THE DAILY BEE
CHEAPEST DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

We have by the Fung Shuey New York papers to the 6th P. M. and London papers of the 22d.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night will commence the last week of the Hanlon Brothers who will appear in their wonderful and unprecedented acrobatic exercises and triple pantomime act. At the same time entertaining novelties will be given by the variety performers.

It is understood that Gen. Phil. Sheridan is to command an expedition to be sent into Texas, and it is said that he will soon arrive in New Orleans en route for his new field of operations.

Planters in the vicinity deny the reported visitation of the army worm to their plantations. They say that the injuries ascribed to the army worm are really the work of a different grub, the cut worm. In an agricultural view the difference would not seem very material between a grub that destroys the young cotton plant and another that destroys the old cotton plant, but for the fact that the ravages of the early visitors usually admit of some degree of remedy, whereas those of the late visitors have thus far baffled all remedial ingenuity and appliances. But it may be feared in this instance that the season is too far advanced for replacing with fresh seed the young plants that have been cut by the grub, and in some cases, perhaps, the seed can not be had for an immediate replanting. If this be so, the extended presence of the cut worm might result in a large reduction of the cotton crop. But, happily, its appearance has not been general and its destruction of young cotton is quite limited.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey.

The steamship Fung Shuey, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, from New York the 5th, with United States mails, passengers and merchandise to Alfred Monilton, arrived early yesterday evening, after having crossed the bar about three o'clock in the morning.

The list of passengers by this arrival will be found below.

Mr. Theo. G. Eyer, Purser of the Fung Shuey, furnishes the following report of her trip, and has obliged us with other polite attentions:

May 11th, passed at night, a large bark ashore on the Florida reef, between Garysfort and Sombrero Lights, saw at anchor off Sand Key Light, a large side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Building Star, she accidently met with some damage to her machinery, as the weather was fair, she left New York ahead of the Fung Shuey.

Off Florida Light, we boarded by the U. S. gunboat Cherokee—all well.

List of passengers:

John Finney, J. P. Dayton, T. S. Herbert, Matthew Yeoty, J. Van Gandt, J. O'Neill, J. T. Morrell, Charles Marsh, J. Schulze, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. G. Stone, Dr. T. Ely, Andrew Henry, S. Stockle, Sam'l Hawes, J. P. Maddox, Fa'ma, A. Pilsam, George Studley, G. L. Wesley, H. B. Reynolds, John Swarbrick, G. W. Moyer, J. L. Hyde.

SURRENDER OF CONFEDERATE NAVAL OFFICERS.—The Mobile News of the 12th relates the formal surrender the day before, at the Mannahabba Bluff above Mobile, of the officers and crews of the Confederate war vessels Nashville and Morgan. Among the officers included in the surrender were:

Commodore Rousseau and Farrand, Capt. Pat. Murphy, of the Selma, Lieutenant Commander C. Ap. R. Jones, Lieutenants J. Myers, James D. Johnson, Charles W. Hays, C. P. McGarry, R. T. Chapman, F. B. Renshaw, E. Lloyd, R. Winder, John R. Eggleston, C. C. Simms, John W. Bennett, Thomas L. Harrison, Joseph Fry, W. P. A. Campbell, Julian M. Spencer, James McC. Baker and Edgar L. Lambert.

These naval prisoners had arrived in Mobile on parole and were leaving for their homes with facilities of transportation afforded by the authorities.

Another Version of the Rumored Assassination of Kirby Smith.

Referring yesterday to the above rumor, we remarked that the "rumored cause of the rumored event" was Gen. Smith's refusal to surrender. The following, which we reproduce for what it may be worth, from the *True Delta*, assigns a different cause:

An official dispatch received yesterday by Gen. Banks from Major General Frank J. Herron, commanding at Baton Rouge, states that information has been received at that place of the assassination of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith. The report was brought in by persons direct from West Louisiana, and was considered by Gen Herron well enough substantiated to dispatch officially.

We can say state that it has long been believed, in high official circles here, that Kirby Smith would have surrendered some time since but for fear of assassination, and it is probable that his desire for peace has at last caused his "enemies to take off".

Address of Gen. A. H. Forrest to his soldiers Announcing their Surrender. He Advises them to be as "Good Citizens" as they have been "Good Soldiers."

(From the Mobile News 12th.)

Headquarters Forrest's Cavalry Corps,
Gainesville, Ala., May 9, 1865.

Soldiers—By an agreement made between Lieut. Gen. Taylor, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Mississippi, and Major Gen. Canby, commanding United States forces, the troops of this Department have surrendered.

I do not think it proper or necessary, at this time, to refer to the causes which have reduced us to this extremity; it is now a matter of material consequence to us how such results were brought about. That we are *beaten*, is a self-evident fact, and any further resistance on our part would be justly regarded as the very height of folly and rashness.

The armies of Generals Lee and Johnston having surrendered, you are the last of all the troops of the Confederate States army, east of the Mississippi river, to lay down your arms.

The cause for which you have so long and so manfully struggled, and for which you have braved dangers, endured privations and suffered loss, and made so great sacrifices, is to-day hopeless. The government which we sought to establish and perpetuate, is at an end. Reason and humanity demands that no more blood be shed. Fully realizing and feeling that such is the case, it is your duty and mine to lay down our arms—submit to the "powers that be," and to aid in restoring peace and establishing law and order throughout the land.

The terms upon which you were surrendered are favorable, and should be satisfactory and acceptable to all. They manifest a spirit of magnanimity and liberality on the part of the Federal authorities, which should be met, on our part, by a faithful compliance with all the stipulations and conditions therein expressed. As your commander, I sincerely hope that every officer and soldier of my command will promptly obey the orders given, and carry out in good faith all the terms of the cartel.

Those who neglect the terms, and refuse to be paroled, may justly expect, when arrested, to be sent North and imprisoned.

Let those who are absent from their commands, from whatever cause, report at once to this place, or to Jackson, Miss., or, if too remote from either, to the nearest United States post or garrison for parole.

Civil war such as you have just passed through, naturally engenders feelings of animosity, hatred and revenge. It is your duty to divest ourselves of all such feelings, and, as far as in our power to do so, to cultivate friendly feelings towards those with whom we have so long contended. The hatchet is so widely, just honestly, buried. Neighborhood feuds, party and animosities and private differences should be buried out; and when you return home, a manly, straightforward course of conduct will secure the respect even of your enemies. Whatever your responsibilities may be to Government, to society, or to individuals, meet them like men!

The attempt made to establish a separate and independent Confederacy has failed; but the consciousness of having done your duty faithfully, and to the end, will, in some measure, repay for the hardships you have undergone.

In bidding you farewell, I feel assured that you carry with you my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. Without in any way referring to the merits of the cause in which we have been engaged, your courage and determination, as exhibited on many hard-fought fields, have elicited the respect and admiration of friend and foe. And I now, cheerfully and gratefully, acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers and men of my command, whose zeal, fidelity and unflinching bravery have been the great source of my past success.

I have never, on the field of battle, sent you where I was unwilling to go myself; nor would I now advise you to a course which I felt myself unwilling to pursue. You have been good soldiers; you can be good citizens. Obey the laws, preserve your honor, and the Government to which you have surrendered can afford to be and will be magnanimous.

N. B. FORREST, Lieut. Gen.

Movement for Reorganization in Alabama.

(From the Mobile News, 12th.)

The news received by telegraph from Selma last evening, and published in the *News* this morning, relative to the assembling of the State Legislature with a view to restoring Alabama to her old position of influence, honor and glory in the Union, is good news indeed. It is a movement in the right direction for the achievement of a consummation so devoutly to be wished. With such men as Judge Byrd, and with such words as emanated from him on this occasion, the people of Alabama have all to do, and to do at once. Let Alabama wheel into line, and the sooner she does the more heartily will be her welcome, the more magnanimous her reception, and the more brilliant and prosperous her future.

Conciliation and concession are the order of the day, now. Sectional forbearance is absolutely indispensable, not only in public, but private life. Avoid all topics of conversation which have a tendency to create animated discussions, and indulge freely in those that have a direct bearing on an amicable adjustment of our difficulties, national and social.

This seems to be the growing determination in the South, especially in this part of it; and we get enthusiastic at the encouraging and cheering prospect before us, of the return of Alabama and of her proud position in the nation at the president of the earth.

Shall Alabama not be first in all the *South to return?*

The *True Delta* of yesterday says:

Confirmation has also been received of the news given the readers of the *True Delta* on Thursday, that Jeff. Davis has made his escape across the Mississippi river, and, had reached the Trans-Mississippi. The combination comes [illegible]

A [illegible] sojourn is ex-

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,437.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Days Later from the North.

BY THE W. S. CARTER AT BATON ROUGE.

Order of General Thomas Removing Trade Restrictions—Movements of the Returning Armies in Virginia—Grand Pageant of Two of General Grant's Corps Through Richmond.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL POSTPONED—ALLEGED EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO INDUCE THE SURRENDER OF JEFF. DAVIS BY ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

Increase of the Mexican Emigration Excitement in the North and West—Large Funds Contributed—Emigrants to be Armed in Self-Defense—Gen. Rosecrans to Command 20,000 Men for Mexico.

Letters of Marque Against French Shipping Issued by President Juarez.

JEFF. DAVIS LAST HEARD FROM AT POWELTON, GA.

Circumstances of Johnston's Surrender—Demoralization of his Army—His Bitter Feelings towards Jeff. Davis.

Further Evidence of Feeling in England Relative to the Assassination—The London Times on President Johnson.

Gold in New York on the 9th 136 3-4 Cotton Very Firm.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

BATON ROUGE, May 15—9:30 P. M.

By the arrival of the steamer W. R. Carter we have dates to the 9th inst.

Cairo, May 10, 6 P. M.—Pursuant to instructions from Washington, an order has been issued by General Thomas removing obstructions in trade, and declaring Paducah and Columbus, Ky., as ports open to commerce.

The dispatches this P. M. are merely a repetition of those received yesterday and last night, detailing the gorgeous display of the Union troops as they marched through the streets of Richmond on the 5th. It is stated that Meade's main columns had hardly made their grand march through the capitol of the rebellion before the camp fires of Sherman's legions lighted up the banks of the James.

A Washington dispatch says Sheridan's cavalry left Petersburg on the 7th to move overland to Alexandria. The main part of the force will come to the vicinity of Washington, and probably undergo reorganization at once. One brigade of cavalry will be left at Lynchburg, another at Danville and another at Petersburg, which will patrol the country, preserve order, and punish guerrillas and outlaws.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the 9th says Bowles and other leaders of the Sons of Liberty who were convicted of conspiracy some months ago are to be executed on the 19th inst.

The Mexican emigration excitement increases in New York and additional offices had to be opened to accommodate applicants. The Mexican Gen. Ortega is highly delighted with the prospects. It is said the West has subscribed liberal sums of money to the enterprise and 25,000 men are to be raised. They are to be commanded by Gen. Rosecrans.

Cairo, May 10—The following embraces the only items of importance in last night dispatches:

New York, May 9—The *Commercial's* special says that the Military Commission for the trial of the assassinating conspirators has been postponed in consequence of the absence of two officers until Wednesday.

The President is about to issue a proclamation defining and regulating Mr. Lincoln's amnesty oath and other matters, relating to the status of returning rebels.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th records the passage, through that city of the 24 and 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac, estimated at 15,000 to 50,000 strong.

The 4th Corps, Sherman's army, arrived in Richmond Sunday. The Richmond *Whig* says the march of the 23 and 5th Corps passed Libby Prison which was included in the route in order to gratify the soldiers, was marked alternately by cheers and groans from those who from time to time in the progress of the war were so unfortunate as to be inmates of its hospitable walls. The programme also took line past Gen. Lee's residence, on Franklin street. Some of the soldiers who were aware of the probable proximity of the distinguished chief of the late Confederate forces, cheered lustily as that residence was approached and passed, [illegible] of the windows and at the closed shutters. Quiet for a few miles, viewed the pageant for a few miles.

Washington, May 9—At the trial of Benj. G. Harris, this morning, Mr. A. Fenwick, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Harris, was called as a *witness* for the defence. After having some *testimony* the court adjourned until Thursday in order to give the accused time to prepare his defence. A resolution was introduced in the city council last night admonishing those men who left houses in this city at the commencement of the rebellion and openly defied the national Government that their return at this time would be repugnant to the local citizens of Washington and would be taken as an act productive of no good, but fraught with much harm.

Chattanooga, May 9—Jeff Davis was at Powelton, Hancock County, Georgia, on last Friday night. Gen. Wilson has printed handbills announcing the reward for his capture and scattered them through the country.

Washington, May 9—The news of the final and complete surrender of Dick Taylor's forces to Gen. Canby was received over the telegraphs from Macon to Washington.

President Juarez of the Mexican Republic has issued letters of marque and reprisal against the French commerce.

New York, May 9—The *Herald's* special says the evidence in the possession of the Government of the complicity of Jeff. Davis and his proscribed associates is such that no foreign government will hesitate for a moment to give them up. President Johnson's proclamation for the arrest has been sent through the South over the rebel telegraph lines.

There was another long Cabinet session to-day on the subject of throwing open the South to unrestricted trade.

The *Herald's* North Carolina special says, when negotiations for Johnstons surrender commenced he had about 60,000 troops, but of these not more than 30,000 walked to be paroled, so anxious were they to return to their homes, they stole all the horses they could from their officers and struck off across the country and engaged in indiscriminate plunder. Gen Johnston admitted he had no control over them.

He spoke very bitterly of Davis. Attributes all the rebel failures to his administration. Hardee stated that he saw two or three years ago, that the rebel cause could not succeed and acknowledged that the chivalry would now be compelled to work for their living. He concedes South Carolina the worst whipped State in the Union.

New York, May 9—The *Herald* says the excitement in regard to the Mexican emigration movement is extending in the city and throughout the country. The office where persons desirous of joining the expedition and registering their names, was opened in this city yesterday and was crowded all day. Most of the volunteers in the movement are veteran soldiers who have served in the armies of the Union during the past four years. Common emigrants, it is understood, are guaranteed one thousand dollars and eight hundred acres land bounties. To those receiving commissions, bounties will of course be much larger.

It is reported that the Mexican republican Gen. Ortega is at the head of the enterprise and that all emigrants will go fully supplied with weapons of defense, but that such arrangements have been made as to allow this without breach of international neutrality.

Gold opened at 137¾ fell to 136, closed 136¾—Cotton very firm.

Cairo, May 9—Last night's dispatches contain further evidence of the deep feeling of regret and horror with which the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received in England and on the continent. The Scandals not denounced by nearly the whole press and people. Drawing deductions from the conduct at the inaugural, the London *Times* suggests that Mr. Johnson should resign voluntarily or in case of his failing to do so that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

(From the Natchez Courier, May 11.)

Jackson and New Orleans Railroad.

We learn that the repairs on this road have already commenced on the Mississippi portion. In a short time the citizens of Oxford, Pontotoc, &c., will hear the snorting of the iron horse, under full speed from Vicksburg and Jackson to the Crescent City. There will be no time for dilly-dallying then. Business will be uppermost in every man's mind, and public and private improvements the order of the day. Push forward the work! We are glad to learn of Mississippians taking the lead in this matter. Public enterprises will do much to bring us to [illegible]

The Mexican (Juaristas) Minister's Denial of Gen. Corin's Assertion at the Proposed Sale of Sonora to the United States.

The following appears in the New York *Herald* and the New York *World* of the 6th:

Mexican Legation,
Washington City, D. C., May, 5, 1865.

SIR—My attention has been called to a statement made by M. Corta, a member of the French Corps Legislatif, in the sitting of that chamber of the 11th ultimo, while discussing the Mexican question, in which he, in conformity with the policy of his government, (whose agent he has been in Mexico), tries to impeach the patriotism of the constitutional President of Mexico, using the most slanderous means, and averring that President Juarez has twice offered the State of Sonora to President Lincoln for seventy-five millions of francs.

M. Corta said (*Le Moniteur Universel* of April 12, 1865, page 433) as follows:

After three months of General Smith—(he has just quoted some words which he means to intimate to General Scott, calling him General Smith, as he names President Jackson where he means President Polk)—Sonora and the property confiscated from the clergy have been offered to the United States, to President Lincoln for a sum of seventy-five millions. Well, the American Government, the actual President of the United States, has refused the concession proposed by Juarez two different times.

I have been the only representative in Washington of President's Juarez's Government during the whole time of President Lincoln's administration, and I do not know of any such offer having ever been made to the United States through me or anybody else. Mr. Corwin, late United States Minister, negotiated, it is true, in the city of Mexico, a treaty by which the United States were to loan to Mexico eleven millions of dollars, but no sale of Mexican territory was ever offered to this Government, and only the guarantee of the product of some of the revenue of Mexico—to wit: the product of the sale of the national property lately in the hands of the clergy, and of the public revenues applied or vacant lands in the country, which are in Mexico a source of revenue as well as in the United States.

As for any previous offer of this kind by President Juarez we have his statement denying flatly that he ever intended any such thing. I send you a copy of his statement making such denial.

It is my duty, as a Mexican and the representative of a government struggling for the independence of other, free republican and republican institutions, against foreign conspiracies and encroachments, to expose the intrigues of the enemies of my country, by which they expect to prejudice public opinion against us. Only that, I felt impelled to address you, begging you to have this letter and the annexed published.

I would thank you for this favor, and remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

M. ROMERO.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LETTER.

National Palace, Mexico, Feb. 22, 1865.

MY DEAR AND MUST ESTEEMED SIR:—

I have just read in the *Moniteur Republicano* of to-day the speech which M. O'Donnell, President of the Council of Ministers of the Imperial government, has made in the discussion which took place with a view to answer the speech of the crown, and I have seen with surprise, among several inaccurate assertions which M. O'Donnell has made about Mexican affairs, the following expressions:—"As for myself, Juarez, as a Mexican, has a stain which can never be washed away—that of having been willing to sell two provinces of Mexico to the United States." This accusation, coming from a high functionary of a nation, and while so eminently serious and solemn act was taking place, when the statesman must be careful that his words are adhered to by the truth, justice and good faith, is of the utmost importance, for one may be led to think that on account of the position which he occupies he is in possession of documents which support his assertion—a thing which is not true. M. O'Donnell is authorized to publish the proofs he may possess concerning this affair. Meanwhile, my honor compels me to show that M. O'Donnell has made a mistake in the judgment which he has formed of my official conduct, and you are authorized, Mr. Editor, to contradict the imputation which has been made with so much injustice to the first Magistrate of the nation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant,

BENITO JUAREZ.

To the Editor of the *Diario*.

The Mexican Sensation in New York.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 6th.)

The Mexican question has come to be the sensation of the time among a certain class of adventurers in this city. The rebellion having been brought to a close, their attention is now riveted on Louis Napoleon's army in Mexico, and they are ready to rush to the standard of Juarez and aid him in driving the Frenchmen from the soil. Already large numbers have left this port for the Empire, while others, by thousands, are preparing to follow. Meetings have been held and it is said that large amounts of money have been offered to defray the expenses of the army of adventurers.

It is rumored that liberal inducements have been held out to all who will fly to the rescue of Juarez. What these inducements are, if the rumor be true, is known only to those who are let into the secret. That a large number of men are preparing to leave this city for Mexico, however, is a fact which any person can ascertain who, in his journeyings about town, keeps his eyes and ears open.

Letter from Gen. Sherman on his Agreement with Johnston.

A letter has been received in Cincinnati from Gen. Sherman, in which he says that the war now being over, he expected to be at home in a few days. He refers to the peace proclamation of Andrew Johnson, and says that, in his opinion, the course of his superior officer in the case of the South were to the executive. You have, in a four years struggle, unparalleled in its privations and dangers, maintained your character for chivalry. You are to day, soldiers, disarmed, not by force, taken by assault, I conjure you, by everything you hold sacred and dear, to maintain your character as gentlemen, as Southern soldiers, and to do nothing which is inconsistent with the *present* of the best type of a Southern soldier and gentleman.

I know not whether ever again you will be rallied to that standard, which through victory and defeat, you have followed so gloriously for years. It may be that the Stars and Bars is for us forever buried. If this should be the case, it is the duty of a good man to respect authority. Predatory warfare can accomplish no good, and only evil. Privileges under parole, have been extended to you, and I therefore appeal to each over may be the estimate of your character as soldiers (if a government whose star is clouded, that you, at least, may extort for yourselves a fair estimate of your private character.

Important Case of Damages for Slanderous Accusation of Treason—The Cause of Mr. Stuyvesant, of New Orleans, Against an Accuser who had Him Imprisoned.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

GREAT SLANDER SUIT—DAMAGES.

Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, s., April 28. Bigelow, C. J.—Leonard Stuyvesant, vs. Aaron H. Alger.—This was an action of slander in two counts. The first count alleged that the defendant, in September, 1861, accused the plaintiff of being a secessionist and traitor, by reason of which accusation he was arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The other count set forth that the defendant maliciously, at time and place, falsely accused him of being a traitor, and made this accusation to officers of the United States, for the express purpose of having him arrested and subject to indignity. Both counts set forth special damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his arrest and imprisonment.

The answer denied the speaking of the alleged words by defendant, and claimed that, if they were spoken, they were not, at any rate, that any statements as to the plaintiff made by the defendant were made in good faith to the officers of the United States, in the discharge of his duty as a patriotic citizen, and so were privileged. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff, in 1861, had for more than twenty years been in business in New Orleans, though owning a valuable homestead in Winthrop, Maine, his native town, where his family resided, and where he used to spend the summer. The winter of 1860, of Mr Stuyvesant spent in Boston, assisting his brother, Noah Stuyvesant, whose health was failing, and he stayed until February 22, 1861, when he left for New Orleans. After his arrival there, he devoted himself to closing up his business, collecting debts, and remitting funds North to his creditors and creditors, and sent out during the month of March, over $50,000. During this summer Mr. Stuyvesant was also indorsing for his brother Noah, who was introducing the plaintiff to the trade in New Orleans. He had received a dispatch from Noah's wife, beseeching him to come to aid her family, the plaintiff started North about the 21st of August, 1861, and arrived in Boston on the 26th of that month. That day Noah failed, and the plaintiff was asked to accompany him to New York and Philadelphia to confer with creditors there. The plaintiff then went to Winthrop to see his family, passed two days with them, and on the 33 day of September returned to Boston and to the house of his brother. There he met the defendant, who had married his brother's daughter. Between the plaintiff and defendant there had been no intercourse, since the defendant married plaintiff's niece.

Upon the arrival of the plaintiff, Noah desired him to be reconciled to the defendant, and stated that, with the plaintiff's aid, his son-in-law, the defendant, would make him a richer man than he had ever been, and would make it out of his creditors. The plaintiff refused to have any thing to do either with this scheme, or with the defendant, who was present, and who then withdrew, muttering threats against the plaintiff.

The following day the plaintiff accompanied Noah to New York and Philadelphia, to confer with Noah's creditors, and spent about ten days in these cities, and returned to his home in Winthrop on the fourteenth day of September. On the sixteenth day he was arrested by an order sent by secretary Seward to the United States Marshal for Massachusetts. The plaintiff was then taken to Fort Lafayette, in the harbor of New York and there kept [illegible] upon oath [illegible] that he should not return from the city of New Orleans.

Considerable evidence was given tending to show the malice of the defendant, and that his motives were to gratify his personal dislike to the plaintiff, and to prevent his being at liberty to act as an adviser of his brother Noah.

The evidence on the part of the defendant was chiefly his own denial of and explanations of the material facts stated in the testimony offered on the part of the plaintiff.

Evidence was also offered tending to show that in 1860 the plaintiff often discussed politics at questions, and said that certain Abolition agitators ought to be hung, and generally expressed opinions in sympathy with the opinions entertained at the South.

A letter was also put in evidence, written by the plaintiff to his brother Noah, in May, 1861, in which he asked him why it was not best to begin at the root of the evil and hang Garrison, Phillips, and several prominent politicians named by him.

Evidence was offered on the part of the plaintiff, tending to show that the arrest and imprisonment, and consequent feeling of degradation, reduced the plaintiff to the verge of insanity, that it brought upon him an incurable disease, and seriously affected his brain and nervous system.

After invoking the jury to banish all personal and political prejudice, His Honor instructed them that they were not to consider the question of the legality or expediency of the acts of the Government, nor make the defendant responsible for any wrongful acts of the Government, but simply for his own acts. The general principles of the law applicable to slander were laid down, and the distinctions between the first and the second count in the plaintiff's declaration were clearly stated, the first being simply for slander, where no special damages were shown, and where nominal damages would be given, and the second, charging the defendant with plotting the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff.

The principles of law involved in the case were new as well as important.

The first question was, whether the words "secessionist and traitor" were spoken, and, if so, what was their import. If the defendant used the word "secessionist" in its ordinary colloquial sense, it would not amount to slander, but would merely imply the holding of certain political opinions. But this word was coupled with "traitor," and this expression must be interpreted to mean that the plaintiff was a traitor to the United States Government. If the jury thought the defendant meant to charge the plaintiff with the crime of treason, both counts of the declaration would be sustained, but the damages would not be large if the statement was merely made to the two officers. The injury to character would determine the amount in the event.

His Honor ruled that the meaning of "traitor" was to be drawn from the meaning of treason, as it is defined in the Constitution of the United States; that words are presumed to be used in their ordinary sense, and that our forefathers had plenty good reasons for making the constructive treason, and clearly defined the crime of treason in exact terms. Treason consists in adhering to the enemies of the country, and in giving them aid and comfort; in furnishing them with arms, munitions of war, provisions and supplies, or in giving them valuable intelligence. No matter how minute that aid may be, the person who furnishes such aid and gives such intelligence is guilty of treason.

The plaintiff's main case rested upon the second count, which charged that the words were uttered with the design and intent to cause the plaintiff's imprisonment. But a person is liable for damages for the slander, if the act still be protected. If the defendant really believed the plaintiff to be a traitor, it was his duty to inform the proper authorities, and in giving such information, in such a spirit, he would be protected. He would have made a "privileged communication."

If, however, he acted maliciously and without good reason, the fact that he made the statement to the officers of the United States would afford him no protection.

Upon the third point, His Honor instructed the jury that to give the plaintiff a verdict upon the second count of the declaration, they must find that he proved that the defendant charged him with being a traitor *for the express purpose* of causing him to be arrested and imprisoned. If the charge against the plaintiff was false, the defendant should be liable, and made in order to produce a certain result, the defendant would be liable for that result.

After some concluding remarks relative to damages, the case was left with the jury who returned the following verdict:

"The jury find for plaintiff. On the first count $50, and on the second count $12,500."

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 13, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Mail Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, from New York, 6th inst, to A Monilton—24 distrist.

Ilark Brothers Hawoomb, 20 days from New York, to A Vosdick—24 district.

Scot Roman City, Hallis, 3 days from Matamoros, to Bellast, to master—24 district.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Gladiator, Hooper, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 12th inst., schrs Piquet and Bell—brought up bark Brothers and schr Roman City.

BELOW, COMING UP

Schr Atlas Dill, ———, from Thomaston

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Billy Butts, Martian, 2 days from Matamoros, to Jos Kelly—with 10 passengers

S M Morris ———, from Havana

Schr Joseph Kelley, Nelson, from Havana

Schr Wapella, ———, from Regla La Grande, to Jos Kelly

Schr Vulcan, ———, from Matamoros

Schr Marcella, ———, from Matamoros

Schr Rowlins, ———, from Matamoros

Sloop Bonnadie ———, from Matamoros

Sloop Beginning ———, from Matamoros

Schr Estelle, ———, from Baxas Santiago

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fung Shuey—Asrd mdse.

NEW YORK—Per bark Brothers—Asrd mdse

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Fung Shuey, from New York—Mrs B Andrews—M G Amblar—Brower, Garner & Harrison—John Bell—E B Lane—M A Strassman—S B Hewes & co—A Paul Rosenstock—J Barthier—F Boulin—Block & co—Brainard & co—J J Bonoff—J A Bailey & co—Blanchard & Seymour—W A G Blanchard—R G Brunson—Collector of the Port—J V Crabb—Cole Saunders & co—B Campbell—S Gonzila—J Chapman—B Gerlach & co—Boyle & co—Chenoys & co—G A Denison—Hudson & co—J F Dawson—R M Denison—F Dunlap—J A Dunlap—F Dupuy—Dufilho—David A Jackson—Jones Evans—Elliot & McKeever—H H Ellis & co—R Fleming—Foster & co—J Lockford—G B Geslinger & co—A D Grid & co—G J Gallmann—A Guiran—G George—J Lane—Green & co—Ses Light Co—B Hernington—J Herzog—G C Hickey—Lazard & Kohnardt—J Isaac—A Jacobs—J Jacobs—M Jacobs—E Fleet—Fox, Paul & Moran—L Marcus—Meyer, Weis & co—Mayer, Brothers & co—Powell & Hunter—E Roger & co—Jos Payne—J F Kohrbacher—Stein Bros—Jas Silver—Smith & McKenna—Schneider & Zuberbier—James A Stevison—Dr F Stein—Chs Spencer—D Tillotson—A Thirell & co—Thompson & Barnes—Van Norden & co—A White—B Wassner—Wallace & co—J Wickerling—Order.

PROCLAMATION BY
J. MADISON WELLS
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

An act of the Legislature, approved March 15th, 1858, entitled "An act to establish Quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his Proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place or places that shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of Quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crew, coming from such infected place.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, and upon the advice of the Board of Health, I do therefore issue this my proclamation, and I hereby declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from said places, or having touched or stopped at any one of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than two (10) days, from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1865, until the first day of November 1865.

And I now specially declare that the cities of Havana in the Island of Cuba; Kingston, Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Mazanillo and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Island of Curacao, Island of Jamaica, Para and Cayenne, in South America; Nassau, N. P., and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, Wilmington and Norfolk, in the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, at the City of New Orleans, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-ninth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

By the Governor:
S. WARTELNAUT, Secretary of State.
may12 Start 17

PROCLAMATION,
BY J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, according to an official statement of J. Madison Terry, late Registrar of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans, made to me under date of March 8th, 1865, nearly one-half of the voters registered in wards in the limits of said office, who do not possess the qualifications required by law to become voters in this state; and whereas, it is made my duty to see that the laws are enforced; and whereas, the only way in which the elective franchise can be purified and the rights of the citizens protected, is by a complete revision and a new registration of the names and residences of all the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans—an incomplete, and therefore unofficial list of which has been published in the [illegible]

Now, therefore, I do issue this my Proclamation, directing the official books of the Registrar of Voters for the city of New Orleans to be closed from this date and the registration of all persons contained therein, as well as all certificates issued by virtue of said records to persons conferring on them the right to vote, to be null, void and of no effect from and after the present date.

I do hereby authorize and empower the Registrar of Voters in and for the city of New Orleans, to open a new set of books, to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the Registering of all Voters in and for the said city, in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and of which this proclamation will be considered as giving due notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at the city of New Orleans, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

J. MADISON WELLS.

SANITARY RULES.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 53.

In the prosecution of the public health, the citizens and residents of the cities of Orleans and Jefferson, include Bird's-Algiers, are hereby required forthwith to remove from their premises, all filthy and offensive matter that may cause or support contagious diseases, and to cause the premises to be kept as healthy as possible, by the use of disinfectants the warehouses, stores, dwelling, buildings, rooms, saloons, outhouses, owned, occupied or used by them, and the yards, grounds, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, drains, sluice, cesspools and gutters adjacent thereto, and to give notice to the authorities where such removal and purification is impracticable or impossible.

II. Attention is especially called to the condition of the wharves, cotton presses, warehouses, stores, saloons, shops, or other buildings, and the streets, alleys, sidewalks, gutters, private drains, sluiceways, &c., in the vicinity of the premises which are subject to contagious diseases from or in material intercourse with infected Ports.

III. Officers of prisons, jails, lockups, houses of refuge and asylums, are required to keep the institutions under their charge, in a healthy and healthy condition.

IV. Any person who shall be found violating these rules, will be held responsible for any accumulation of garbage or refuse matter and for the healthy and cleanly condition of their premises.

V. The Hydrants of the city will be kept open for the use of the Fire Department, which should be assuming.

VI. The city Railroad Companies are hereby required to keep the streets traversed by their tracks properly cleaned, swept and watered.

VII. Dead animals must be removed and properly buried within twenty-four hours from one hundred yards of the principal thoroughfares, and within [illegible]

VIII. The Medical Officer of the Department has been ordered against extended excavations of earth at this season, as prejudicial to the public health, no permits to dig in the cities will be granted, except upon the approval of the Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General.

IX. The Police Authorities, Chief Quartermaster, and other persons connected with sanitarians, are requested to assist as far as possible, the permanent or temporary sanitary of vessels at any one point of the river near the city.

X. Surgeons of the Army and Navy and all practising physicians, are respectfully requested to report to the Acting Mayor or the Provost Marshal General, or to their Headquarters, any deaths in the hospitals, neglect or mismanagement of Hospitals, or any causes or sources of contagion or disease, which may fall under their observation, and to recommend such preventive or any and all other measures, as may in their judgment be necessary to the public health.

XI. All persons who desire to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort, and prosperity of the city, are earnestly requested to report to these Headquarters, or to the Headquarters of General Sherman, any neglect which may endanger the health of the city.

XII. Tax-order is not intended to relieve the city officers or other persons from official duties incumbent on them in regard to the condition of the streets, public squares, canals, public drainage, or other measures relating to the sanitary condition of the city.

XIII. The Acting Mayor of the city and the Provost Marshal General, are directed to enforce the observance of the 1st and 22 paragraphs of this order, to appoint Inspectors for the several Districts who will report the condition of streets, dwellings, yards, &c., &c., from time to time, and the Provost Court is invested with power to hear and decide all complaints founded thereon.

By order of Major General Banks:

J. SCHULER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. D. C. A. A. A. G.
Official:
EDUARD N. POMEROY,
2d Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

Notice to the Public.

I would respectfully inform the public generally that have made arrangements to continue the publication of my CITY DIRECTORY. The last number issued for last, the next will be [illegible] for that year. The [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, May 13, 1865.

COTTON—The New York market reports of Monday the 8th inst., published in the morning papers, quoting middling at 37½ @ 38c, caused buyers to advance their pretensions fully 50 @ 1c, but the sales were small, only 500 bales at the prices claimed, and the only sales reported were 29 bales good ordinary, part reboxed, at —, 30 samples assd packings at —, and 8 bales ordinary at 30c. The ordinary grades are 1 and 2c lower than the quotations which were established on Tuesday last, and the market is very unsettled for quotations, but holders ask — a 1c. for low middling, and 1½ @ 2c for middling.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Extreme dullness continues to prevail. The market was nearly at a stand still to-day and the only sales that have taken place are 50 barrels low middling Flour at $7 87½ and 158 sacks extra at $7 37½ per barrel. There were some retail sale of sugar cured Ham at 20c ⅌ lb.

Yesterday, not previously re