New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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The following terms, to be invariably adhered to, will be strictly observed from the 1st of January, 1864:

Daily Paper, one year in advance..... $20
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In all cases of subscriptions coming from a distance, nothing before they can be delivered to subscribers.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By S. T. Montgomery, at 9 o'clock, at No. 73 Chartres street, 185 bales cotton.

By O. E Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 Magazine street, sugar.

By McCarron & Lindey, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, Moonlit Hall, furniture.

HALLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — Purifiers, Regulators and Gold Seekers, will find a speedy cure in these medicines. Perseverance in their use will be rewarded by the most unbounded confidence. The pills are an admirable auxiliary to the Ointment, they improve and invigorate the whole system. Sold everywhere.

Dealers in cotton should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale of 185 bales this day, (Thursday) the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 69 Camp street. The above lot consists of desirable grades and samples for inspection exhibited early on the morning of sale.

SUNDRIES AT No. 5 BANK PLACE.—Mr. John Grace, No. 5 Bank Place, advertises 500 bags salt, together with India bagging, paper stock and wool, in shipping order.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the large sale of hardware and millstones; also, a fine buggy, advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in warehouse No. 190 Magazine street.

FURNITURE.—Furniture to be sold by McCarron & Lindey at the Masonic Hall this day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ARRIVAL FROM BORDEAUX.—A dispatch from South-west Pass to E. Rochereau & Co., of this city, announces the arrival on Tuesday, of the Bar. of the ship Able Mitsener, from Bordeaux.

The U. S. mail steamship Tysee, G. W. Cozzen commanding, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full cargo, the U. S. Mail and the following passengers:

Mrs Pebbles and daughter, Miss Mongo H Green
L M Morgan, A Doerler, R Lavielle, H Fales, J J
Oliver, M Cohen, Chas. Wolf, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Hawkins, Ruth Eakins, Horace B Allen and friend—1 in the steerage.

Constitutional Convention.

WEDNESDAY, April 20th, 1864.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock, Judge E. H. Durell, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Andrews.

The Journal of the last session was read and approved.

The following resolutions were offered, and laid over, under the rules:

By Mr. Howell, a resolution to fix 11 o'clock, A. M., for future meetings of the Convention.

By the same member, a resolution to suspend the resolution allowing the members ten dollars per diem, and fixing the same at four dollars.

A re, another resolution, suspending the resolution appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to pay the members, officers and expenses of the Convention.

By Mr. Smith, a resolution instructing the Committee on General Provisions to incorporate in their report an article compelling Municipal corporations, Parishes or individuals, which may have issued notes or shinplasters payable in United States money, to redeem the same in United States money.

By Mr. Hills, a resolution rescinding and expunging from the Journal the resolution inviting Judge Austin and the Judicial officers to a seat within the bar of the Convention.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

By Mr. Mandiverri, a resolution requiring the State Auditor to furnish the Convention with a statement of the receipts and disbursements from the State Treasury during the administration of General Shepley, while acting as Military Governor.

By Mr. Sullivan, a resolution appointing a Committee to correspond with the authorities at Washington, and request the return to the State of Hiram Powers' statue of Washington, which was taken from the State Capitol when the Union forces evacuated Baton Rouge.

Mr. Wark moved to reconsider the vote ordering the Journal and Debates to be printed in the French language, the motion was lost.

Mr. Brent resigned as a member on the Committee on Enrollment and the President named Mr. Mandiverri in his place.

Mr. Gutknecht presented a resolution which was laid over under the rules, fixing the hour of meeting at 12 M., and imposing a forfeiture of the per diem of absentees.

The following members on behalf of their respective Committees reported as hereinafter stated:

Mr. Heard, on behalf of the Committee on Preamble, reported in favor of readopting the Preamble of the Constitutions of 1845 and 1852. The report was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, on behalf of the Committee on Distribution of Powers, reported it unnecessary to make any change in the Constitution of 1852, under the head of distribution of powers. The report was adopted.

Mr. Wilson on behalf of the Committee on Impeachments reported that the Constitution of 1852, under the head of impeachments, is fully equal to the progress of the age, and recommend no change. The report was adopted.

Mr. Guiddry, a resolution that all ordinances and resolutions of the Convention be translated into French. The question being put over under the rule.

The Convention will meet again at 12 o'clock M., to-morrow (to-day).

A New York Judge Defines Treason.

Judge Bernard [illegible] in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York city, a charge, of which we find the following extract in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 9th:

For some time past it has been the constant practice of a portion of the individuals connected with the anti-war press to stigmatize all who differed with them in their views as to any acts of the national administration as disunionists, with the intent to degrade them in the eyes of the community by holding them out as traitors to their country, and so to leave them with a bad reputation as said the Recorder Arnold. This I charge you, is libel. Perhaps, in some rare instances out of a thousand, a charge may be true, and publication of it be for a justifiable purpose; but this does not alter the case pending before the world of a man as a traitor because he dissents from some views entertained by a newspaper, or ventures to doubt the superiority of some measure of the Administration. Government is one thing, administration is a totally different thing. The theory of a republican government is that it is controlled by the will of a majority of all the people, as signified through the ballot-box; if, therefore, a majority of the people should signify their will through the ballot box that the present war should no longer be prosecuted, that majority, although they may have mistaken the true policy, cannot be justly said to be traitors to the Government. It will be a case of republican freedom that every citizen should have the unquestioned right to endeavor by his vote to have those measures carried out, which he considers most conducing to the welfare of his country. Nor does the freedom stop here; it is confined to no privilege which is limited by mouth gagged? Certainly not. His right to express his views by ballot carries with it the right to endeavor, by argument and persuasion, others to adopt them, to essential to the preservation of the government, and should be encouraged and kept inviolate. Yet the man who merely differs from the views of the Administration, and honestly endeavors to win others to adopt them, is