THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at No. 36 Exchange Alley—Furniture, Dry Goods, Fancy Soap, Butter, &c.

Cutting Legal Red Tape.

The decision of Judge Duplantier in the mandamus case, resulting from the refusal of the Secretary of State to sign a Sheriff's commission in favor of Mr. Chas. Bienvenu, well deserves note as one of the most curious and original passages in the judicial annals of the State. Its independent and latitudinous style of logic commends itself to the approval of all hearty enemies of the circumlocution characteristic of old-fashioned litigation. The way in which the Judge applies his unrelenting shears to legal red tape must be admirable and refreshing to the general mind innocent of the niceties and technicalities of law.

On the other hand, it is not less calculated to astound and amaze those who labor under professional preconceptions and are duly ambitious to reap the benefits of legal study and training. The glitter of those trenchant shears portends death to all those dilatory, interlocutory, and circumlocutory pleas, and all those technical forms, distinctions, and processes which are so happily adapted to protract and multiply lawsuits.

To understand the Judge's system it is only necessary to recall the gist of the decision. The specific question brought to his attention by the relator was whether the Secretary of State had a right to withhold his signature from an Executive commission. If the Secretary had no such right, the remedy of a mandamus was prayed. This question the Judge decides against the refusing officer, but not in favor of the claimant of an authenticated commission. If the refusal to sign was illegal, the commission to be signed was also illegal, argues the Judge. The last circumstance, to be sure, had nothing to do with the prayer for a mandate to compel a ministerial officer to perform an ordinary and plain duty.

But beyond the commission business a law suit was clearly looming up as to the right of the holder of the new commission to dispossess the incumbent Sheriff. To squelch this nascent litigation, the Judge lumps the act of the Governor and that of the Secretary and gets off the whole matter by pronouncing both acts illegal. He does not deny that on general principles the wrong inflicted by the Secretary's refusal should have a remedy. But in this particular case, what would be the use, he asks, of granting a remedy which would only place in the hands of the claimant a nugatory commission?

Thus arguing, the Judge determines to anticipate a suit for the occupation of the Sheriffalty by destroying what would become the future plaintiff's ground of action. There was no present need to thus kill two birds with the same judicial stone. But since both were at hand, why let one flutter to come back afterward and disturb judicial repose with its shrill and importunate or melancholy and plaintive notes? Case done! What's the use? So let it die and find sufficient honor in being preserved as a curiosity of judicial taxidermy.

The steamship Republic, Samuel H. Dollard commanding, will leave her wharf, at the foot of St Joseph street, this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S mails, $6000 in gold and the following passengers:

H L Stone, Dr Wells, J K Shaller, S Scobble, S C Amber, J C Bramsall, J Orr, F Quebie, Thos H Byrnes, T G Butler, John Lane, Mrs Mordock and 2 children, Mrs Lizzie Simson and child, C Fisher, F Rosenauer, W Felard, Jas Horn, J Bennett, H Cassidy, W Coppin, R F Brown, F Maxey, L D Wilcott, C F Burnett, Jas B Bates, William Smith, C Martin, William Summers, William Grubb.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OF JEFFERSON CITY—The following are the new officers elect for Jefferson City:

Mayor—John T. Michel, re-elected.
Controller—W. T. Lacon.
Treasurer—Felix Lucrue, re-elected.
Street Commissioner—Marcus Lathigue.
Aldermen—1st Ward: Schmucker and Acock. 2d Ward: Thomas Friend and Ad. Trott. 3d Ward: Kreider and Fellows. 4th Ward: T. B. Moore and Wells. 5th Ward: S. L. Hill.

VICKSBURG ITEMS.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, 27th.)

COTTON CLEANING—A great deal of cotton is coming into the city daily, and factors are on the alert as soon as it arrives. It comes in good prices ranging from 18 to 22 cents in cash, and as high as 25 cents in goods.

The streets are crowded daily with wagons from the country, all of which take out most encouraging amounts of supplies.

ON THE STREETS—Our streets are every day crowded with gentlemen and ladies from the interior, who come in to sell cotton and to buy goods and supplies. A great many of the sharpers fix who come in clothed in homespun, trade off their old times, and go back home arrayed in all the glory of broadcloth and cassimere.

MILITARY EXECUTION—Nine of the colored soldiers who were convicted of the murder of Mrs Cook, and the attempted murder of her husband, Mr. J. R. Cook, of this county, on the night of the 14th of April last, were publicly executed at ten minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by being hanged within the inner fortification of the city.

Twelve were convicted of the crime before the Military Commission, but three of them, namely, Sam. Carr, Benator Washington and Jackson Wilder, of the 51st U. S. colored Infantry, received until the plea of Major General Warren, respectfully to the President, in regard to them, could be heard.

THEATRE—The Viola Barrett Company are rapidly gaining upon the public favor, as their nightly increasing audiences testify—Last night a very large and brilliant audience attended the representation of that beautiful play, "Camille, or the Fate of the Coquette." Viola Barrett, as the main favorite of fortune, has the fairest polished child of pleasure, most truly and faithfully portrayed the character. She is most admirably fitted by nature for the performance of such a part, having a face that sparkles with intelligence, and a voice as sweet and full as the songs of birds. Mr. Campbell, Another of Boston, more for his fine appearance than for his talent as an actor, thought that is far above "middling." He is perhaps above fifty, and looks younger than we may say that he is remarkably handsome. His nose is certainly the "noblest Roman of them all." It is the distinguishing feature of his countenance and he may well be proud of it, for it is beyond any rivalry, and little smoke and page pale shall fighting before it. Next we shall say a word more about it sore. Go to the Theatre and you will not fail to see it.

To-night will be presented the thrilling play of Lucretia Borgia, to be followed by a dance by the charming, Miss Rose Wood, and conclude with the glorious old farce of the Irish Tutor.

THE RIVER—Cotton from Yazoo—The river still continues to fall. In the last twenty-four hours having fallen about four inches.

The Emma, from Yazoo City, also came in during the night. She brought about 200 bales of cotton at the time of closing our report.

From San Francisco.

MEXICAN EMIGRANTS NOT PERMITTED TO SAIL.

San Francisco, May 23—The Overland Mail brings dates from New York to the 20th, and from St. Louis to the 29th of April.

In commercial business there is more buoyancy.

The bark Brontes, with Maxiano emigrants aboard, is still under the surveillance of the military authorities. It has been suggested the party might be allowed to leave without their arms, but this they are unwilling to do, as they are confident the authorities at Washington will permit them to go armed, as the order arming the exportation of arms has been annulled.

A large force of laborers are at work on the Pacific Railroad, which is the connecting link of the California and Pacific Railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco.

Despite the favorable prospects from the crops, still flour holds at $14 @ 15 50 per bbl.

Letter from Gen. Wilson to Governor Brown, of Ga., Explaining the President's Policy.

New York, May 24.—Gen. Wilson in a letter to Gov. Brown, who had complained of the outlapse of the currency, and great destruction of provisions, says: That the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that those evils were caused by treason, insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on for the last four years by you and your Confederate rebels and traitors, who alone are responsible for all the waste and destruction attending in that State, and what you call the wreck which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia, and all the loss and waste they have suffered, are charged upon you and your Confederate rebels, who, usurping authority, provoked war to their extremity and compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of the crime of treason and rebellion. That the restoration of peace and order cannot be intrusted to traitors and rebels. That the laws of war incident to war and carried it on will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplices to sit again as a Legislature of the State, and again usurp its authority and enfranchise the men who have caused so much wrong, and will not be allowed power again to set at foot fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling the Legislature together without the permission of the President you have perpetrated a fresh crime that will be dealt with accordingly, and if any person presumes to recover or subsequently your call he will be at once arrested.

The new trade regulations for Savannah are working most satisfactorily.

Silver is plenty in Augusta for change and greenbacks are at par.

FROM MOBILE.—The Mobile *News* of the 26th says

Major General Steele arrived in the city yesterday, having been assigned a new and important command in the Department of the Gulf. We wish him, in his new position, all success and prosperity, and know that he carries the same with him from every man of his late command.

A Mobile dispatch to the *Times* announces the death of Captain Tucker, of the steamer Cowles, from injuries by the late explosion of powder. All but four of a crew of about twenty on the steamer are missing. The officers were saved.

That was a wicked boy who when he was told that the best cure for the palpitation of the heart was to quit kissing the girls, said: "If that is the only remedy for palpitation, I say, let'er palp!"

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assassinating with a knife to kill, and the other a killing with intent to cut.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,452.

The French Emperor in Algeria—His Proclamation to the Inhabitants.

A telegram from Algiers, May 4, says

The Emperor Napoleon has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria:

"The Emperor to the Inhabitants of Algeria:

I come amongst you to learn in person your interests, to second your efforts, and to assure you that the protection of the mother country shall not fail you. You have for a long time past combated with energy two obstacles—a virgin soil and a warlike people; but better days are at hand. On the one side, private companies are about to develop, by their industry and their capital, the fertility of the land; on the other, the Arabs, restrained and enlightened with regard to our own benevolent intentions, will no longer be able to disturb the tranquillity of the country. Have faith then in the future. Be some attached to the land which you cultivate as a new fatherland, and treat the Arabs, in the midst of whom you must dwell, as fellow-countrymen. We must be the masters, because we are the more civilized; we must be generous, because we are the stronger. Let us, then justify unquestionably the glorious act of one of my predecessors, who, in planting, 35 years ago, on the soil of Africa the banner of France and the Cross, inferred at once the sign of civilization and the symbol of peace and charity."

The Emperor is still making excursions into the environs of the town of Algiers.

His Majesty's health continues excellent.

The Emperor has issued the following proclamation, addressed to the Arabs: "France came to Algeria in 1830, not to destroy the Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression. Nevertheless, you have fought against your liberators. I honor your sentiment of warlike dignity, but God has decided. Recognize the decrees of Providence. Like yourselves, our ancestors courageously resisted, and yet from their defeat dates their regeneration. Your Prophet says: 'God gives power to whom soever he will.' I come to exercise power in your interest. I have irrevocably assured to you the proprietorship of the land you occupy. I have honored your chiefs and respected your religion. I wish to increase your well-being. Tell your mistaken brethren that 200,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen. I thank the great majority for their fidelity. Great recollections and powerful interests already unite you to the mother country, and a military country has been formed in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. Place confidence, then, in your destinies almost united with those of France, and which Mahomet, the Prophet, that 'what God directs is well directed.'

The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the field of battle, everywhere meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

An English View of Sherman's Armistice.

(From the London Times, May 8th.)

We are not disposed to blame the view taken under the circumstances by the Federal Government. As to the general right of the supreme power in a State to rescind an armistice, if it can be so called, of this kind, no doubt whatever can be entertained. The power to conclude is not, and could not be implied in any military commission, and the strict construction bears on the face of it an acknowledgment that it was exercised without any special authority. Modern history furnishes numerous instances in which convention falling more nearly within the scope of a General's authority than this have been disallowed by the Sovereign.

Such was the case of the treaty signed by Sir Sidney Smith by the evacuation of Egypt by the French army, and even the famous Convention of Cintra, of which the prisoner, was formally condemned by the King. In short, the only question is not one of law, but of policy. It is not whether President Johnson had a right to set aside Sherman's terms of pacification, but whether, for the sake of checking further effusion of blood, it might not have been an act of wise clemency to adopt them.

Bystanders may naturally incline to this alternative, but it was hardly to be expected that a President who professes to regard Confederates in arms as traitors, should ratify a capitulation which reinstates them in the position as good citizens. We are not without hope, however, that Mr. Johnson will treat the enemy, once at his mercy, with greater leniency than he affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile has fallen, and Gen. Johnston has confessed himself exhausted, the Northern people, whose Minister he is, can afford to be magnanimous, and we do not believe that they will sully their victory with deeds of cruelty.

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Such an end was too good for such a miscreant, and we cannot but regret that he escaped with the American people, that justice has been cheated of a victim. A stage desperado like Booth, had he been required to choose his death, would certainly have preferred a soldier's death to a public execution, and the same fortune which favored his intended escape seems to have attended him to the last.

It was by a series of hairbreath chances that he obtained access to the fire-door's box, that he was enabled to take a leap of 11 feet distance and unhurt and unshaken—and his horse in safety, for Booth's property—and that he was enabled to elude his pursuers for a circuitous route, in spite of a Washington fog, and across a broad estuary. Hunted down at length, and brought to bay, he died by his own hand, or of a tragedy, but with expiring lies upon his tongue, but still defying the judgment of human tribunals.

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(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)

Washington, May 24.—The grand parade of troops comprising the Military Division of the Mississippi, under command of Major General Sherman, took place through Pennsylvania avenue to-day, in presence of the President and Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, and at least one hundred and fifty thousand spectators. Yesterday was one of the grandest military pageants ever witnessed on this continent. It far eclipsed all the pains of being the grandest known in the history of modern times. The interest to see this review was far greater than that manifested on yesterday's display. It was the pride of the Eastern States that ever seen the Western veterans who have marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta and thence to the battle fields of North Carolina and Richmond and Washington.

President at 9 o'clock the signal gun for moving the column was fired by Lieut. Col. Ross, Chief of Artillery of the 15th Corps. Gen. Sherman and staff wheeled into line on Pennsylvania avenue, amid the repeated cheers of thousands, while ladies and children bedecked the General and his horse with wreaths of flowers. The escort made a fine appearance, as they rode a few yards in advance of the column. The General was the recipient of continued ovations. As he proceeded up the avenue, the thousands who crowded the sidewalks, lined the house-tops, and filled the windows, rent the air with their cheers, while flags were waved and other demonstrations made. Crowds of ladies on balconies and other places handed the General to look towards them, but he rode straight on, turning neither to the right nor left, and apparently unmoved by the magnificent greetings which he received from the acres of people along the route. Gen. Sherman and staff soon approached the head of the terraced seats that were occupied with ladies and gentlemen. The enthusiasm as he first appeared is almost indescribable. The vast masses rose and gave cheer upon cheer, which were continued for several moments, while in the midst of a dozen bands could hardly be heard above the continuous welcome. Upon arriving in front of Maj. Gen. Augur's headquarters, Gen. Sherman removed his hat, rose near the building, and bowed very low to some persons sitting at one of the second story windows. The scene, when they witnessed this unusual demonstration of respect, wondered to whom it was given. But the recipient was no less a personage than Secretary Seward, who was viewing the parade, accompanied by several members of his family. The enthusiasm increased as Gen. Sherman drew near the Presidential stand. He came up with his head uncovered, his eyes fixed upon the Commander in Chief. President Johnson, and Gen. Grant, who stood together, his charger was decked with the choicest of flowers and wreaths, plaited and wrought by the fair hands of ladies. The animal seemed to be inspired with the spirit of the occasion, and bore the conqueror most gracefully, bowing its fine head to the Presidential stand, thus displaying its elegant mane, and champing his bits and pawing the ground, with as much precisionas if he was trying "to keep step to the music of the Union." As Sherman saluted the President and Grant, the latter, together with the Cabinet and other distinguished people on the stand, all arose, uncovered, and returned the compliment.

After passing the main stand Gen. Sherman dismounted and joined the reviewing party. Upon passing all the stand he approached the President, and, after conversing with him, shook hands with Gen. Grant and several others, and then took a seat near the President, and remained during the rest of the review.

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JEFF DAVIS AND C. C. CLAY IN SOLITARY CELLS.

Fortress Monroe, May 23.—Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday from the steamer Clyde, were immediately secured inside the fort and placed in the closest confinement in the cells prepared for their reception, in the second tier of casemates. They occupy cells adjacent to each other, and are very carefully guarded by two officers and twenty men of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF FREEDMEN IN CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

Washington, May 24.—A letter from Raleigh by a gentleman conversant with the slave holding sentiment in Carolina and Georgia, says that late slave owners in that region will try to coerce the negro population into a system of serfdom. They rely upon starvation to compel freedmen to work without wages, and upon the their plantation run to waste rather than earn their bacon.

Their hatred for negroes has been intensified by the sympathy and assistance given to the Union army. The writer relates many instances of the barbarity of Sherman's soldiers toward their colored friends, and says that now the unfortunate freedmen know not which to do or whom to trust.

THE CESSION OF SONORA TO FRANCE DENIED BY MAXIMILIAN'S AGENT.

M. Louis de Arroyo, Agent of the Emperor, in a letter to the New York *Times* denies the cession of Sonora to the French Emperor, and makes other contradictions and protestations, as follows:

Without referring to the solemn engagements of His Majesty the Emperor, my august sovereign, on the subject of the integrity of the Mexican territory, a cool and judicious consideration of the objections to such a cession should demonstrate its falsehood. I am, however, perfectly well aware that ill-intentioned persons desire to make the American people believe in the reality of a thing which neither is nor can be, and, as I am authorized to meet all such calumnies, I desire to inform the people of the United States that it is absolutely false that His Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has ceded the above named States to France, and that His Majesty will make no arrangements which can alienate or imperil one inch of Mexican soil, or detract in one iota from his own dignity.

It is equally false that Dr. Gwin has been made a Viceroy or Duke in the empire. Though for some time present in Mexico, Dr. Gwin never had any relations with the persons who compose the Government of His Majesty.

At the moment of sending this letter, I receive a dispatch from Mexico, which avers that His Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has been engaged in negotiations with the confederate General Kirby Smith.

Such allegations certainly involve the person and government of His Majesty. They can only be intended to wound the pride and susceptibility of the United States, at a moment when all decent journalists and the intelligent public of the United States are condemning the filibustering movements so nearly agitated before for a short time past. And as the public duty given to them predisposes men's minds to the United States against the order of things actually established in Mexico, I can not permit the opportunity to pass of stating that I am fully authorized to contradict any statement which implies any intelligence, and that a statement here bears on the face of it an acknowledgment that it was executed without any special authority. Modern history furnishes numerous instances in which conventions falling more nearly within the scope of a General's authority than this have been disallowed by the Sovereign.

Such was the case of the treaty signed by Sir Sidney Smith by the evacuation of Egypt by the French army, and even the famous Convention of Cintra, of which the prisoner, was formally condemned by the King. In short, the only question is not one of law, but of policy. It is not whether President Johnson had a right to set aside Sherman's terms of pacification, but whether, for the sake of checking further effusion of blood, it might not have been an act of wise clemency to adopt them.

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Fortress Monroe, May 23.—Jeff. Davis

Additional via the River.

By the steamer Eleanora Carroll we are in receipt of newspaper dates from the West of the 25th, and from New York to the 23d. We append the following:

LETTER FROM GEN. JOE JOHNSTON—HIS REASONS FOR SURRENDERING.

New York, May 24—The Charlotte (North Carolina) *Democrat* publishes a letter from Gen. Johnston giving his reasons for surrendering. He says: On the 26th day of April, the day of the Convention, by the return of three Lieutenant Generals of the Army of Tennessee, the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,500. Total present 18,578. Effective total, or fighting force 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return, I can find the effective total of cavalry was 5,149, but between the 7th and 26th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehension of a surrender.

In South Carolina we had Young's division of cavalry besides reserved and State troops, together much inferior to the Federal force in that State. In Florida we were as weak, and in Georgia we were the same. In Lieut. Gen. Taylor's department there were no means of opposing the formidable army under Canby, which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under Gen. Wilson, which had captured nearly every place of importance west of Augusta. To carry on war, therefore, we had to depend upon the Army of Tennessee alone.

The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or dispersion of our bravest men and great suffering of women and children by desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of 200,000 men through the country.

Later and Additional from Europe by the Chimes—No Further Maritime Claims upon England from Washington—The Queen's Proclamation of withdrawing recognition as a Belligerent from the south—Large Commercial Failures, &c.

London, May 12—The *Daily News* denies the statement that President Johnson has caused any representations to be made for claims connected with the pirate Alabama's depredations. It says the case remains the same as Mr. Lincoln left it.

The news by the Persia only strengthened the conviction, now universal, that the rebellion is over.

The rebel loan is quoted at 12@14.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, the question as to whether the Government had received any notice of belligerent rights from the South, of which notice had been given by Mr. White, was not put.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial, says that the question is under the consideration of the Cabinet, and observes, though the notice from the South has not yet reached us, if more reinforcement, it would have the effect of shutting the Australian ports to the Stonewallers, and those of the British Indies to the Alabamas, if they are privateers after all. It would tend to expedite the period when the Government of the Union will raise the blockade, and permit free intercourse with the Southern States.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial, on the same, says: Mr. White postponed his question in consequence of the Government's not being unquestionably one to which an answer must be speedily given.

The *Post* says: It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Confederate Government was ceased to exist. The South ceases to be a belligerent when it no longer possesses the means of continuing the war, and, as it has already made admission to that effect in the original Convention between Johnston and Sherman, no cause for complaint can be given if official notice of it be now confessedly.

In opposition to this the *Morning Herald* gives rumors that Sir F. Bruce complained of the Alabama's depredations, and conferred with the Washington Government, and Mr. Adams has presented claims for losses by the Alabama.

The Queen's proclamation of withdrawing the above statement by the *Herald*, says: Most persons are aware the Government of the United States considers that claims upon England for damages by the Alabama, and that, as our Government is of a contrary opinion, the question will come on for adjustment some day or other. Intelligence has been received to show that it might not be considered now as well as at any other time. As a matter of fact, however, Jefferson Davis has done nothing to put the question at this moment stands where Mr. Lincoln left it.

The deputations of the Sanspaulch have also been made the subject of consideration by the Government. These representations were made by order of Mr. Lincoln, and, far from being a matter of boast, it brought the rebels more plainly than before the amicable disposition of both Governments

Messrs Hickey & Bros, merchants in Liverpool have suspended. It is believed for a heavy amount.

A large failure is also reported in Havre, in connection with the cotton trade. The name is not mentioned.

A Moulin letter mentions the death of Franklin Webster, American Consul to that city.

Pesce—The weekly return of the banks of France show an increase of 9,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning *Post* says the Emperor Maximilian has offered Prince Napoleon the throne of Mexico.

Le Pays says *Le roi de la Lune* had opened a ten centimes subscription for a medal to be presented to Mrs Lincoln, with a democratic inscription thereon.

Rome that, 6th ult.

ITALY—The King left Turin on the 11th inst. for Florence.

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It is stated that Austria has declined the proposition of Prussia, that the Duchies should enter into separate negotiations with the Federal Government on the Schleswig Holstein question.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, May 24—Flour—Better, with more inquiry, but no material change in the demand prices are not higher. Superfine is held more firmly at $5 75.

Whisky—Dull. It is offered freely at $2, but only small sales are made at this rate.

Meat Pork—Dull, and prices nominally lower, city could have been purchased at $23.

No demand for bacon meats, and prices are nominal at 11 3/4 @ 12 3/4c for shoulders, sides and hams.

Lard—Steady, coffee 23 @ 23c, molasses $1 18 @ 1 20.

Butter—Dull at 25 @ 30c.

By Telegraph from Memphis.

NORTHERN DATES OF THE 27TH.

The Old Amnesty Declared Void by Limitation—Confiscation to Stand, &c.—Affairs in Virginia—Gold 136 1/4—Cotton 48 1/2.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Memphis, May 28—The Golden Eagle has arrived, with New York dates to the 27th.

Gold closed at 136¼. Cotton dull at 48¼.

The Attorney General of the United States has made an important decision. He affirms that the amnesty proclamation was only a means to secure a special purpose, to wit: The suppression of the rebellion, which accomplished, the amnesty is void. The President has no power to pardon except for what is passed, and his amnesty can not extend to the future. Therefore the decree of confiscation must stand.

In the election for members of the House of Delegates the diminutionists swept Virginia. In the Alexandria District, Janney, of Fairfax, crippled by service in the rebel army, was elected to the Senate, and J. English, another rebel, to the House.

The Sixth Corps is en route for Washington to be mustered out of service.

Specie is the only currency used in Southwestern Virginia.

The crops are excellent.

Returning Unionists are much persecuted.

Slaves are whipped for refusing to work without pay.

The rebel archives, now in our hands, fill eighty three boxes. They were turned over to Gen. Schofield by Gen. Joe Johnston.

Fred. Seward's condition excites apprehensions.

Alabama has been divided into three Internal Revenue Districts, but no assessors or collectors are appointed.

The steamer Fung Shuey, from New Orleans arrived at New York on the 27th.

Feeling at Richmond in Regard to Davis since his Arrest.

A letter from Richmond to the New York *Times*, said to be written by a former Secretary of Jeff. Davis, thus refers to the latter since his arrest:

The Southerners all feel that the North desires to punish him because he is their chosen leader and representative, and as such they desire his escape. At this moment Mr. Davis relies around him the sympathies of every Southern man or woman, and nowhere more than in this city, where mountains have been begguared by the incendiary proceedings which attended his departure. The Southerners say that there is no more reason why Mr. Davis should be punished than themselves for rebellion. They put him in his position, and kept him, and approved his opposition to the national authority.

Again, while all Southerners look with horror and detestation upon the crime by which Mr. Lincoln lost his life, they all repudiate the idea that their Government had aught to do with it. Even those among them most bitter on Mr. Davis, affirm that he would never for one moment have countenanced so infamous a resort as assassination. It is not believed that Mr. Davis obeyed any special personal [illegible] the late President or for the

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Republic, Dollard, for New York.
G A Fredick
Bark Hunter, York, for Havana, in ballast, Master
Brig John Stevens, Hopkins, for Matanzas, Master
Schr Alice, Oliver, for Cienfuegos, Master
Steamer Ruth, Pegram, for Louisville, Geo W Hynson & co Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, from New York 24th inst, to A Moulton—3d district

SUNBOATS.

Eleanor Carroll, Carroll, from Cincinnati
Belle Stephens, Gresham, from Bayou Sara
Wenona, Pitcher, from Lower Coast.
Uncle, Kellogg, from Thibodaux

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr Hilhea, Godfery, from Philadelphia
Schr Cyclone, Babbage, from Mobile

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Steamer C Castro, Arnet, from Matamoros—12 passengers
Brig Fredonia, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Dart, ——, from Matamoros—with 20 passengers
Schr Margaret, ——, from Matamoros—with 6 passengers
Schr Camille, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Constance, ——, from Vera Cruz
Schr Lavinolde, ——, from Matamoros—45 passengers
Schr Rosina, ——, from Matamoros—17 passengers
Schr Anita, ——, from Tampico
Schr Fair Haven, ——, from Matamoros, in distress
Schr Mary Campbell, from Tampico—8 passengers
Schr Lizzie, ——, from Matamoros—15 passengers
Schr Joseph Kelley, Nelson, from Havana
Schr Vulcan, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Rowena, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Dominica, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Estelle, ——, from Brazos Santiago
Schr Lizzie, ——, from Matamoros
Schr Adriana, ——, from Matamoros

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court, Judge Abell—James Dunne, late Lieutenant of the 4th District Police was tried yesterday on the severe charge of entering a house in the night time with felonious intent and robbing one Th. Paulina of watches, chains, jewelry, &c. to the value of $250. It was alleged that the crime was committed on the 22d of March last.

The defendant's plea was an alibi. He was on the track of stolen property and really found part of it in the house. The other valuables seized at the time were adventured for identification.

The jury brought in a verdict acquitted.

Inquest—The Coroner held an inquest on Monday night on the body of Pape Pencour, aged about 55 years of age, a native of Kentucky and an engineer on the steamer Jackson Keppler. Deceased died at No. 200 Bonville street, near Franklin street. Verdict: Deceased was killed by a gunshot wound which caused internal hemorrhage and death, the shot having been fired from a squad of men belonging to the 20th Corps while passing down Carondelet street on Sunday night. The ball entered the right lumbar region, about three inches below the margin of the ribs and almost four inches from the spine.

Precost Court—Judge N. Lucher—Considerable argument was heard on the point, whether a demand was made on the minor or on the person who is entitled to the control of the substitute money, for such substitutes as were accepted but paroled before being assigned to any regiment.

The case against Warner & Co. was taken under advisement.

John Gardner is held for trial on the charge of seditious language, in boasting that he always was and would remain a rebel.

A Fireman's Funeral.—John Cavanaugh, a member of Fire Company No. 18, was at Mobile at the time of the late explosion, and was a victim of its destroying effects. His remains were yesterday taken to the last resting place by his brother firemen and numerous citizens.

*Police C