New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE
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Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine a superior cotton gin, sheet iron, &c.

By the Sheriff, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets bar fixtures, billiard and cues; at 12 o'clock, M., at Merchants Exchange, improved property.

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 sex, age, or calling, secure. Holloway's medicines are without exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these afflictions. Sold everywhere.

The sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at his warehouse, corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District, the contents and fixtures of a barroom; also, one billiard table, balls, cues, etc.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sales to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of this parish. Said sales comprise: 1. A very desirable family residence, with Citizens' Bank Stock, situated on Esplanade street, between Craps and Love streets, Third District. 2. A dwelling house situated on Greatman (now Dauphine) street, between Frenchmen and Union streets, same District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, iron frame cotton gin and 15 bundles sheet iron; at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store corner of Customhouse street and Front Levee, pork and lard. See advertisement.

GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.—Henning & Campbell have received by the George Washington a shipment of Old Government Java coffee, choice teas, pineapple cheese, butter, crushed sugar, English ale and porter, etc.

See McCerren & Landry's advertisement of succession sale of Wm C. Lamont, Esq., at 11 o'clock at their mart—schooner Osceola, riggings, sails, &c., and at 2 o'clock at 262 Delord street—furniture.

LARD AND CHEESE.—T Shaller, 95 Gravier street, advertises a lot of lard and cheese, choice leaf and extra English dairy.

PLANTATION IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.—A variety of articles for plantation use are to be found at 119 and 121 Magazine street—Vose & West's large establishment—such as axes, plows, hoes, shovels, corn shellers, &c., for sale low, together with cotton gins, cotton presses, horse powers, belting, pulleys, &c.

Ex-President Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The late Nathaniel Hawthorne and Ex-President Pierce were bosom friends. Their friendship dated from youth, and never knew interruption, or cloud, or shadow up to the moment when death severed a tie which had so victoriously encountered and survived all the shocks of the world and trials of time. There is something deeply touching and poetical in this love, so warm, so bright and so enduring, between the man of affairs and the man of letters—a love that may well recall some of the most beautiful passages of tradition and song, and, as it were, a "love far-brought from out the storied past." If there was any occasion in which there was not the most complete accord and sympathy between these men, it must have been when Pierce, in a general surprise and gratification, showed his friend the dispatch informing him of his nomination for President by the Baltimore Convention of 1852. He did not receive the expected congratulations.

Hawthorne saw in the Presidency only the fearful responsibilities, the perplexities and disappointments, the worry and care which he knew would press crushingly upon a man of Pierce's nature. He was, therefore, filled with sad foreboding expressed in the startling apostrophe, "Frank, I pity you!" Yet if it was an ill wind that blew Pierce into the Presidency, it blew only good to the friend who regarded it as a calamity; for among the first appointments of the former, when President, was that which gave the said pitying friend the consulship to Liverpool, the most lucrative office then in the President's gift. Among the literary results, indirectly due to this appointment, were the Marble Faun, a strange and mystic story relating to antique and modern Rome, and Mr Hawthorne's last work containing his observations on English society, which he dedicated in words eloquent of affection and esteem to his life long friend.

It would appear from a letter written by Ex-President Pierce from the house at Plymouth where Mr Hawthorne died, that he was present at the latter's death. The letter says "He lies upon his side—his position so perfectly natural and easy—his eyes closed—that it is difficult to realize, while looking upon his noble face, that this is death. He must have passed from natural slumber to that from which there is no waking, without the slightest movement."

List of specie per steamship Geo. Washington from New York:

Arendano Bros.; L. F. Bugt; Bradbury & Nadine; J. C. Davenport; Freeman & Co.; Fisherdale & Co.; Friedlander & Gerson; [illegible]; Haggerty Bro.; W. W. Huntington; Dr. W. Jewett; P. Johnson; Kato & Barnett; C. Kohn; J. Levy; L. Mayer; Moore, Vallee & Co.; John Ponder; Rali, Benachi & Co.; Oliver; John Reele; Rim & Lobe; J. D. Weaver; H. S. Bass.

$151,094 in g 13.

Later from the North via River and the Telegraph.

Grant Still Advancing and Lee Occupying a New Position—The Front of Grant's Army 18 Miles South of Fredericksburg—Heavy Firing Across the Ny on the 23d—Ineffectual Night Attack on Butler's Intrenchments.

JUDICIAL DECISION AGAINST GOLD SPECULATION IN NEW YORK.

Gold in New York $2 3-8—Cotton 98.

The Era issued last night about 9 o'clock, an extra with the following dispatches, dated Port Hudson, May 30. We presume the steamer which brought the news was the Luminary, which was to have left St. Louis on the 24th instant. But whatever the name of the steamer, she may be expected this morning with the latest Western papers.

New York, May 24.—The Herald's correspondent with Butler, under date of May 22, gives an account of the midnight assault by the rebels on the night previous. The pickets received the fire firmly, and gradually fell back, when our artillery opened on the advancing rebels with a withering discharge of grape and canister. Siege guns were brought to bear, and the rebels were mowed down like grass. Still advancing they received another slaughtering discharge.

A rebel caisson exploded, scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appomattox joined in shelling the woods where the rebel reserves were stationed.

Finally, the rebels finding our forces so well prepared to receive them withdrew, leaving their dead on the field, numbering 252. Our defences were constructed by some of our best engineers, and are almost impregnable.

The Washington Republican, of last evening, says our army on Sunday noon was fourteen miles beyond Spottsylvania Courthouse, and everything progressing finely.

New York, May 24.—In the District Supreme Court Judge Wyle decided that gold speculations are contrary to public policy, and that plaintiff can neither recover profits made on the former in the hands of the defendant on moneys deposited with them as a margin or collateral under contract for the purchase of gold.

Guinea Station, May 22, 7 P. M.—The Army of the Potomac is again on the march towards Richmond. During the night Hancock's Corps, which has held the left of our lines in front of Spottsylvania C. H., took up its march on the road parallel with Ny river, and early this morning reached Guinea Station on the Richmond railroad, twelve miles due south from Fredericksburg, and thence pushed onward, following the railroad, and to night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, 18 miles south of Fredericksburg.

The other corps have been to-day following the same general line, and are now passing the point from which this dispatch is dated. You will observe from these indications that the Commanding General has affected the turning movement on the right flank of Lee, who is now hastily falling back to take up a new defensive position.

It is expected his next stand will be on the South Anna river, although he may endeavor to hit us while moving by the flank, just as he did when outflanked in his line on the Rapidan. Heavy firing in front is this moment heard across the Ny, where one of our columns is moving a mile south by west.

Louisville, May 24.—The Journal is advised that General J. H. Morgan is at the head of five or six thousand cavalry at Abingdon, Va., and contemplates an immediate raid into Kentucky via Pound Gap. There are forces ready to give him a warm reception.

New York, May 24.—A special to the New York Times, from Washington, says the Senate Military Committee is considering a proposition to allow the President to call out volunteers for less than three years; also to repeal the $300 exemption clause.

Indianapolis, May 24.—The movement of troops to the front continues.

The 132d Indiana, Colonel Vance, and the 133d, Colonel Hudson, each 1000 strong, have already gone. The 136th, Colonel Foster, goes to night, and the 134th and 135th are nearly ready.

These are all one hundred days men. Their destination is Nashville.

Six hundred rebel prisoners from Sherman have arrived at Camp Morton, 5000 more are expected.

New York, May 24.—Gold active and higher; opened 82⅛ and advancing to 86; closing firm at 85⅜.

Cotton higher, 98 for middling.

The Case of Col. Arguelles.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVES BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the National Intelligencer, May 19th.)

Mr. Secretary Seward has, by the order of the President, transmitted the papers and documents in the case of Col. Arguelles to the United States District Attorney at New York. The President, it is stated, has authorized the Secretary of State to announce that he assumes all responsibility in making the arrest of Col Arguelles, and in sending him to Havana on board a Spanish vessel to be handed over to the Spanish authorities. It appears that negotiations have been going on for some time between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Ministers respecting the case which has culminated in this arrest. If any attempt is made by the courts of New York to interfere with Marshal Murray for executing the order of the Government the attention of Congress will be called to the matter, and the necessary legislation asked for to meet the case.

(Washington dispatch of the 16th May.)

It is understood that an arrangement has been entered into between our Government and that of Spain for the purpose of rendering up slave traders who escape from Cuba to the United States and from the United States to Cuba. In this connection, the arrest of Col. Jose Augustin Arguelles is significant.

(Washington dispatch, May 17th.)

On the arrival at Matanzas, on the 17th ult., of the American bark Templar, from the Tortugas, it was discovered that there were three men concealed in the hold, who gave their names John Wilson, Charles Mason and James Mack, and who proved to be escaped convicts from the United States. The men having been secured in the public jail at Matanzas by the United States Consul there, application for their rendition was made by the United States Vice Consul General at Havana to the superior authorities of the Island. On learning the facts of the case, the Captain General promptly acceded to the Consul's request, and the convicts were promptly placed under a proper guard on board the United States schooner Nonpareil, and sent to Key West. This transaction, taken in connection with the Arguelles case, shows to slave-dealers, whether in the United States or Havana, their impending fate.

A Document for the Impending Presidential Campaign.

MR. RAYMOND'S LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Messrs Derby & Miller, No 5 Spruce street, have just published a "History of the Administration of President Lincoln: including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages. With a Preliminary Sketch of his Life. By Henry J. Raymond." Mr Raymond's object, as he says in his preface, has been to "collect and collate the speeches, messages, proclamations, and other documents in which the President has embodied, from time to time, his sentiments on the affairs of the country, and set forth the motives which have prompted the successive acts of his administration. In the narrative which accompanies these papers the writer has sought only to record the circumstances essential to an appreciation of the papers themselves, and not by any means to give a complete history of the events by which this momentous period in the career of our country has been marked."

The work begins with an introductory chapter giving a brief but interesting sketch of Mr Lincoln's earlier life, from which we learn that he was born on February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky, of poor parents, who emigrated from the slave States to the free States, as so many thousands have done, to secure to their children the advantages of free schools and free society.

"At seven years of age he was sent to school to a Mr. Hazel, carrying with him an old copy of Dilworth's Spelling Book, one of the three books that formed the family library. His father keenly felt the disadvantages arising from his own lack of education, and determined, in spite of difficulties almost inconceivable, to give his son better facilities for study than he had himself enjoyed. His mother was a Christian woman, and desired earnestly that he should learn to read the Bible.

"After a while he learned to write. This was an accomplishment which some of the friendly neighbors thought unnecessary, but his father quietly persisted, and the boy was set down as a prodigy when he wrote to an old friend of his mother—a traveling preacher—and begged him to come and preach a sermon over his mother's grave. Three months after Parson Elkins came, and friends assembled, a year after her death, to pay a last tribute of respect to one universally beloved and respected. Her son's share in securing the presence of the clergyman was not unmentioned, and Abraham soon found himself called upon to write letters for his neighbors.

"His father married a second time a Mrs. Sally Johnston, who proved a most excellent mother to her step-son, and who now survives to take her share of the credit to which she is entitled for her faithful care.

"He split rails enough before he was twenty-one to make a rail fence around his father's new farm in Illinois. He took part as captain of volunteers, in the Blackhawk War; he tried his hand at 'store keeping,' but did not succeed. He made a flatboat voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and finally determined to study law, and rose to the foremost rank at the bar of his State, as well as became one of the principal political leaders of the West."

Mr. Raymond, in the remainder of the book, gives a lucid exposition of the most important events of the last three years, in the shape of a running commentary on Mr Lincoln's different State papers, of which there is here a complete collection, as well as of many letters and despatches, some of which have not before been published. He gives, in one chapter, a close analysis of the celebrated campaign of General McClellan, and gives him, from his own despatches and letters, of conduct unworthy of a patriotic officer—conduct which will ever stay make his name odious to the American people.

Of Mr. Lincoln's character Mr. Raymond writes:

"From the outset Mr Lincoln's reliance was upon the spirit and patriotism of the people. He had no overweening estimate of his own sagacity; he was quite sensible of his lack of that practical knowledge of men and affairs which experience of both alone can give; but he had faith in the devotion of the people to the principles of republican government, in their attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and in that intuitive sagacity of a great community which always transcends the most cunning devices of individual men, and in a great and perilous crisis more resembles inspiration than the mere deductions of the human intellect.

"At the very outset of his administration President Lincoln cast himself, without reserve and without fear, upon this reliance. It has ever been urged against him as a reproach that he has not assumed to lead and control public sentiment, but has been content to be the exponent and the executor of its will. Possibly an opposite course might have succeeded, but possibly, also, it might have ended in disastrous and fatal failure.

* * * * *

"He has maintained, through the terrible trials of his administration, a reputation with the great body of the people for unsullied integrity of purpose and of conduct which even Washington did not surpass, and which no President since Washington has equaled. He has had command of an army greater than that of any living monarch; he has disbursed sums of money equal to the exchequer of any nation in the world, yet no man, of any party, believes him in any instance to have aimed at his own aggrandizement, to have been actuated by personal ambition, or to have consulted any other interest than the welfare of his country and the perpetuity of its republican form of government. No man whose public integrity was open to suspicion, no matter what might have been his abilities or his experience, could possibly have retained enough of public confidence to carry the country through such a contest as that in which we are now involved. No President suspected of seeking his own aggrandizement at the expense of his country's liberties could ever have received such enormous grants of power as were essential to the successful prosecution of this war. They were lavishly and eagerly conferred upon Mr Lincoln, because it was known and felt everywhere that he would not abuse them. Faction has had in him no mark for its assaults. The weapons of party spirit have recoiled harmlessly from the shield of his unspotted character."

Mr. Raymond's book is a valuable and interesting summary and exposition of the events of the last three years, and it will be read, and used as a book of reference, by all who take an interest in our public affairs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Last Rail Road Accident.—On Sunday evening a lad named James Clark, about 16 years of age, was riding up in the Prytania street cars. The youth had lost the right eye about nine years ago and it had been remarked that the sight of the other was not remarkably bright.

He bore the character of a very mild disposition and sold newspapers to assist in providing for his support. He at first had a seat inside of the car, but he went on the platform which was already well filled, in order to make room for a lady. When the car was in the curve at the corner of Felicity and Prytania streets, a sudden jerk threw the lad from the platform and although the car was instantly stopped, it was still not quick enough to prevent the woodwork in front of the wheel from crushing the sufferer fearfully. He was immediately taken to the hospital where he died during the endeavors to palliate his sufferings.

The post mortem examination of the Coroner proved that the bones of the pelvis were broken and had divided a portion of the large intestines. The Coroner's Jury added to their verdict in the case the recommendation to enclose the platforms of the City Railroad cars with railings, so as to prevent ingress and egress in that manner and prevent a repetition of such accidents.

Provost Court—G. W. Allen, Judge.—Two soldiers were brought up as deserters. They showed that they had been robbed of their passes, shoes, jackets and purse. They were glad to be sent back to their regiments.

The case of Wm. Brown and P. Monighan charged with burning the steamboats on the levee was fixed for Thursday next. Sundry cases of assaults and batteries were fixed for Wednesday and Thursday next. Smaller cases were discharged.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont, Presiding.—Robert Johnson, who was drunk and fighting, James Johnson, who beat David Johnson and Mary Lacroix, who were drunk, were fined $5 each, for their digressions. Della Foster, however, who in her drunkard vanity insisted upon exposing her disgusting person, was fined $10.

Victoria Sanders, colored, of the United States steamship Octorora, was sent to the workhouse for attempting to kill a child of Emilie Edmond and for assaulting citizens in the street.

Mary Nicholson who pummelled Mrs Jackson has to suffer for her pugilistic exploit by thirty days imprisonment.

Jno Reikard was brought up by officers Walsh and Constance for keeping a beer and cider bottling establishment without a license on Miro street. The recorder inflicted a fine of $50.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard.—Milly, a short fat colored woman had become so obstreperous against the peace of the neighborhood that the Recorder tendered her 60 days workhouse unless she pays a fine of $10 and furnish peacebonds.

Mrs Mitchel who from dissipation had become so emaciated that she could hardly walk, was in charity sent for 6 months to recuperate.

Pat. Henry who was not only drunk but also unruly and noisy, had to furnish peace bonds and pay a fine of $10. Jno. Stanton who was not quite so bad got off with a fine of $5 and Jno Young had to go down for five days to get the whiskey out of his stupified brains.

R. Kottman and a young friend were turned over to the criminal court for beating Tom Baumgan over the head with a hickory stick to make the blood run.

Drowned.—Peter Cline, a boy about eight years of age, son of the cooper Cline in the Fourth District, was playing Sunday evening at the wharf with other boys of his age, who saw him fall through a hole in the wharf, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Stolen Cigars.—Louis Verges and James Goblin are held to answer the charge of having stolen a lot of cigars, valued at $70 from the store of Michael Conner. They were arrested on the corner of Laurel and Pleasant streets.

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, May 30, 1864.

Except a resolution of Mr. Orr, to fix the compensation of the employées on the streets and public works of the city of New Orleans, and the discussion of the report of the Judiciary Committee, there was nothing of any general importance transacted by the Convention.

Mr. Hills brought up the vexed question about members who fail to answer roll call, and Mr. Wells reported on behalf of the committee on compensation to loyal owners for slaves emancipated.

Mr Abell, offered an amendment to the report of committee on compensation.

On motion both the report and Mr. Abell's amendment, ordered to be printed.

Mr Cazabat's resolution to adjourn on the 6th June, was tabled.

When the Judiciary report was taken up and the argument of an appointive and elective Judiciary was resumed; pending which the Convention adjourned.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY

A Nashville dispatch says that General Kilpatrick, formerly cavalry commander in the Army of the Potomac, and late in command of the cavalry in General Sherman's army where he received a painful wound, arrived in that city on the 20th and left at noon for New York.

From Natchez.

The Natchez Courier of the 27th May says:

We notice that our Northern exchanges are frequently asserting that an attack on Natchez is threatened by the Confederates. If true, what will they gain by such an attack? It is well known, and cannot be denied, that almost all the citizens left in this city, after the Confederate conscription, were old men, women and children, many of these soldiers families, the relatives now fighting in Virginia. What will they gain by disturbing and destroying these relations? If it be to secure the small amount of goods, at this season of the year, in a few trade stores, what will the Confederates gain? Surely our late tremendous fires on Main street would at once tell them they had but a small prize to gain, even were they to prove successful.

The Courier also reports a desperate attack by a robber on Mr George W. Koontz, of the firm of Britton & Co., late bankers in Natchez—the desperado grasping at his watch and firing a pistol shot which grazed his head.

The same paper mentions another fire on Wednesday—this time probably by accident.

Additional and Later per Steamer Empress.

Some of our up town contemporaries were favored with Cairo dates of the 24th brought by the steamer Empress last evening, while our dates by the same steamer were from St. Louis the 23d. The additional items from Cairo are subjoined:

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, May 23.—The World's correspondent says that in the event of Grant's flanking Lee, as he will certainly do, and that beyond peradventure, a fact which he himself admits, under his immediate movement, the rebel army will fall back, contesting as it goes, to some strong position in the immediate vicinity of Lynchburgh, which I now learn from a prisoner is being heavily fortified, according to rebel camp rumor, where will be fought the decisive battle of the war.

New York, May 23.—A Washington dispatch of yesterday states that the rebel army have been retreating since the attack on our right on the 19th. At 4 o'clock on Saturday our forces occupied Guinea Station and Bowling Green, and there was not enough rebels found to fight with. Two men were captured near Annapolis with a large rebel mail destined to Baltimore, with letters for New York, Boston and Philadelphia parties. Also $1000 in gold, and $2000 in greenbacks. The letters speak of the scarcity of food, etc., and contain highly important information. There are no specials of importance in the morning papers.

The Fredericksburg correspondence of the Tribune states that three gunboats are anchored there on their way up the river. They sent an expedition three miles into the country, capturing an Acting Master of the rebel navy. Three men, killed and six others wounded, including the Acting Master.

They stated that if our gunboats had been two days later they would have been boarded and captured by rebels organized for that purpose.

FIGHTING ON BUTLER'S LINE.

New York, May 23.—The Tribune's Tenth Corps correspondence, dated Thursday morning, states that the rebels advanced on our entrenched line across the peninsula, and engaged our pickets, but were driven off. The firing on our skirmish line during the day was incessant. Our wounded will probably number 150.

Towards dusk, the rebels made a vigorous attempt to force our skirmishers from the roads, but without effect.

Our defenses have been greatly strengthened. Rebel deserters represent the enemy's forces at 20,000 to 30,000 strong under Beauregard.

Last Thursday morning artillery firing commenced in front of our division, but ceased soon after, and was probably a rebel battery in a ravine on our front, pounding away at the woods on their right.

A fight was expected that day, as the rebels hope to take our position.

Dispatches from Secretary Stanton of Saturday, say that the rebel attack did not take place till Friday.

Fort Monroe, May 23.—General Wistar has left for home sick. General Davis is at Chesapeake hospital sick.

Yesterday the pickets on our left and rear, near the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox were driven in by the rebels, and quite a fight ensued. As soon as the pickets reached our rear two of our batteries opened on the enemy with a deadly fire, and they were so taken by surprise that they lost heavily in both killed and wounded.

The rebel General Walker is wounded and a prisoner, and many of his men. The enemy got the worst of the skirmish, and retired. Skirmishing is going on much of the time along our lines. There is heavy skirmishing this morning, particulars not yet received.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.

Albany, May 23.—Governor Seymour has directed the District Attorney to procure indictments against all who engaged in the seizure of the offices of the New York World and Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Seward and the Mexican Question in France.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times, May 3.]

A note of the Moniteur on the relations between the Union States and Mexico has put to rest all the apprehensions which the House resolution has given rise to. The note is so strong in form as to give to the reader the impression that the American Government had apologized, rather than explained, on the subject of the Congressional vote.

The proceedings of the Romero meeting at New York, which were suppressed at the Postoffice, will not be seen by the public, but the Government of France will know by this time, that the vote of the House represents, after all, the sentiment of the immense majority of the American people, and that the Government at Washington, in repudiating the action of the House only did so from prudential motives, and because they did not sympathize with the sentiments therein expressed.

The Responsibility of the Press.

[From the New York Times, 21st inst.]

The Evening Post invokes the constitutional principle of the freedom of the press in behalf of the suspended Journal of Commerce and the World. This is not reasonable. Indeed, it seems to us little less than mockery—much like pleading the freedom of trade for the receiver of stolen goods, or the inviolability of your house for the assassin who shoots from your window.

The freedom of the press, rightly so called, we religiously revere. There is, in fact, no liberty of which we are so jealous. It is the most sacred of all. "It is the right," as Mackintosh says, "which is the guardian of every other." It is what Milton meant when he wrote "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience above all liberties." Any attack upon it, or any trespass upon it, by the civil authority we would be the first to resent, and the longest to resist. Uniformly in this war we have gone for giving its opponents the utmost latitude of discussion. The Constitution guarantees it; expediency urges it.

But what has this to do with fabricating official documents? How does liberty of discussion involve the right of forging the name of the President of the United States? Such a forgery has been committed. The two papers named have given currency to it. The cause of the Government has thereby sustained great harm. In Europe and in the "Confederacy" that forgery will be republished as an authentic thing, and will be used as proof that the Government itself is weak and despairing. The crime may cost the Government dear, both in money and in blood. The responsibility for it is a terrible one. Where does this lie? First with the forger. Is that all? We say that it lies, too, with the promulgators, without whom the forgery would have been futile; and we also say that the fact that these promulgators are newspaper publishers, is not a palliation, but an aggravation of their offence.

Every conductor of a press is responsible for its right conduct, and is bound to see that the internal arrangements of his office are such as to assure that right conduct. A discriminating and careful supervisor of night news is, or at least ought to be, an indispensable attaché of every morning newspaper. The establishment which fails in this, trifles with the public interests. And it is trifling with the common sense of the public to plead that lack, as an excuse, when injury has ensued.

The Government is alike justifiable in holding to a rigid responsibility the conductors of the Journal of Commerce and the World, whether the wrong they have done came from malice or neglect. The summary suppression of these journals is another matter of much more questionable propriety. We confess that it seems to us very much like hanging a man charged with crime, in advance of trial, and at war with every principle of justice and public policy. But we cannot admit such doctrines as the Evening Post puts forth on behalf of the journals concerned. It is dishonoring journalism to claim for it undue immunities. It is sapping its rights to relax its duties. In siding upon the utmost power for the press, we equally insist upon the utmost care in its exercise.

The War Vessels Building in France for the Confederates.

(From the Paris correspondence of the New York Times May 21.)

The situation is not very clear in regard to the Confederate ships finished and finishing in French ports. Three of the four frigates have been launched, one at Bordeaux and two at Nantes, while the fourth one at Bordeaux will soon follow its mates into the water. The two iron-clad rams cannot be launched yet for several weeks. The first of the frigates launched at Bordeaux, the Jeddo, is nearly ready for sailing, and the question of her destination and especially of her nationality, must soon be decided by the authorities. M. Arman declared to the French Government that he had sold these vessels to the Swedish Government, but this has been shown not to be the case, and people are naturally beginning to lose confidence in M. Arman's word, notwithstanding his high political position. The Jeddo is announced as nearly ready for a voyage to China, and offers to take passengers and freight. But nobody believes in this pretended voyage, when once at sea the Jeddo will pass into Confederate hands and turn privateer. An American gentleman who has just been on board the Jeddo, writes me some curious details about her. Her screw and rudder are of bronze, and cost 37,000 francs. The screw has but two wings, and can be raised entirely out of water when the vessel is under sail. Her cabins are very small, and fitted up in mahogany, but these fittings can be taken down and stowed away in half an hour's time. Arrangements are made aft for two heavy guns, with port holes large enough to permit the guns to be fired almost astern. In this place there is a second steering wheel, so as to be out of danger. There are two other port-holes near the bow, the same size as the others. On the upper deck, in the bow, she is to carry a large pivot gun. The guns are ready, and no difficulty is anticipated by the Confederate agents in placing them on board. She is to carry three masts, of which the two principal are of hollow steel. Her engines are of 500-horse power, and of very superior workmanship. The water tanks, as they are called on board, are of iron, and are made to fit a certain part of the vessel which suggests a powder magazine. She will probably carry, in all, 16 to 17 guns, and is expected to attain a very high speed. She is lined on the inside with [illegible] thickness of iron, one-third of an inch [illegible] each, and her inner wall thus [illegible]. The new [illegible] per hour. [illegible] I believe, more for strength than for resistance to balls.

The Opinion Nationale published, two days ago, the most important of the diplomatic documents in regard to these Confederate vessels, and also certain letters of the parties concerned, which prove by their own confession that the vessels are being built for the Confederates. You will see these documents as [illegible] by M. Malespine, in the Opinion of [illegible] April.

The Georgia has left the port of [illegible], but only after having been ordered to leave by the authorities, on the demand of the American Minister at Paris. She was remaining in that port in violation of French law, and it is to be regretted, for the honor of the French Government, that it could only see that its law was being violated when informed of the fact by the American Minister.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Female Patriotism.

In the East the loyal women have largely united in a movement looking towards the discountenance and discontinuance of the purchase of foreign fabrics and luxuries, the enormous and excessive importation of which threatens to do what the war with all its enormous expenditures has failed to accomplish—impoverish the nation and throw a financial ruin on its commerce. These loyal women think that while the men of the country are offering their lives as a sacrifice to maintain their country's liberty, it is an unseemingly and disgusting spectacle for women to endeavor to destroy it. The women of the South wear the plainest of home-made goods. You may travel there a hundred miles in any direction, and every woman you meet, from the highest to the lowest, is dressed in home spun. What they do from motives of necessity and patriotism, let our women do from patriotism alone.

We are glad to note the fact that a movement is on foot in this community, having the same object in view as distinguishes the movement on the seaboard. We doubt if there is a city in the continent in which women dress so extravagantly in proportion to their means as the city of Chicago. It is no unusual spectacle to see a woman—respectable at that—promenade our streets with a dress costing not less than $150, of which the trail sweeps the pavement a yard in width every step forward she takes. Such a sight is simply disgusting.

Every dress of this character subtracts $150 in gold from the country, and the woman who thus indulges her taste for imported finery is as much giving aid and comfort to the enemy as her she-rebel sister over the border.

A French Doctor on Coffee.

Let us transport ourselves to the frontiers of the Department du Nord, to the coal mines of Charleroi, where thousands of men are buried every day for twelve hours in the bowels of the earth for the purpose of extracting the enormous masses of coal required for feeding the furnaces of our factories. We see vigorous workmen, whose interior indicates robust health, and the greatest muscular development, and yet their food is neither substantial nor abundant; three or four cups of coffee a day, and potatoes, and one pound of meat in the week, is all the nourishment supplied to the workmen in the coal pits of Charleroi. These men can live on quarter of the food that is necessary to keep up the force of other individuals. In the neighborhood of Riesenberg, in Bohemia, in the midst of the Krapack mountains, there exists a race of poor people who almost all follow the trade of weavers. For years their food has been altogether insufficient, being composed solely of potatoes; they were reduced to such a state of wretchedness as to become to some extent degenerated. Fortunately the medical men of the country conceived the idea of placing them under a course of coffee. The trial succeeded beyond all expectation, and the weavers of Riesenberg have no longer cause to envy the health and strength of the workmen of other countries. For the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of that salutary substance of the poor mountaineers, the Austrian government has recently abolished the duties that used to be levied on the importation of coffee. Coffee, says M. de Gasparin, renders the elements of our organism more stable. It is observed that, under the influence of coffee, the produce of the secretions is more fluid, the respiration less active, and consequently the loss undergone by the absorbed substances less rapid. A diminution of animal heat has even been observed under similar circumstances. This last consequence helps us to understand the utility of coffee in hot countries where the temperature is so difficult to bear that it seems to wear out the spring of life. Our military and naval authorities have made coffee form a part of the rations of our soldiers and sailors, on active service, and have reason to be satisfied with the result. The use of coffee has been of immense benefit to our troops, as well in the African deserts as in the Crimea, in Italy, and in China; the crews of our fleets have also derived the same hygienic advantages. It is of infinite value to our soldiers in Mexico, and principally in the Sierra Caliente, at Vera Cruz, that hot-bed of yellow fever. As man advances in life, the bony tissue diminishes in quantity. We know for instance, how easily the bones of old people are fractured. This accident is consequent on the slight resistance offered by the bone, which becomes weakened by the diminution of the organs. Now to point out this disappearance of the bony substance in persons of advanced age. The phosphoric particles of the bones are absorbed, carried away in the circulating torrent and the molecules thus moved along by the blood, and by obliterating the small blood vessels or capillary tubes. One of our learned professors of the Faculty of Medicine, M. C. Robin, promulgated the idea of dissolving the phosphal deposits by means of a chemical agent; with lactic acid, for instance, it might be possible perhaps to prevent this obstruction of the vessels, which is the frequent cause of fatal congestions in the case of old people, and thus to extend the limits of human life. M. Petit is of opinion that it is better to prevent the obstruction of the vessels than to have to combat it, when once in existence. From the well-established fact that coffee retards the movement of the decomposition of the organs, M. Petit concludes that by its habitual use the life of man might be prolonged beyond its common duration. He therefore recommends the use of coffee, especially to old persons, asserting that those who have reached the age of fifty years and upward may take from one to four cups per day of moderately strong infusion, according to the habit of the body of each individual. Dr. Petit, a French physician, recommends it as an effective agent for rendering the produce of the secretions more aqueous, and for combating gout, gravel, and calculous affections. In eastern countries, where the consumption of coffee is very great, such complaints are almost unknown.

A new daily paper, the American Flag, appears in San Francisco. It hoists the name of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency.

Mdlle. Patti has just come of age, and it is stated that one of the first acts of her majority was to settle an annuity of 6000f. ($1200) a year upon her father, and another of a like amount upon her mother.

Daniel W. Voorhees has issued an address to his constituents, dated Washington, the 6th of April. He declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

(From the New York Post.)

Newspaper Indiscretions.

A gentleman of the press once dropped in at the War Department, and in the course of conversation with the Secretary mentioned to him casually that he had just telegraphed certain information concerning army movements to the New York journal with which he was then connected. The Secretary looked at him with dismay, and replied: "Sir, I will give you one hundred thousand dollars from the army secret service fund if you will give me the same information concerning the enemy's disposition and movements, which you have just conveyed indirectly, but surely, to Richmond." The story may be an old one, but it is true, and what is worse, the harm done by that correspondent is repeated constantly in this the most important campaign of the war.

It is certain that nothing of the kind is permitted by the Rebels. The Richmond journals are silent as the grave, they print some of Gen. Lee's dispatches, and they publish once in a while a short item, merely giving news that there has been fighting. But they give not the slightest hint of the position of Lee's corps or divisions, and a file of the Richmond newspapers would give the War Department, or Generals Grant and Meade, very little of any valuable information.

We have heard that the government is much annoyed by some recent indiscretions of the kind we have criticised. We must say that the reticence in the past is partly to blame for this fault of the press. The government has never, until the beginning of the present campaign, communicated frankly and regularly to the people such of the contents of its dispatches as were proper to be known. But it does this now, and if it will agree with the press to continue this wise confidence, we have no doubt the conductors of the leading journals would readily enter into an agreement on their part to confine their correspondents to legitimate work. In this way, a very serious evil could be cured.

Satisfactory Explanations to France on the Mexican Question.

We translate the text of the important note which has already been referred to, contained in the Moniteur, official journal of the French Government, in regard to explanations made by the Government of the United States to that of France on the subject of the late resolution of the popular branch of Congress protesting against the new Mexican Empire:

"The Government of the Emperor has received from the Government of the United States satisfactory explanations as to the meaning and purport of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington, on the subject of Mexican affairs.

It is known, besides, that the Senate had already indefinitely deferred the consideration of this resolution, to which in no case would the Executive authority give its adhesion.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Monday Evening May 30, 1864.

The market has been extremely quiet to-day in every department of trade and money. Operations in our leading staple were restricted, by scant supplies and the very stringent pretensions of holders, to a limited business, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, May 30, 1864.

COTTON—[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

HAY—Good and choice Western is selling in lots on the levee at $50, $31 and $32 per ton.

FREIGHTS—The rate by steamships for New York is 2 @ 2½c for Cotton.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 31 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 31, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Ship City of Brooklyn, Watts, for New York, Master
Ship Mountain Wave, Hopkins, for New York, Master
Schr Mary Douglas, Pierce, for Tampa, Master
Schr Lucy, Carmick, for Havana, in ballast, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Happy, (French) Etcheway 56 days from Bordeaux, to F. Bordelois—2d district
Schr Desire Tardel, from C[illegible]
Schr Dart, (British) ——— from Vera Cruz in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—3d District
Schr Elodie, Foreman, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Sloop Marie Antoinette, Cardell, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d district
Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walser, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d district
Lugger Angelina, Doret, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d district

STEAMBOATS.

Grey Eagle, McDougal, from Vicksburg
Gertrude Kerr, from Plaquemine
Bengal Tiger, Smith, from Cairo
Metropolitan, Gormley, from Morganza
Pioneer, from Morganza

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Margaret, from Liverpool
Bark Genessee

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Christopher Columbus, Harris, from Matamoras
Schr C W Chappin, from Tampico
Schr Helena, (British) Fletcher, 4 days from Matamoras, to Jas Kelley
Brig J Raymond (Spanish) from Matamoras
Schr Isabella (Mexican) from Matamoras
Schr Kirby Hill, from Matamoras
Schr Caroline, (British) from Matamoras
Schr Louisa, from Tampico
Schr Ellen Wood, Hansen, from Matamoras
Schr Maria Cristy, ———, from Matamoras—9 passengers
Schr Adita, (Mex) De Garro, from Matamoras

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship City of Brooklyn—61 hhds sugar 1 box double tar lot of old iron.
NEW YORK—Per ship Mountain Wave—234 sacks [illegible]
TAMPA—Per schr Mary Douglas—243 bbls flour 2 [illegible] 3 kegs lard 7000 feet lumber and sundries.

IMPORTS.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Happy—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship George Washington, from New York—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Elodie—Sundries to order.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per sloop Marie Antoinette—1 bbl potatoes 27 bbls onions order.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—302 sks rice F Martin.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Angelina—64 sks potatoes 51 bbls onions L Raphl.
COAST—Per schr Desire—40 hhds sugar 27 bbls molasses Brand & Laudry.
CAIRO—Per steamer Bengal Tiger—Towed down 6 barges coal R W Watson.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible]
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Gertrude—[illegible]
MORGANZA—Per steamer Metropolitan—No cargo.
MORGANZA—Per steamer Pioneer—No cargo.

Died.

YESTERDAY at half past ten, P. M., 48 years old PETER LESEPQUE, born in Nantes, France. The friends and acquaintances of his are requested, without any further invitation, to attend his funeral which will take place to-day at half past four P. M., from [illegible] street No. 1:4 between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

Wanted

BY a Gentleman and Wife, without children, old residents of this city, a FURNISHED HOUSE or BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Fourth or upper part of First District preferred. Address M. Box 732. my31 3t

Wanted

FOUR or five House Carpenters. None but good workmen wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Jacob O[illegible], Carrollton Railroad Depot. my31 1t

Wanted.

A FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, in good order. Apply to 91 Camp street. my31 3t

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE with five to seven rooms with yard and other conveniences, in a good neighborhood, near one of the City Railroads. Rent must be moderate. Address B. [illegible] P. O. my31 3t

For Sale.

COTTON GINS, COTTON PRESS, HORSE POWERS, BELTING, PULLEYS, &c.
For sale by VOSE & WEST. my31 6t

AXES, PLOWS, HOES, SHOVELS AND SPADES, CORN SHELLERS, &c &c.
For sale by VOSE & WEST, 119 and 121 Magazine street. my31 6t

Just Received,

Per Steamer Geo. Washington

40 sacks Old Government Java COFFEE; 100 chests Choice TEAS; 25 boxes Pine Apple CHEESE; 25 firkins Choice Goshen BUTTER; 4 boxes [illegible] BEEF TONGUES; 20 barrels crushed SUGAR; 15 barrels mixed PICKLES; [illegible]; 25 cases English ALE and PORTER.
For sale by HENNING & CAMPBELL. my31 2t

ARE YOU IN AGONY?

A well spring of hope for all can be found in

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Be of good cheer! The Sinking may be Saved! By the use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The history of these great Remedies is [illegible]

The Great Ambassadors of Health to all Mankind.

[illegible]

Three Mighty Healers, World-known and World-tried, are a Boon to the Sick.

[illegible]

Disorders of the Stomach

Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisonous stream through all the channels of circulation. Now, what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed irritated stomach into a healthy condition, [illegible]

Woman in all her Difficulties

Is invited to test the regulating & restorative power of this harmless but effective preparation. At the two epochs of life in which the female system undergoes the most important and critical changes, the Pills will prove a positive safeguard against evil consequences. They are also confidently recommended as a specific for every disorder to which females are exclusively subject.

Be it Understood.

That the above statements can at all times be verified by written testimony [illegible]

Bilious Maladies, &c., &c.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative. Bilious remittents, bilious griping, and all the ordinary disorders of the organ, indicated by pain in the right side and between the shoulders, yellowness of the whites of the eyes, weakness and debility, etc., are relieved and removed by the remedy with a celerity which astonishes the sufferers and their friends. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful anti-bilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Weakness, &c.

The terrible bodily and mental pangs which characterize dyspepsia are at once mitigated by the Pills. Diarrhea, constipation, headache, physical prostration, nervous tremors, hot flushes, spasms, affections of the kidneys, hemorrhoids or piles, and, in fact, all internal complaints, from whatever cause arising, give way before the salutary influence of this extraordinary remedy. As a specific for dyspepsia and the disorders connected with it, or growing out of it, the Pills are a way to be relied on when every other medicine and mode of treatment has utterly failed.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Chest Diseases,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhea,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of All Kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world. Holloway's Pills and OINTMENT are now retailed, owing to the high prices of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 75 cents, and $1 10 per box or pot.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Druggists and Merchants, and all Dealers in any of the articles contained in the above, will find it to their advantage by calling or sending their orders where will be found the most extensive assortment of genuine Patent Medicines in the United States, at the lowest prices. Please address
T. W. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street. nov24 3taw

Dr. F. Formento, Jr.,

SURGEON in the Franco-Sardinian Armies, during the Italian campaign in 1859; late Chief Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital in Richmond; Physician of the Italian Benevolent Association, etc.

Residence, No. 63 Ursulines street, between Royal and Chartres streets.

Office Hours, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., No. 142 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets. my28 3m

On Account of Departure. For Sale, or for Rent for Five Years.

A PROPERTY AT BONNET CARRE, in the Parish of St. John Baptist, 36 miles above New Orleans, on the left bank of the river, measuring 3 arpent front on the river, by about 40 in depth. The improvements consist in two large houses, two sheds for six horses, kitchens, servant's rooms and a grocery store rented at $30 a month. The purchaser can also buy the contents of the store together with the license. There is also on the property a dairy with 12 Milch cows. The whole will be sold at private sale, on favorable terms, to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises.
my17 1m ROMAIN BUISSIERE.

Boot Makers Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several first-class Boot Makers, to whom the following prices will be paid: Congress Boots, single sole, $3 25; ditto, double sole, $3 50; Calf Boots, single sole, $3 25; ditto, double sole, $3 50; Patent Leather Boots $3 50. Apply to Mr. F. MINARD, Boot Maker, No. 16 Royal street old Postoffice building. ap 30—1m

Malt. Malt. Malt.

200 BAGS, 600 BUSHELS, landing per steamship George Cromwell. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 70 and 72 Tchoupitoulas street. my16

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING ....May 31, 1864.

NEW SONGS—NEW ACTS.

First appearance, of Mr. WILLIAM CARTER, the celebrated Banjoist ... Comic Sketch, the BLACK DENTIST ... Agnes Sutherland and Dora Dawson in favorite songs ... Josephine Zanfretta in the BELLE OF CADIZ ... Zanfretta's new Pantomime, the MAGIC TRUMPET.

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

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette (Chairs) 50c; Gallery, 25c; [illegible] Private Boxes $2 to $[illegible]. my31

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR ....Lessee.

TUESDAY EVENING ....May 31, 1864.

Second week of the Great Fairy Extravaganza abounding in Wit, Local Hits, Songs, Dances and Marches, entitled the SEVEN SISTERS.

Third week of Miss EMMA MADDERN, who will appear as Diavolo the Spirit of Life.

Second week of Miss [illegible]

All the Company's Favorite Characters.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents; Second Circle 50 cents; Quadroon Boxes 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents; Colored Gallery 25 cents; Private Boxes $4 to $6. my31

LEGAL NOTICES.

R. A. Howard vs His Creditors.—11,044. SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] E. H. LEHMANN

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] J. DUPLANTIER, Judge. [illegible] E. H. LEHMANN, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of [illegible]. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of [illegible]. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] A. MOREL, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE. [illegible] P. M. PRATS.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible] CITY OF LONDON ....SATURDAY, MAY [illegible]; CITY OF MANCHESTER ....[illegible]; CITY OF NEW YORK ....[illegible]. And every succeeding Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North River. [illegible] JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. ELLIOT & McKEEVER [illegible]

For New York Direct.

To Sail on FRIDAY, 10th June, at 8 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] WARNEKEN & CO. my31

For Matamoros. [illegible] L. J. URLAS, 37 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street. my29

For Matamoros. THE fast sailing British schooner HELENA, Fletcher, Master, will be ready to receive freight for the above port [illegible] JOSEPH KELLY. my28

For Tampico—Gulf Lines. THE fine fast sailing [illegible] EMMA AMELIA [illegible] B. FERNANDEZ & CO. my27

For Matamoros. LANDING HER CARGO AT BAGDAD. THE [illegible] schooner FRANCES [illegible] No. 19, opposite the Beef market. B. FERNANDEZ & CO. my26

For Freight or Charter. THE fast fine Italian bark ANTONIETTA, Levaggi master, is now ready for a freight or charter. For full particulars apply to PIAGGIO BROTHERS. my25

For Matamoros. TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY—The fast sailing British schooner MAY ROBINSON [illegible] D. DE GOICOURIA & CO. N. B.—Freight and passengers [illegible] my26

For Matamoros. THE fine fast sailing schooner ANDROMEDA, Amboy master, [illegible] COUTURIE BROTHERS, No. 4 Old Levee st. my17

For Rent. GARDEN ON BAYOU ST. JOHN. THIS FINE MANSION AND SPLENDID GARDEN, late property of G. A. Freret, [illegible] For particular information, apply to the office of this Journal or at the corner of Villeré and Toulouse streets. my2 1m G. MERZ, Jr.

REMOVED. J. ANGELLOZ, PERFUMERY DEALER, HAS removed to No. 71 Chartres street, and will open his new store on the 1st of May next. His customers and the public are informed that all the goods in his line will be offered, as heretofore, at the lowest market prices. He has on hand a large selection of Toilet Soap, and fine Oil and Pomatum. City and country traders are invited to give him a call before buying elsewhere. ap23 1m J. ANGELLOZ.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the Firm of PIAGGIO & VIOSCA Sr., 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, [illegible] PIAGGIO, J. VIOSCA, JR. 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. ENRICO PIAGGIO, DARIO PIAGGIO. my24 15t

Bakery. THE undersigned inform the public that the old Ducom BAKERY, so favorably known, will open from the 1st of June next. The new proprietors hereby pledge themselves to furnish their customers with superior bread, and will have hot bread on hand at 5 o'clock P. M. The patronage of their friends and of the public is respectfully solicited. FITTE & BOUCHE. my26 1m Nos. 56 and 58 Bourbon street.

Aoy's Business Institute. Cor Exchange Alley and Customhouse streets. PENMANSHIP, Commercial Calculations, Book keeping, Phonographic Short-hand, French, Spanish &c. Day Private Lessons, from 3 to 2 o'clock. Evening do do 4 to 9. Persons whose time is very precious, are the intended Students of this school. Terms moderate. my10 1m O. V. AOY.

50 TIERCES J. J. Roe & Co sugar cured Hams; 280 bbls Mess Pork; 150 casks Clear sides; 100 tierces Shoulders in prime order; 150 John J. Roe & Co. Choice Leaf Lard; 50 bbls Planta Choice Extra Flour; 100 Tropical; 100 St. Louis and Illinois good superfine Flour. For sale by E. S KEEP, 82 Poydras street. my27—5t

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

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

AUCTION SALES.

Iron Frame Cotton Gin. BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer. WILL be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday) May 31, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street—1 very superior 60 Saws, Iron Frame COTTON GIN. Terms cash in Treasury Notes. my31

Pork and Lard. BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on TUESDAY, May 31st, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store corner of Customhouse and Front Levee or Peters street, in lots to suit purchasers—170 bbls. MESS PORK; 20 [illegible] and tierces LARD; 30 firkins. Terms cash. my28

Splendid stock of Goods to Close Consignments. BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on THURSDAY, June 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the warehouse of Messrs Orieil & Barnes, Nos. 41, 43 and 47 New Levee street—[illegible]

Sheet Iron. Sheet Iron. BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Important Sale of Furniture [illegible] BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, [illegible]

Contents of a Residence at Auction. BY McCERREN & LANDRY. G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Schooner Osceola, Furniture, sundry Book Accounts, Claims, etc., at Auction. [illegible] BY McCERREN & LANDRY. G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Seven Fine Lots situated in the Third District. BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Succession of Wm. More—No. 20,395, Second District Court. Important and Extensive Sale of Elegant Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, Statuary, Works of Art, Glassware, China Dinner Sets, Silver and Plated Ware, Engravings, together with a Library comprising valuable works [illegible] Estate of H. B. More, late [illegible] Wm. More. BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Valuable Property in suburb Tremé at Auction. BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Succession of Fanny Dacosta, deceased wife of J. Hentz—No. 17,678. BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. [illegible]

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JUDICIAL SALES.

Sale by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, in order to effect a partition—Succession of the late Joseph Nicolas July, deceased. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

[illegible] SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

Widow H. Guibert vs Peter Muller and Joseph Muller. SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

Succession of the late Corinne [illegible], Widow Jean [illegible], deceased. SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

Louis M[illegible] vs [illegible]. SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

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

Theo. Dater vs. Jean Roge. FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

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