THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment. — Neuralgia and Rheumatism are among the most difficult diseases to cure, as from their attacks no tissue in the human body is exempt, no age, sex, or calling, secure. Holloway's medicines are without exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these afflictions. Sold every where.

Valuable Square of Ground at Auction by the Sheriff.—We call the particular attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff, of a valuable square of ground, situated in the First District of this city. See advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day at 11 o'clock A. M., in the St. Louis warehouse, 24 bbls flour. See Advertisement.

The gentleman of a commercial house of this city, who obliged us with valuable newspaper favors, will accept our acknowledgments for the same.

The officers of the fine steamer Edward Walsh have our thanks for the latest dates from St. Louis.

One Day Later via the River.

DATES FROM THE VIRGINIA BATTLE-FIELDS TO THE 17th, P. M.

Gold in New York 79 1-2.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer Edward Walsh, from St. Louis, we have St. Louis papers of the 18th, containing later news which we give below, with the latest advices from the North which are like apread.

From the Front of the Potomac Army.

Both Grant and Lee Reinforced—Lee Massing his Forces on the Right for Another Battle—His Cavalry and Skirmishers Active—Gens. Meade and Wright nearly Captured.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 15, 2 P. M.

The enemy continues to strengthen his works. It is only expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will compel the evacuation of the rebel lines without a battle.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels suddenly developed a line of battle on our left, coming through the woods and gobbling up several of our pickets, and driving back the reserves.

Generals Meade and Wright with their staffs were out beyond the front at the time and had an extremely narrow escape from capture.

Immediately afterwards General Wright threw out a force under cover of artillery fire and retook the position, which was an important one.

Washington, May 16.—The Secessionists have a story about that Buckner and Breckinridge had joined Lee, and a portion of John [illegible]'s army had reinforced Beauregard at Petersburg.

Buckner's junction is considered in military circles possible, but not probable.

A gentleman recently from Georgia, whose statements can be relied on, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies.

Lee's army, he says, is greatly underestimated. There are nearly 300,000 in the rebel service. The last conscription added 75,000 to their armies. The troops in Mississippi number 50,000. The force at Charleston is not less than [illegible]. Lee and Johnston have not less than 230,000, of which Lee has two thirds.

Washington, May 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 16th, midnight, says no doubt another severe fight will soon occur. Lee has been massing his troops on his right, and the engagement, when it occurs, must take place east of Spottsylvania Court House. Captured officers say Longstreet is to run to escape capture when Hancock attacked Ewell and Johnson on Friday.

Richmond papers of the 12th are received. The city was greatly excited. A dispatch dated the 11th claims a victory, and says that Generals Hays and Walker were wounded.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the damage done to the railroad by Sheridan is repaired.

The rebel forces in Southwest Virginia have retreated from Christiansburg, 80 miles west of Lynchburg.

New York, May 17.—The *Post's* Belle Plain correspondence says reinforcements for General Grant are steadily going forward. To-day five steamers loaded with troops have arrived at this point. Among the regiments are the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania veterans, Tenth Vermont heavy artillery, 80 strong, and the Third New York battery, 170 men with 6 guns. During the past week fifteen batteries have left Washington for the front, and others are coming, including one with 2000 men from the West.

Steamers loaded with wounded are constantly leaving here. Probably 1000 have left here since Friday last.

From one to three o'clock this P. M., very heavy firing was heard in the direction of the field, but it has now subsided.

Washington, May 17.—The Alexandria (Virginia) *Journal*, says that yesterday P. M., 15 officers and 300 men, all of them skedaddlers from Grant's army, were forwarded to Belle Plain to be returned to their regiments. The officers were marched to the rear of their men, and some of them were handcuffed together.

Washington, May 17.—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated to-day at noon, says it was very quiet yesterday all along the lines, except some skirmishing in the center by Burnside's men, and the throwing of a few shells from Birney's division to feel the enemy, which, however, elicited no response.

The rebel sharpshooters, however, held their ground. During this time a division of the Second corps was sent to take possession of two of our hospitals which were abandoned on Saturday last with about 5000 of our wounded in them.

The rebel cavalry had been there and helped themselves to such articles as they wanted and had calculated on taking all the occupants away as prisoners, but we were just in time to prevent this, and our wagons brought them all away with their tents, supplies, &c.

A surgeon, who was left in charge of the hospitals on the Wilderness battle-field, reports the capture of eight hundred of our wounded at that place and their transportation to the rebel lines, from which he succeeded in making his escape. He says our wounded were suffering for the want of every thing, even bread.

Official from Secretary Stanton.—*Washington*, May 17, 10.15 A. M.—*To Major General Dix:* We have no official intelligence of military operations since my last dispatch.

General Sherman was in close pursuit of Johnston, having captured 1,000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery at Resaca.

E. M. Stanton.

THE POTOMAC ARMY RESTING.

Washington, May 17.—A dispatch from the army of the Potomac, dated 16th, says after ten days fighting the army was allowed to rest and recruit for another struggle.

Gen. Butler's Operations—His Reinforcements and Plans Against Richmond.

New York, May 17.—The *World* learns large reinforcements have gone to Butler, and his force now amounts to 80,000, divided into three forces, one menacing Petersburg keeping the rebel troops there, and besieging Fort Darling, and the third, larger than the others, marching on Richmond.

Prominent officers predict the city will be ours by the 25th.

Reinforcements have been added to Sheridan's cavalry, which is expected to render great assistance to Butler.

Information has also been received that Kautz has cut the Danville Railroad.

New York, May 17.—The *World's* special dispatch says it is reported that Beauregard, with a large force, marched from Weldon and Petersburg, reaching Richmond on the way to Lee, on the other hand, a rebel major, captured, says Butler has Beauregard fastened in Petersburg, and cannot help Lee.

The general opinion is that under Gilmore and Smith operations against Fort Darling will be short and successful. A sap was already within 300 yards of the fort.

Bragg commands the defenses of Richmond. Beauregard is also said to be in Richmond, organizing a reserve army for Lee.

The *World's* correspondent, near Chester, Virginia, 14th, says our infantry are gradually forcing the first lines of breastworks of Fort Darling.

The first and second line of defenses had already been carried by assault.

General Sherman's Movements in Georgia—Occupation of Resaca, with Capture of 1000 Prisoners and 8 Guns &c.—General Kilpatrick Severely Wounded.

Washington, May 17.—A dispatch received at headquarters here, dated yesterday morning, from General Sherman, states that he had entered Resaca, and established his headquarters there. He captured 8 guns and 1000 prisoners. Our troops were in hot pursuit of Johnston.

The rebels burned the railroad bridge to Resaca, but the road to there was in running order.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

Nashville, May 16.—We learn from reliable authority that McPherson captured, on the 13th, nine railroad trains below Resaca, laden with various military stores for Dalton.

The enemy seem to be making preparations to evacuate. Advantages have been gained, and hopes are entertained that speedy success will keep pace with operations in Virginia.

General Kilpatrick is wounded severely, and Generals Willich and Marston slightly.

From the South Carolina and Florida Coast.

A NAVAL BATTLE OFF CHARLESTON.—ANOTHER STEAMER BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO IN ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

New York, May 17.—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal 13th, has arrived.

General Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve General Birney, denoting that nothing material in his case had resulted in Gordon's favor.

A mass State Convention was called at Beaufort, South Carolina, for the 17th of May, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A similar movement is reported on foot in Florida.

The steam transport Harriet Ward was blown up by the explosion of two torpedoes in St. John's river, Florida, on the 2d. An engineer, cabin boy and one of the crew were killed. A large number of other persons were wounded, some severely.

The steamer Platte got aground in Savannah river, when a large steamer, supposed to be a ram, came down from the direction of Savannah, but returned after reconnoitering.

The Fulton reports when off Charleston Bar on the 14th, a general engagement was going on between our fleet under Admiral Dahlgren and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan Islands. All the monitors appeared to be engaged as also the new ironsides.

Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, seemed directing her fire principally on Sumter, which was replied to by Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and Fort Simpkins, on James Island. The contest was spirited and seemed more general than any transpired since last autumn.

The Fulton chased a blockade runner bound out from Wilmington on the morning of the 15th for five and a half hours and then abandoned it.

Reports from Richmond via Washington.

New York, May 17.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says persons from Richmond 8th, say the streets were full of people speculating on Lee's retreat, but seemed confident of the fortifications being successfully defended. The garrison inside the city amounted to about 5000, but can be increased in a few hours to double that number. Men and boys between the ages of 12 and 60 have been incorporated into militia soldiers and were arriving from all parts, principally from North and South Carolina.

New York Markets on the 17th.

Money—Quite easy, with a large supply at 5 to 6c, chiefly at the latter rate. Sterling dull at 192 to 194. Gold more active and firm, opening at 78, advancing to 78¾, and closing firm at 77¾. Government stocks firm. 6s of 81 coupons 115; 5-20 coupons 107 to 107¼; 7-30's 113.

Cotton—1 to 4c better; 87c for middling uplands and 85c for low midd ing.

Flour—State and Western 10c higher, with rather more doing, $7 60 to 8 30 for trade brands, market closing quiet.

Whiskey—Firmer at $1 26¾ to 1 27 for State and 1 29 to 1 30 for Western.

Groceries—Sugar dull and unchanged at 17¼ to 18c. Molasses dull.

Petroleum—Firm; crude 38c, refined in bond 58 cents.

Provisions—Pork opened dull at about yesterday's prices, but closed more active and lower. $26 for mess; $25 50 to 26 75 for old mess; $26 50 to 27 for new; $23 to 24 for old and new prime, and $27 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Bacon sides dull and unchanged. Lard more active and firm at 13¼ to 14¼c, the latter an extreme rate at the close. Butter in good demand at 25 to 29c for Ohio, and 31 to 37 for State.

By Telegraph.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 17. P. M. Flour firm and in good demand; 6000 bbls sold at $6 50 for superfine and $6 65 to 6 75 for extra.

Whisky—More active at $1 20. Holders are asking an advance.

Provisions—Quiet but firm.

Groceries—Dull, but not lower.

The Arrest of the Cuban Colonel Arguelles in New York.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the New York Tribune, 18th.)

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, four Deputy United States Marshals appeared at Maillard's Hotel, and inquired for the gentleman who lived on the first floor. Without ado they proceeded up stairs to the room which was occupied by Col. Jose Augustin Arguelles and his wife, and told the Colonel that he was their prisoner, and must go with them. As neither he nor his wife could speak a word of English, an interpreter was summoned; but the men refused to hold any intercourse with the Colonel, demanding that he should finish dressing himself and go with them. Finding resistance useless, he was taken without delay to the Eldridge street jail. During the afternoon he was removed thence, and conveyed on board the steamship Eagle, bound for Havana, to remain in custody of two of the officers during the voyage. His wife and friends were thrown into a great state of excitement by this arrest, and when visited by our reporter, in the evening, had almost given up hopes of finding the Col. Complaint had been made to the police, when Mr. Kennedy dispatched two of his trustiest detectives to hunt up the missing man, but without success.

The arrest, we learn, was made by order of the Secretary of State, at the requisition of the Governor General of Havana to the United States for the return of the body of Colonel Arguelles, who stands charged with seizing and selling a cargo of 1073 negroes, pocketing the money, and making his escape to the United States.

On the other hand, his friends allege that Col. Arguelles, while Governor of Colon, one of the provinces of Cuba, did seize a cargo of negroes being opposed to the slave-trade, and turned them over to the Government, for which act he was severely censured by the Captain General Dulce, who sent his Secretary to him with a demand that he should instantly release the captain and officers of the slave trader and her cargo. This order of his superior officer he immediately obeyed, and having then obtained a furlough of twenty days from the Governor General, sent his resignation to the Queen, and came to this city with the determination of returning again as soon as his resignation was accepted and avenging the insults that he had received from the Captain-General. After his departure various charges were made against him, which the Havana correspondent of one of the New York daily papers made public, and to which Col Arguelles replied in a lengthy statement.

Yesterday morning the wife and friends of Col. Arguelles learned that he had been sent to Cuba, and there is said to be a good deal of indignation among the Spanish residents of the city, who knew him to be opposed to the slave trade, at the course which has been taken.

Mr. O'Donohue, having been retained as counsel by the wife and nephew of Col. Arguelles, yesterday morning brought the matter to the attention of the United States Grand Jury, charging Marshal Murray with kidnapping Col. Arguelles. Mr. Murray and his Deputy, with several of his officers, were summoned before the Jury, and gave such facts as they were in possession of concerning the arrest. Mr. Murray stated, we understand, that he was acting under orders from the State Department, but had no other than verbal authority. We know not yet what action has been taken by the Grand Jury.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express, 18th.]

Recorder Hoffman issued an *habeas corpus* yesterday afternoon, directing Marshal Murray to produce before him this morning the body of Col Arguelles, who was, as alleged, unlawfully restrained of his liberty by him. Upon the return of the writ Mr. Donohue stated that the Marshal having kept out of the way they had been unable to serve the writ. The matter was therefore postponed till Monday next.

At the Marshal's office the utmost silence is preserved; neither Mr Murray nor any of the officers implicated in the arrest are to be seen. Some of the attaches, however, insist that the Marshal received orders for his conduct from Secretary Seward, and that the Colonel was sent out of the country on the demand of the Consul General. Last night the wife of the Colonel, accompanied by several eminent Spanish gentlemen, proceeded to Washington to have an audience with the President. This morning the Grand Jury resumed their investigation, and had before them Mr. Newcomb, the Marshal's clerk. The examination is still progressing.

The Late Diplomatic Hoax.—A Philadelphia dispatch of the 14th says: A letter has been received in this city from Lord Lyons, stating that he has never had any correspondence with Jeff Davis, and the recent publications to that effect were forgeries.

The New York Press on the Virginia Campaign.

The New York papers are for the most part unqualifiedly exultant over the late battles in Virginia, which they regard as entirely ruinous to Lee's army, and eventually decisive of the war. The New York *Times* rejoices with the rest, but is less positive and more reflective in its favorable deductions. On the 14th the *Times* says:

The present campaign against Richmond will probably be a series of the most stubborn and bloody battles, across every ravine, and stream, and river between Spottsylvania Court House and the rebel capital. The country is a most difficult one, intersected with streams, on whose high banks artillery and riflemen can have the strongest positions. Still, by far the most arduous part of the way is already passed, now that the "Wilderness" is in the rear of our army, and probably the most stubborn fighting is over. The Southern army is not one for disaster and continued retreat; the conscripts will fall away, the officers will lose heart, and supplies, with perhaps ammunition, may fail. Lee himself must see that he could never again have such a position for attack as he had on the outskirts of the "Wilderness," and he probably even now fights for existence. If any of the roads behind him are cut by our cavalry—as is the case—he is in a most perilous position for supplying his men. Still, all his difficulties might be overcome, and he retreat in good order toward North Carolina, which it would be impossible for us to follow, except by arranging a new campaign, with a new base at Weldon.

But, like ourselves, he has the heavy burden of the capital upon him, and Butler's disturbing movement on it and on his rear. It is this necessity of guarding Richmond, which so weakens Lee's campaign. The loss of Richmond would be a terrible loss of prestige, as well as of very important *materiel* of war. To abandon Richmond, would be to abandon Virginia, and perhaps send back fifty thousand Virginia soldiers, disgusted, to their homes.

Richmond, accordingly, is almost as much of a necessity to him as Washington is to us. And it is this double attack which will finally paralyze the rebel General, skillful as he is. It is in this especially that Grant's campaign differs from any our armies have yet made against the rebel capital, as well as in the enormous numbers Grant wields, and the indomitable tenacity and pluck he displays.

No reasonable man could have ever looked forward to any thing like a rout of Gen. Lee's army any more than to that of our own. When such veteran corps as Longstreet's and Burnside's meet, as they have done on many a bloody field, there is no thought on either side of a rout or a flight, as a thing which could possibly happen. It is so with other veteran corps in both armies. When they are beaten they simply withdraw so much of their men and artillery as they can save, and retreat to the next commanding position where they can make a stand.

In such a country as Virginia, an army can never be entirely broken up by one defeat—there is no opportunity for such a pursuit by cavalry as we read of in European battles. Artillery, and the strong positions peculiar to the country, can always retard the pursuing enemy, until the defeated army can reorganize itself.

It is only by some fortunate double attack, like that which is the peculiarity of this campaign, that a large retreating army in America can be broken up. Unless Butler should be peculiarly fortunate on the James, we may expect weeks of stubborn contest between the gradually failing army of Lee and his increasingly strong and tenacious opponent, for it must be remembered that Grant has yet to add to his right wing the important corps under Sigel, from the Valley.

No immediate or startling end of such a struggle can be expected. It may be a long and tough contest of pluck and endurance. Northern tenacity will be on trial against Southern ardor. Disasters and delays must frequently occur, the difficulty of supplies for Grant's enormous army must be exceedingly great. Yet the question will be narrowed down to an absolute and final struggle on an equal field between the resources and the spirit of the North and the South. It is well that the great contest between the two civilizations should be thus finally so tied. Who can doubt the issue?

A Suppressed Prince.

A COMPANION PIECE TO THE STORY OF A "SUPPRESSED PRINCESS."

A writer in the Canton (Illinois) Weekly *Register*, referring to the article in Harper's Magazine, entitled "A Suppressed Princess," makes the following curious statement:

"The reader of the 'Suppressed Princess' will be able to form some idea of the care taken by royalty and its immediate adherents to keep such matters from the ears of the vulgar multitude; the extreme vigilance that would be exercised in the case now under consideration, and consequent difficulty of securing a really reliable history of such cases, and especially of this one, which was undoubtedly guarded with the utmost care and jealousy. Nevertheless, the writer of this has good reason for believing that he can give an account of what became of Hannah Lightfoot and her children. At any rate, it is the only one he has ever been able to learn of, after considerable inquiry and correspondence in both England and America.

"George III well knew the storm of indignation that would be poured upon him by the nobility of England—and that it might even deprive him of the throne—should he attempt to make Hannah Lightfoot his Queen, and her oldest son his heir, consequently he divorced her or put her away. In order the more completely to rid himself, and successors from all trouble from that source, he sent his oldest son, whose name was also George, to Pennsylvania, in company with a family who came there to settle, with whom he grew up under the name of George Shearer. On arriving at the age of manhood he married and settled in the western part of the same State. His oldest son, James, is now a resident of this county [Fulton, Ill.], and is something over sixty years of age. He is a quiet, industrious farmer and his features bear so strong a resemblance to those of his royal grandfather—as stamped on English pennies—that the one has often reminded the writer of this of the other. He is comfortably well off, and possesses to an eminent degree the prominent characteristics of George III—that of a shrewd money-getter. We may also add that he is a most unflinching Union man, and has no more affection for royalty than any other American "sovereign."

"The exact date when George Shearer was sent to this country we have never been able to ascertain; but about a year subsequent to that event Hannah Lightfoot and her other children were sent to Richmond, Virginia, in the neighborhood of which the King gave them a large grant of land, and where she subsequently married again and raised another family. Mr. James Shearer says he well remembers his father going from Pennsylvania to visit his mother, two or three times. He [James] has lost all trace of that branch of the family, but the writer hereof believes that he had found one portion of it, by correspondence, when the war broke out and put an end to all further search at present.

"This is no new story to us; we have been acquainted with the circumstances, as here stated, for a number of years, and for the accomplishment of certain purposes not necessary to state in this connection, have been endeavoring to secure all the information possible in reference thereto. Although we have not been able to secure any thing that would be considered *prima facie* evidence, yet every circumstance yet attained only goes to confirm its truth; and should opportunity ever offer, we intend to make some further inquiries at Richmond and vicinity. We shall also watch with interest the denouement in the case of the "Suppressed Princess," if that case is ever brought before Parliament; more especially as it may throw some further light upon the circumstances we have related."

Miscellaneous Items.

"Did he not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" was the question of a lawyer in cross-examination of a witness called to prove a doctor's bill, in one of our courts, a few days ago. "No," replied the witness, "I thought the patient was in danger as long as he continued his visits."

A Culpepper farmer, on whose farm the opposing pickets are stationed, recently remarked to a Union officer: "I hain't took no sides in this yer rebellion; but I'll be dog gorned if both sides hain't took me."

Jekyll was told that one of his friends, a brewer, had been drowned in one of his own vats. "Ah," he exclaimed, "floating on his watery bier."

Profound silence in a public assemblage has been thus neatly described:—"One might have heard the stealing of a pocket handkerchief."

Who is the shortest man mentioned in the Bible? Knee-high-miah.

An "irregular" doctor in New Orleans, who is not recognized by the "regulars," asked a friend what would make the most attractive sign for his establishment. "A coffin with a duck rampant," was the reply.

What is the most remarkable difference between the ancients and the moderns? The ancients urned their dead, and the moderns earn their living.

Where is sugar the most profitable to grocers? At the bottom of their molasses measures.

A clergyman being recently from home, his son, of ten years, was asked to pronounce the blessing. "No," he replied, "I don't like the looks of them taters!"

Constitutional Convention.

Monday, May 23, 1864.

There was very little done in the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Charitable Institutions was presented, and on the refusal of the Convention to table, a motion to amend the report so as to include $5000 to the Firemen's Charitable Association, on motion of Mr. Henderson, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported that of the $100,000 appropriated, to pay the officers members and employés there remains a balance of $17,186 40/100. Of the $25,000 to pay the contingent expenses of the Convention there remains a balance of $8739 48/100.

The same committee reports that out of "funds not otherwise appropriated" the committee had paid up to the 18th instant, to W. R. Fish, for printing and advertising, the sum of $15,000.

Pending discussion on the report of the Judiciary Committee the Convention adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Complimentary.—The Hon. Judge Atocha yesterday evening, at the eve of his departure for the Baltimore Convention, was surprised by his friends with the presentation of a beautiful silver service with a suitable inscription, presented to him as a memorial of their high esteem as a judge and a man. Mr. Edward A. Moore was entrusted with the task of making the presentation address, and acquitted himself creditably. The Judge responded feelingly and wound up pledging his life and exertions to his country, and to this his native State and city.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—The case of Jno Wall charged with having two Government horses in his possession was concluded yesterday and as it was shown that accused purchased the animals in question at a government sale the property was returned to him.

Jno Sharidan who was drunk and indulged in a hurrah for Jeff. Davis, got off with a fine of $5 00.

Wm McNew and John Walton, jolly soldiers who gave as bail to plate of paying for refreshments served them upon their own order, were fined $5 each.

Sarah K[illegible], who carried a cargo of liquor in bottles under her crinoline, and disposed of the liquid to soldiers in contravention of military orders was sent to the Workhouse to break stones for one month.

Our Internal Revenue — Mr. Waples, the United States District Attorney, appealed from a decision of Judge Durel, who sustained in a judgment the release of A. W. Walker to pay internal revenue tax for his distillery before May 21, 1863. The property had been seized by the Internal Revenue Officers, but the judgment had ordered its release. Mr. Walker's license was dated September 1862, to run to June 1863, and the Revenue Act was approved December 25, 1862. The case is returnable in the Circuit Court, November 1st, 1864.

First District Court—Judge Howland.—The Court had a short session of the Grand Jury yesterday, and adjourned till Wednesday next.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

Steamers from New York.—The Creole was announced to leave New York for New Orleans, direct, on the 14th, and the George Washington, also direct, on the 21st, at 3 P. M.

Steamer from the West.—The Edward Walsh left St. Louis on the 16th. When she left Cairo is not mentioned. In order of date she is last due. The W. R. Arthur was to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 20th, and Cairo on the 22d. The Nicholas Longworth was advertised to leave Louisville, for Cairo, Vicksburg and New Orleans, on the 16th, 4 P. M.

[From New York Herald Correspondence.]

Night Attack by the Rebel Iron-Clad North Carolina.

Off New Inlet, N. C., May 7.—On the night of the 6th inst., at half past seven o'clock, the rebel iron clad North Carolina came out under cover of the darkness, and attacked the United States steamer Nansemond, with the evident purpose of running her down. The intention was discovered in time to avoid her, but we narrowly escaped being injured from her shot and shell. The Nansemond fired several shots at her, but owing to the light caliber of her guns they had no effect on the rebel iron clad. Our vessel made signals to the fleet of approaching danger. Several vessels, whose station was convenient, stood for the scene, thinking it was a blockade runner trying to escape.

At nine P. M., the steamer Britannia, saw her and opened fire upon her, which the rebel ironclad returned, without, however, inflicting any damage to the Britannia. The night was very dark, and we could not see a greater distance than fifty yards off. At daylight the rebel monitor was discovered by the steamer Howquah, four and three quarters miles off shore, close by and bearing direct for her. The latter immediately opened fire, striking her four times, the shot glancing off her like peas. One shell from the iron-clad ricochetted and passed through the smoke-stack of the Howquah. At daylight the whole of the fleet coming up to the scene of action, the iron-clad put for the bar as fast as possible, accompanied by four wooden vessels, all armed with heavy guns. The rebels received a hot salutation from Fort Fisher as they passed.

The wooden vessels which accompanied her out, no doubt, was intended to tow her captures to Washington; but I am happy to state that they returned disappointed, and without inflicting any damage, comparatively speaking, to any of the fleet of small gunboats. I suppose the attack will be renewed to-night, or perhaps they will try their fortune on the Western bar, and I believe that they will meet with no better success. The North Carolina has five guns in all, besides her roof, and to all appearance is a very formidable war vessel. She has one gun on each end of the roof and three in midships; the latter can be worked on either side. The guns in the bow and stern can be used as broadsides, bringing at one discharge five guns on a side if necessary.

The iron clad Raleigh is aground in the river a little above Fort Fisher, and no doubt will get off with the next high tide. The two vessels were intended to come out together, and if they had a great deal of disaster might have resulted to our fleet, consisting at present of but a small class of vessels, with one exception, and she was ten miles off during the attack, and consequently did not come to the station until the day was well advanced, and the iron-clad inside of Cape Fear river, foiled in her attempt.

Peculiarities of the War—Battles Lasting Several Days.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

The peculiarity of the battles in this country, in being protracted for several days, does not arise entirely, as seems to be commonly supposed, from the extraordinary bravery and pertinacity of the troops engaged. That the men of the opposing armies possess those qualities in a high degree, is unquestionable; but the two and three days, and seven and eight days' combats may be charged chiefly to the nature of the country in which the fighting is done. Nearly all the considerable battles in this war, have been fought on broken and wooded ground.—The party acting on the defensive, invariably posts itself in the woods or on a ridge of hills, and generally on wooded hills, intersected by ravines, with open fields in front. The extensive woods afford ambuscades for armies, and the long range muskets and artillery employed, sweeps with consuming effect, over the open ground, withering the advancing columns. The attacking armies also seek the shelter of woods and undulating ground, that men moving to the assault may be covered from the long range fire, and come to close quarters with little exposure. So much of the country where military operations are conducted is covered by trees and underbrush, and is hilly or mountainous, that one party or the other almost always has the opportunity of making rugged ranges or thickets, or places both rugged and overgrown, the scenes of conflict. So our battles resemble in many respects those of the Aborigines.

The battles of Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of May, "in the wilderness" of Spottsylvania, were simply enormous bushwhacking affairs, very deadly but inconclusive, and only a few brigades were under the eye of any one officer at any one time. Lee's movements were those of a wily savage—his tactics consisting in hiding a large force in the thickets and making a grand rush, his troops in genuine Indian fashion striving to keep up their courage and intimidate their opponents, by a prodigious screeching and yelling. Grant, with the finest artillery in the world, could not use one out of a hundred of his guns, and the fight was man to man in the bushes with the musket. When Lee retreated it was of course to another wooded region, but here the country being more open, owing to an absence of underbrush, our artillery was made useful, and the fighting was more in the European style. The difficulties of conquering the rebels are immeasurably enhanced by the facilities the country they occupy affords for ambuscades. Virginia is a vast fortification, a Saragossa of thickets and ravines, woods and swamps, mountains and streams. If it had been an open cultivated plain, our armies would long ago have swept through it in triumph.

No well-informed person doubts that if a general engagement could be brought on in a clear field, large enough for both armies, where they could be in full view of each other, that the army of the Potomac would rout the rebel army of Northern Virginia, and make an end of it. As it is, Virginia must be won a mile at a time, and the fighting persevered in from day to day. The best men and superior resources will be victorious at last, as always, but the process is necessarily tedious.

It was believed, before the long range arms had been tried, in the American war, that they would have a tendency to shorten battles and make them more decisive. Experience shows that they do exactly the reverse. The officers have much difficulty in restraining the disposition of the men to waste their cartridges in distant firing; batteries get out of ammunition at long range, having accomplished little beyond splintering trees. Volleys from the Springfield and Enfield rifles are only in rare instances more effective than those of the old smooth-bore musket. The rifled musket is, however, a terrible weapon in the hands of a sharpshooter, and the immense number of officers killed is testimony on this point. The long-range arms tend to keep masses of troops at long range, and one side or the other almost invariably gives way at a distance from the enemy, so that advantage cannot be instantly taken of their disorder, and the fugitives have time to escape or rally.

Summary Arrest of a Spanish Officer.—On Wednesday morning, T. Augne Arguello, formerly a Colonel in the Spanish service, was arrested at Maillard's Hotel, by four persons representing themselves as deputy marshals, and has not since been heard of. The Colonel was formerly Lieut. Governor of the province of Colon in the island of Cuba, and had only recently arrived in the city. Considerable excitement exists among the Spanish residents here, and an application has been made to the Grand Jury of the County, now in session, for indictments against the four "deputy-marshals." It is believed that the arrest was made by order of Marshal Murray under instructions from Washington. There are rumors that Colonel Arguello has been placed on board some vessel, his exact whereabouts, however, have not been ascertained.—*N. Y. Sun*, 13.

The N. Y. *Franco-American* states that Col Arguello was taken on board the steamer Eagle, to be conveyed to Havana.

Congress of the Southern Confederacy—May 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jas M. Leach asked leave to make a personal explanation. He noticed in the *Examiner* an article making an attack upon the people of North Carolina in general, and those of his district and himself in particular. After reading the article, he entered into a lengthy criticism upon it. He said the rumors and charges against the people originated in the State that they came from a clamor gotten up by certain disappointed parties who had vented their spleen by grossly misrepresenting those who had received the support and the countenance of the people. It originated with men who once denounced the present Governor as a peace man and a traitor. Mr. L. said he was a peace man—a peace man upon the principle of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Said he was in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to be ready to treat with the United States whenever they were willing to treat with us, as had been done in the Revolutionary war, in the war of 1812, and during the Mexican war. He said the people of his district were as loyal and devoted to the Southern cause as those of any other in the Confederacy. He said they had sent to the army more men in proportion to their population than any district in the South. That they had proved their devotion to the cause upon almost every battle field—had nobly fallen with their feet to the enemy and their face to the sky. He said he was prepared to prove that there had been fewer desertions from the troops of North Carolina than from those of any other State of the South.

He said the views he entertained upon peace were the same that had been expressed by the Vice President of the Confederacy and many other distinguished men in the South. He said that it was true that there was much opposition to the late act passed for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and since the publication of Mr. Stephens' speech it had much increased. He had intended himself to introduce a bill to repeal the late act. He had heard that the act had been passed for the purpose of suppressing public sentiment in North Carolina. If so, its object had been and would be defeated. While the people of North Carolina were willing to make any and every sacrifice for the honorable prosecution of the war, they would not quietly submit to the destruction of their rights and liberties.

Mr. J. T. Leach arose to a personal explanation. The article in the *Examiner*, he had no doubt, alluded to him. He said he endorsed every word that had been said by his colleague. He said he was a peace man—for an honorable peace—peace that will do justice to those that commenced the war, and those who have sacrificed their all upon the altar of their country. He said he was a Southern man, and would stand by the cause of the Sunny South, and was willing to make any proper sacrifice for its success. But, he said, is it any discredit to a man to be in favor of peace? How are you to put an end to the war without negotiation, and how were you to negotiate without being in favor of peace? Commissioners had been appointed in all wars we ever had to bring about the cessation of hostilities and put a stop to the shedding of blood. He said we must lay aside all this spirit of vilification and prejudice which seemed to fill the minds of so many persons upon this subject. The people of North Carolina had been abused and vilified more than those of all the States of the South, and why was it? Was it because she had furnished so many thousand noble and true men, who had sacrificed their all for the cause?

He said it was true there was disloyalty there—a disloyalty that he was proud of—a disloyalty that is opposed to bad laws and worse administration. He said that the recent act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* had created disloyalty there.

Mr. Staples desire to ask the gentleman a question. Are you for peace on any other terms than that of the independence of the South?

Mr. Leach. I am for peace on the basis of the independence of the South if it can be obtained; but if not, then I am for peace on the best terms we can get, short of subjugation. Is the gentleman satisfied?

Mr. Staples. I am not; and was about to proceed to address the House, when Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., objected, a unanimous consent being necessary, and further debate prevented.

(From the St. Louis Republican, 17th.)

The Rebel General Stuart.

The rebel General James E. B. Stuart, whose death has been reported in the Richmond papers, was a son of Archibald Stuart, for several years a Representative in Congress. He was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in the year 1850, graduating in 1854, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant by brevet in the Mounted Rifles. He was made Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry in March, and First Lieutenant in December, 1855. This was one of the crack regiments in the service, and promotion for subordinates was slow. Stuart was wounded in a fight with the Cheyenne Indians on Solomon's Fork of the Kansas river, on the 29th of July, 1857. He was promoted Captain in 1860, and resigned May 14, 1861, a month after the attack on Fort Sumter by the South Carolina rebels. Entering the service of Virginia, he was appointed Colonel of a cavalry regiment and was in command of all the Confederate cavalry at the first battle of Bull Run. He distinguished himself in an attack on the Union forces at Lewisville, Va., September 11th, 1861, and was promoted to a Brigadier General, and not long afterwards to a Major General. He first came into general note, however, by a brilliant incursion within Gen. McClellan's lines on the Pamunkey river in June, 1862. In August following he surprised Gen. Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station, taking the General's private papers and correspondence and his full dress uniform coat.

In October of the same year at the head of a body of 2,000 cavalry with four cannon he crossed the Potomac on the right wing of McClellan's army, traversed a portion of Maryland and entered Chambersburg, Pa., which surrendered without resistance. He then crossed the Potomac on McClellan's left. His exploits since have not been of any extraordinary character.

As a cavalry officer, Gen. Stuart combined with his regular West Point training much of the elan of Morgan, Ashby and Forrest. He was ready for any enterprise requiring dash and audacity. In the old army Stuart was nicknamed "Beauty Stuart," as reflecting upon his personal appearance. The lower part of his face was overflowed with a torrent of reddish brown beard, but his eye was bright and mobile, his carriage and movements graceful, his address pleasing, and his horsemanship perfect. He was a very vain man, and often incurred ridicule by his egotistic peculiarities and affectations. We remember reading some time ago of his having rode through a Virginia town with his horse covered with garlands of roses. He was also fond of departing considerably from the simplicity of dress adopted by other rebel Generals. Gen. Stuart was the husband of a daughter of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, of the Union army.

Hard on Newspaper Maps.—If any of our readers want to get up a map of this description for their own edification, we can give them a recipe for the purpose: Dip a cat in a dish of ink and draw her tail over a sheet of paper. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Monday Evening May 23, 1864.

Notwithstanding the heavy receipts of Gold by the Morning Star, supposed to be about $[illegible], [illegible] the market opened this morning with a fair enquiry at [illegible] premium [illegible]. Dealers paid [illegible] for the same [illegible] at their counters and sold at [illegible]. Nothing transpired in Silver. [illegible]

The general [illegible] market was quiet, without any [illegible] rates. [illegible] three days' sight on New York was passed at [illegible] per cent. premium [illegible] Quartermaster's checks [illegible]. One of the Banks checked [illegible] Foreign Exchange we noted some sales of Sterling at [illegible] Banks refused to draw on usual previous rates say [illegible] for Sterling [illegible] Francs. [illegible]

There was some enquiry for Bank of Louisiana [illegible]. The Louisiana State, Mechanics and Traders' and Union [illegible] premium [illegible] Citizen's [illegible] City Treasury notes, which are the standard of currency and the general medium of exchange [illegible]. Quotations for Gold, Exchange, Cotton and some other articles are predicated on payment in legal tender.

The only sale of Stocks reported was [illegible] shares Canal Bank at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening May 23, 1864.

COTTON—Buyers came forward with more spirit to-day and although the movement was checked by the limited supply [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

FLOUR—Western [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The last steamer for New York took [illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, May 23 1864.

Arrived yesterday [illegible] Beeves [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Sheep [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 24, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamer City of Memphis, Terrel, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Bark Sarah L Bryant, Lane, [illegible] days from Boston, to master—3d district

Bark Pathfinder, Robinson, [illegible] days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district

Brig John R Frazer, Rogers, [illegible] days from New York, to O W Hauck & co—2d district

Brig Waterloo, Reily, 4 days from Pensacola, to master—Point

Schr Monterey, Fayle, from Grand Caillou, to master—LPT

[illegible schooner arrivals]

STEAMBOATS

Ed Walsh, O'Neal, from St Louis

Nebraska, Choate, from Pointe a la Hache

Lafourche, Sharp, from Lafourche

Grey Eagle, [illegible], from Vicksburg

Silver Wave, Woods, from Alexandria

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The towboat Ilinois, [illegible], from the Passes—Towed down and to sea [illegible]

The towboat Republic, Kirby, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship May Flower, Goodwin, from Portland, (Me)

Bark [illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr George H Price, from Matamoras

Schr Anita, (Mex) [illegible], from Matamoras

EXPORTS

ST LOUIS—Per steamer City of Memphis—[illegible] bars railroad iron 100 bbls and 4 hhds sugar

IMPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Pathfinder—473 tons coal U S Quartermaster

BOSTON—Per bark S L Bryant—457 tons ice [illegible]

NEW YORK—Per brig J R Frazer—210 tons ice 230 bales hay 4 bbls vinegar to order

GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr Monterey—36 hhds sugar 17 bbls molasses to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Surprise—16,100 feet lumber to Olivier & Duplantier—3 bbls and 3 half bbls molasses to order

[illegible]

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per steamer Nebraska—Sundries to order

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Silver Wave—8 bales cotton U S Quartermaster

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Lafourche—2 bbls molasses and sundries to order

DIED.

Yesterday, May 23, 1864 at 3 o'clock, P. M., Mrs ARCADIE FLEITAS, wife of Alfred L. Viliere. The friends and acquaintances of the Viliere, Fleitas and Jumonville families are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, which will take place from the residence of Dr. J. Dupas, No. 144 Chartres street, THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, JR., was dissolved on the 16th of April last. Messrs PIAGGIO BROTHERS, our successors, will attend to our liquidation and continue the same business.

G. B. PIAGGIO,
pp. G. PIAGGIO,
J. VIOSCA, SR.
May 21, 1864.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the Firm of PIAGGIO BROTHERS, and will continue the same business as our predecessors Messrs PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Sr., and will attend to the liquidation of the said firm.

ANRICO PIAGGIO.
DAVID PIAGGIO.
my24 1w

Servant Wanted.

WANTED, at Mr. L. C. A. Billaud's, corner of Frenchmen and Josephine streets, Third District, a COOK and WASHER. Wages—$5 to $12 a month, according to her services. None need apply unless well recommended. my24 3t

Succession of Mrs. B. Crotch.

THE undersigned, testamentary executor of the succession of Mrs. B. Crotch, notifies all those who have claims against said succession to present them within ten days from the date of the present advertisement.

PHILIPP WIEDEMANN,
136 Tchoupitoulas street.
my24 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING..........May 24, 1864

Brilliant and attractive Programme. Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND the highly gifted and Charming Scottish Vocalist....Dora Dawson the wonderful Double Voiced Singer....Miss Josephine Zanfretta, the talented and fascinating Danseuse....Miss Carolista in beautiful and attractive Dances....Alex. Zanfretta as Clown in the [illegible]

☞ The Theatre has been thoroughly VENTILATED, by the addition of large Wind Sails in the roof, making a pleasant current of cool air in the Auditorium at all times.

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible] Private Boxes $4 to $5. my24

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR..........Lessee.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1864.

Reengagement of Miss EMMA MADDERN. Performance to commence with the comedy of the LITTLE TREASURE

Gertrude..........Miss Maddern
Walter..........J. D. Chaplin

Concluding with the popular farce of A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

To-morrow the SEVEN SISTERS.

☞ Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible] Colored Gallery 25 cents. Private Boxes $[illegible] my24

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Fanny Duenas, deceased wife of J. Hentt.—No 17 678.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Royal street, near St. Louis.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June 1864 at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, [illegible] by virtue of an order from the Honorable R. K. Howell, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated May 19th 1864 the following property, viz:

1. A LOT OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon situated in this City, First District, in the square comprised within Bienville, Gravier, Philippa and Baronne streets, [illegible]

2. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND together with all the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible]

Terms and conditions—[illegible] Act of sale before [illegible] Robert J. Kerr, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. my24

Property in the Third District and at McDonoghville

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] May, 1864 at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Third District of this city, [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND situated at McDonoghville [illegible] Terms cash. my24

Jacques Amans vs Armand Pitot

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—[illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs. Celeste Bujac vs Her Husband Mathieu Jules Bujac.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—[illegible] A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible] in the square bounded by St. Peter, Royal, Chartres and Toulouse streets [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. my24

Wet Nurse Wanted.

One with a full breast of milk. Apply at No 10 Elysian Fields street, between Greatmen and Craps streets. my23 3t

Wanted,

BY the subscriber, a good room WITH BOARD in a private family up town, Fourth District preferred. Address QUARTERMASTER Box 594 City Post office. my17 tf

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, a first class Milliner. Apply to MRS. TURNER, 119 Canal st. my10 3t

Wanted.

A WET NURSE, white or colored, to accompany a family spending the Summer North. Apply at No. 4 Dryades street. my 3 3t

Notice.

FROM this day Messrs. JEAN-PIERRE LANNA and A. A. PAILLET are the only persons authorized to collect my accounts.

DR. ROUDANEZ.
New Orleans, May 23, 1864. my24 3t

LOST.......LOST.......LOST.
$30 Reward.

LOST this day, at the auction rooms of Wm. P. Vincent, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The Watch bearing No. 5742, and the name of B Fournier, New Orleans, engraved on the inside plate. The person who will return the same at the office of W P. Vincent, 16 Chartres street, or at M Lion, corner of Royal and Toulouse streets, or at this office, will receive the above reward. No questions asked.

New Orleans, May 21st, 1864. my22 3t

MAILLARD'S choice Gumdrops, Chocolate and Confectionary, landing from steamship George Cromwell.

Goodwin & Bro's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Seed Leaf Tobacco.

For sale by E. J. HARTT & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. my18

Sherry Wine,
Of Direct Importation from Cadiz

PALE, DRY AND SWEET, in barrels of 27 gallons, and in boxes of 12 bottles, in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street. my18

FOR SALE BY
E. J. HART & CO.,
Nos. 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas Street.

FEATHERS—300 lbs choice; Sago—15 cases; Sand—200 boxes and 30 half barrels; Salt—5 and 10 pound bags, 20 bbls; Coffee—200 bags; Whisky—Miller, Chicken Cock, Old Rye and Bourbon, 200 barrels; Gin—Nolet's Imperial Eagle, 5 pipes; Sherry—Topaz, Table, [illegible], Vino Pasto, Club House, Pollferos Amontillado; S T 1860 x Plantation Bitters—200 boxes here and to arrive; Goshen Butter; Sardines—quarter and half boxes; Candles—Star, Sperm and Adamantine, 50 boxes; Duffield Hams—landing, Duffield's celebrated Westphalia heavy, we will be in constant receipt of these celebrated Hams; Wolf's Schnapps, Hops; Malt; Segars—Seed, wrappers and fillers; Tobacco—Goodwin's smoking and chewing, 200 cases, landing and in store; Can Fruits, Meats, Game, &c., Vegetables, Pickles Sauces, &c; Condensed Milk;—100 doz Printing Paper—24x36 32x46. my14

Havana Cigars.

100,000 Havana Cigars of Direct Importation—Breves, Londres, Prensados, Media Regalia, Augustos, Conchas, of the most celebrated brands—in store and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street. my19

Flour!

FIVE HUNDRED BBLS. Plante Extra.
150 " St Louis and Illinois medium;
Extras and Superfine.
Just landing and for sale by F. S. KEEP, 62 Poydras street. my18 3t

Malt. Malt. Malt.

200 BAGS, 800 BUSHELS, landing per steamship George Cromwell.
For sale by E. J. HARTT & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. my 8

Champagne, Heig & Co., of Reims

100 BASKETS QUARTS. [illegible] PINTS.
Landing ex ship Comtesse de Brienne, from Bordeaux, for sale by EUG. E. CHEREAU & CO.,

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, MARCH 5.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........do. do. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK..........do. do. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency. [illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, [illegible] Gravier street. mh8

Lower Coast Packet.

THE steamer JULIA, Jas. P. McLean, master, leaves for [illegible]

Regular Bayou Sara and Lafourche Packet.—The favorite passenger packet EMPIRE, L. [illegible], Captain J. C. Libano, Clerk, will leave New Orleans for Bayou Sara and all intermediate landings every WEDNESDAY, at 9 A. M. commencing Wednesday, May 4th.

Returning, will leave Bayou Sara every THURSDAY at 6 A. M. [illegible] at 9 A. M.

Will leave New Orleans for Thibodeauxville every SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave Thibodeauxville every SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and Donaldsonville every MONDAY, at 6 A. M.

COMING DOWN THE COAST EACH TRIP IN DAYLIGHT.

For freight or passage, having splendid State-room accommodations, apply on board, or to WM. J. REID, 6 Magazine st. my11

Bayou Lafourche Packet—Twice a Week.

THE new and fine [illegible] packet FAWN, W. R. [illegible] WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY [illegible]

For Matamoras.

TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY—[illegible] D. DEGOUTIN & CO.

For Matamoras.

THE [illegible] ANDROMEDA [illegible] COUTURIE BROTHERS. No. 42 [illegible] Levee st.

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision [illegible]

DIVINATION! PREDICTION! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

BY MADAME ADAH, PUPIL OF MISS LENORMAND, No 95 St. Louis street. Hours of Consultation from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. F. DUNBAR, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, 51 Common street, New Orleans.

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE GIVES consultations at the CIRCUS STREET INFIRMARY, every day, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. Residence, CHARTRES STREET. may6

J. E. Villavaso, DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE, PORK, FLOUR, BACON, LARD, &C., HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, &C., No. 12 Front Levee, Between Bienville and Customhouse streets, N. O. my5 1m

Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe, Lately of Natchez, Mississippi. Office and Residence, 229........CAMP STREET........229. may 15 4t

E. BORDELOIS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importer of Wines, Liquors, &c. No. 41 OLD LEVEE STREET.

J. TATUM, General Merchandise Broker, No. 84 GRAVIER STREET, bet Magazine & Camp sts, New Orleans. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., bought and sold. ☞ Plantation goods always on hand. ap 18—3m

ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, WILL ATTEND TO SALE OF REAL ESTATE and to all other sales entrusted to him. Office at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

ADVANCES. LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York. WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine street.

Boot Makers Wanted. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several first-class Boot Makers to whom the following prices will be paid: Congress Boots, single sole, $2 25; ditto, double sole, $[illegible]; Calf Boots, single sole, $3 25; ditto, double sole, $[illegible]; Patent Leather Boots $3 50. Apply to Mr. F. MINARD, Boot Maker, No. 16 Royal street. my 20—1m

Carpet Warehouse.
19..........Chartres Street..........19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., such as—MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY; WELTON THREE PLYS and INGRAINS, VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c.; WHITE, RED CHECKERED and cocoa MATTING; FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains and Bands, which we offer at moderate prices for cash. may19 A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 19 Chartres st.

Furnished House and Private Boarding House. Possession given between this and the 30th instant.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE, the entire contents of a FURNISHED HOUSE, together with A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, well known, having a good custom, and offers a good chance to become profitable. The house is at No. 123 Royal street, between St Louis and Toulouse streets. [illegible] Apply on the premises. may 23 6t

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT,
6..........CHARTRES STREET..........6

COOKING LAMPS—COOKING LAMPS.

FISH'S PATENT Kerosine Cooking Lamp, by which water is boiled, and two dishes of food prepared at the same time, and all by the same flame, being the most economical mode of cooking known, and is very convenient, as it can be used in any room, and without making dirt—the same kind of Lamp is for sale, heated by GAS. Call and examine, and at the same time look at my large assortment of KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS of every variety of style, with all the articles required to use with them, and you will also find the best KEROSINE and COAL OIL manufactured, warranted PURE and safe. Also, many other useful and convenient articles too numerous to specify. [illegible]