THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURAY MORNING, MAY 6.

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

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at noon at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, Stock of the Hope Insurance Company and of the Canal Carondelet and Navigation Company. See advertisement.

BY TELEGRAPH

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Passengers of the Steamer Mississippi from New York.

S. W. Pass, May 5, 3 P. M.—The steamer Mississippi from New York 23d, crossed the bar at 9 A. M., with the following passengers:

Genl Wilcox U S A, Mr Roberts U S A, Mr Terrell U S A, Mr Edwards U S A, Mr Robinson, Lieut Robinson U S A, Major Dean, A B Powell, Mr Weiss, Lieut Stilson, Paymaster Dushlig and 33 in the steerage.

The U. S. steamship Star of the Union, A. Blanchard, commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mrs Louis Cormier, 2 children and servant, D Harrison, wife, 2 children and servant, R Starke, wife and 3 Miss Starke, Mrs S F Meade and son, Mrs Ames and 2 children, Jos Sartiter, A A Fray, wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs J H Ludwig on, child and servant, Miss Julia Ludwigson, Miss Sara Ludwigson, Mrs B Dodd, J Felanton, G Palmer Alex Brothers, M Coudion, Mrs Wise, Rev J Mouilleau, Mrs S A Carpenter, Mrs Dr Pennell and child, Capt A W Meade, E B Jaquett J N Cooey, Louis Dunning, Mrs A H Wood, Mrs G W Wood, E B Stanton, wife, child and servant, T S Crane, Mrs S Clements.

The steamship Morning Star, Horatio Nelson, commanding, will sail this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct with a full freight and the following passengers:

Capt. C F Heard, David Stein, M Bernard, Miss Clark, Mrs M F Ullmann and child, E S Stacy, J Grossman, W F Talbot, Mrs A Waterman, Dr J Perkins, Mrs D Curtico, Adolphe Maubourier, Mrs W A Dugat, Wilhelmina Dugat, Major Dugat, Lieut and Mrs Wm F Smith Lieut colonel and Mrs N Brown, Capt. and Mrs G Warren Drexer, Capt Tait, Capt. E A Paul, U S A, Capt Langdon Tucker, U S A, Lieut. J C Norcross U. S. A., James Martin, Esq. Mr James T Brady, Wm H Ryan, Mr Spencer, Mrs Felder and 4 children, W C Brinkerhoff, U S N, R A Brinkerhoff Miss Brinkerhoff, E Mack wife and family, L B Marshall, Miss Ellen Fitzgerald, Miss D Farrin, R Mehay and 43 in the steerage.

NEW ACTING MAYOR.—A dispatch by the city telegraph to the police yesterday indicates the accession to the Mayoralty of a new Acting Mayor, Col. Quincy, in place of Dr. Hu Kennedy. The dispatch referred to requires continued obedience to Mr. Kavanagh as Chief of Police, after the contrary had been telegraphed by the previous Mayor.

Order Relative to the Return of Destitute Refugees.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 5th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 119.

[Extract]

3. In pursuance of orders from the Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, such persons as may be recommended for that purpose by the officers of the Relief Commission, as destitute refugees, will be allowed, at their request to return to their former residences at Madisonville, Pass Christian, Pascagoula, Biloxi, Bay St. Louis, and other points East of Lake Pontchartrain.

The Provost Marshal General will see that they are sent without delay or expense to their homes.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:
J. C. STRONG,
Captain and Assistant Adj General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut. and A. A. A. General.

Reasons of the Secretary of State for Refusing to Sign Executive Commissions.

The following letter was published yesterday, at the instance of the Secretary of State, S Wrotnowski, in explanation of his refusal to sign the commissions issued by Gov. Wells for appointees to certain offices in this city:

(Copy.)

State Department,
Secretary of State.
New Orleans, May 2, 1865.

To His Excellency J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana—Sir: I have received from you several commissions for persons designated by you to replace others now in office and duly appointed, which commission you desire me to approve as in due conformity with the law.

I know you are the supreme Executive power, the Chief Magistrate of the State, vested with this by one supreme law—the law of the people of Louisiana.

But the obligations of this same law extend to every citizen, from the highest to the lowest, to observe its full intention, and I would respectfully remind you that I, too, have sworn to support it in our own interest and also that of the people. Here we have a full and clear statement of the rights of all, and I would respectfully ask you if you do indeed possess the power to displace able officers, without assigning any reason therefor, and to put others in their places.

As it appears to me from Articles 54 and 55 of the Constitution, all officers are protected in their present position against any simply personal prejudice which we may entertain; and the act of the late Legislature, No. 38, provides only for the security of the public and State interests in respect to the proper bonds.

Under my interpretation of the laws referred to, for the present I decline to affix my name and the official seal of the State to those commissions above referred to, until I am convinced that under our laws you are empowered thus to act as Governor; when I am satisfied in this of your right, it will give me pleasure to fulfil your wishes in this respect.

In the nominations for Mayor and the officers in the parish of Terrebonne, you exhibited to me the approval of the General commanding the Department, and, as the military power is superior to the civil, I recognized the ample authority and duly complied; but in these cases now before me the military approval is wanting.

I am, with respect, Governor,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. WROTNOWSKI,
Secretary of State.

Items of City Retrenchment.

A correspondent of the *Picayune*, signing himself Taxpayer, in defending the policy of retrenchment and economy commenced by the administration of Mayor Kennedy, adduces the following statements as to the reduction of salaries and other expenses of the city government:

I will begin with the office of Mayor: Drawn by the late Mayor, salary, $5000; carriage hire, $2400; secret police fund, $200 per month, $2400. Total, $9820. By the present Mayor, salary, $5000. Saving, per annum, $4820.

Mayor's Office—Reduction in clerks and messengers, equal to $2160 per annum.

Bureau of Finance—Reduction of one member, $3000 per annum.

Bureau of Streets and Landings—Reduction of one member, $3000; reduction of salary of members, $1800; reduction of salary of secretary, $600; abolishment of assistant secretary, $900. Saving $6300 per annum.

Register of Voters—Reduction of salary $2000 per annum.

Coroner—Reduction of salary $3000 per annum.

Assessors—Reduction of salary, (six assessors at $2100), 12,600 per annum.

Cleaning and Repairing Streets—Reduction of salary, $100,000 per annum.

Street Commissioner's Office—Reduction of salaries, $7000 per annum.

School Board—Reduction of secretary's salary, $800 per annum. Sergeant-at-arms gratuitously performed by Robt. Copeland, porter of the City Hall, $600 per annum.

Workhouse—Reduction of two wardens, $2100 per annum.

Sheriff—Compensation for keeping prisoners reduced from 50 cts. to 37½ cts. per day, estimated at $937 50 per month.

City Attorney—Salary $4000 per annum, and no compensation to be allowed for retained counsel. Arrangements made with him to associate with him a distinguished legal gentleman in all important suits at no additional expense to the city. To show the gain to the city by this arrangement, it is proper to mention there are now pending two suits against the city for extra counsel employed by the late Mayor, if he won of the Union Bank vs. the First National Bank, amounting to $10,000, a suit in which the city had no real interest.

These are positive retrenchments. I now come to what may be termed negative retrenchments, and abuses which will be reformed by the present Mayor.

According to the Comptroller's report, for the year 1864, the Bureaus of Finance and Streets and Landings expended for "sundries," which means liquors and cigars, the sum of $1010 59. This charge will not be allowed to be repeated under the present Mayor. The same Bureaus spent $324 for carriage hire. The present Bureaus are contented to ride in the horse cars, or if they need a carriage, to pay for it out of their own pockets. It cost the city to make good the deficiency of short cash of the Deputy Treasurer, for the year 1864, the sum of $687 27. The same official drew, under the head of extra pay, $1260. All "extras," and pay for short cash, will be abolished under Mayor Kennedy's administration.

Now, Mr. Editor, all this has been accomplished in less than two months. I have not time to add up the aggregate, but to judge by what has been done, and promising the same spirit of economy to prevail in all the disbursements by the city, I believe I am justified in placing the retrenchment of city expenses under the administration of Mayor Kennedy, at the rate of half a million of dollars per annum. So much for having a capable, honest and incorruptible citizen, and not a mere politician, at the head of the city.

Mobile Items.

We are obliged to Mr. Arthur McArthur, clerk of the steamer Clyde, from Mobile, for the Mobile *News* as late as the 4th.

The *News* notes the arrival of the steamers Monterey and Sedgwick, from Fortress Monroe loaded with paroled prisoners from Lee's army, all Mobilians, or belonging to the neighboring regions of Alabama, who are thus considerately sent to their homes by Gen. Grant.

At an election for Judge of the Circuit Court in Mobile the present incumbent, Hon. C. W. Rapier, was re-elected without opposition.

The *News* also has the subjoined:

Ex Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, has our thanks for a late copy of the *True Delta*.

CLEARING THE CHANNEL.—Capt. Stearett, U S N., and Mr. E Phelck, of the U. S. Military Telegraph, are busily engaged in clearing the channel, from Choctaw Bar to the Lower Obstructions, of anything and everything likely to prove an impediment to navigation. The agent used is sunken torpedoes, exploded by means of electricity, which answers the purpose admirably.

TORPEDOES—The explosions heard yesterday, and by some supposed to be artillery, were caused by torpedoes bursting down the bay. In dragging for these infernal machines they are frequently exploded, and sometimes with danger to the men employed in that duty.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH—We learn from Mr. Rogers that the telegraph line from Mobile to Pascagoula is to be immediately put in working order. Two detachments of mechanics, laborers, etc., left the city this morning to push the repairs through with all possible dispatch.

Additional from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RUTH.

By the above steamer, Capt. Pegram, arrived from Cairo last evening, we have St. Louis papers to the morning of the 1st, and the Cairo *Times* of the evening of the 1st.

Messrs. Smith and Walker, Clerks of the Ruth, have our thanks for valued attentions.

The Armies Surrendered by Johnston—Gen. Beauregard included in the Surrender.

New York, April 30.—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says: The lamentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of the President were suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant.

The terms granted in Johnston's surrender consists of four armies of the Military Division of the West, but excludes the 5th, that of Dick Taylor. Among the generals surrendered is Beauregard. Wade Hampton refused to surrender, and it is reported, has been shot in an altercation by Johnston; but a more trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis. The number actually surrendered is 27,400 although more names are given. Gen. Grant returned to Washington on Saturday.

GEN. SHERMAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF HIS TERMS WITH JOHNSTON.

New York, May 1.—Gen. Grant is reported to have said that when he informed Gen. Sherman of the disapproval of the terms he had forwarded to Washington, the latter frankly admitted that he had made a mistake in not having put in writing that slavery was dead, but that was the understanding between them. As to permitting the rebel legislature to assemble, he agreed to that because he had just learned that the Virginia legislature was in session, and in absence of official instructions he interpreted the President's desire to be that rebel civil governments should be retained for the preservation of order, and avoid substituting a military force in these States, as well as to do away with the irritation likely to grow out of military government. As to the amnesty, it was only to cover officers and soldiers. Where his attention was called to the wording, he replied, with much spirit, that does not express the understanding between us.

RADICAL ATTACKS ON SHERMAN.

Says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st:

The Radical papers all over the country are attacking General Sherman with a bitterness of denunciation not equalled even by the panegyrics the same papers heaped upon him on account of his recent brilliant campaign in Georgia and North and South Carolina. The Keokuk *Gate City* says: "Sherman exhausted his resources of statesmanship in galvanize and put into operation the Chicago Armistice and Peace Platform." Another paper says he is "a milk-and-water apologist for rebels," and his late armistice with Joe Johnston "illustrates the most eccentric phase of an eccentric character ever yet developed.

JEFF DAVIS'S FLIGHT.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says the last positive information of Jeff Davis' movement was, that he passed through Charlotte, on his way southward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's, on the 23d inst.

Gen. Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held all Southern Georgia.

The chances are that Davis cannot escape.

PROPOSED REWARD IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE FOR THE FUGITIVE GOV. HARRIS.

[From the Cairo Times, 1st.]

Mr. Hall, Senator from the Twenty-third District of Tennessee, informs us that on Saturday morning a bill was introduced in the Senate of this State, authorizing Governor Brownlow to offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the person of the fugitive Governor Harris, who deserted this State when it was occupied by the Federal forces, and took with him the funds of the State. Mr. H. says he doubts not that the "rules were suspended" and the bill passed on Saturday.

GEN. LEE'S PAROLED PRISONERS AND MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

New York, April 30—Intelligence from the Shenandoah states that all of Lee's paroled prisoners are going home in that direction, as they are requested to take the oath of allegiance.

Many of Mosby's guerrillas have come into Winchester with the paroled soldiers, among them his second in command, Lieut. Col. Chambers.

LARGE SURRENDERS OF REBEL TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, April 30—At Lexington 105 officers and 1000 men of Morgan's old command surrendered to Gen. Hobson.

At Mt. Sterling to-day, 1200 rebels also surrendered.

Eastern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.

New York, April 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Our Consul in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

English Comments on the Fall of Richmond — The News discussed in the French Chamber — Cotton and other Markets.

New York, April 30.—The Steamer City of London, from Liverpool 8th, via Queenstown 19th, arrived to-day.

The fall of Richmond monopolizes attention. The later news by the America was published in the morning of the 19th.

The effect is hardly apparent at the closing of this summary, but cotton exhibits continued firmness.

The following comments were made before the arrival of the America:

Richmond itself, might be sustained, but could not with the defeat of Lee. It represents inevitable catastrophe, and is due to Grant.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it seems beyond human probability that the Confederacy should conquer independence. The fall of Richmond is the catastrophe of the South.

The *Post* says, admitting the victories claimed by the Federals, they must now be about to enter into the real difficulties of their contest.

In the French Chamber of Deputies an announcement proposing a paragraph on American affairs favorable to the North, M. Eugene Pelletier made a speech highly eulogistic of the Northern cause and rejoicing that the pro-slavery rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond.

He thought the American question ought not to have been passed in silence in the speech from the throne and in the address.

Mr. Pelletier was continually interrupted by Southern sympathizers in the Chamber, and was finally compelled to desist owing to the noise.

The amendment received twenty-four votes, but was of course like all amendments, rejected. Many prominent men abstained from voting. The address was finally voted entire, and presented to the Emperor, who returned thanks in a brief speech.

French official dispatches from Mexico represent pacification complete.

Bourse flat.

The *Times* pays a tribute to Sheridan and to Lee, and as regards the future says: "Time can only solve the problem, if the South now proves powerless and despending the work of the North will be easy, but if we have now arrived at the end of the war it is but the first stage of political revolutions, the sore trouble of the North are just beginning."

The *Daily News* says it is not yet in position to judge how decisive the result is.

The *Star* considers the Richmond catastrophe as the end of the slaveholders rebellion. It thinks Davis and Lee may, however, attempt to carry on their concern a few months longer in the Mississippi provinces.

Liverpool, April 19—Morning—Cotton—The market on Monday opened heavy and depressed under the news of the fall of Richmond, but the general decline in prices were not more than 1 2-32 1d per pound. On Tuesday a firmer tone and better demand prevailed, and the decline was almost recovered.

Sugar in good demand at full rates. Coffee and rice inactive.

Petroleum quiet and steady, small sales of refined at 2s 1d per gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

The steadiness in the Liverpool Cotton market imparted better tone to the stock market.

The demand for discount was light, both at the bank and in the market.

LATEST PER CITY OF LONDON VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, April 20.—The advices received per the America, at Southampton, and Damascus, at Queenstown, further strengthens the conviction that Southern resistance to the United States Government is virtually ended.

The rebel loan has declined from 17 to 18.

Federal securities are very active and advancing.

The *Times* admits that if the South can no longer contend with regular enemies, it will accept the arbitration of war, and the North will meet them as conquerors should meet an honorable foe.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, April 20.—Cotton sales for two days 22,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant with a trifling advance.

London, April 20.—Consols closed at 90¾ to 90⅞ for money.

American Stocks—Illinois Central, 60 1-2 to 70; Erie, 41 1-2 to 45 1-2; U S 5-20s, 65 1-2.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, April 29—P. M.—Flour and Wheat—Dull, and prices nominal and lower.

Oats—63, and are dull.

Barley—$1 10 to 1 50 for prime spring and fall.

Whiskey dull, and declined to $2 08, the sales were 100 bbls at $2 06.

Provisions—Quiet.

Mess Pork—Held at $32; over $30 could not have been obtained.

Bulk Meats—Held at 14 to 15¾c; no sales.

Bacon Shoulders—Sold at 16 to 16¾c for packed and country.

Sugar cured Hams—19½c, canvassed and packed.

Keg Lard—Sold at 20¾c prime and tierces; held at 18c.

Groceries—Unchanged, with a good demand.

St. Louis, April 29, P. M.—There was not much animation in any branch of trade to-day, and no material change in prices with the exception of wheat, which was heavy and lower. Rates of freight to New York and Boston by way of New Orleans have been reduced.

To New York and Boston via New Orleans—The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company are signing through bills of lading at the following figures: flour $1 25 per bbl; pork $1 75 per bbl; tobacco, 90s per hundred, and hemp at $1 25 per hundred.

To New Orleans—Flour 75c per bbl; pork at $1 25, whisky, $1 50; ordinary freight flat per 100 lb; heavy and light freight [illegible]

Tobacco—The market was unchanged.

Flour—The market was without animation to-day, but for choice brands of fall single extras and supers, or such as would insect, the supply was not equal to the demand. The Government inspectors having ignored the use of spring extras and supers in the manufacture of hard-tack, causes a heavy market for these descriptions, and they are consequently dull of sale. Holders of choice brands of double extras are very firm, and, in the absence of any speculative demand, and with light stocks, prices are well maintained. Reported sales to-day were: 100 bbls super at $6 50, inspected; 100 bbls do at $6 60, and 100 bbls choice do at $6 75.

Corn—Receipts were 6,185 sacks, and the market was about the same as yesterday, except for white, which was slightly lower.

Provisions—The market was very quiet and very few transactions were reported. The only sales heard of were 8 casks and 33 tierces clear sides at 19c; and 5 casks country pork hams shoulders at 15c per lb.

Lard—Sales of 26 tierces prime steam at 18¾, and 50 tierces manufacturing on private terms.

Grease—Sales of 115 packages white and yellow at 10 to 12c per lb.

Butter—Sale of 17 packages old at 21c per lb.

Eggs—Sales of 5 packages at 21 to 22c per dozen.

Shipstuff—Sale of 181 sks at $1 85 per 100 lbs, sacks included.

Hay—Sales of 29 bales light pressed timothy at $30 50; 230 bales, in lots, at $31; 140 bales prairie at $22, and 50 bales choice do at $33 per ton.

Potatoes—The market was better, with sales of 80 sks prime mixed at $1 35, 173 sks choice do and Neshannocks at $1 40 to $1 42 1-2, and 334 sks choice peachblows, in two lots, at $1 55 to $1 60 per bushel.

Groceries—There has been a large business this week in both coffee and sugar. Most of the transactions from first hands in Rio coffee were at 35 to 36c for fair to choice, but some small lots of shipmingles were sold at 37c. The market close about 1-2c lower, and we quote fair to choice Rio at 34 1-2 to 35 1-2c. Most of the business in raw sugar comprised sales of Orleans from 12 to 16c. There is very little old Louisiana in the market. We quote new Louisiana from 14 to 17c. Large sales of molasses (New York and New Orleans sugar boilers) have been made at 70 to 90c. Choice plantation is selling in small way at $1 25.—Rice is selling from first hands at 14c.

Soap and Candles—The following is the price list of N. Sheffer & Co., for lots of 100 boxes, with 30c extra for each box: palm soap No 1 10c; German soap 11c; mottled soap 12c; extra clive soap 17c; Castile, in cakes and bars, 17c; extra family soap 12c; solar sperm candles 30c; star do, 24c; star do, 13 c; do, 3c; tallow do 16c; tallow do, summer press 17c; lard oil $1 50 per gallon.

Cattle—The market for nearly all grades has been good for the past few days, with an active demand for choice beeves. The rates at the Belmont House for yesterday and to day were: 6 head, 6510 lbs, at 8½c; 15 head, 15,420 lbs, at 7½c; 40 head, 42,700 lbs, at 8 1-2c; 12 head, 15,930 lbs, at 7 2-3c; 11 head, 7 870 lbs, at 7 60 gross; 30 head, in retail lots, ranging at from 5c to 8½c gross.

Hogs—The firmness of the market continues. Sales at the Belmont House were: 25 head, 5,500 lbs, at 9 1-2c; 22 head, 4,910 lbs, at 9 1-2c; 74 head, 14,820 lbs, at 9 1-2c; 90 head, 21,090 lbs, at 9 1-2c, 50 head, 10,600 lbs, at 7½; 82 head, 22,410 lbs, at 7c; 84 head, 16,930 lbs, at 8c gross.

Sheep—There is not much activity in the market. Prices are nominally $7 to 9 per head.

Milch cows—There is a good demand at from $35 to $40 per head for common and $45 to 50 per head for choice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The trial of the young man Gunnel, charged with the murder of Mr. Jos. Murphy, who was found recently floating in front of an oyster house in the Ant Dauphine on the night of the 13th November last. The evidence in the case was, that the deceased came to the place of business of accused and was served with oysters for which he refused to pay. The accused kept his hat and deceased gave notice that he would cut down the house to get his hat if it be not given up to him.

There was considerable sparring between the prosecution and defence, as the Attorney-General proclaimed his surprise that out of thirty jurors twenty-four should be Germans or German descent. After a very lucid charge by Judge Abell, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

United States District Court—Judge Durell—The sale of the £10,000 sterling, part of the cargo of the Dashing Wave, was postponed by order of the Court, for fifteen days.

The same order was given relative to the property of John Slidell.

In the case of the United States vs. the household effects of Dick Hill, exceptions signed by the Attorney were offered.

In the case of the United States vs. twenty-four billiard tables, claimed as the property of A. W. Merrion, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, the defendants claimed a pardon by taking the amnesty oath. The case was taken under advisement.

Another Notice.—We find the following city dispatch:

M. D. Kavanaugh, Chief of Police, will be obeyed and respected, etc. S M QUINCY,
U. S. C. J., Acting Mayor.

Fire Alarm.—The chimney of the premises No. 172 Carondelet street, was found on fire yesterday, but all danger was prevented by the prompt action of the Fire Department.

Police Cases.—Louisa Piccola was charged by Jenny Hillen with a disturbance of the peace. Accused was fined $5 and required to give peace bonds for three months.

Mrs. Farrell asked that her husband, who is deranged, be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Her wish was complied with.

Various other cases were disposed of as usual, *recorder quiet*.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE BULLETIN—The fifth number of the *Evening Bulletin*, appeared yesterday with the announcement from its editor and proprietor, Mr. Philip Winfree, that, for private reasons having no relation to pecuniary or other discouragements, its publication would be for the present suspended. We trust we may yet welcome its ultimate revival.

THE HARLONS.—To-night will be the last appearance of the Harlon Brothers in the double trapeze and the Zouave acts. They will also perform for the ladies and the rest of the young people at the matinee to-day.

STEAMERS TO COME FROM ABOVE.—In the St. Louis papers of the 29th ult., the Olive Branch and the Henry Ames are advertised to leave for New Orleans on the 30th ult. at 10 A. M. The Ruth was to leave Cairo for this city on the 1st inst. at 5 P. M.; and the Lady Gay on the same day at 4 P. M. from St. Louis. The Pauline Carroll was announced to leave St. Louis on the 2d 4 P. M. for this city.

Mayor Kennedy has had notice given to the various police stations that Mr. M. D. Kavanagh was no longer to be regarded as Chief of the City Police. The ex-Chief was appointed on the accession of the present Mayor.

DEATH OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.—Professor Valentine Mott, of New York, died on the 26th at his residence in Gramercy Park, aged eighty years. An obituary states that Dr. Mott was a native and one of the oldest residents of New York city. At the time of his death he held professorships, we believe, in the New York University and College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was known to the profession under the dignified title of The Father of Surgery in America.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from the North.

THE HENRY AMES AT BAYOU ROUGE.

THE SURRENDER OF SECRETARY MALLORY.

Destructive Fire of a Gunboat on a Body of Guerrillas Crossing the Tennessee.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RAM STONEWALL.

GEN. GRANT AT WORK REDUCING THE ARMY—THE PROBABLE REDUCTION TO COMPRISE 100,000 MEN.

A Voluminous Confession from Harrold, Booth's Accomplice.

JEFF DAVIS AND PARTY HAVE NOT MORE THAN $300,000 IN SPECIE.

Meeting between Grant and Sherman, and the Cheerful Spirit in which Sherman Received the Disapproval of his Terms.

GENERAL HALLECK ESTABLISHES A BUREAU OF ARCHIVES AT RICHMOND.

Expected Arrest of Judge Campbell.

From Charleston.

Gold in New York on the 1st 143 3-8.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Baton Rouge, 9.35 A. M., May 5.

By the arrival of the steamer Henry Ames we have New York dates to the 1st.

Cairo, May 1, 6 P. M.—The *Times* of this evening says it is in receipt of private advices to the effect that Secretary Mallory of Jeff. Davis' kingdom, surrendered his treasonable person to our authorities at Pensacola, Florida, a few days since.

On Friday morning last, as the gunboat Moore, Capt. Le Roy Fitch, was coming down the Tennessee on its way to join the fleet on the lower Mississippi it came upon a large body of guerrillas, estimated at 500, who were crossing from the south to the north side of the river; about one half of the force had crossed the river before the Moore neared there. The guns of the Moore were then turned upon the outlaws and 27 of them killed and 7 men and 35 horses captured. The guerrilla force is virtually used up as it is divided by the river.

New York, May 1.—In view of the fact that the rebel ram Stonewall is afloat, and is supposed to be making her way to this coast, the Government has made preparations for her reception, by placing iron clads in our harbors.

The *Herald's* Washington special says General Grant, immediately upon his return to Washington, set about making an arrangement for the contemplated heavy decrease of our military force and consequent reduction of Government expenses. It is thought the army will soon be reduced 400,000 men.

The *Herald's* correspondent says, the Second Army Corps has exclusive charge of affairs in the vicinity of Burkesville Junction, protecting the inhabitants from marauding bands of Lee's disbanded soldiers.

The inhabitants are so poorly off that our commissioners have to feed them; upwards of 150 families averaging eight each are thus kept from starving.

The *Tribune's* Washington says that Harrold has made a voluminous confession.

It has been ascertained that Jeff Davis and party have not more than $300,000 in specie with them.

Herald's Washington special says that Gen. Grant has returned in most excellent spirits. He expresses much gratification at the prompt execution of the orders between Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Sherman met Grant 20 miles from the front. He received the order of disapproval with the most commendable good grace. There was no hesitation. No manner nor any expression of disappointment at the disapproval of the terms entered into between him and the rebels, nor without any delay or argument in defense of the course previously pursued.

General Sherman and his generals, with true soldierly spirit, set to work, with alacrity to carry out the views of the Government, as communicated by General Grant. Within five minutes a dispatch was sent to Johnston terminating the armistice upon the receipt of notification by the rebel pickets. Orders were given for our troops that were in the rear to move up in the front in a few hours.

General Blair, with his corps, was in motion. General Sherman had informed Johnston that the Government would not approve of the terms he proposed, and that he should immediately resume hostilities. Immediately upon receipt of this notice Johnston sent back a flag of truce asking an interview with General Sherman to arrange other terms of surrender, which was promptly made upon the basis of the terms given to Gen. Lee.

The *World's* special says: Johnston has pledged himself to exercise his authority and vigilance to prevent guerilla bushwhacking or any kind of illegal warfare.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says, General Halleck since assuming command a Richmond has established a bureau of public archives in which are to be deposited all documents found in his Department bearing on the history of the rebellion. A new sub district to be known as the District of the Peninsula has been created in the Department of Virginia to consist of the the Territory embraced within the boundaries of York and Pamunkey river on the north Chesapeake Bay, on the east James, on the South side the Fredericksburg Rail Road, on the west with Headquarters at Williamsburg.

It is believed our Government contemplates the arrest of Judge Campbell who has since Lee's surrender, been very busy endeavoring to obtain terms favorable to the traitors.

Cincinnati, May 1.—A. B. Lotta, inventor of steam fire engines, died here on Saturday.

New York, May 1.—The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent prints a letter which shows that Mr. Sullson made a contract with the rebel Government in June, 1863, to destroy all U. S. vessels, navy yards on the Western waters and in the Atlantic States, by incendiarism, for which he was to receive as Pay a per centage in the value of property destroyed. A letter is given containing a report of the destruction of the steamer J. H. Russell in the Mississippi river in April 1864, by an incendiary employed by Stillman, named Isaac Allehith. The vessel and cargo are valued at $300 000 and the per centage claimed amounts to $52,275.

New York, May 1.—Steamer Savannah brings Charleston dates of the 28th. The *Courier* has the following items: General Hatch has ordered Rev. A. McMarshall, Missionary of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, beyond our lines for persistence in treasonable conduct. A warning has been given his congregation for tolerating the traitor. Governor Aiken was at Charleston on the 27th and had orders to report at Washington.

Simeon Draper was announced to address a public meeting in Charleston on the 29th. An expedition sent out under Porter has been recalled in order to suspend hostilities based on Sherman's final agreement, but on the morning of the 28th another party was sent out to notify the rebels of a resumption of hostilities.

New York, May 1.—Gold opened at 145, fell to 141 1-2 and closed at 142¾. Cotton dull.

Additional by the Ben. Stickney.

By the arrival of this steamer, Capt. Joseph A. Aiken, we have papers from Cairo to the 30th, from the Western cities to the 29th, and from New York to the 27th ult.

To Messrs. Wm. M. Thompson and H. D. Seaman, first and second clerks of the Stickney, we are obliged for polite attentions and special newspaper favors.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR ILLEGAL ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

Boston, April 28.—A suit brought by Mr. Leonard Sturtevant against A. H. Allen, for illegal arrest and imprisonment, which has been on trial here for some days in the Supreme Court, closed this morning, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of Mr. Sturtevant for $32,500. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Sturtevant was doing business in New Orleans, and upon coming North, was arrested and lodged in jail upon charges of disloyalty preferred against him by Mr. Allen.

A RUMORED INVASION OF MISSOURI IN PREPARATION.

St. Louis, April 29.—A report prevails that 5,000 to 8,000 remnants of Jeff. Thompson's and Jos. Shelby's brigades, at Pocahontas, Arkansas, are preparing to invade Missouri, and large numbers of people are leaving the south-western part of the State in consequence.

Three regiments have been sent down the river. The reports are undoubtedly exaggerated.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. SHERMAN.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th ult., commenting on Secretary Stanton's order to commanders in the field not to regard Sherman's armistice, says: "The inevitable inference is that Sherman has been suspended, or that the Secretary of War means to compel him to resign. It is very plain that a commander in the field whose subordinates were publicly notified to disregard his orders cannot long remain with self respect or even be retained in his present position."

The Day of National Humiliation Changed.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas by my proclamation of the 25th inst. Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but, whereas my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid, is sacred to a large number of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Saviour;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that religious services, recommended as aforesaid, should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April, A. D 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State.

BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICE.

The New York *Advertiser's* Washington letter says: "There are reasons for believing that Booth was influenced to an estimable lady. It is certain there are grounds for the rumor that he had won the affections of the daughter of a prominent New England Senator. There was nothing more than a drawing-room acquaintance with the parties. On Booth's person was found a diary in which he had recorded the events of his flight and other matters calculated to fix his guilt upon parties connected with the rebel Government. There was also found in his pocket sterling exchange, obtained in Canada last October, where the diabolical plot was, doubtless, arranged.

MRS. LINCOLN'S FUTURE PLANS.

New York, April 28.

Since the departure of the remains of her husband on their last journey Mrs Lincoln has become more calm, but finds it impossible at times to regard her loss with resignation, so heavy, so unexpected was the blow. President Johnson has urged her not to hasten her departure from the White House, and she will remain there until the close of May, when it is her present intention to locate herself in Chicago. Her eldest son, Captain Lincoln, proposes to practice law in that city, where Master Thaddeus can enjoy excellent educational advantages.

[From the New York Herald, 27th April.]

Preparations to Punish Rebels in the Courts.

Harrisburg, April 26, 1865.—It is reported in official circles that the District Attorney of Franklin county will bring before the grand jury of the Court soon to convene in that county bills of indictment against General McClausland, Harry Gilmor, and other leading rebels, for levying war upon the inhabitants of Franklin county, for pillage, arson and murder. There can be no doubt but that true bills will be found, when Governor Curtin will immediately demand the wretches thus indicted from the Governor of Virginia for trial in Pennsylvania. Before the proposed action of the District Attorney of Franklin county was known, it was contemplated by the Executive of Pennsylvania to make a formal demand for McClausland and Gilmor. This action is now postponed, to await the result of the proceedings before a Franklin county grand jury.

The Order for Mustering Military Steamers—Ocean and River Transports to be Discharged—Supplies Not to Exceed a Reasonable Time in the 1st of June—Number of Employees in all Departments to be Reduced, Including Hospital Nurses and Attendants—Prisoners of War to be Released on Oath.

War Department, Adj't General's Office,
Washington, April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 77—For reducing the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered:—

1. That the Chiefs of the respective Bureaus of their Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective Departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally report statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

2. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops from remote departments.

All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for the necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation will be stopped, also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases of railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

3. That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department except of such as may, with what is on hand, be required for the forces in the field to the first of June next.

4. That the Chief of Ordonance stop all purchases of arms and ammunition and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in Government arsenals, as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

5. That the Chief of Engineers stop all work in all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by commanders for completion, or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

6. That all soldiers in hospital who require no further medical treatment be honorably discharged from the service, with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make out rolls and other papers connected with the discharge except those for the regular army will likewise be honorably discharged. The officers whose duty it is, under the regulations of the service, to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

7th. The Adjutant General of the army will cause immediate return to be made by all comm