THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By J B Crozat, on Royal street, No 95—Furniture.
By M. Cerren & Laudry, at their auction mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture.

McCerren & Laudry will sell to-day contents of residence, corner of Orange and Camp streets. See advertisement.

MR. CAMPBELL'S BENEFIT AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—It will be seen that Mr. A H Campbell is to have a benefit at the St Charles Theatre to night. Mr. Campbell has long been identified with theatrical affairs in this city, and his name recalls some of the palmiest days and brightest pages in the history of the venerable Old Drury. He has always proved himself diligent and useful, and in no slight degree discriminating and artistic in every line of performance which has engaged his professional efforts. For the sake of a cherished past with which he is associated, and for the sake of his unpretending merit as an actor as well as his worth as a private individual, let not our theatre going population overlook the occasion of his benefit to night. The bill is one that gives assurance of an abundance of entertainment. At least the beneficiary promises a jolly time generally to his patrons, and he is not a man to make a promise of that sort lightly.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who was so prominent a favorite at the Varieties theatre last winter, is playing a star engagement at Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati. He is pronounced by a paper of that city to be "the most brilliant of all our young actors."

Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, June 2, 1864.

The Judiciary question was discussed at great length, and by very large vote it was settled that the Judiciary shall be appointed for a term of six years for the Supreme Judges and 4 years for the inferior Judges, except Justices of the Peace.

The Convention then adjourned.

Baton Rouge Items.

The *True Delta* of last evening contains a budget of late items from Baton Rouge, among which are the following:

Several tradesmen were charged with being connected in smuggling goods beyond the lines. For some time there was suspicion aroused, but no one could unravel the plot, but at last two negro ferry men divulged the secret. Proof was obtained, the gentlemen convicted in various fines, to sell out their stocks, and leave Baton Rouge for good. Thus we are relieved of some six or eight persons of M[illegible] descent. The chief operators—that is, the receivers—reside in West Baton Rouge. One of them was fined $250, and to return here no more. Yankee Sam, who is supposed to be a leading character in the affair, is thought to have taken to the swamps, as he has not been heard of since his compeers were taken.

The want of rain is severely felt by the planters in this vicinity. Dark clouds and distant thunders have tantalized us for now eight days, but the heavens refuse to refresh the earth with their tears. In many places the foliage has commenced to fall from the trees and hedges. The dust is fearful, and every zephyr fans it into the atmosphere, and the streets and houses are filled to an unpleasant degree. Traveling to man and beast is all but suffocating. One day's genial rain would revive all hearts, and revive the all but dead crops of the planters in this district.

Brig. Gen. Birge has been called to other parts, and Brig. Gen. Benton succeeds to the command of the post of Baton Rouge.

Tantamount to a Declaration of War.

The Republican press of the North generally express the opinion that, after recent developments regarding the vessels constructed in France, ostensibly for the East India trade, their departure from French ports would be a deliberate violation of neutrality on the part of the French Government. The New York *Evening Post*, indeed, goes so far as to say that such a contingency would be "tantamount to a declaration of war"—saying:

The French Government has, apparently waited for our minister, Mr. Dayton, to furnish it with evidence as to the character and destination of these vessels, and until this was furnished, it placed reliance upon the representations of the builders, who are both members of the French legislature. As these persons have now been shown to have deceived their Government in a matter so serious that if the deceit had been successful they might have involved their country in a war, we may expect to hear that the Emperor, who is autocrat in France, has summarily punished and disgraced them.

It appears that the contract for these vessels was signed in April, 1863, by the notorious Captain Bulloch, who was at the time staying at the house of Erlanger, the banker, who has since fathered the rebel loan in Europe. The pretence was that the ships were for the India, China and Japan trade.

They were to carry ten or twelve guns, to have a speed of thirteen knots, and both of the same class as the most recent French gunboats. Now, it might be said that the French builders were deceived by these pretences; but unluckily for them, the *Opinion Nationale* publishes several letters which prove the contrary. Here, for instance, is an extract from a letter of Mr Le Arman, one of the builders, which is in the possession of the French Government.

"BORDEAUX, June 10, 1863.

"Dear Mr. Voruz: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th, and Bulloch's draft for seven hundred and fifty thousand francs therewith enclosed. I hasten to give you full discharge of the papers you signed in the hands of Mr Bulloch for the payment of the two vessels of four hundred horse power, which I am constructing for the account of the Confederate States simultaneously with those which have been entrusted to you, and which you are causing to be built by Messrs Jollet & Babin, and Dubigeon.

"Accept, &c., L. ARMAN."

Here is one from the redoubtable Captain Bulloch himself:

"LIVERPOOL, August 11, 1863.

"I have, Mr. Voruz, received your letter of the 4th instant, with the statements of the price of the thirty-pounders and their accompaniments. It is impossible for me to say whether I can give you a direct and positive order for these guns before I shall have learned from Captain Blakely how the matter in reference to his own model for circled cannon has been understood. I should, however, be delighted to make a bargain with you if we can agree upon the terms. We shall discuss all that when I go to Nantes.

"It is my intention to entrust my business to as few hands as possible, and I hope we shall agree upon all the essential points, so that our relations with each other may take a still wider range.

"Even in the event of peace, our government will, no doubt, for some length of time, look to France for the construction of her vessels and machinery; and, so far as I am personally concerned, I should be delighted if the intercourse I have had with you should lead to still more important orders in the future.

"Will you, if you please, inform me how the gunboats are progressing, and when the second payment will be due?

"I shall write to you a week before my arrival at Nantes. BULLOCK."

From the following extract it would appear that Mr. Slidell was also going into the China, Japan and India steamship business:

"PARIS, June 10, 1863.

"My Dear Voruz: After taking cognizance of the financial conditions offered you by the House of Erlanger, as also the letters interchanged between you and Messrs Arman, Slidell and Bulloch, we would beg leave to remind you of our verbal agreements, so as to define precisely our respective positions in this affair.

"P. D. JOLLET & BABIN,
"F. DUBIGEON & SON."

With such plain proof that these ships were destined to make war upon the United States, it would be a deliberate and inexcusable violation of neutrality in the French government to let them go to sea; tantamount, in fact, to a declaration of war against us.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL BUTLER.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* says: "General Butler to-day sent a man of the name of Curtis, who has been a pilot on the James river, and who professed to know the position of the torpedoes, to Admiral Lee, with the characteristic suggestion: 'If he faithfully and truly performs his duty, and answers all queries, return him to me at Bermuda Landing; if not, hang him at the yard-arm.' This was dictated in the presence of Curtis, to whom the General then remarked: 'Now, my good man, go; you have your life in your own hands.' The individual certainly seemed to realize this fact, and it is to be hoped that Admiral Lee will follow out the injunction."

The Sunday Beer Question in England

INTERESTING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

[From the London Times, May 7.]

Mr. Somes, in asking for leave to bring in a bill for restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors between the hours of 11 o'clock on Saturday night and 6 o'clock on Monday morning, said his bill of last session was for the total closing of public houses on the Lord's Day. [Agreed.] He gathered from the debate on that bill the House thought some time was necessary for the people to get their dinner and supper beer on Sunday. [Hear, and Agreed.] He proposed by his present bill to allow one hour—from 1 to 2—for obtaining the supply of dinner beer, and another hour—from 8 to 9—for obtaining the supply of supper beer. He could not conceive that the House should think it for the benefit of the working man and his family that he should have six hours extra for drinking in the public-house on Sunday. [Oh, oh.] The working classes themselves were in favor of this measure. [A laugh.] Last session 963,987 petitioners or 1 in 20 of the inhabitants of England, chiefly of the working classes, were for the total closing of the public houses on Sunday. The police reports in Manchester and other towns showed that the cases arising on Saturday and Sunday exceeded in number those of all the other days of the week. Sunday, in fact, was the heyday of English drunkenness, when working men spent in drink the money with which they ought to provide for their wives and families. It had been said that he wished to interfere with the liberty of the subject. Was Scotland behindhand in the love of liberty? Yet in Scotland there was a severer law than the one he decided to enact for England. In New York for years the publichouses had been closed on Sunday, and such had likewise been the case in Sydney and other of our colonies. [Cries of Agreed.]

Mr. Pease, in seconding the motion, said the subject of the proposed bill only required to be better understood to be better appreciated. It had been proved to demonstration that the chief difficulty all our religious and philanthropic institutions had to contend with arose from the drinking customs of this country. He had the honor of representing a large constituency, and all classes had joined in requesting him to support the Bill. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Roebuck would not detain the House for many minutes. He had no fanatical hatred to this measure. His only desire was to protect his countrymen in the fair enjoyment of their rights and liberties. [Hear, hear.] The ground of this Bill was two-fold. There was a body of people in this country who were Sabbatarians; there was also a body of teetotallers. The two muddy streams had concentrated. [A laugh.] Running side by side for a long time, they had at last united their waters, and now they formed one foaming, muddy river, which it was difficult to stem, and very disagreeable to see. [An Hon. Member—And to smell.] Aye, and to smell. [Laughter.] These two sets of people had joined their forces on the present occasion. Why did he oppose them? First and foremost; because this was a law for the poor and not for the rich. [Cheers.] A rich, well-to-do man could have his own beer and wine in his own house, he could draw his beer or uncork his wine when he chose, but that was not the case with a poor man. [Hear, hear.] Parliament began with fiscal regulations. He had put a tax upon malt, and he had always voted with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that subject, but he had always felt that he was preventing the poor man having his own beer in his own house and driving him to the publichouse. [Hear, hear.] He wished the House to understand that every man who went into a public house was not a tippler. [Cheer.] The poor man who was compelled to go to the publichouse was like the gentleman who sent down his butler for his glass of wine when he wanted it. [Hear, hear.] If the hon member for Hull and his friends were really in earnest—if they were anything more than canting hypocrites [laughter]—they would propose a law for the rich as well as the poor. (Cheers.) Not only would they shut up every public house—not only would they shut up the Star and Garter at Richmond, and the Trafalgar at Greenwich, but they would also shut up every club in London. (Cheers.) Would they dare to introduce a Bill for that purpose? If not, how could they presume to say that they were the friends of liberty and justice? (Hear, hear.) He spat upon their paltry pretence. (Cheers and laughter.) He had no hesitation in saying that those who were endeavoring to bring in this Bill under the guise of being the protectors of morality were merely carrying out their own individual views respecting the enjoyments of others. (Hear, hear.) "We are virtuous," they exclaimed, "and therefore you shall have no more cakes and ale." (Cheers.) The introduction of this Bill would create dissension throughout England. (Cries of "No, no," and cheers.) "Yes, yes," it would create the necessity on the part of those who thought as he did of rilling the sentiments of the people of England, as they did last year. The seconder of the motion had talked of representing a large constituency. He represented a still larger constituency, and he opposed this Bill. He represented a set of hard working men who were confined to a smoky town all the week, and, as he said to these gentlemen, if he lived in Sheffield he should be very glad to get out on a Sunday to breathe a mouthful of fresh air. A working man who had expended his week in hard labor was naturally glad to get out of Sheffield for a few hours on Sunday, but if the hon. gentleman's Bill passed he would find the door of every public house shut against him. That man was not necessarily a tippler. What right had they to say to that man that he should only have his luncheon at 1 o'clock, and not at 3, if he liked it best then? Public houses in the country were only open now from 12 to 3, and from 5 to 11. What harm was there in that? A working man in London went out on Sunday for a few hours' recreation, and then these good gentlemen turned round on him, and said, "You ought to be at church." [Hear.] That was their creed—that if they kept a man out of the publichouse they sent him to church. If a man were religiously inclined he went to church before he took his walk into the country, and was it not a way of worshipping the great Creator to walk among his works and admire their beauty? [Hear, hear.] The Bill would not put an end to drinking; it would force men to break the law. There would be just as much drunkenness as ever, and a great increase of hypocrisy. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman had quoted the example of Scotland. Scotland was an ascetic country, with a peculiar flavour for what was called Sabbath observance and it was the most drunken country on the face of the earth. [Cheers, and laughter.] A friend of his who had been in Scotland on a visit had brought back a very good story. He was stopping in the neighborhood of a very beautiful waterfall, and when Sunday came round, there being an interval between Kirk and dinner, he said, "I'll go and see your waterfall." "Gude men," said his host, "it's the Sabbath." [Laughter.] "What, then," replied his friend, "can't I see God's works on God's day?" "Oh, no," replied the host: "Yon maun stay here; you can't break the Sabbath." [Laughter.] And in deference to his host the gentleman staid indoors and they sat down to spend the day in tippling. [Loud laughter.] That was a well-to-do house, where they could drink their own beer and whisky without having to send out of the house for it. Did the hon. gentleman believe that he would make men worship God more completely by compelling them to abstain from walking abroad? What he wanted was to turn this nation into a sour, ascetic, hypocritical people. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Clay thought that the House ought to allow the bill to be brought in, if it were only out of respect for the immense number of petitions which had been presented in its favor [hear, hear]—more especially, as various important modifications had been introduced into it in deference to the opinions expressed in the House last year. [Hear, hear.]

Sir W. Joliffe thought he had the greatest respect for the mover and seconder of this motion, and lamented equally with them the inclination to drink existing in this country, hoped that the House would not sanction the commencement of an agitation such as had taken place before in consequence of legislation such as this. Eight years ago there was a sort of *emeute* among the three millions of the population in this metropolis, which led Parliament to change a recently passed law with more haste than was altogether seemly. A compromise was then agreed to, which had satisfied the public and the licensed victuallers. [Hear, hear.]

Mr Packe held that the bill confounded the innocent with the guilty. It would prevent the temperate man from enjoying his glass of beer, because there were people wicked enough to tipple and booze in public houses. That was a mode of legislation which he could not sanction, and he should therefore vote against the introduction of the bill. [Hear, hear.]

The House then divided. The numbers were:

Ayes ... 87
Noes ... 123

Majority against the introduction of the bill... 36

The House adjourned at 25 minutes to 1.

A Glimpse into Mormondom.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who hails from Utah, tells this story about the peculiar institutions there:

I found the Bishops freely disposed to conversation—they have outlived concealment; if that ever was a characteristic. "On every subject introduced, of present interest, there was no reserve. Perfectly satisfied with themselves, they seemed to be equally so with myself and companion, and when our board bill was paid, and we were ready to leave again we had generally a friendly "good-by" and "call again" extended to us. Polygamy was no subject of discussion, but seemed to have passed away to the rank of settled questions so far as they were concerned. On more than one occasion, allusion was made to the Congressional anti-polygamy bill; but no one seemed alarmed at five years' penitentiary residence and $500 penalty for the infraction of the law; it was only "something got up by old Cradlebaugh." To the possible attempt at coercion, I heard from four different persons almost the same language: "We have got to be exterminated as a whole, or let alone on the polygamy subject, for the whole of our community, including a vast number of young men and young women actually born of the institution by ties of blood, are interested in its support." The resemblance of language in different places carried the idea of former discussions and a foregone conclusion.

Of one thing I was convinced—polygamy was no luxury. In the city here, no stranger can tell anything of that relationship between the sexes; in the country it is everywhere palpable. I heard a good story of one of the Bishops, with whom I passed a very pleasant evening. It is told of him that an elderly lady once called upon him and sought his counsel—Bishops are all no feed counselors—respecting her daughter. The mother stated that her offspring had a good opportunity of being united with a young man in wedlock, but she preferred a married gentleman. The Bishop inquired if the married man was of good character, proper habits, &c. could keep her, and take good care of the family that he already had. To this the mother replied affirmatively, and the Bishop said: "All right, let her have the man of her choice." The work was nearly through, the mother had to blush, and inform the dignity of the settlement that he himself was the choice of her daughter! How much the Bishop flushed, blushed and stammered is not stated, but the damsel, in a few days after, became, from choice, the wife of her Bishop and counselor!

How forcible is education! Where in Christendom, could such an avowal be made by a blushing maid?

Yet the virgins of Utah will at times ask and are given in marriage in this wise, with as much coolness and perfect assurance all round as if the history of others was unknown. The occurence is not unfrequent, and the maid is more a queen than less for the avowal.

A Poem of Despair.

The precise origin of the following poem is not known. Like some of the most remarkable of the popular songs and religious hymns in the English language, that have been preserved from oblivion only through their intrinsic beauty or power, it is strictly impersonal. It is believed to have appeared first in the St. Helena Magazine, a good many years ago, when the horrors of a pestilence which almost annihilated the English army in India were vividly impressed on the public mind. Anonymous on first publication, it was soon afterwards copied into the London *Spectator* and other English journals, and subsequently often republished both in England and America, but never along with the author's name or any hint as to its probable authorship. No literary person could encounter it without a keen curiosity to know what munificent hand had carelessly thrown into the treasures of literature a gem at once so strange and splendid.

As a picture of that form of despair—for despair has many forms—which imports a sense of utter abandonment and self-abandonment, a chilling, deadly sense of being forsaken by every help human or divine, of being separated, by an impassable barrier of fate, from all the affectionate ties, the warm sympathies and the inspiring hopes of life, and, withal, a wild fancy that sports with uttermost misery and exults in the grim hospitalities of death, we know of nothing that surpasses it for wildness of description and aptness of imagery.

REVELRY IN INDIA.

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around us are bare;
As they shout to our peals of laughter,
It seems that the dead are there.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
We drink to our comrades' eyes:
Quaff a cup to the dead already,
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not here are the goblets glowing,
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon shall our pulses rise:
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles,
Not a tear for the friends that sink;
We'll fall midst the wine-cup's sparkles,
As mute as the wine we drink.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis this that the respite buys:
One cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others;
We thought we were wiser then;
Ha, ha! let them think of their mothers,
Who hope to see them again.
No, stand to your glasses, steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking;
There's many a cheek that's sunk;
But soon, though our hearts are breaking,
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis here the revival lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's a mist on the glass congealing,
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;
And thus does the warmth of feeling
Turn ice in the grasp of death!
Ho! stand to your glasses, steady!
For a moment the vapor flies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Who dreads to the dust returning?
Who shrinks from the sable shore,
Where the high and haughty yearning
Of the soul's all sting no more?
No! stand to your glasses, steady!
The world is a world of lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betray'd by the land we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest remain behind.
Stand! stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis all we have left to prize;
A cup to the dead already,
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Vennard.—Mrs. McCarty has been trying to make a nuisance of herself and stands a fair chance to bring up in the workhouse for a summer retreat. Yesterday she was before the Recorder for another drunken row and was consequently fined and ordered to give peace bonds, with the choice of a ten days residence in the workhouse under the supervision of Capt. Gros.

A number of female contrabands charged with being lewd and abandoned were handed over to the care of Col. Hanks to be put to useful work.

Mrs. Bateman did not have the fear of the hog ordnance before her eyes and kept swine on her premises in the forbidden limits. The consequence was that she was fined $5 and ordered to remove the forbidden animals.

James Bauer, who had tried too much of the newly made rum, and Mr. McDermot, who had followed his example were given 10 days to get sober and for that purpose supplied with introductions and free tickets to be honored by the superintendent of the Workhouse. Ch. Dunham, who had tried to walk the same road of inebriation, was let off on paying a fine of $5.

Moses Briggs, in contravention of the health ordinance No 595, was fined $10.

Henry Blade labored under suspicion of mental aberration and was sent to the Asylum for medical treatment.

Betsy, a strapping negro, who committed an assault and battery on an old lady, was workhoused for six months, to keep her out of mischief and learn her better manners.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leaumont Presiding.—The colored girl Josephine Hyde who made herself very conspicuous on Burgundy street, getting drunk and fighting even the police, was fined to the extent of $5, and had to listen to a severe reprimand from the Court.

Joe Smith, a colored specimen of humanity, was found suspiciously concealed in J. B. Corrigan's cart, and was Workhoused for sixty days.

Kitty Morgan, a drunkard, and the colored vagrant boy Adam, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Toney Gisler, who had no license for his cart, enriched the City Treasury in the amount of $50, and has to take out a license.

Fanny Boyle was sent down for ninety days to cure her of the habit of getting drunk; and Victoria Morris for sixty days.

Coroner's Inquests.—The body of Edward Jost, 13 years of age was found drowned at the foot of Notre Dame street, and an inquest held which resulted in the verdict: "Found drowned." The parents of deceased are in Mexico, and a brother is in an asylum of this city.

The body of a drowned man was found at the foot of St. Peter street. Deceased was dressed in close fitting dark clothes, worn sailor fashion, and had not been recognized at a late hour.

Provost Court—Lieut. Col. Wadsworth Presiding.—Timothy, a soldier who got astray and drunk with a purse of $140 was brought up minus his funds. He was oblivious as to the place where he spent his money. He was returned to his regiment on the freely given promise that he will never drink liquor again.

Henry Best and three other soldiers who kicked up a row in the Poydras market and refused to pay for the refreshments served them there, were required to prove that they paid their reckoning. This was done.

A private put on the airs of a commissioned officer in demanding strong drink and tried to back up his pretensions by showing the commission of his Second Lieutenant. A watchman cut the matter short by arresting the man, who, when he brought him to the Provost Court, was well lectured and sent to his duty.

J. Murphy, a Corporal, who struck the driver on a City Railroad Car, was returned to his regiment, degraded to the ranks, and his stripes to be taken off by order of the Court.

C. J. Cline, charged with a murderous assault on Lieutenant Stewart of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, was tried yesterday, and having used seditious language. According to the statement of prosecutor two of his negro soldiers had been refused water on the premises of Mr. Kline by Mrs Kline, and that Mr Kline drew a knife on the prosecutor and throttled him. Accused claimed that he ordered the Lieutenant and his men from the premises and that he only used force when the prosecutor refused to leave, and that afterwards the party came back and forced themselves in again for water during the absence of the accused. The case was rather complicated, so much so that the court expressed its opinion that such matters could be tried by a jury. Accused was fined $50.

James Williams was accused of having entered a house and stolen a sum of money therefrom. There was no evidence to substantiate the accusation. He was discharged.

The Captain of the steamer Lomisary was fined $100 for landing provisions at various points on the river, without proper permit from the Provost Marshal General.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY]

Order Regarding Execution of Mortgage.

General Orders No 15 have just been repromulgated by command of Major Gen. Banks, in the following terms:

I. The foreclosure of mortgages, or instruments that are such by their effect, and sales under foreclosures as against loyal citizens having interests in the subject matter, whether as owners, mortgagees, or otherwise, are prohibited.

The above order is republished for the information and government of all concerned.

This order is still in force, and any departure therefrom will be considered as a disobedience of orders, and will be punished accordingly.

Mexican News.

We have been favored with a copy of the *Boletin Oficial* of Matamoros, dated the 25th May, in which we find a correspondence between Captain Joubert, of the French war steamer Colbert and the celebrated Gen. Cortinas who commands at Matamoros. We subjoin the letter of Captain Joubert:

On board the steamer of His Imperial Majesty, the Colbert, May 24, 1864, anchorage off the Rio Bravo.

General—I have the honor of sending you a few numbers of the *Commercial Echo*, of Vera Cruz.

The last number contains news of the speech of His Majesty the Emperor Maximilian, and the definitive acceptance of the Mexican Crown, and the latest journals from Europe announce positively his departure from Trieste on the 15th of April.

His delays at Rome and at the island of Madeira and Martinique, will probably prevent him from arriving at Vera Cruz before the middle of June.

Being informed of the malevolent rumors circulating at Matamoros and in its vicinity, to the effect that His Majesty the Emperor Maximilian will never come to Mexico, I have deemed it my duty, General, to inform you of this event to induce the fidelity to the old Government, when it is believed to be the expression of the popular will, is most honorable, but, when the nation, free in its vote, desires by an immense majority, to change for its own welfare, the form of Government, to persist in sustaining the old is hurtful to the interests of the country—it is to prolong civil war, to cripple the prosperity of the country, and to make a melancholy page in history.

General, your reputation for courage and honor has induced me spontaneously to address you these lines and to assure you of my desire to establish and maintain friendly relations with you, however we may differ at this moment in political opinions.

With men of the sword, hands may be honorably grasped before or after combat.

Accept, General, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

V. JOUBERT,
Captain of Frigate,
Commanding the Colbert.

To General CORTINAS,
Commanding at Matamoros.

In answer to the above Cortinas wrote a very courteous letter, sending at the same time to Captain Joubert some newspapers from Matamoros in return for those from Vera Cruz. In this letter he declares that, being a soldier of the people, he wants no other Government than the one which has received the sanction of the popular election, and which was recognized in 1861 by the French Government.

He assures the Commander of the Colbert that when the Archduke occupies the Mexican throne as Emperor many years will elapse before he can extend his authority over the whole country, and that to do this he will have to annihilate nearly the whole Mexican population. He adds "And, for my own part, I can assure you that, if I ever become a partisan of the Monarchy, it will never be to a foreign country that I shall look for a sovereign to whom I may swear allegiance."

Late News via Mobile.

The War in Virginia and Georgia—Official Dispatch from General Lee Claiming an Easy Repulse of an Attack on the 24th ult.—Perseverance of Gen. Grant—Sherman Pausing and Johnston Reinforced Preparing to Move Against Him.

[From the N. O. Times, June 2]

We take the following from the Woodville (Miss) *Republican* of the 28th ult. Although flavored to tickle the rebel palate, it clearly indicates anything but rebel success. The news was received at Woodville by telegraph from Mobile.

Taylorsville, where Lee's dispatch is dated, is a postoffice village in Hanover county, Va., 22 miles north and considerably west of Richmond, situated at the junction of the Newfound and South Anna rivers, and of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Louisa (Central) Railroad. It is a very important point, and for the possession of it a great battle will probably be fought at or near Louisa Courthouse, upon which Lee's left is probably resting:

Mobile, May 26.—No dispatches this morning, but the papers are full of correspondence, in consequence of the re-opening of mail communication with Richmond. Full accounts of events give a greatly improved aspect of the situation. Each of the columns of the Federal advance on Richmond have been more than checked. The raid from the Peninsula, and the attack by Butler, have been nobly defeated by the troops around Richmond and Beauregard. The intrepid Breckinridge has routed the column under Sigel and Crooks in the Shenandoah valley. Lee has broken the back bone of Grant's army; his forces being whipped, it only remains to whip Grant himself, who is plucky to the last. He (Grant) says he will not recross the Rappahannock, while he has a man left to fight. All agree this his losses have been immense.

All accounts from Georgia are cheerful. Johnston being heavily reinforced. The gallant Finnegan, of Florida, among others, has joined him with a heavy division.

Sherman grows weary of following Johnston, and begins to appreciate his position. Our army was quietly crossing south of Etowah, while the enemy seem to have returned to Kingston and Cassville, where he is fortifying, evidently aware that Johnston is preparing for a forward movement. His supply trains are ordered up, also timber for the rebuilding of Etowah bridge.

Richmond, May 23.—European advices of May 2d say that Earl Russell has again defined his position towards the contending Republic of America, and has little sympathy for either, on account of their treatment of the negro. The Confederate steamer Georgia had sailed from France.

Richmond, May 25.—The following official dispatch was received this morning:

Taylorsville, May 24.—To the Secretary of War:—The enemy has been making a feeble attack on our lines to-day, probably with a view to ascertain our position. They were easily repulsed. Mahone drove three regiments across the river, capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners; among them was General Laidley.

R. E. LEE.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* confidently predict the spring races over the Kingston and Louisville road will commence in the course of a few days.

An English View of the Danish Question.—Denmark to be Partitioned, Prussia Getting the Lion's Share.—France Prompting by the Example to Acquire the Territories on the Rhine with the Consent of England.

[From the London Times, May [illegible]]

The Prussians see that the war is practically over, that the Peninsula is at their mercy, and that, putting aside the intervention of the great Powers, the question whether Schleswig and Holstein shall be kept or given up depends upon Prussia and Austria alone. As for the Diet and the minor States which affect to believe in it, the two leading German Powers make no account of them at all. They look upon the Frankfort Assembly only as giving a convenient excuse for interposing delays in negotiations with England. Between them the question, they think, must be settled, and Prussia, the old antagonist of Denmark, the staunch defender of the Duchies, and the conqueror of Dybbol, may perhaps fancy that Austria will make no objection to her taking possession of provinces which lie so near her, and which she could develope so much to the profit of Germany. Austria, it may be thought, has enough to take care of already. She could not herself hold these Duchies if she had them, and may consequently be willing to transfer them to a friendly Power. Whether this view of the probability of Austria be correct we cannot say. It may be that the Empire has not yet forgotten its old rivalry, and would be sorry to see the Prussians masters, under any name, of a territory which would tend to give them that "hegemony" against which Austria has so persistently struggled. The Emperor Francis Joseph may perhaps think that the State which would not come to his assistance in 1859 ought not to be aggrandized by the blood and treasure of his dominions. The Austrians have sent a large force half across Europe, they have spent money which they can ill afford, and they are, moreover, pledged to maintain the integrity of the Danish State. These may be reasons for not joining in a spoliation from which they are to reap no benefit. But, on a consideration of the whole matter, we are disposed to think that if Prussia be resolute and skilful the Danish Duchies may virtually be transferred to King William. The people could probably be brought to vote to this effect, and though to be under the rule of Berlin is a fate which their wisest ones could hardly desire for them, we believe that, excited by national dislike of the Danes, they would prefer it to being restored to King Christian, even with guarantees for their political independence. As for the rest of Germany, it is not likely that its opinion would be asked. If the two rivals could agree, so any plan by which the Austrian assent to this matter could be compensated hereafter, there would be no salvation for Denmark except from the intervention of some great European Power.

Such an act, however, would probably in no long time bring its retribution. Although the two invaders are likely to be little influenced by the Conference from which Sir G. Grey still hopes to obtain an armistice, there can be no doubt that the annexation of the Duchies by Prussia would lead to grave territorial changes in Europe. Prussia, tempted by the sense of territory as in the old times she was tempted by Hanover, would have committed a wrong of which the great enemy of Germany would not fail to take advantage. Indeed, it has for some time been clear that from this unhappy quarrel there is only one State that can derive advantage, and that is France. The policy of the Emperor hitherto has been simple but masterly. He has done nothing, because by complete inactivity he could best bring into hostility to each other the States whose union would defeat his designs. By doing nothing he has conciliated the new born pacific interests of his own subjects, he has had a sort of revenge on Lord R[illegible] for not accepting his Congress, he has gained the goodwill of the people of the Duchies and the confidence of the smaller States throughout Germany, and he has encouraged Prussia to acts which have broken the last link which bound the German States to England. If the Duchies be indeed annexed to Prussia, such an extension of territory by force will most assuredly set a precedent which will be soon followed. This country will, we trust, in such an event recollect that Continental changes have now little importance for Englishmen, and that the immensely increased population and wealth of Great Britain allow us to see with indifference any territorial gains, even by an ancient rival, which do not threaten our own coasts.

Dangers to Germany of a War with England.

The Continental papers received by the last mails, especially those from Paris, treat of a war between Germany and England as by no means an improbable event. "Prussia," says the *Debats*, "evidently contemplates breaking up the Conference if the English fleet enters the Baltic, and the English fleet only waits for a signal which Lord Palmerston can now give without English commerce accusing him of precipitation and foolish impatience. The English cabinet has certainly shown throughout this unhappy affair, as much prudence, moderation, and impartiality as can be expected of a great power in such a case. It has astonished the world by its forbearance. We will not attempt to give advice to the Prussian nation. We see by reading the journals of Berlin that Prussia, altogether infatuated by the victories in Schleswig, and by the long and irritating repose in which it has been kept by its situation, while other peoples of Europe have from time to time encountered warlike adventures and cockades of glory—we see Prussia persuading herself that in the Baltic, and that it will receive a terrible lesson from the invincible cockle shell which the grace of God has deigned to provide King Frederick William."

When a great people is a prey to such illusions it is useless to attempt to influence it by judicious counsels, it must become wise at its own expense. But let Austria, which during fifteen years, has gone over too many fields of battle to allow the fumes of powder to ascend to its brain and intoxicate it, calmly consider whether it can lose forever the English alliance, and if she will gain much by establishing the Prussians in Kiel at the risk of bringing before Venice the flag which has just floated over the triumphs of Garibaldi. Let the cabinets of the secondary States remember the annexationist doctrines upon which M. de Bismark piqued himself two years ago, and let them ask themselves if it is not the keys of Dresden, Hanover, Cassel, and Darmstadt that Prussia has sought at Rendsburg, Dappel, and Fredericia. Let the German people themselves—a people healthy in heart and mind, who must not be judged by the sickly metaphysicians of the National Verein—reflect in what a situation they would be placed by a war with England. Russia being able to bring only an alliance virtually useless, and France not having yet told her secret. The war of Germany with England! it is all the German coasts ravaged without possible reprisals, or it is general war, that is to say, a war which may have in reserve its Solferino for the whole world, but which would have for its certain and inevitable result, whatever might happen elsewhere, the dismemberment of Germany.

The *Austrian Gazette* and the *Botschafter* profess to believe that there is no agreement between England and France. "The attitude of France," says the former journal, "has been so full of reserve, that we do not think it is likely to depart from it, now that Denmark is at the end of its resources."

PAPER.—Paper is as requisite for the press as food is for the laborer or gunpowder for the soldier; but at present it is so expensive and so scarce that it is almost impossible to obtain it in sufficient quantities. Our readers may hardly credit us when we state that printed copies of the *Times* are furnished to the newsboys for less than the unprinted sheet costs us; yet such is indeed the case. At present our market is almost entirely bare of printing paper, and a supply from the North—from abroad—from anywhere—would be welcomed by the entire newspaper community. No article would pay better than imported paper; no article is so much needed; no importer could invest in a safer fabric. Let us by all means have paper.—*N. O. Times.*

Miscellaneous Items.

A hospitable gentleman one day informed his butler that six clergymen were going to dine with him, and desired him to make due preparation. "May I ask, sir," deferentially replied the butler, "whether they be 'igh or low church?" "What on earth makes you ask such a question?" "Because, sir, you see if they're 'igh they drinks, and if they're low they h'eats."

A lawyer, in cross-examining a witness, asked him, among other questions, where he was on a particular day, to which he replied, "In company with two friends." "Friends!" exclaimed the lawyer; "two thieves, I suppose you mean." "That may be so," replied the witness, "for they are both lawyers."

A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow upon the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that "He was one of the few. You cannot find his equal, you know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I don't know, but I'll try."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, June 2, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day with an extremely dull market in every department of trade, excepting the market for our leading staple, in which there is a fair demand at prices showing an advance on last week's quotations of [illegible] in the Middling qualities and [illegible] in the lower grades. Sugar and Molasses are in very little request and Western Produce generally is depressed by excessive supplies and rules at reduced rates. The Money market also partakes of the general inactivity. Domestic Exchange has declined. On last Thursday New York sight ruled in the outside market at [illegible] ⅌ cent. premium. To-day first class bills were passed at par for sight and one day's sight [illegible] ⅌ cent. discount for five days and [illegible] for ten days.

The Banks checked at [illegible] premium, but with one exception they met little or no counter demand. To-morrow being packet day it is hoped the movement will be more animated. In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of first class private Sterling at 2[illegible] and 27, the latter for a bill equal to signt. Private bills may be quoted at [illegible] for Sterling and [illegible] for Francs, and Bankers at 2[illegible] for the former and [illegible] for the latter. There were sales to-day at [illegible] for Francs, and sterling was offered at 2[illegible].

Gold was even more depressed than yesterday, the ruling rate was [illegible] ⅌ cent. premium, but we noticed one sale of $15,000 at [illegible]. The other transactions within our observation embraced two lots of $[illegible] each at [illegible], $[illegible] in three lots, at [illegible] and [illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible] at [illegible], and $[illegible] at [illegible]. Brokers paid [illegible] for the small sums offered at their counters and sold at [illegible] and upward. Nothing was reported in Silver which may be quoted at [illegible] premium. Mexican dollars command the full premium on Gold.

Yesterday and to-day [illegible] shares City Railroad sold at $[illegible], [illegible] Gas Light at $[illegible], [illegible] Water Works at $[illegible] and a small lot of City Bonds at [illegible] for the Railroad issue and [illegible] for Consolidated. The former are generally held at [illegible].

Nothing transpired in Bank Notes. Quotations for Specie, Exchange, Cotton and a few other articles are predicated on payment in Legal Tender Notes, which command a premium of [illegible] per cent. over the City Treasury Notes, the latter being still the standard of currency and the general medium of exchange in local trade. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, June 2, 1864.

COTTON—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1863, bales ... [illegible]
Received this week ... [illegible]
Received previously ... [illegible]

Exported this week ... [illegible]
Exported previously ... [illegible]

Stock on hand not cleared ... [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE—[illegible]

BACON—A lot of 15 casks clear Sides sold at [illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

WHISKY—A lot of 50 barrels raw sold yesterday at [illegible]

BALE ROPE—150 coils sold a day or two since at [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

Received during the past week: [illegible]

Exported: [illegible]

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 2, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 2, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Chattanooga, Hamilton, for Matanzas, in ballast.
Schr Col Washington, Johnson, for Matamoras, L. Joublanc.
Schr Zenas Snow, Smith, for Matamoras, Master.
Sloop Juanito, (Mexican) Crowes, for Matamoras, Master.
Steamer Luminary, Weaver, for St Louis, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wallace, Lane, 14 days from Wiscasset, (Me) to master—in district 2d.
Schr Gabriel Aime, Deloglo, from Coast, to master—2d district.
Schr Locust Tree, Rovello, from the New Basin, via the River, in ballast, to master—2d district.
Schr L'Eclair, Faurie, from the New Basin, via the River, in ballast, to master—2d district.
Sloop Tiger, Bush, from Coast, to master—2d district.
Sloop Lagrange, [illegible], from Bayou Lafourche, to master—2d district.
Lugger Hope, Paoint, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d district.
Lugger Trident, from Bayou Lafourche, to master—2d district.
Barge Fair Play, Cooper, from Bayou Vincent, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Lancaster No 4, McCullough, from Vicksburg.
Gertrude, Kerr, from Plaquemine.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Margaret, from Liverpool.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr T C Acton, Paff, 4 days from Matamoras, to Joe Kelley.
Schr Christopher Columbus, Harris, from Matamoras.
Schr C W Chapin, from Tampico.
Schr Helena, (British) Fletcher, 4 days from Matamoras, to Joe Kelley.
Brig J Raphaud, (Spanish) from Matamoras.
Schr Isabella, (Mexican) from Matamoras.
Schr Rocky Hill, from Matamoras.
Schr Carolina, (British) from Matamoras.
Schr Louisa, from Tampico.
Schr Ellen Wood, Hansen, from Matamoras.
Schr Maria Coristy, ——, from Matamoras—9 passengers.
Schr Anita, (Mex) De Guero, from Matamoras.

EXPORTS.

MATAMORAS—Per schr Col Washington—50 bbls flour 30 bbls potatoes 36 bxs soap 100 bbls whisky 100 bxs candles 75 do wine and sundries.
MATAMORAS—Per schr Zenas Snow—15 bbls flour 50 bxs soap 2 tcs lard 15 bxs candles 35,000 feet lumber 15 bxs herrings and sundries.
MATAMORAS—Per sloop Juanito—578 pkgs mdse.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Luminary—40 hhds sugar 65 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS.

WISCASSETT—Per ship Wallace—Hay and ass'd mdse to S D Moody & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Gabriel Aime—28,300 feet lumber Olivier & Duplantier.
COAST—Per sloop Tiger—5400 feet lumber Olivier & Duplantier.
LAFOURCHE—Per sloop Lagrange—30 cords wood to master.
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Hope—45 bbls onions 45 bbls potatoes F Martin.
LAOURCHE—Per lugger Trident—71 bbls onions 10 bbls potatoes order.
BAYOU VINCENT—Per barge Fair Play—10 bbls tar B Flanders.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lancaster No 4—47 bales cotton Ober, Atwater & co—12 do Given, Watts & co—51 do Levy & Dieter—15 do B Straight—4 do 4 sks cotton in seed Suwer, Garner & Harrison—1 do D W Bieber—790 sks corn M J McCullough—sundries to order.
PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Gertrude—18 bales cotton S W Huntington—1 bale, 15 half do and 1 bag cotton Olivier & Duplantier—160 hides Bellocq, Noblom & co—30 bndls hoop poles C A Wood—7 sks corn and sundries to order.

DIED.

Yesterday evening, [illegible] JOSEPH PERILLIAT, [illegible] years. [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend [illegible] THIS EVENING [illegible] Dumaine street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

On Thursday morning, 2d inst., at a quarter past eleven o'clock, at her residence No [illegible] Camp street, near Erato, AGNES LOBBE, aged 45 years, wife of James Deehan.

The friends and acquaintances [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral THIS EVENING [illegible] P M.

London and Bordeaux papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

Wanted to Purchase.

SEVERAL small Houses in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. Apply to E. FAUCHET, Broker. [illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible] in store, for sale by R. J. HART & Co., [illegible]

LINSEED OIL—[illegible] R. J. HART & Co. [illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamers [illegible]
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... do do
CITY OF NEW YORK ... do do
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE [illegible]

For Baton Rouge and all Intermediate Coast Landings.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 5 P. M. THE [illegible] STAR [illegible] JOHN S. GRAY, Agent, No. 9 Gravier street.

Coast Packet.

Leaves MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 o'clock, P. M. FOR PLAQUEMINE, BAYOU GOULA, DONALDSONVILLE [illegible] THEOD. SEILER & CO., Agents.

For New York Direct,

To Sail on FRIDAY, 10th June, at 8 o'clock, A. M. THE well known [illegible] steamship CREOLE [illegible] WARNEKEN & CO., Agents, 41 Union street. my31

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves New Orleans every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. THE entirely new and fast running passenger packet NEW MUSIC [illegible] WEED, WITTERS & CO., agents, 7 and 9 Tchoupitoulas st. je15

For Matamoros.

THE A 1 clipper fast sailing schooner FANCY, J. Chiari, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to L. JOUBLANC, 34 Exchange Alley. j2

For Matamoros.

THE A 1 fast sailing Brit. brig GID. DUNCAN, M [illegible] master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to L. JOUBLANC, 33 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 on the 6th of June, proximo. For freight or passage, apply to JOSEPH KELLY, 6 Gravier street. my28

For Matamoros,

LANDING HER CARGO AT BAGDAD. THE staunch and light draught British schooner FRANCES, Captn Duncan, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, at Post No. 19, opposite the Beef market, or to S. FERNANDEZ & CO., 15 Old Levee street. my26

For Matamoros.

TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY—The fine and fast sailing British Schooner MAY ROBINSON, [illegible] master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to D. DE OICOCRIA & CO., No 82 Poydras street. N. B.—Freight and passengers landed inside the Bar. my24

For Matamoros.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner ANDROMEDA, Ashbey master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to COTURIE BROTHERS, No. 42 Old Levee st. my17

For Tampico.

THE fine fast sailing schooner J. W. WILDER, Lagane master, is now loading for the above port at the foot of St. Louis street, and will have dispatch. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH KELLEY, 26 Gravier street. j1

For Tampico—Gulf Lines.

THE fine, fast sailing light draught schooner EMMA AMELIA, Liddell master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to S. FERNANDEZ & CO., 15 Old Levee street. my21

For Freight or Charter.

THE first rate Italian bark ANTONIETTA, Lavarello, master, is now ready for freight or charter. For full particulars apply to PIAGGIO BROTHERS, 62 and 64 Old Levee street. my25

For Havana.

THE fast sailing schooner ISLAND BELLE, Alderson, master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail in about a week. For balance room or passage, apply to JOSEPH KELLY, 26 Gravier street.

Schooner TALISMAN, Conard master, also to sail. je2

COFFEE—4 9 [illegible] Rio, Laguayra, St. Domingo and Java, for sale by R. J. HART & Co., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. je3

CANDLES—500 boxes Star, Adamantine and Sperm, for sale by R. J. HART & Co., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. je3

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets Krug & Co. [illegible] 150 [illegible] Heidsieck [illegible] Chas. Heidsieck, 76 [illegible] Pollet, Louis [illegible]. For sale by R. J. HART & Co., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. je3

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING ... June 3, 1864.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

New Songs by Miss Agnes Sutherland, the beautiful and finished [illegible] Miss Dora Dawron [illegible] SYREN AND FRIAR [illegible] Dances by Miss [illegible] Zanfretta, Miss Carolista and Miss Ida Devere.

☞ The Theatre has been thoroughly VENTILATED, [illegible]

☞ Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible] Private Boxes $[illegible]. je3

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR ... Lessee.

FRIDAY EVENING ... June 3, 1864.

BENEFIT OF MR. CAMPBELL.

Second week of the Great Fairy Extravaganza abounding in [illegible] entitled the SEVEN SISTERS.

New [illegible] Original Splendor. Third week of Miss EMMA MADDERN, who will appear [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

St. Charles Theatre.

TO-NIGHT—FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1864.

CAMPBELL'S BENEFIT.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. Office No. 95 Royal street, near St. Louis. WILL be sold on FRIDAY, June 3d, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the [illegible] A fine lot of FURNITURE [illegible] Tables, [illegible] Mattresses. je2

Furniture ... Furniture. BY McCERREN & LANDRY. G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer. Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st. WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, June 4th, instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their mart, Masonic Hall, [illegible] Walnut FURNITURE [illegible] Rosewood, Mahogany and [illegible] and a cask Crockery. Terms cash. je3

Property on St. Ann street. BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 4th of June [illegible] A LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Treme [illegible] je28

Wanted. TO PURCHASE a [illegible] Barouche. [illegible] JNO. CONDON, 8 Gravier street. je1

FREIGHT, [illegible] forwarded to Baton Rouge, by JOHN S. GRAY, 9 Gravier street. je1 1m

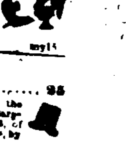
Just Received, Per Steamer Geo. Washington. 40 sacks Old Government Java COFFEE, [illegible] BUTTER, [illegible] ALE and PORTER [illegible] HENNING & CAMPBELL.

Dr. F. Formento, Jr., SURGEON [illegible] Office [illegible] street, between Royal and Chartres [illegible] from 11 to 2 P. M. No. 142 Canal street [illegible] my26 1m

On Account of Departure. For Sale, or for Rent for Five Years. A PROPERTY AT BONNET CARRE, [illegible] ROMAIN BUISSIERE.

Whisky, Gin, Oil, Vermouth, Wine, Cognac, &c. 100 BARRELS Old Bourbon Whisky, [illegible] For sale by PIAGGIO BROTHERS, Successors of Piaggio & Viacava, Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee Front. my26 1m

MME. OLYMPE



BEGS leave to inform her customers of New Orleans and of the country, that her MILLINERY STORE is transferred from [illegible] Chartres street to No. 154 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne. New Orleans May 16, 1864. my15

HATS—HATS, —AT— 25 ... Magazine Street ... 25. The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen. Received, by every steamer, a choice selection in new style HATS. ☞ Manufactory Brooklyn, New York. E. S. BENEDICT. nov14 ly

J. A. CASADAVANT SURGEON-DENTIST No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST. CONTINUES still the house formerly occupied by Dr. Forrest, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. my 19 1m

FOR SALE BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street. FIFTY casks Claret, [illegible] 30 cases Mustard, [illegible] 20 baskets Champagne, L. Parot & Co., quarts, [illegible] B. & E. Pairier, quarts, [illegible] 40 cases Brandy Fruits, [illegible] 5 do Licorice. Landing ex bark Turenne from Bordeaux. ap4

DIVINATION! PREDICTION!! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!! By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Mlle Lenormand. No. 93 St. Louis street. Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. nov17 ☞

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANC'd. THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Vision that has ever existed within the memory of man. [illegible] ASTROLOGIST [illegible] FEMALE [illegible]

J. TATUM, General Merchandise [illegible] [illegible] Gravier [illegible]