THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's [illegible] and other important notices.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at No 47 Magazine street, up stairs [illegible] Hardware, Tinware, Waggon Boxes, &c.

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 everywhere.

A commercial friend will accept our sincere thanks for valuable newspaper favors of the latest date from the West.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—The new and fine passenger packet *Fawn*, W. R. Greathouse, master, leaves New Orleans regularly, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Bayou Lafourche. See advertisement in another column.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's various and important sales this day, Tuesday, the 3d inst., as follows: at 9½ o'clock, on the Levee, foot of Customhouse street, 110 hhds choice and white clarified sugars, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 89 Camp street, 1[illegible] bales cotton; at 5 o'clock P. M., on the Levee, foot of Enghien street, 25,000 feet Spruce flooring.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The Havana is advertised to leave New York for New Orleans, via Havana, on the 25th April; and the Evening Star is announced to start on the 30th ultimo, coming also via Havana.

STEAMERS FROM ABOVE.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 25th ult., announces the departure on the previous day of the steamer Hannibal for New Orleans, and states that the Maria Denning would leave on the 25th at 5 P. M., and the Luminary on the 26th at 5 P. M. for the same destination.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the peremptory sale of hardware, tinware, carpenters' tools, plowlines, &c., advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer for this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street. See his auction advertisement.

THE FRENCH WAR STEAMER AMPHION.—The French war steamer Amphion, Captain Devatenne, arrived on Sunday from Havana to take the place of the Catinat, ordered away. The Amphion is a propeller with four guns. Her officers were greeted yesterday by the French Consul and a number of other gentlemen.

RIVER NEWS.—The Natchez *Courier* of the 27th ult. says:

The river continues to rise—sand bars have disappeared and the surface of the stream is now covered with vast quantities of drift.

Ouachita and Red rivers continue to rise from back water from the Mississippi.

We learn that the Confederates lately burnt the steamer Archer, with a load of 450 bales of cotton, while lying in Little river, La., ready to run the blockade. She was owned by Captain Slicer, an old steamboatman.

One Day Later via the River.

FURTHER FROM THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Plymouth Supposed to be Captured

CONFIRMATION OF THE SINKING OF THE SMITHFIELD.

Additional from Washington — The Richmond Campaign.

By the steamer Grey Eagle, Capt. McDougal, papers have been received from Western cities as late as the 25th, having one day later dispatches than the advices by the George Washington.

From North Carolina.

New York, April 24.—The *Times's* Newbern letter of the 20th states that the enemy at Plymouth numbered 10,500 or 12,000. They were repulsed in four distinct charges with great slaughter. The firing ceased on Tuesday morning, and it is supposed Gen. Wessels, with his brave garrison, surrendered. Nothing definite, however, was known, none of our vessels having been able to reach there since Sunday. Our forces numbered about 2000.

On Wednesday morning the transport John Faxon carried up 800 men from Newbern. It is not known if she succeeded in reaching Plymouth. The women, children and negroes from Plymouth are at Roanoke Island.

Newbern, April 20.—The dispatch steamer Berry has just arrived from Plymouth. She brings a confirmation of the sinking of the Smithfield, and injuring of the Miami and Whitehead, by the rebel ram which now commands the approach to Plymouth, which prevents our reinforcing it. The ram has now all the inland waters of North Carolina open to her, and there is no knowing where she may strike the next blow.

Firing has been heard all day in the direction of Washington, and it is supposed the attack on that point has commenced.

Gen. Peck ordered reinforcements to Plymouth the moment he received news of the attack. They have doubtless failed to reach that place, owing to the presence of the ram. The ram draws nine feet water. Her hull is fifteen inches out of water. She carries four guns, and is built much like the Merrimac.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, April 23.—Gen. Pickett is in command of the Rebel force engaged at Plymouth. There is quite a force at Kingston, which, it is believed, intends an attack on the point in connection with their Ram No. 2 at Kingston.

Longstreet's cavalry has joined Lee in Virginia, and the rest of his force is on the way to the same point, some of them, however, are reported at Weldon. Many of the women and children are leaving Newbern for Beaufort. The firemen and citizens are ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice to meet the enemy.

WAR NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 24.—The general impression in this city is, that active movements in Virginia will not be much longer delayed by the armies on both sides.

Rumors prevailed to-day in relation to a fight at Warrenton, Va.; but the one entitled to most credit is, that our troops merely fell back a few miles from that place for proper purposes.

Gen. Burnside is in Washington.

WESTERN GOVERNORS CALLING OUT STATE TROOPS FOR STATE SERVICE.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Gov. Brough has issued an order calling the National Guard of Ohio into active service for one hundred days. They will be clothed, armed, equipped and paid by the United States Government, and report for duty on May 2d. The order says our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the coming victories of the campaign by relieving the veteran regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous duties of the field.

Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana, saying the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the General Government 85,000 men for a period of one hundred days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. The Governor calls for 20,000 volunteers, and says the importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be over estimated, and feels confident this call will be promptly and fully responded to.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Baltimore, April 24.—The American, having copied from the New York *World* what was represented to be an extract from a letter from Gen. Butler, threatening to resign on account of the appointment of Gen. Smith to the command of the army of the Peninsula, has had the following dispatch from the General:

To the Editor of the Baltimore American:

Fortress Monroe, April 23.—My attention is called to an article in your paper headed "A Protest from Gen. Butler," which supposes that I have written the silly paragraph therein contained. I have written no such letter. It is not the kind of letter I am accustomed to write. There has been no shadow of occasion for it. All, and more than all, the consideration to which I am entitled has been shown me by the Government in relation to my present command. I should not break my habit of not contradicting newspaper reports, save that, if not contradicted it may affect others than myself.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding
Department Virginia.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 24.—The Sanitary Fair closed last night, having realized $1,011,000. The result of the army sword voting was: Grant, 30,291; McClellan, 14,509. The naval sword was voted to Com. Rowan. Farragut was the next highest.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following:

THE GOLD MARKET IN NEW YORK.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 25th has a dispatch from New York on the 23d ultimo, at 11 P. M., reporting gold at 72⅛. It is difficult to understand so rapid a decline in the same evening as a tumble from 79 to 72⅛. Perhaps there is a telegraphic or typographic mistake in the figures.

Official (Rebel) Account of Forrest's Operations.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 29th ult. has the following, taken from Southern papers:

To General S. Cooper:

Demopolis, April 2, 1864.—The following dispatch from General Forrest has just been received.

L. POLK, Lieutenant General.

To Lieutenant General Polk:

Dresden, Tenn., March, 27, }
Via Okolona, April 2, 1864. }

I left Jackson on the 23d ultimo, and captured Union City on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about two hundred horses and five hundred small arms.

I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

I moved North with Buford's division, marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the evening of the 26, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, and could have held it longer but found the small-pox raging and evacuated the place.

We captured many stores and horses, burned sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock, and brought out fifty prisoners.

Our loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty-five killed and wounded—among them Colonel Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Lanham, of the Faulkner regiment, mortally wounded; and Colonel Crossland of the 9th Kentucky, and Lieutenant Colonel Morton, of the 2d Tennessee, slightly wounded.

The enemy's loss at Paducah, was fifty killed and wounded. The prisoners in all five hundred.

N. B. FORREST.

To General S. Cooper:

Demopolis, April 3, 1864.—The following dispatch just received from Gen. Forrest:

Jackson, via Waterford, April 3, 1864.—Six hundred Federal prisoners will arrive at Ripley, Miss., to-day, *en route* for Demopolis.

Colonel Neely engaged Hurt [?] on the 29th March, near Bolivar, capturing his entire wagon train, routing and driving him to Memphis, killing thirty and capturing thirty two prisoners, killing two captains and capturing one.

L. POLK, Lieutenant General.

Effect of Rebel Cruisers.

A glance at the shipping intelligence of the New York papers will show one of the effects of the depredations committed by the Rebel cruisers. The *Herald's* shipping column of the 23d ultimo has the following transfers of American ships by sale, to the protection of the British flag:

Ship Ocean Traveller, 695 tons register, built at Belfast, Me., in 1854, rating A 1½, has been sold at Bordeaux, to go under the British flag, on private terms. She was loading for New York at last accounts.

Ship Nepaul, 936 tons, built at Boston in 1853, has been sold at London for £12,000 cash.

Ship Morning Glory, 1,114 tons, built at Portsmouth in 1855, has been sold in London for £7,800 cash.

Ship East Indian, of Boston, 897 tons, built at Newburyport in 1855, has been sold at Calcutta for 100,000 rupees.

Ship Zuleika, 1200 tons, built at Camden in 1859, has been sold at Calcutta for 104,000 rupees.

Ship Fortuna, 650 tons, built in Boston in 1857, has been sold in Singapore for £3,800.

Re-enforcing Farragut—An Iron-Clad Fleet to Sail.

Orders have been sent to Boston to send the iron clad Canonicus to sea. She will leave on Friday, convoyed by the double ender Osceola. The Saugus is to leave on Monday, and the Tecumseh will probably get away from here on Tuesday.

These vessels are all to go from Fortress Monroe together, and will constitute the following addition to Farragut's fleet:

Vessels.	Guns.	Men.	Tons
Tecumseh	2	90	1,030
Canonicus	2	90	1,030
Saugus	2	90	1,030
Onondaga	4	103	1,250
CONVOYS.			
Mattabessett	8	101	974
Osceola	8	100	974
Nereus	8	100	about 930
One Steamer			
Total	34	571	7,097

This is exclusive of the towboats which accompany the fleet. The following are preparing to follow: Tippecanoe, Catawba, Manhattan, and six or seven wooden vessels.—*N. Y. Tribune, April 22.*

The New Emperor of Mexico.

The *Independance Belge*, April 7, thus writes upon the subject of the Archduke Maximilian's forthcoming departure for Mexico:

The *Moniteur Universel* announces that the Archduke Maximilian will receive the Mexican deputation on Saturday next, and that he will leave for Mexico the following day [Sunday, the 10th]. Does this mean that the difficulties which had delayed, and even placed in doubt the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke are removed, and that an arrangement has been arrived at between the Emperor and his brother? Not only should we be loth to affirm as much, but we are induced to believe that the definitive departure of the Archduke has been determined by the force of the situation in which he had placed himself, and, above all, by the observations of the Emperor Napoleon III. It is not correct—it never has been correct at any moment, whatever may have been asserted—that the Archduke has signed the act that was taken to him at Miramar, or that he has adhered to the principles enunciated in that act, and that the differences no longer refer to anything but details. Our latest information enables us to affirm this. The Emperor [of Austria] demands an absolute renunciation of all the rights to the crown of the Hapsburgs; the Archduke demands not less imperiously that in case he or his successors should no longer reign over Mexico at the moment when the succession to the crown of Austria should be open, he or his successors should resume their rights as agnates. At the Tuileries the Emperor displayed much irritation at this quarrel. M. de Grammont did not conceal from the Austrian government how much the present and future relations between Paris and Vienna might be impaired by it. The court of Austria none the less persisted in its pretension of obtaining a renunciation pure and simple, throwing the responsibility of the situation upon the Archduke Max., who, in its opinion, ought to have foreseen it and informed his friend and protector. But while these observations were being exchanged between Paris and Vienna, the Emperor Napoleon sent a personal dispatch to Miramar intimating that if a determination were not arrived at by Saturday next he would immediately send out a member of his family whom he would of himself name sovereign of Mexico in accordance with the right reserved to him by the Assembly of Notables to provide for eventualities. It is probably the reply to that dispatch which the *Moniteur* publishes to-day.

The precise words of the *Moniteur's* announcement referred to are these: "According to advices from Miramar the Archduke Maximilian will receive the Mexican deputation on Saturday next, and depart on the Sunday following for Mexico."

Gen. Banks' Cotton Shipment Order

A Red River correspondence in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 25th ult., says:

I am informed that the reason General Banks has issued an order requiring all cotton to be shipped through the Quartermaster's department is this:

Last February a Major Trudeau, of the Confederate army, was captured by our forces near Waterloo, on the Mississippi river, in the parish Point Coupee. The papers found on him disclosed a grand scheme for shipping thirty thousand bales of Confederate cotton to New Orleans from Simsport, on the Atchafalaya river, and the obtaining in exchange therefor, supplies for the Confederates. Of course a few Federals, as well as the Confederate officials were implicated in the secret plot. But of that, and to what extent I know nothing. But the papers found on Captain T. contained a list of the Confederate cotton to be thus smuggled to market, together with the written contracts of the owners of the cotton for its sale to the Confederate authorities. These papers have all been placed in the hands of Gen. Banks, and he has thus a pretty accurate inventory of Confederate cotton in this and adjoining parishes. Argus eyes are looking after this cotton, and every bale of it, as it passes through the Quartermaster's Department, will be confiscated as Confederate property. Of course Trudeau's plot fell through, upon his capture, and the cotton was not moved from the plantations. The owners now consider the contract with the Confederate Government abrogated, and some of them, having since become intensely loyal, will turn the same cotton over to the United States Quartermaster, hoping in due time to receive the proceeds arising from its sale in New Orleans. But their hopes may never be realized.

PERSONAL.—The *Era* of last evening says:

Major General Franklin arrived in town this morning, on a leave of absence of twenty days, on account of a wound received at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. Surgeon Sanger, Medical Director, 19th Army Corps, reports it more serious than was first anticipated, the flesh of the leg having sloughed, leaving a large ulcer. It is hoped he will soon be able to resume his duties in the field.

Garibaldi Items.

The London *News* of the 9th April, has the following:

Fresh Water, April 8.—General Garibaldi called on Mr. Tennyson this afternoon, and stayed an hour and a half. He planted a Wellingtonia Gigantica in the poet's grounds. Mr. Seely and party called for him at the expiration of the time I have named. Mr. Negretti has just come from London, and has had an interview with the General, who has agreed to visit the Crystal Palace on Monday, 18th, as well as Saturday, the 16th. He will receive the address of the Italian residents in London on the latter day, and of any other body who may wish to present one; but Garibaldi at once decided upon visiting the Crystal Palace on the Monday as well, on learning that it was a cheaper, and therefore more convenient day for his friends, the working men.

The General will remain at the Duke of Sutherland's until Tuesday, 19th, when he will go to the Prince's-Gate, to again visit Mr Seely.

It is stated that Lord Palmerston has invited Garibaldi to an entertainment at Cambridge House, to be given in the course of next week. It has been proposed to give an entertainment to the General at the Reform Club. Although only suggested on Wednesday evening, above forty members have already put down their names to pay that tribute of respect to the "Italian Liberator." Of course the day will be ultimately fixed to suit the convenience of the illustrious patriot.

[To the Editor of the Daily News.]

SIR: Feeling convinced that a large number of the men and women of Great Britain and Ireland are only waiting for a suggestion as to the best mode of embodying the expression of their feelings towards General Garibaldi, in offering him some gift that would be appropriate as a national offering to his worth, at the same time that it would be acceptable to him as being in accordance with his own desire, allow me to call attention to what I imagine to be the only expressed wish on record of this modern Cincinnatus. In the narrative of "The Garibaldians in Sicily," it is stated at p. 96, that when Garibaldi visited M. Dumas's yacht, the general said to him, "If I were rich I should like to have such a vessel as yours."

Can there, then, be any hesitation or difficulty in opening a subscription to a national fund, each person giving according to the means and inclination from a penny upwards, to present the soldier-seaman with such a gift, than which, it seems to me, none can be more appropriate as coming from the nation whose "march is o'er the stormy wave," or more acceptable to him whose "home also is on the deep."

Garibaldi did once possess a small sailing vessel when he first went to Caprera, for which he gave £250, but it was afterwards accidentally wrecked and lost.

I am, &c., AN ENGLISHMAN

[To the Editor of the Daily News.]

SIR: The proper gift to Garibaldi is a screw yacht—an Alabama in speed, power, and size, and fifty of Whitworth's "mountain" guns.

I am, &c., A PRACTICAL MAN

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, May 2d, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by the President and after some delay a quorum was found to be present.

The Journal of Saturday having been read and approved,

Mr. Terry offered the following Preamble and Resolution:

Whereas, several persons on holding offices both State and Municipal, who are not citizens of the State, or qualified as per order of the President 8th December, 1863, therefore be it

Resolved, That persons holding State and Municipal offices, not qualified voters of the State and who have not taken the oath of the President's proclamation of 8th December, 1863 that it is the *sense* of this Convention, they should be promptly removed by the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city, who are respectfully requested to enforce this resolution.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 58 yeas to 21 nays.

Mr. Henderson moved a reconsideration of the foregoing vote, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Bromy offered the following, Resolved, that the future sessions of this Convention shall be of not less than four hours duration.

Resolved that the pay per diem of the members of this Convention shall cease on and after the fortieth day from its organization.

On motion of Mr. Montamat the Rules were suspended in order to consider the foregoing resolutions, which were ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Montamat, on behalf of the committee on Credentials, stated that Mr. McGuire requested to withdraw his protest against the election of Mr. Orr, and on motion the request was granted whereupon Mr. Montamat reported that Mr Orr was duly elected and entitled to a seat in this Convention.

Mr. Henderson asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Montague for a few days.

Mr. Austin called the attention of the Convention to the fact that while his colleague, Mr. Howes, was receiving his pay as a member; he had only attended two or three days, and was absent without leave of the convention.

The President laid before the convention a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the returns of the recent election in the Parish of Jefferson, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mosellus, which was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The convention then took up Mr. Gruneberg's resolutions, which on motion of Mr. Wilson were adopted.

The unfinished business of Saturday being the report of the Committee on public Education was next taken up, Mr. Purcell moved the adoption of his substitute for the 1st Section, which motion prevailed. Mr. Sullivan offered the following substitute for the 2d Section:

The General Assembly shall establish free public school, throughout the State for all free *white* children by general taxation or otherwise, and all moneys shall be distributed to each Parish in proportion to the number of *white* children between such ages as shall be fixed by the General Assembly.

Pending discussion on this substitute the Convention adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vennard Presiding.—The colored individual Samuel Holmes had heard of one of W. Philipps speeches which had its due effect of his bearing which was termed insolent by a police officer. The Recorder remanded him back to prison to drink the waters of lethe as regards his right to do as he pleases.

Geo. Sherman and Jas. Kahan had a little fight among themselves which caused them to loose some claret and a fine of $5 each.

Mrs. Madden was sent to Cape Gros to keep her sober for sixty days, and Kate Walsh for four months.

A number of stout negroes were sent to Col. Bangs to don U. S. uniform.

Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—The proceedings yesterday were not of magnitude. Sundry soldiers received significant advice and were sent to their duty. A soldier's wife, complained of by her landlady as being a nuisance, made out a clear case that the fault was on the other side, but was advised to be quiet as she would be provided with another home.

Martin Betze was in a horse scrape. He proved that he bought the horse from another person, and thus half a dozen of vendors made their appearance. As the horse was branded U. S., it was turned over to the Quartermaster, and the various vendors and purchasers advised to settle the damages in a civil Court.

R. Bagnet, who bought stolen clothing from a negro and appeared to be a hardened speculator in that line, was sent to the Parish Prison for sixty days.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—After some unimportant routine business this court adjourned until to-day.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—H. Thompson, a disturber of the peace was workhoused for thirty days, D Keller and E O Hern for being drunk once more paid $10 to get home, and J. Murphy for threatening Mr. Bevis got off with a fine of $25.

The colored men Masse Joy, Joe Francis and A. Armand, disturbing the peace and suspected as vagrants were workhoused for 90 days each.

Mr. Dardigues was required to give a bond to keep the peace with Dr. Escobas.

FROM OUR EDITION OF YESTERDAY EVENING.

DEATH OF THOMAS SLIDELL.—The obituary columns of the New York *Herald* of the 23d April, has this brief announcement: Died, at his residence at Newport, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, April 20th, Thomas Slidell, late Chief Justice of Louisiana, aged 57." It is needless to inform our local readers that the deceased was brother of ex-Senator Slidell, and also of the late Captain Slidell Mackenzie of the United States Navy. He left New Orleans nearly ten years ago, and went into close privacy in his Northern residence, on account of a malady that compelled him to give up public life and all business pursuits.

Gov. Seymour of New York, has tendered to the U. S. War Department the use of the militia of the State for garrisoning the forts around New York city and elsewhere on the frontiers. He proposes thus to relieve the National troops detained in the State for such purposes and allow them to participate in the great campaign against the rebellion, while the State troops are afforded an opportunity for improving in drill and discipline.

The New York Sanitary Fair closed on the 23d ult. Its gross receipts were upwards of a million of dollars. The sword contest between the friends of Grant and McClellan yielded about $20,000. McClellan was 1600 votes ahead on the 22d, and it is to be presumed he won the sword.

From Demarara.

The greater portion of the business part of Demarara was destroyed by fire on the 21 inst. The loss is from two to three millions of dollars. Long continued drought caused a scarcity of water, rendering it necessary to blow up the buildings to save the town.

The Legislature of Demerara offers a bounty of twenty-five dollars a head for immigrants from the United States.

From the West Indies.

Dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 13th April, represent that a very large quantity of cotton was being planted in that Island. The sugar crop in Jamaica promised an increased yield, but the reports from Antigua, Barbadoes and Grenada were not so hopeful.

Plymouth, N. C.

Plymouth is situated on the right bank of the Roanoke, eight miles above its entrance into Albemarle Sound. It was first occupied by the Union forces in February, 1862, immediately after the capture of Roanoke Island by Gen. Burnside. It was not defended by any fortification, but one was erected above the town commanding the river, and named Fort Gray. When the rumors of a foray by the rebel ironclads from above assumed a form which entitled them to credence, obstructions were placed in the river, six miles above the town, in order to prevent the descent of the rebel boats.

In former days—we mean before the war—Plymouth was the seat of an active trade. Its shipping amounted to an aggregate of some 4000 tons registered, and 2100 tons enrolled and licensed. All of the latter was employed in the coasting trade. The population in peaceful times, was some 3000.

The object of the Rebels, in seeking to recover this place, says the N. Y. *Express*, 23d April, may be supposed to be twofold—first, to create a diversion in favor of the Confederate Army in Virginia, and secondly, to re-open another North Carolina port or two to the blockade runners. Whether these objects will be accomplished by the present demonstration,—or not,—remains to be seen.

We may add that the only United States vessels presumed to be at all effective, at Plymouth, were the Miami, (Flag-ship), Ceres, Whitehead and Bombshell. The "Bombshell" named in the dispatches as sunk, was a floating battery of no account, and was used in Burnside's first expedition. The Whitehead was reported sunk in the action of Sunday, and as the engagement of the ram, in to-day's dispatch, was on the 18th or Monday—one day later—the two vessels left must have been the Miami and Ceres, the only vessels known to be under sailing orders.

Fred. Douglass, in his speech in Hartford, a few nights since, said "Mr. Lincoln is a very honest man, but not my man for the Presidency," that Mr. Lincoln is too slow, lacks stamina, has not kept his word to the black soldiers—and various other compliments. The Hartford *Press* chimes in with Douglass' indictment, but thinks the President would do better if it was not for the "Blairs," who prevent his good intentions from taking root; that the people could get along with Lincoln, if it was not for "the intriguers who surround him," &c., &c.

Extracts from the Last Foreign Files.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The following article, evidently "communicated" from a high source, some say from the Queen herself, appears in the London *Times*, and has created a great sensation in England:

"An erroneous idea seems generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expressions in the newspapers, that the Queen is about to resume the place in society which she occupied before her great affliction; that is, that she is about again to hold levees and drawing-rooms in person, and to appear as before at Court balls, concerts, &c. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted.

The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she *can* do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she *will* do. Whenever any real object is to be attained by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful.

But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work and anxiety.

The Queen has labored conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired.

To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those mere State ceremonies, which can be equally well performed by other members of her family, is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The Queen will, however, do what she can—in the manner least trying to her health, strength and spirits, to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects; to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade which is desired of her.

More, the Queen *cannot* do; and more the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

A letter from Rome, of the 26th March, says: "The day before yesterday another deep incision was made in the Pope's leg, for the purpose of giving vent to humors which threatened to corrupt the whole mass of blood, and I learn this evening that the operation has been attended with happy results. A feeling of great disquietude prevails at Rome, which is aggravated by the mutism of the journals. Neither the *Giornale di Roma* nor the *Osservatore Romano* has made the least allusion to the Pope's illness. His holiness will enter on his seventy third year in the month of May. You are aware that he is subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy. For the last four years, in the Spring, the movement of the humors has caused great perturbation in his organism. He is also affected with permanent erysipelas in his right leg."

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The following relative to the Confederate loan is from the *Times's* City Article:

It has been understood for some months past that a proposal for the redemption of the Confederate loan, by the realization of cotton, had been submitted to the authorities at Richmond, who had approved its main features, and were anxious to meet the bond holders in the proposition, having ample cotton already on hand to liquidate the whole of the loan. The Confederate Government accordingly referred the matter to their financial agent in Europe, together with plans, which it is alleged are now in process of being perfected.

THE GEORGIA.

[From the Gironde of Bordeaux.]

The Confederate cruiser Georgia, which is now in this port, has all the appearance of the most respectable steamers, and a cargo would be put on board her without any hesitation. She mounts only eight guns, but she is so sharply built for running, that there is not an enemy that could escape her. Captain Maffit, her commander, is a young man of good stature, speaking French fluently, and enjoying a high reputation in America. The remainder of the officers are relatives of the best families in their country. The crew is composed of 120 determined men, by no means of ferocious appearance. The discipline on board is very severe. A few days since, while the officers were on shore, some inhabitants of Bordeaux, having visited the vessel, distributed among the men some bottles of brandy, and the majority of them became the worse for liquor. Captain Maffit, on returning, had 60 of them put in irons. We do not think we have any right to divulge the object which is generally assigned to the presence of the Georgia at Bordeaux, but her departure will be perhaps less tranquil than her arrival, as a Federal vessel is said to be cruising night and day off the mouth of the Gironde.

KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

[From debates of the House of Commons, April 1.]

Sir A. Agnew asked leave in asking the question of which he had given notice to make a brief statement of facts. Two months ago a gentleman at Kingston-upon-Thames received a letter from his son, dated New York, January 22, in which he expressed himself as extremely well pleased with the ship and his captain, under whom he had served with great comfort for eight years. Six weeks later, not a few days ago, the father received a letter from his son's captain, dated New York, March 11, saying "We arrived at this port on the 20th of January, your son was missing a few days after. He went on shore with the worse for drink and has not since returned. I fear he has been kidnapped by some of the runners of this port and sent to sea. . . . I have forwarded his effects to the Board of Trade, in London . . . You will obtain all information about effects, &c., at—, Mark-lane." The wretched father hurried to Mark-lane, where he received a confirmation of the captain's story, the agent adding that New York had become a horrible place, hundreds of young men had been kidnapped and never after heard of. Of his own son's fate this gentleman was still in entire ignorance. He begged to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had received any reports from Consular officers in the United States of America, stating that British subjects had been kidnapped, detained, or otherwise outraged with the object of forcing them to serve as soldiers in the Federal Army.

Mr. Layard begged to state, in answer to his hon. friend, that Her Majesty's Government had received reports from our Consuls at Boston, Portland, and New York on the subject of the kidnapping of British subjects who had been induced to go to the United States on various pretences. These reports agreed in the main with the information which the public had been able to derive from the newspapers. At Portland 47 and at Boston 102 British subjects had, it appeared, been kidnapped. Those persons had been tempted under various pretences to leave Ireland, and on arriving in the United States were actually imprisoned for some time, kept without sufficient food, and then plied with Whisky. When in a state of intoxication they were prevailed upon to enter the army of the United States. Lord Lyons had already made a report on the subject to Her Majesty's Government. As soon as the Government received information of what had taken place at New York instructions were sent to Lord Lyons to make inquiry and to ask for redress, and further to call on the United States Government, in future to protect British subjects who might be induced, under false pretences, to proceed to the United States. He trusted soon to receive from Lord Lyons an account of what he has been able to do in the case of the persons who had been so ill-used at New York. (Hear, hear.)

The Prince of Wales is credited with an intention of abolishing the tall coat as a full-dress garment, and substituting for it a velvet sack.

It appears from a recent decision in a Parisian court of law, that Erlanger & Co., the bankers, had cleared $2,700,000 by the Confederate loan.

How Garibaldi Looks.

An English paper gives the following description of General Garibaldi's personal appearance, at first sight, on board the steamship that conveyed him to England:

I was one of the first people on board; and after a few moments hesitation as to which way we should turn in the wilderness of shawls, Anglo Italians, lady passengers, invalids, children, and luggage, wherein we did ourselves, we hear that the General is in the saloon, and at once proceed thither. On proceeding thither I hear a full-toned, but sweet voice, saying, "better, better, I thank you much," in reply to inquiries as to his foot, some minutes before that voice's owner is visible to me, and it is impossible to avoid envying Mr Negretti and Mr. Joseph Cowen as they are severally invited to greet their old friend. The cabin is by this time full, and the natural eagerness of those yet outside to so far unshaved, when by a change of position I obtain my first glimpses of the general. He is seated on his couch, with a big cigar case and courier's bag hung up over his head, is shaking hands warmly with "Friend Joseph Cowen," is asking after the good town of Newcastle, and gracefully acknowledging to all around the many kindnesses he has received. Leaning on his walking-stick, and limping slightly, he proceeds, accompanied by all of us to the cabin and seat at the end of the saloon. In truth a kingly looking man, some five feet eight inches in height, he is broadly built, and his presence is pre-eminently commanding; he has a broad and lofty brow, soft and gentle eyes, which sparkle with humor and playfulness, a full sized, well shaped nose, a massive jaw, indicative of power, and a smile which a woman might envy. He wore light and thin trowsers, smartly made, patent leather boots, a silver grey gabardine with a scarlet lining or hood, and an embroidered smoking cap, which looked as if it had been worked by some fair admirer. A black silk handkerchief round the neck—of course no collar—and light crimson bandana thrown loosely over the shoulders, completed a costume which for picturesqueness, it would be difficult to equal. The impression produced on me was that I saw before me one who was

"In strength a man, simplicity a child,"

and as he gave his cordial and hearty greeting to each new and old friend who pressed forward to clasp him by the hand, it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that we were in the presence of one eminently qualified by nature to sway a nation and secure its sympathies. In repose his countenance is lion-like in its gentle gravity and conscious strength; when animated, it lights up in a way I can only compare to the effect of sunshine upon an already beautiful landscape. He understands English perfectly, but speaks it with a slightly foreign accent, and it may interest some readers to know that on my shaking hands with we reciprocated right heartily the peculiar grip only known to Brethren of the mystic tie.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS. *Washington*, April 22.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, his duties to be confined to New Orleans, and also to Boards of Local Inspectors at Portland, Oregon, and at Memphis, Tenn.

The Board of Inspection at Wheeling is discontinued for the reason that there are two other Boards of Inspectors for the Ohio river.

The bill passed.

AN EQUIVALENT FOR WATERLOO.—Lord Palmerston asserts in the British House of Commons that the "personal and dynastic safety of Louis Napoleon are essential to the welfare of Europe." When Blucher and Wellington get a spiritual knowledge of this admission on the part of "Old Pam" their bones will turn in their graves.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING May 2, 1864.

The accounts from New York by the Steamship George Washington report gold as having advanced on Wall street on Saturday, the [illegible] ult., to 178 and closed at 17[illegible] without stating any exciting cause for the improvement [illegible] the heavy shipments, which on Saturday, amounted to [illegible] 70,000.—They also state that the upward course of gold had caused considerable speculative feeling in the markets generally and quite Cotton at 81c for Middling. In sympathy with these advices our markets have evinced increased animation; both Foreign Exchange and specie have further advanced and Cotton has been in active demand at fuller prices than could have been realized on Saturday, although there was a more ample supply offering and the day's receipts were comparatively liberal.

In Domestic Exchange the movement was moderate and rates were nominally unchanged, but the actual business showed some irregularity and Bank rates were easier, one of them supplying the demand for Checks on New York at 1½ ℔ cent. premium, as well as at 1¼, which was the ruling rate, and another checking at the reduced rate of 1. Outside, we noticed sales of sight as low as ⅝ premium, five days' sight at ½ and ⅜ premium and fifteen days' with Bill Lading attached, at par. The dealers asked 1½ premium. There was some demand in Foreign Exchange but most of the Banks declined to draw. One of them, however, sold £200 Sterling at the advanced rate of 210 and held Francs at 2.60, against 2.00 and 2.50 on Saturday. Nothing transpired in private bills, which, for the moment, are nominal.

The Gold Market was quite animated. Early in the day $ 6,000 sold at 19 ℔ cent. premium, which was an advance of 2½ ℔ cent, but sales quietly considerably higher rates were realized, the sales and resales of round sums including $4,000 and $7,000 at 20½, $4,000 and $8,000, at 20½, and $10,000 and $6,000, in two lots, at 20, a large amount at 21, $5,000 at 21½, $6,700, in three lots at 22, and $3,000 at the extreme rate of 22½. Dealers paid 25 up to 23 for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at 21 up to 23½ those at to at the latter rate including one amount of $1,000. Of the small amount of coin reported by the steamer, the greater part was sold last week for delivery on arrival In silver we noticed a sale of 7,000 Mexican dollars at 21 premium. Nothing of any moment was reported in American, which could not have been bought in round lots unless at an advance on Saturday's figures.

A round sum of Bank of Louisiana notes sold at 96c, ℔ dollar. For Bank of New Orleans 94 was bid and 95 asked, but the board of no sales. Local tender notes command a premium of from 1½ ℔ cent over City Treasury notes, which are the standard of our local currency.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 25 shares City Bank at $114—but it is generally held higher.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1864

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a very good enquiry, and there being rather a better supply offering, while buyers were prepared to operate more freely, the sales summed up 445 bales at full prices including 3 bales picking at 2[illegible]—5 bales reported at 5[illegible]—9 bales good ordinary at [illegible], 4 [illegible] 19 bales low ordinary at 65 round—[illegible] bales strict ordinary at 6[illegible]—20 bales do at 7[illegible]—3 bales good ordinary to low middling at 7[illegible]—11 bales low middling (10 [illegible] and 7[illegible] bales) at 79—[illegible] bales strict low middling at 8[illegible]—[illegible] bales close to low middling at 81 and 92 bales [illegible] at 71—[illegible] bales do at 81 and [illegible] bales (1[illegible] 13 and 25 bales) at [illegible]—the market closed on last Tuesday evening at 7[illegible] for low middling.

SUGAR—There is a fair quantity offering at last week's prices; but buyers are still holding back and we have not heard of sales by the regular trade. By auction 3 hhds prime and 10 hhds choice fair were offered and sold in the former at 2[illegible] and the latter at 2[illegible] [illegible] and immediately after a lot of 84 hhds good fair to fully fair sold, by auction, at [illegible].

MOLASSES—To-day's sales comprise 75 barrels at 9[illegible] for prime to choice and 4[illegible] half barrels at [illegible] for prime. There is little or none remaining in the market.

TOBACCO—A lot of 11 hhds new Yellow Bank and 3 hhds low and 8 hhds fine, received about 4 days since sold at [illegible] ℔ round.

PORK—We notice the sale of 114 barrels over weight mess at $3[illegible] ℔ barrel.

WHISKY—There has been a speculative demand for [illegible] and two [illegible] [illegible] barrels rectified, [illegible] at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is extremely dull, and we have not heard of any important trades.

COFFEE—Rio is retailing at 4[illegible] ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Sales new Northern, sold in small lots, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Scarce and in demand. Western is selling, in small lots, at 25 [illegible] ℔ lb.

LARD—Western are selling at 12 [illegible] ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Potatoes sell at $[illegible] ℔ barrel and Onions at $[illegible].

FREIGHTS—The rate for Cotton by steamships for New York is 1[illegible] ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 1, 1864

Arrived yesterday, 41 Beeves, [illegible] Hogs and [illegible] Sheep, 6 Veals and 15 Cows. Amount of stock on hand [illegible] Beeves, 25 Hogs, 19 Veals and 15 Cows. Stock remaining on hand [illegible] Beeves, 1019 Hogs, 449 Sheep, 17[illegible] Veals and Cows.

[illegible — cattle price list]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, May 3, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport steamship St. Mary, Barstow, from Texas [illegible]

U S Transport steamship Geo. Peabody, Atwell, from Texas [illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

Great Eagle, M[illegible], from Vicksburg
[illegible]
[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

MATAMORAS—Per Spanish ship Concepcion—[illegible]

MATAMORAS—Per British brig Hope—[illegible]

RUATAN—Per sch [illegible]

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per sch Cottle Bucher—[illegible] bbls 415 hf [illegible]

CARDENAS—Per sch Emily—[illegible]

NEW YORK—Per steamship Geo. Washington—[illegible]

[illegible — consignee list]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Grey Eagle—[illegible]

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Southerner—[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Madison—109 bales cotton U S Quartermaster

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Kennett—[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Universe—[illegible] bales cotton U S Quartermaster

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—[illegible] bales cotton 22 bags do U S Quartermaster

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Superior—160 bales cotton U S Quartermaster

MOUNT VERNON IND—Per flatboat No 4—[illegible]

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.

[illegible]

DIED,

On Monday morning, at two o'clock, ANNA E. SPAULDING, aged 22 years, wife of [illegible]. The funeral will take place on TUESDAY morning, 3d instant, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, Wm. P. Vincent, No. 15 Burgundy street. The friends and acquaintances of the Hewitt, Nixon, and Vincent families are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT ASSISTANT APOTHECARY. Also, a Young Man accustomed to the work in a Drug Store. Apply to
HAAN FREDERICKSON,
my3 3t 13 and 15 Royal st.

Hall of Orleans Fire Co No 21.

NEW ORLEANS MAY 3rd 1864.

AT the Annual Meeting of this Company, held on the 21st APRIL last, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—James Ayles.
Vice President—J. H. Eckart.
Foreman—Phil. Hoffman.
1st Assist.—Chas. Voss.
2d Assis.—L. Bravier.
Secretary—J. A. Molaison.
Assist. Secretary—Wm. Higgins.
Treasurer—J. Heberlin.

By order of the Foreman,
my3—2t J. A. MOLAISON, Secretary

Gunny Cloth! Gunny Cloth!

FIFTY BALES GUNNY CLOTH, extra heavy, for sale, in lots, to suit purchasers, by
my3 6t WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Grocery Store for Sale.
On Account of Departure.

A GROCERY STORE, in the Second District, having a good custom. For terms, apply, at Mr. Salomon, Taylor, Bienville street between Bourbon and Dauphine.
ap29—3t

Wet Nurse Wanted.

AT No 21 Esplanade street, near the corner of Casacalvo street. ap30—3t

AUCTION SALES.

Dark Pale Sherry of Direct Importation

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the store of the importer, Messrs. Borduch & Becker, No. 94 Gravier street—
47 cases Pale and Dark Sherry, over 3 years old;
25 cases Pale Sherry,
5 do Bagarito do
Terms cash. my3

Peremptory Sale of Hardware, Tinware, Plow lines, Cotton Card, Waggon Boxes, &c.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold without reserve THIS DAY, (Tuesday) the 3d May, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Package sales room, up stairs, 1st floor store No. 47 Magazine street—

Assortment of Fine Carpenters tools, Locks, hinges, Bolts, Screws, Wire dogs and Irons, Tinware, [illegible] Cow bells, Oil stones, Shovels and Spades, Candlesticks, Faucets, Hoes, Coffee mills, Powder, [illegible], Brass screws, Tea kettles, Waffles and Wafers irons, Brass, Preserve kettles, Sugar skimmers, Gridirons, Hooks and Hinges, Pumps, Meat cutters, [illegible], Cotton plow lines, Hardware and Sand paper, Sieves and Tinned ware, Japan ware, Waggon boxes. Also, a lot of Coffee, [illegible].

Terms—cash in U. S. Treasury notes. my3

Furniture.......... Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,
G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer,
Office and Salesrooms Masonic Hall, at Charles st.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their auction mart, Masonic Hall.

An Assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Armoirs, Centre Leaf tables, Chairs, Stoves, Cooking utensils, &c., &c. Also, Several Elegant Pianos.

Terms—Cash. my3

Bakery at Auction.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY 7th of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Treme fronting the corner of [illegible] and Wall [illegible] by a depth of [illegible] feet, together with the buildings and improvements consisting of two BRICK BUILDINGS, the one at the corner is used for the sale of Bread, the other adjoining is occupied as Bakery and the upper story divided into four rooms with verandah. Also the OVEN [illegible].

[illegible]

Terms: The purchaser to assume the payment of the [illegible] [illegible]. my3

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR .... Lessee

TUESDAY EVENING May 3, 1864

[illegible]

MARZETTI AND MAZETTI TROUPE.

[illegible] the beautiful Pantomime of the
VIVANDIERE.

To be followed by
ROMAN GAMES [illegible]
[illegible]
JOCKO OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.
[illegible] Grand Fairy Pantomime.

[illegible] Every Saturday Noon a Grand Matinee [illegible].

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible] Second Circle [illegible] Gallery [illegible] Private Boxes $[illegible]. my2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING May 3, 1864

Great Success of the
CHAMPION SKATER W. H. FULLER.
NEW SONGS—By Agnes Mortimer and Dora Dawron.
NEW DANCES—By [illegible] and Cora Fowler and Jane Forsyth.
CHAS. E. COLLINS in new characters and Songs. [illegible] Marini Cleriuski.

Special performance for the accommodation of Ladies and Children will be given every SATURDAY [illegible], which entertainments [illegible] Children and Servants will be admitted for 25c. my3

FAIR.

A FAIR will be held at the Masonic Hall during the week commencing MONDAY May 9th, 1864, by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' General Relief Fund, I. O. O. F.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Geo. W. Roper, H. Mcintyre, A. W. Hatter,
E. M. Rush, N. W. [illegible], G. Nutgesser,
ap19 1m C. Abbot.

NOW landing from steamer George Washington—
50 Boxes CHOCOLATE;
15 bbls English WALNUTS;
15 bags do do
For sale by HOWLAND & OTIS,
my2 1t No. 10 Gravier street.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the undersigned are requested to call at his residence, No. 222 Chartres street, as he is ready to pay them.
my2 1t NICOLO MESCOVICH.

FUNERALS.

24 ..... FRENCHMAN STREET 24

MRS. WIDOW B LABORDE respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has resumed the business as before, for funerals, carried on in the establishment. Orders from the various Associations promptly attended to. Carriages and hearses for burials furnished, [illegible]. my21

New Butter.

FIFTY tubs choice new BUTTER, landing ex steamship Geo. Washington, for sale by
THOMPSON & BARNES,
my2 3t 61 Tchoupitoulas street.

Sundries.....Sundries.

COARSE SALT—500 bags
GUNNY CLOTH—50 bales, heavy weight.
HOPS—[illegible] bales new crop.
MALT—[illegible] bags, prime quality.
SCHNAPPS—[illegible] cases pints.
JAMAICA RUM—[illegible] puncheons, direct importation.
PAPER STOCK—[illegible] bales, in shipping order.
MOSS—[illegible] bales, in shipping order.
Also—An IRON SAFE, medium size.
For sale low by JOHN GRACE,
Merchandise and Produce Broker,
my2 3t 5 Bank Place.

Stray Dog.

STRAYED recently, from Derbigny street, a young race hunting bitch, black, long ears, eyes and breast black a tan, a white spot in the middle of the face. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said Dog at No. 91 Derbigny street.
ap30 3t m

NEW ORLEANS, April 28th, 1864.

HALL OF L. M. B. A.

THE Officers and Members are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, which is to take place on MONDAY evening, May 3d, at half past seven o'clock, at Polar Star Lodge, No. 13, St. Louis street.

Punctual attendance is requested, as a business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order,
ap29—3 F. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

Lost or Stolen.

OUR CHECK No. 121, on New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, amount One Hundred Dollars. Payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return.
ap18 3t E. J. HART & CO.,
73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

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, $2 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

Tailors Wanted.

WANTED, at Vicksburg, Miss., TWO GOOD TAILORS for the Dress Coat Department, TWO OTHERS for the Pantaloon Department and ONE for the Vests do. The following prices will be paid: Frock Coats, $11; Vests, $2 50 to $3; Fancy Clothing $4, Black Cloth, $3 50, Cassimere do, $3, Drill do $2 50. Employment guaranteed for the whole year with an additional advantage [illegible] the tailors of the Frock Coats and the Pantaloons are machine stitched. Apply at Messrs. KELLER & HOERNER, No. 10 Exchange Alley.
JOSEPH LEROY, Merchant Tailor,
ap24 6 Vicksburg, Miss.

Schooner "Albrass" for Sale.

FOR sale, the fast sailing schooner ALBRASS drawing four feet water, with all her tackle and apparel, now lying in the river, opposite the Mint. For terms, apply on board. ap28 5

Wanted.

A MILLINER, who speaks French and English and has taste in trimming. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 131 Royal street, near Toulouse. ap26 3t

$30 Reward—Stolen Mare Mule.

A Bay Mare Mule, gray belly, slightly branded P. C. on the right sides, and recently bled on the neck has been stolen from the undersigned. The above reward will be paid for the recovery. P. CAZELAR.
ap30 Right Bank of the River, three miles the city.

Lost.

On Friday morning, on the Love street Cars, thence to Common street through St. Charles street, a morocco POCKETBOOK, containing various papers and from $61 or $70 in notes, mostly in $10 greenbacks. The name and address of the owner are on several of the papers in said Pocketbook. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the same at the office of the Bee. my1

Stolen or Strayed.

ON the night of the 27th instant, at No. 414 Chartres street, Third District, a small brown MARE, branded O. P. with three white legs and a white spot on the face.

Also, a BAY MARE MULE, about 14 hands high, with breast and back a little sore from the harness.

Any person returning the said animals to the above place will be rewarded. my1 2t

On Drawback,

FOR sale ex ship Asie Mineure, from Bordeaux—
30 cases SARDINES in Oil, of 100 hf boxes;
20 .. .. .. 100 qr boxes.
DUNTZE & CO.,
ap25 6t 45 Royal street.

C. B. Broadwell,
LARD BROKER,
61 Gravier street.

LARD, BACON, PORK and S. C. HAMS bought and sold. ap6 1m

JUDICIAL SALES.

Succession of the late Charles C. Gaines—Frederick Jordy & William Hey, vs. their Creditors and the Creditors of C. C. Gaines & Co.—Consolidated.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

The bulletin of a Hardware store situated at No. [illegible] Magazine street, between Common and [illegible] streets [illegible].

Terms—Cash in the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

ALFRED SHAW,
may3 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

William Dorr vs. Charles Paris.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Faubourg Marigny [illegible]

[illegible]

2d. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the New Faubourg Marigny in the Third District of this city [illegible]

3d. AND A LOT OF GROUND situated in the new Faubourg Marigny [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff,
my3 [illegible] Parish of Orleans.

Succession of the late Widow Jean Maitre, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District [illegible]

2. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District [illegible]

3. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District [illegible]

4. TWO LOTS OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms and Conditions. One tenth cash and the balance at one and two years credit [illegible]

The purchaser having the privilege of paying cash [illegible]

The purchaser of the property herein above firstly described to assume the payment of a Stock note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana [illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff
my3 [illegible] of the Parish of Orleans.

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.

FIRST CABIN	$80 00	STEERAGE	$30 00
do. to London	85 00	do. to London	34 00
do. to Paris	95 00	do. to Paris	40 00
do. to Hamburg	90 00	do. to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y. or to ELLIOT & McKEEVER, [illegible] Gravier street. my3

Regular Bayou Sara and Lafourche

PACKET—The favorite passenger packet "EMPIRE," L. Bourgeois Captain, J. C. Lithau, 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., and Baton Rouge at 10 A. M.

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

Returning, will leave Thibodauxville 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
may1 WM. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

Bayou Lafourche Packet—Twice a Week.

THE new and fine passenger packet FAWN, W. R. Greathouse, master, Leo Naybi, first clerk, Joseph P. Whiter, second clerk, will leave New Orleans for Thibodauxville, Donaldsonville, Napoleonville, and all intermediate landings on Bayou Lafourche and the Coast on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Passengers and shippers will please provide themselves with passports and permits from the proper authorities.

Capt. M. Gwathmey will be on the landing, at the foot of Canal street, to receive freight during the absence of the boat.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
JOHN L. TITUS, Agent,
my3 1m cor. Old Levee and Bienville sts., up-stairs

For New York

To sail on FRIDAY, 6th instant.

THE schooner WALTER RALEIGH, Nickerson, master, has room for the bulk of 100 hogsheads sugar. Apply to
my3 3t W. J. REID, 33 Magazine st.

For Havre,

SUCCEEDING THE GUANTANAMO.

THE splendid French clipper ship ASIE MINEURE, A. Mathieu, master, performing her first voyage. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, wharf No. 14 Second District, or to the consignees,
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
ap26 15c 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

STERLING EXCHANGE—For sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
ap15 2t 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.