

THIS PAPER PUBLISHES THE LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS BY AUTHORITY.

Persons wishing our paper left at their houses or places of business, can have their wishes gratified by calling at our office and leaving their names together with the money in advance, or our correspondents can be supplied by mail.

J. M. Davies, Editor. Published for the Proprietors by J. M. Davies, at the Daily Times Office, No. 100 N. 2d St., New Bern, N. C.

THE DAILY TIMES.

NEW BERN, N. C. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1865.

GOOD AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

No Malignant Disease in Town.

In answer to a note of ours addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Health, we have received the following reply, which will allay the fears of thousands, which will be excited by careless rumors.

Dear Sir—Having been asked almost every hour in the day for a week, about the health of our city, and finding an erroneous report that Yellow Fever or some other malignant disease, has made its appearance here, we respectfully solicit official information upon this subject.

Very truly yours, J. M. DAVIES, Chairman Board of Health.

JOHNSON ST., NEW BERN, N. C. July 13th, 1865.

Messrs. Vestal & Joy, Gentlemen:

In reply to yours of this date, I have the honor to report that on patient inquiry among the Medical Profession here, both in the Military and Civil service, I have failed to learn of a single case of Yellow Fever or other malignant disease having appeared in New Bern this season.

To the contrary, the present season is remarkably healthy, and the sanitary condition of the city better than it has been for years.

Reports of the presence of malignant disease here, most originate with the ignorant or malicious, as they have literally no foundation in fact.

Very Respectfully your obedient servant, J. M. DAVIES, M. D., Chairman of Board of Health.

Proceedings of Board of Commissioners.

July 12th, 1865.

The Board met at the call of the Mayor at their rooms at 8 o'clock, P. M. His Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

Present Commissioners, W. I. Vestal, T. B. James, J. M. Davies, Edward D. Jones, James Osgood, and James Jones.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Accounts of Capt. Wheeler, A. Q. M., and Eliza Crawford, amounting to three hundred and sixty two dollars were allowed, and ordered to be paid.

The report of the City Marshal relative to a colored person found dead near the E. B. depot, was referred to Capt. James, Sup't of Freedmen affairs.

On motion, Dr. SMALLWOOD was elected City Physician.

On motion, the Mayor was requested to wait upon Gen. Paine, and request permission to purchase fifty boxes of hard bread for the prisoners in city jail.

On motion, the report of Marshal Koho, was referred to Committee on Police.

A resolution, that the clerk have printed five hundred checks for disbursements of Street Dept., and that the sum of three hundred dollars be appropriated for use of said Dept., from Dr. Davies, was read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

What Rebellion Cost the South.

A Richmond paper estimates that the war has cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Protest Against the \$20,000 Clause.

Delegation between the Richmond and the President.

HOW THE RICH MAY BE PARDONED AND THE POOR BENEFITED.

Wealthy Southerners and the Republic.

July 9, 1865.

Yesterday by Messrs. James R. C. Lancaster, Wm. H. Harall and J. L. A. person, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the Amnesty proclamation by striking out the 13th exception—the \$20,000 clause.

The President reminded them that the Amnesty proclamation did not cause this district; it was the commission of the crime and the violation of law that did it.

The Amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before; it did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason, they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he, as President, could not alter.

The President replied that, in making that exception, he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the Rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means.

One of the Deputation—No, but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth over \$20,000.

The President—Why, yes you do; you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who degenerated the people into Secession.

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FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Returning Law and Order to Louisiana.

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The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President, which are set forth below, were given the author by Atzerodt but a short time before his death.

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He arrived in Baltimore, in which place he resided with his family for about one year, when, with his parents, he moved to Westmoreland county, Va. his father owned a small farm, and he was engaged in a blacksmith shop.

Atzerodt was placed as an apprentice to the coach-making business at the Court House, where he learned the painting branch. He remained at the Court House until 1856, when he went to Washington and worked for Young, and also for Mr. Demorest, well known coach-makers.

In 1857 he joined his brother in the coach-making business at Port Tobacco. This continued for four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco until last Fall, when he went with John H. Surratt, and a man named Hargis, Surratt induced him to join in the conspiracy for abducting the President.

Atzerodt's knowledge of men and the country in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and, in fact, of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, gave to the conspirators a valuable assistance.

He was acquainted with Harold, whom he was long on in finding out who was also engaged in the conspiracy. Surratt visited several times at Port Tobacco, and often sent Atzerodt to come to Washington, where he was known to many at that time, and looked upon by a large number of persons, in fact, was regarded as a very harmless and silly fellow.

Surratt induced Atzerodt to go to Baltimore, where he was held in the name of Surratt, who was to be the principal in the abducting of Booth. The first meeting of the conspirators actually engaged, was at a saloon in Pennsylvania, called "Geeter's." At this meeting O'Laughlin, Arnold, Booth, Surratt, Harold and Atzerodt were present.

The first attempt to abduct the President was to be on the Seventh-st. road. This was to be about the middle of March, when they expected the President to visit a camp. O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth and Atzerodt were present.

Harold left with the buggy with the carbines for the road to the camp. The horse was to be the President's. Surratt to jump on the box as he was considered the best driver, and make for F. B. by way of Long Old Fields to the Potomac River in the vicinity of Nantuxet Creek, where they had a boat waiting with men to carry them across.

The boat was to be in the name of carrying fire men, and was a large flat bottomed bateau, painted lead-color, which had been bought for the purpose by Booth from two men, named Branner and Smoot. This plan failed.

The President not coming as they desired, Harold went next morning to Washington. All things remained quiet for some time after the failure of the first attempt.

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