewhat within bounds. The flood is perhaps as great this year as it was then, but owing to the loss of levees, the water has a wider scope of country over which to spread, and consequently will not increase the gore elevated portions to the same extent that it did then.

(From the New York Evening Post, 15th.)

A Poem Recited by Mr. Lincoln.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

I have been urged by several friends to send you the enclosed poem, written down by myself from Mr. Lincoln's lips, and although it may not be new to all of your readers, the events of the last week give it now a peculiar interest.

The circumstances under which this copy was written are these: I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture of the White House last year. He presently threw aside his pen and papers, and began to talk to me of Shakespeare. He sent little "Tad," his son to the library to bring a copy of the plays, and then read to me several of his favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet. Retaining into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside, and leaning back in his chair, said:

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend, and which I afterward saw and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. I would, he continued, "give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain."

Then half closing his eyes he repeated to me the lines which I enclose to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me. A few days afterward he asked me to accompany him to a temporary studio of Mr. Rinaynne, the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he was sitting for the bust I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that *then* would be a good time to dictate it to me. He complied, and sitting upon some books at his feet, he slowly and as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips.

With great regard, very truly yours,
F. B. CARPENTER.

Oh! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD!

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud!
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall mouldder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The crown of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The slave of the chain, and the heart of the brave,
Are bidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep,
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has gone before told.

We are born in a night and our mothers have been
We drink the same stream and view the same sun—
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink
To the life we are loving they also would love
But it soon is for us all to resign it to Jove.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scattered, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They rejoiced, but to-night from their slumber will come,
They joined, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye! they died; we things that are now
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea: hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud!

Russia—Further Accounts of the Terrible Plague.

The prevailing plague in Russia had again attracted attention in the English Parliament, and Sir George Grey stated that the government was taking precautionary steps in the matter, to check, if possible, its introduction into England.

(From the Liverpool Post.)

An epidemic resembling in its fatality the Asiatic Cholera has for some months devastated the interior of Russia. Apparently taking its origin in Siberia, it has gradually swept down southward, spreading wider on either side as it advances. As yet it has completely baffled the skill of the Russian physicians, and those professors of medicine who have proceeded from Germany to study its symptoms. In many respects this epidemic resembles the celebrated plague of Athens, which decimated Attica in the second and third years of the Peloponnesian war. Like it, the epidemic belongs to the class of eruptive typhoid disorders. The person seized immediately despairs of recovery; the loss memory and hope together. Like it, too, the Siberian fever is accompanied generally by a hoarse cough and violent retching, and the victim seldom survives beyond the ninth day.

The disease is said to have sustained a mitigated form in Germany, but very great alarm prevails throughout the continent. Man hoped that with the Asiatic cholera the last great scourge of the human race had passed away, but they suddenly find themselves confronting a pestilence which advances as rapidly as a prairie conflagration, floating on the rivers and borne on the air. Apprehension, too, as in the case of the Asiatic cholera, predisposes to the disease.

A plague of this description, raging in St. Petersburg, can not be long absent from other European capitals. It marches steadily and surely. Already its route is traced by death and mourning, and its future track has been pointed out. In such a case quarantine regulations are nearly useless. No plague was ever yet kept away from our shores by delaying a ship from an infected port at a distance from the harbor.

The fever may be conveyed in a letter, a bale of goods, a waif or stray from the ship wafted to the shores. If may be taken up by the wind passing over the deck, and be borne mysteriously, despite of all precautions, to the crowded town. Physicians may dispute whether it is infectious or contagious. Such discussions may be interesting to the professor, but the practical truth is, that whether a plague be conveyed by the air or by contact, there is no means of staying its progress to any land which it may be the will of Providence to visit with such a scourge.

We have it in our power, however, greatly to mitigate the violence, and almost change the character of the disease. It is true, also, that we have to do to meet this disorder should be done even if no plague terrified us into action. Dirt, squalor, insufficient and improper food, vitiated air, and defective drainage—these are the allies and spreaders of plagues. The homes of Russian peasants are proverbially. The effluent have their splendid palaces, in which all that meets the eye of the visitor is scrupulously clean, but the cellars of the noblest mansions are full of abominations, and the air from these hot-beds of malaria kills the sleepers in their gorgeous beds above. Nowhere are sanitary laws less observed than in the Russian towns, and it has been observed that where these laws have been most neglected, there the pestilence has been most fatal. This is the universal law, for though occasionally the pestilence smites down its victims where these laws have been observed, there the innocent suffer for the guilty—the "cesl" of poison has been brought from some locality reeking with corruption.

The columns of foreign papers have recommenced to Paris. On the 19th not less than nine journals were confiscated by the Postoffice—viz., the Pall Mall Gazette, the Spectator, the Saturday Review, the Press, Bell's Life, the Court Journal, the Band of Berne, the Italie, of Turin, and the Espana of Madrid.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, 22d.)

Be Temperate.

It is imprudent, not to say unjust, at this time to charge upon Democratic partisans the assassination of the President, because of intemperate language used by certain inconsiderate newspapers during the progress of an exciting Presidential canvass. We have read with care the extracts, revived by the over-zealous Republican journals, and we have to observe that wherever a menace was thrown out it was qualified by a supposed condition of things that never could have occurred under Mr. Lincoln's administration, and which the writers probably know never would occur. As thus. If a portion of the people were disfranchised, denied the privilege of a free election, &c., then a revolution might occur which would rid this country of the destroyers of its liberties, and all that. We believe no journals in the country more sincerely lament the untimely death of the President than those of Democratic politics, and that they would have recoiled with horror from any proposition, plainly put to them, for the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The language used by them was intemperate, and evil in its influence, but we are convinced it was born of political passion, not personal hatred, and that no idea of killing the President ever entered the heads of the hasty and thoughtless writers.

We say this, not for any political bias for these journalists, but because we believe they would have as quickly struck down any hand raised against the life of the President as any Republican editor. It is no time now to revive the asperities of a heated political campaign,