THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13134.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee between Conti and St. Louis streets, anchors and chains.
By G. A. Hall, at 12 o'clock, at Planters' Cotton Press, cotton.

Steamers from New York.—The Locust Point and Columbia were to leave for New Orleans on the 4th inst, and the Matanzas on the 5th inst, all direct.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, between Conti and St. Louis streets, a lot of anchors and chains. See advertisement.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.—A large assortment of chewing tobacco, comprising the most approved brands, and every variety and quality to suit all tastes and fancies, is in store and for sale at the lowest prices by the Messrs. Mayer Bros., 51 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Natchez. The same house has for sale on similar terms a lot of smoking tobacco of select desirable descriptions. See advertisement.

Edinburgh Review for April.—For a copy of this oldest of the British Reviews for April, we are indebted to the well known publication house of Leonard Scott & Co., New York. The contents of the present number are various and entertaining, and are distributed under the following titles: Diaries of a Lady of Quality; History of Highways; The Basque Country; Human Sacrifices and Infanticide in India; Charles Victor de Bonstetten; British North America; Rifled Ordnance in England and France; Kirk's Charles the Bold; Renan's Life of Jesus. This and the other British Reviews, as announced by the publishers, are for sale at the bookstore of Geo. Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Post Office.

☞ The steamship Creole, John A. Thompson commander, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct with a full freight and the following passengers:
C. Weber lady child and servant, A. Steb... [illegible] ... Mrs. Gray, ... 17 in the steerage.

Reported Opening of the River Blockade—Rumored Blowing up of the Naval Depot at Cairo.

[From last evening's Era.]

The steamer Lancaster No. 4 arrived from Vicksburg this morning, and brings as passengers Major General W. H. Slocum, Commander of the District of Vicksburg, and staff.

Her officers report the rebel blockade of the Mississippi river broken up by the forces under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, but we could learn no particulars.

No regular Western boats had reached Vicksburg at the time the Lancaster left, but a navy dispatch boat had arrived there from Cairo—the officer of which reported at Vicksburg that the naval depot at Cairo had taken fire, and as it contained a large quantity of powder, an explosion ensued, which entirely destroyed the concern. We think there must be a mistake in regard to the report, for the Cairo papers, a week or two ago, announced the removal of the Naval Depot to Mound City.

In corroboration of ... we have several days later news from the North by way of the river.

ADDITIONAL.

Gen. Smith left Vicksburg for the purpose of attacking the rebels at Columbia, on Saturday last. His forces were embarked on thirteen transports ... two or three St. Louis ... expected down.

From Berwick City and the Teche.

A private letter from a friend, dated Brashear, June 7, contains some items of information, which we give our readers:

"Berwick City, opposite Brashear, was partially destroyed by fire a week or two ago. All its better portion was burned. No one seems to know what was the origin of the fire.

"Guerrilla bands are numerous on the west bank of the Teche, and they frequently come down to within a short distance of Berwick, but the country has so long been depredated upon by them that little injury can now be accomplished. They annoy the Union pickets occasionally, but in ten or twelve attempts which they have made to gobble some of 'the boys' they have invariably been repulsed.

"Brashear is now in a condition to repulse any attack that the enemy will be likely to make upon it. It is magnificently fortified, and additions are constantly being made to the works. Three gunboats are lying off here at anchor, each of which carries a very respectable battery, and every day one of them steams up the Teche to do picket duty."—N. O. Era.

The New York Meeting in Favor of General Grant.

The New York Tribune says: The following call is in circulation in our city, and is, we believe, very extensively signed by loyal citizens of all creeds and classes:

A NATION'S GRATITUDE TO GRANT.

The loyal citizens of the United States, without distinction of party, are invited to assemble at Union Square, on Saturday, June 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of tendering a grateful acknowledgment for services on many a battle field, for glorious victories achieved, and for protection given, under Providence, to the life of the Nation, by Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant.
May 20, 1864.

We have hesitated to say Amen to this call, simply because we feared it an appearance of premature exultation. Gen. Grant is now in the midst of a series of Military operations of the very gravest importance, from which we hope much, but of which the issue is not yet beyond doubt. "Let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he that taketh it off." But General Grant has already done much for his country, and done it so well, that we waive all scruples, and invite all to come together and, whatever the future may have in store, give expression to 'a Nation's gratitude' for what he has done. 'The past at least is secure.' Honor, then, and blessings on the head of Lieut. Gen. Grant!

Regarding the same occasion the New York Herald remarks:

Since even the radical Tribune has been forced to relinquish its recent attacks upon Grant, and to join in the call for the meeting in his honor on Saturday next, we have every reason to suppose that this great gathering will include men of all parties and factions. General Grant is a man of the people. He has labored so gloriously and triumphantly for the sake of the whole country, not to advance the private interests of any particular political clique. Talk to him of politics, and he is deaf, or anxiously endeavors to turn the conversation upon tanning. Ask him what office he desires, and he replies that he wants to be Mayor of Galena, in order to repair the wooden sidewalks of that little Western city. This is the man around whom the masses may rally, disregarding party politics as patriotically as he does. This is the man of whom it may be truly said that the Presidency seeks him, instead of his seeking the Presidency.

* * * * * * *

No sensible person can expect him either to decline or accept until he has been asked. A modest man is like a coy maiden in this respect; but mere politicians are like old maids, and take advantage of the fact that the Presidential campaign always comes in leap year to jump about and propose themselves to everybody. Gen. Grant's rule of life is to do his duty, and we believe it is his duty to accept the next Presidency, if it be offered him, regardless of all his personal wishes and prejudices, because the nation needs him in the highest office. Let the Union square meeting nominate him, and we shall soon see the result.

Gun Cotton.—We are informed that propositions for the purchase of the right to use the patent improved gun cotton of Baron Lenk, have been before the United States Government for more than six months. The facts relative to this explosive material, which are brought forward in some of the papers as entirely new, are an old story. The gun cotton has been tested (and is probably now undergoing test) in the U. S. Ordnance Department, but the opinion of the experienced ... who are conducting the experiments has not yet been made public. The patent right for Europe and America is owned by a London capitalist, who expects to make an immense fortune out of it. Should the improved gun cotton be all that is claimed, still it will not necessarily supersede powder for use in small arms. It may possibly be adopted into the artillery service, and for mining and engineering operations, for which it has a peculiar fitness.

[From the New York Evening Post, June 1.]

The Powers of Defence.

What a determined command can do in defending a well constructed and carefully prepared fortification against long-continued and vigorous attacks is well shown by a recent communication to the London Index, giving an account of the shots which were fired against Fort Sumter in the months of April, August, September, October, November and December, 1863, and January and February, 1864.

It appears from the tables submitted by this writer, that in those eight months twenty-seven different kinds of missiles were fired at the fort, ten from smooth bored and seven from rifled guns. 27,447 shots were fired from our batteries, of which 20,216 hit the fort. Of the sum total, the Monitors delivered 1443, the mortars 7167, the land guns by day 14,235, and by night 4402. The estimated weight of the iron used in these shot was 3,627,990 pounds, or a little more than 1619 tons. It is asserted that only seventeen men were killed outright by our fire; eleven others are returned as killed by the explosion of a magazine, and thirteen by the falling of the wall of the garrison barracks, caused by the bombardment. The writer of the returns estimates, therefore, that thirty nine and a half tons of iron were hurled at the fort for every man killed, and carrying his ingenuity a little farther, he tells us that the shot fired would, if turned into railroad iron, have sufficed to lay a single track for twenty and a quarter miles.

Amongst the missiles used by Gen. Gillmore the Charleston writer notes ten, eleven, thirteen and fifteen inch round shot shell, and rifle bolts of various shapes, ten, ten and-a-half, twelve, sixteen, eighteen, twenty and twenty three inches in length, and from four and a-half to five, six, eight and ten inches in diameter. One missile is called a "Mormon," and was an immense hollow shot filled with small shells. Others are denominated Columbiad, Dahlgren, twenty-four pounder, Morton, Parrott, Wiard, Whitworth and Shenkl.

Of the 1,443 shots fired by the Monitors only 104 missed the fort, and 1,270 hit. Of the 14,235 missiles from land guns by day, 3,193 are asserted to have missed, while of 4402 shots from land guns fired at night, 1,470 (nearly a third) are reported to have flown wide of the mark. If this is correct, it is probably accounted for by the fact that changes in the direction of the wind could not be allowed for at night.

The account of the different bombardments, which is added to the tabular reports from which we have taken the above figures, asserts that our fire "gradually chipped off block after block of the wall, after silencing the parapet guns of the fort; and the debris falling upon the berme (the space between the parapet and the ditch) formed a defence through which no shot could penetrate." Large quantities of sand were securely backed in the casemates, the guns being first removed. In the bombardment of the 29th of October and subsequent days, the heaviest of all, according to the writer, "the pier of an arch, seven feet wide by five thick, of solid masonry, was demolished by one stroke from a three hundred pounder bolt." It was a Parrot shell, he relates, which, striking on the arches of the garrison barracks, broke them down and buried thirteen men in the ruins.

It is evident that a fort as strongly built as was Fort Sumter can be almost entirely destroyed by the guns now in use, at the same time the ruins will still be capable of holding in reasonable security a garrison sufficient, if watchful and determined, to repel any assault made in open boats, as that attempted by our force was. If the Monitors had been able ... to accompany the party, and by their fire at close distance to keep back the garrison from the walls, the result might have been different.

It is evident that to reduce it ... had perfect and easy communication with the city, and while therefore ... could be rapidly reinforced ... [illegible] ... to isolate the fort. ... [illegible] ... when cut off from Savannah.

During the present war our generals have made trial on several occasions of a method of attack which has invariably failed. McClellan "besieged" Richmond from the seaside, without even trying to cut its communications with the interior, and he was repulsed with great loss. Halleck tried Corinth in the same way, and after months of delay ... [illegible] ... the enemy's keeping. Grant and Porter tried Vicksburg in front in vain, while the garrison had their communications open the place made its defense good; when Grant invested it, it fell. So Gillmore "besieged" Charleston from the sea to no purpose, except to show what obstacles soldiers, led by a skilful engineer, can overcome. The reason is that, while Charleston or Richmond keeps open its communications, we who attack it in front have to contend with the whole power and resources of the enemy; the contest is unequal. But once cut off those communications, and the advantage is as much with us. These would appear to be self-evident truths; yet they seem to have escaped McClellan entirely, and to have been counted of little importance by some of his successors.

Emigration from Ireland.

(From the Liverpool Post of May 14.)

The ceaseless flow of emigration from this country is scarcely more important than the direction of the current. The mass of the emigrants are bound not to the British colonies, but to the United States. When the City of Glasgow arrived off Queenstown on Thursday 320 passengers were put on board, making her entire number about 700, while no less than 300 persons were left behind, who had procured passage tickets. The Cork Reporter states the rush for passages to have been so great that persons desirous of being booked on Thursday would not be entered for any time before the 25th of June next, with a probability of being obliged to wait still longer. There are over 2000 persons already entered to sail in the Inman company's boats, and before one of that number can be sent there will be a vast increase by other entries made in Liverpool and Queenstown, and by the receipt of advance fares paid in America. "When it is considered," says the Reporter, "that this company despatches three boats every fortnight, and that the Cunard company's boats depart weekly, and that the emigration continued during the whole of the past winter, although previously it ceased during the ungenial weather, some notion may be formed of the magnitude of that tide which is consistently rolling from our shores."

One day last week 70 persons from Tralee and Killarney took their departure for New York. Next day the number was between 200 and 300, of whom 40 had their passages paid by Lord Castlerosse. All of whom had been the occupants of small farms, and they are described as the bone and sinew of the country. This movement may be said to be universal, though prevailing more in some districts than in others. The political effect of it is that the Queen loses an immense number of Irish subjects, who become citizens of a foreign State, and while the present generation lasts they will be enemies to British power. Another effect, not less important, is the rapid change of religious convictions brought upon the minds of the Roman Catholic emigrants. Mere Ultramontanism has been pushed so far that church authority embraces the whole domain of civil affairs, and the laity are not allowed one inch of ground on which they can take their stand and resist the dictation of the priest. The line between the spiritual and the temporal is obliterated, and according to this doctrine, which is now rigidly enforced, the duty of the people is implicit obedience to the Church in everything. But in the United States the Irish make the distinction between the spiritual and the temporal boldly, and adhere to it with firmness.

(From the Baltimore Sun, 24th ult.)

A Publishing House Suppressed.—Yesterday afternoon, Col. Woolley's detectives entered the wholesale and retail publishing and stationery establishment of Messrs. Kelly & Piet, No 174 Baltimore street, between Calvert and St. Paul, arrested the proprietors, and took possession of the entire establishment, closing it up and placing the building under guard. There were found in the store the photographs and steel engravings of the various generals and other important personages in the South; a quantity of envelopes and note paper stamped with the Confederate flag, Confederate books, pamphlets, &c. These books were written in the South, but published in New York. These goods were taken to the office of Col. Woolley, and Messrs. Kelly and Piet were locked up in the military prison to await trial.

Personal.—Manton Marble Esq., editor of the New York World, arrived here last night on a brief tour for business and pleasure. At an early hour this morning he was united by Rev. Dr. Dewey in marriage with Miss Adelia West of this city, and with his bride left for New York on the 10.35 A. M. train. Mr. Marble has just passed through a rather exciting affair in New York, growing out of the suspension of the World in consequence of the publication of the bogus proclamation, but it has in no wise discountenanced him. He is able to fulfil all his engagements and keep the World in motion.—Rochester Union, 25th ult.

Colonel J. E. B. Stuart was shot, it now turns out, by a private named Dunn, of the Fifth Michigan regiment, with a Spencer long range rifle.

Transfer of American Ships to British Owners.

In the debate in Parliament on the 13th ult., regarding the depredations of the Georgia and other vessels of like character and origin, Mr Cobden said:

He regarded the rapid transferring of American shipping to British owners "the gravest part of the question of English relations with the United States. He did not care what newspapers or speakers might say on either side of the water, and would set off one against the other. What he feared was in the relations between two peoples of the same race, the keeping up of a gigantic material grievance such as we are now rearing up by these transactions.

We had done the worst we could with the American mercantile marine, and had rendered it almost valueless. If we had bombarded all the American cities he doubted whether the destruction of property would have been greater. More lives certainly might have been sacrificed, but in either respects greater injury could not have been done. This was a very grave question for the future."

Mr. Cobden cited official statistics to illustrate these remarks, as follows:

"Some accounts had been laid before the House affording very important information respecting the number and tonnage of United States vessels registered in the United Kingdom and ports in British North America, from 1858 to 1863, inclusive. The number of vessels transferred to English capitalists was in

1858	33	Tonnage	12,684
1859	49	"	21,308
1860	41	"	16,638
1861	126	"	71,673
1862	135	"	64,578
1863	348	"	252,579

The Russian Officers, who, last summer were charged with the duty of examining the American iron-clads, have communicated to their government a full report, and the official organ of the ministry publishes several articles in which the subject is treated at much length. Their estimate of the system may be inferred from the following extract:

Monitors, like all other specimens of ship building at the present time, have their defects; they are not easily managed, they are unsuited for passages of long duration, and they are nearly useless for fight against fortresses, yet notwithstanding this, it can be boldly asserted that it is difficult to designate any other system for constructing coast vessels more useful to navigate narrow and shallow channels, and for the defence of Cronstadt from a sea attack.

The statement is made that the Russian Government is building a large number of war steamers "on the exact model of the American monitors."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A War of Extermination.—James Bohne was brought before the Provost Court yesterday on the charge that soldiers had obtained ardent spirits in his coffee house on Carondelet street, between Poydras and Perdido streets. Counsel for defence admitted that during the late fire on Poydras street, which extended through the rear buildings to the establishment of the accused, some soldiers had, by some means obtained the forbidden stuff. But the establishment of the accused was in the same time broken up and the accused stood at the mercy of the Court. The Judge held that Providence had already inflicted the punishment in the case and ordered the discharge of the prisoner. In the case of J. Prats, who kept a restaurant and drinking saloon on the corner of Perdido and Dryades streets, accused of having furnished strong drink to soldiers, a defence was made. It was alleged that the bar keeper of the accused could not prevent the cause of the complaint as he was really only the tumblerwasher, and had no experience. The Court did not doubt the fairness of the defence, but thought it an additional reason to shut up the tippling establishment. The Judge stated that the business of selling liquor is, in his opinion, not a legitimate means of acquiring wealth or making a living, as man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. His Honor added humorously that this opinion was probably the result of a defective education, but he was determined to use all his influence and power to exterminate the objectionable establishments. Prats was after a hearing of the case fined $100, and the coffeehouse ordered to be shut up, permitting the continuance of the restaurant.

Emil Paul who kept a coffee-house and restaurant on the corner of Gravier and Dryades streets was up on the same charge as involved in the previous cases. The defence was, that the soldier who had obtained liquor from a negro behind the bar of accused had been sent in by a detective who made the arrest and that for this reason the case ought to be dismissed. Col. Field read numerous decisions from authorities and was assisted in his argument by Messrs Mendeverri and Henderson who expressed the same opinion. The judge decided that, no matter who told the soldier to go to the place or who furnished the money to obtain the liquor, it was a contravention of the military order and therefore subject to punishment.—Sentence $100 fine and the bar room to be closed.

M. Villa, whose establishment had once been almost destroyed by soldiers because he had refused to give them spirits pleaded guilty to having given beer to soldiers under the mistaken idea that such traffic was permitted. The court ordered the drinking-department of the house to be closed up.

Provost Court—Judge Warmoth Presiding.

James Crumb, charged as deserter from the Fourteenth New York, with forgery, Wm. Jones and James Smith, charged as deserters and suspected burglars, are to be tried on Saturday next.

Aug. Smith, of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, who got drunk and fired a revolver in a dwelling-house, loses three months' pay, and Margaret Shakey, who gave him the liquor to make him drunk, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Four women, who carried whisky bottles under their crinolines, were lectured, after being two days in prison, and discharged.

Fines.—Geo. Baker, A. Burke and Jas Day, who had been tippling to such an extent as to get tipsy and to resist the police officers who seperately arrested them, were fined $10 each; Kate Reese, a habitual drunkard, was fined to the same extent by Recorder Leaumont. Pat. Kennedy, John Lawler, Amanda Pittman and John Nichol, for being simply drunk, were fined $5 each.

Burglary.—Recorder Leaumont examined the charge of the private watchman John McIntyre against O. B. Brown. Accused is charged with having burglariously carried off 162 pair of boots and shoes and a gross of socks, and suffered himself to be caught by McIntyre leaving his obnoxious vocation in the Daguerrian Gallery of Mr. Washburn, on Canal street. The property was taken from Martin's shoe store No. 113 Canal street, at 4½ A. M. yesterday morning.

First District Court—Judge Hiestand.—The Court ordered that a fine of $5 be entered against absent jurors.

B. Dupont was tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted, and a nolle prosequi entered in the case of Josephine Michel, charged with larceny.

Suspicious.—The colored man G. Thompson, charged with pilfering on the levee, is to mend his morals by passing a course of instruction in the Workhouse.

No License.—Feran Masimus, who had not paid a license on his milk wagon, was fined $10.

Unanswered Conundrums.—A Northern journal publishes the following unanswered questions:

Why is a young colt like an egg?

Which is the largest bird in the Northern States?

The answer to the first is obvious enough:—because a young colt is fit for nothing unless "broken."

To the last the answer is not so clear, unless the question is taken in a metaphorical sense; in which case it might be safely said that the "biggest goose" was unquestionably the "largest bird."

General Butler and General Gillmore.—General Butler has addressed a letter to Gen. Gillmore, asking, "Did you or do you authorize the statement that Gillmore advised Butler to make his (my) position secure by intrenchments against sorties or any movements of the enemy to oust us from them when before Fort Darling, and that I answered that I would not pause for defensive preparation." To which the reply of General Gillmore is: "I never advised you as stated. I sent an officer to you in regard to certain changes in the line, but there was not time to make those changes, even if they had been ordered." General Butler is, of course, exonerated by General Gillmore's letter from the charges brought against him in that particular.

A Lieutenant in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, recently met with a sad rebuff at Fort Kearney. The Lieutenant was promenading in full uniform one day, and approached a volunteer on sentry, who challenged him with, "Halt! who comes there?" The Lieutenant, with contempt in every lineament of his face, expressed his feeling with an indignant "Ass!" The sentry's reply, apt and quick, came, "Advance, Ass, and give the countersign."

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Marietta, Ga.—This place, to which General Sherman is said to have advanced, is about 20 miles by railroad from Atlanta. The successive points reached by General Sherman are distant from Chattanooga as follows: Ringgold, 23 miles. Tunnel Hill, 31 miles. Dalton, 38 miles, Resaca, 56 miles. Kingston, 79 miles, Marietta, 118 miles. Marietta is the capital of Cobb county, Georgia, and is surrounded by rich farming and mining lands; but Atlanta is the great prize to be contended for, as it is the key to the whole of upper Georgia and as its capture by Sherman would cut railroad communication between Richmond and the Mississippi and the Gulf. If it is in Johnston's present plan to fight a decisive battle anywhere in upper Georgia, it must be supposed that he will do so to save Atlanta.

Louisianians Killed and Wounded in the Late Battles.—Below is a list of the killed and wounded in battalion Washington Artillery, in the engagements of May 14th, 15th and 16th, 1864:

First Company, Capt E. Owens commanding. Killed—Privates George Chambers, Henry Peychaud and Charles E. Walden. Wounded—Capt E. Owens, Lieut John M. Galbraith, Corporals Turner, C. E. Everett, John Norment, Privates N. B. Phillips, Ed. Peychaud, P. T. Mayers, Chas Rossiter, T. Wilson, W. W. Spencer, P. D. Summers (since dead).

Second Company, Capt J. B. Richardson, commanding. Killed—Private M. P. Lapham. Wounded—Private Gessner.

Third Company, Capt. Hero, commanding. Killed—Henry Mader. Wounded—Privates A. Leefe and J. Gillery.

Fourth Company, Capt Norcom, commanding. Killed—Corporal R. G. McDonald, Privates—Edward C. ... John Fowlkes, E. A. Melard. Wounded—Sergeant Valentine, Privates—J. G. Hood, Wm. Martin, Albert Norcom, J. Schaister.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 1st Company	[illegible]
Wounded, 1st	[illegible]
Killed, 2d	[illegible]
Wounded, 2d	[illegible]
Killed, 3d	[illegible]
Wounded, 3d	[illegible]
Killed 4th	[illegible]
Wounded, 4th	[illegible]
Total Killed	[illegible]
Total Wounded	[illegible]
Total Killed and Wounded	[illegible]

From Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the N. O. Times writes on the 7th inst.:

There has been recently a change of command at this post—Gen. Benton being relieved by Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, and a more cordial, frank and pleasant gentleman than he, cannot, in my judgment, be found in the army.

It was thought that the batteries erected at Greenville and Columbia were for the purpose of creating a diversion of the gunboats to that point, in order that a rebel force might cross the river at some point below.

I see it announced in some of the New Orleans journals that the blockade has been raised. That is a mistake, for it has not been done up to this time.

Gen. Smith, late of Gen. Banks' command, has been sent up with a force sufficiently large and properly equipped to meet successfully any force of the enemy that may be found at Greenville or elsewhere.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post, of the 18th ultimo, writes as follows:

Your readers have been frequently informed of the determination of the Emperor Napoleon to observe the strictest neutrality in the policy of the French Government towards Washington. Of this determination, Mr Dayton, the American Minister, has had many proofs from time to time. On a late occasion I drew attention to certain representations made by the U. S. Minister to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, concerning the building of vessels of war in a French port, supposed to be intended for the use of the Southern cause. The Minister of State in a late debate in the Legislative Chambers, thus refers to the fact:—

"Earlier in that year the United States Minister made an application to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, alleging his reasons for supposing that these vessels were intended for the use of the Confederates. An inquiry was instituted and as the explanations of the builders were not thought clear enough, the authorization was withdrawn. Soon after the builders declared that they were intended for Sweden, but as the exactitude of that declaration was not sufficiently demonstrated the Government gave orders, only ten days ago, that the ships would not leave France till their destination was clearly established. Such, gentlemen, has been the plain and unequivocal conduct of the Government in this particular case."

This assertion is interesting, as showing how up to the present day the policy of France towards America remains the same, although its sympathy may be for the cause of the South.—In all that may take place on this question, France will follow England. If a recognition of the South was to occur in England, France would immediately echo such a resolution."

In the Corps Legislatif M. Rouher had given his reasons for believing that the American Government would not interfere in the settlement of the Mexican question. He concluded his remarks as follows:

"The Monroe doctrine embodies the principle that every country should be its own master at home. Well is not Mexico at home? Why talk to her of a sovereign placed under the sovereignty of France? Such language is only calculated to irritate. The Emperor Maximilian is sovereign by popular election. Why then should not the United States respect his crown? The United States will derive greater benefits than any other country from the prosperity of Mexico. American enterprises will find abundant occupation in the Mexican soil, and instead of indulging apprehensions of war between the two countries, it would be wiser to examine what are the conditions required in the future for a closer intimacy between America and Mexico. The new sovereign may therefore, without uneasiness, prepare the prosperity of his country, and the day when that shall have been secured will be the signal for the return of the French troops."

Alarm of the Liverpool Shipowners at the Prospect of War.

(From the London Shipping Gazette.)

The following documents have been forwarded to us for publication:

The seagoing mercantile marine of England exceeds that of any other country, and the increasing use of steam and iron would seem likely to give to Great Britain an annually increasing proportion of the carrying trade of the world. The leaders of both parties in the House of Commons seem aware of the danger to which the shipping property of this country is exposed; and it is hoped that no interest taken in foreign troubles or quarrels will lead the House to overlook so important a British interest.

A petition to the same effect as the memorial from certain shipowners of Liverpool (which was published in the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette in June last,) has now been signed by all but one of those who signed the memorial last year, and by other shipowners, together representing an enormous proportion of the tonnage of Liverpool, and including the present and two former chairmen of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, and the firms of the present and preceding chairmen of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. It has been forwarded to Mr. Horsfall for presentation.

A comparison of the memorial with the petition will show that the lapse of nearly twelve months has neither changed the opinions nor relieved the apprehensions of the shipowners who signed it last year.

Liverpool May 12, 1864."

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

The petition of the undersigned shipowners of Liverpool, showeth

That your petitioners, who are deeply interested in British shipping, (and many of whom memorialized Earl Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to this same effect on the 9th of June, 1863,) view with dismay the probable future state of affairs which permits a foreign belligerent to construct in and send to sea from British ports vessels of war in contravention of the provisions of the existing law.

That the immediate effect of placing at the disposal of that foreign belligerent a very small number of steam cruisers has been to paralize the mercantile marine of a powerful maritime and naval nation, inflicting within a few months losses direct and indirect on its shipowning and mercantile interests which years of peace may prove inadequate to retrieve.

That your petitioners cannot shut their eyes to the probability that in any future war between England and a Foreign Power, however insignificant in naval strength, the example now set by subjects of Her Majesty while England is neutral may be followed by citizens of other countries, neutral when England is belligerent.

That the effect of future war with any Power then enabled to purchase, prepare and refit vessels of war in neutral ports, will inevitably be to transfer to the neutral flags that portion of the sea-carrying trade of the world which is now enjoyed by your petitioners, and other British shipowners.

That over and above the chances of pecuniary loss to themselves, your petitioners share in the regret with which a law-regarding community must naturally look on successful attempts to evade the provisions of an act of Parliament passed for a single and simple purpose, but which has been believed not to give the Executive all the powers needed for its effective execution.

That the experience of late events has proved to the conviction of your petitioners that the possession by a belligerent of swift steam cruisers, under no necessity, actual or conventional, to visit the possibly blockaded home ports of that belligerent, but able to obtain all requisite supplies from neutrals, will become a weapon of offence against which no preponderance of naval strength can effectually guard, and the severity of which will be felt in the ratio of the shipping and mercantile wealth of the nation against whose mercantile marine the efforts of those steam cruisers may be directed.

That if the existing law be found insufficient for the purpose, your petitioners would respectfully urge upon your honorable house the expediency of sanctioning the introduction of such amendments in the Foreign Enlistment Act as may have the effect of giving greater power to the Executive to prevent the construction in British ports of ships designed for the use of belligerents; and your petitioners would further suggest to your honorable House the importance of endeavoring, through her Majesty's Government, to secure the assent of the Government of the United States of America and of other foreign countries to the adoption of similar regulations in those countries also.

Storms After Battle.

The New York Sun is discussing that law of nature which produces rain and storm after a battle, and particularly where much artillery is used. The same discussion has been the rounds of the French and German journals, after every great battle, for rain or snow, it is said after all great battles, is the rule and not the exception. For three years Americans have had an opportunity to test the truth of the assertion, and the result has established the fact, beyond all question, says the Sun "the great battles are followed by rain storms. While Napoleon was startling Europe with his military movements, the French Academy of Science directed its attention to the fact that a storm of rain or snow invariably followed his battles, and declared its faith in the truth of the noted rule now reaffirmed.

Many doubted the accuracy of that statement, so the question was dropped, and it seems to have been left for solution to the effects observed during our unhappy war. It is stated that all the prominent battles fought by our armies thus far have been followed by a storm. Those who recollect the first Bull Run conflict will remember the storm that followed. After the battle of Fredericksburg, the Rapidan became so swollen by heavy rains as to render the situation of our army, while waiting to cross the river extremely critical. Later evidence of this is found in the severe storms of rain and hail that followed the recent battles in Virginia, whereby the operations of Gen Grant were delayed for a week or more by the muddy condition of the roads. The scientific men of the country are just now discussing the theory."

Estate of the Late Colonel Andrew Butler.

The Herald of the 1st says: The will of the late Colonel Andrew J Butler, brother and private Secretary of Major-General Benjamin F Butler, the "tamer of New Orleans," was before Surrogate Tucker yesterday, on the return of the citations. Colonel Butler died suddenly in this city, last winter, on his return home from New Orleans, leaving a personal property, which rumor fixes at two millions, invested in Government stocks, but Major Gen Butler, the executor, specifies it at only two hundred thousand dollars. The property is divided by the will, one-half to go to Major-Gen Butler, one-quarter to the widow of deceased and one-quarter to be held in trust by the executor for the benefit of the son of deceased, till the latter shall attain the age of thirty. The Surrogate, on examining the papers, decided them to be informal, and the probate of the will is therefore postponed, probably till Major-General Butler can come personally to New York. Security will be required by the Surrogate in double the value of the personal estate, as General Butler, the executor, is not a resident of this State.

[Correspondence of the New Haven Register.]

A Painful Case.

DEATH THROUGH ABORTION OF A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG BROOKLYN LADY.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 30.—A case of crime recently occurred in this city, which has caused considerable sensation, but has as yet received but little notice from the local paper which went out of its way to hold up to the public in glaring colors the moral condition of your city. I cannot vouch for all the facts, but give you the story as it is understood here. Some three or four weeks ago a young lady named Ada Leland, the daughter of wealthy and respectable parents in Brooklyn, N. Y. left her home saying that she was going to visit friends in Boston. After an absence of some days nothing being heard from her, the friends in Boston were inquired of by telegraph, but could give no information concerning her.

It appears that the young lady had been keeping company with a young clerk named Hanford, and it was understood they were engaged to be married. He gave contradictory stories of the whereabouts of the young lady, but finally said she was in Bridgeport. The friends immediately employed policemen Wyatt C. Marsh and Wm. Williams of this city, to find the girl. The person of the young lady had become well known to our citizens from her appearance on the street—her beauty and rich style of dressing attracting attention. The police soon reported that no such person was in the city, and volunteered the suggestion that it must be some other Bridgeport. Not satisfied, the parents of Miss Leland sent up two New York detectives, who readily found where the young lady had been living, but they were too late to save her from the horrid fate that awaited her. Through their exertions it was discovered that the unfortunate young woman had submitted to the operations of a physician to conceal her shame, and that she had died some two weeks before.

It is said that her body was conveyed to a barn in the outskirts of the city, where it was left one night in an almost nude state; afterwards it was placed in a box and sunk in the river, where it remained several days and was finally taken up, conveyed to Boston, and burned. Warrants were at once taken out for the parties concerned in the affair, and on Friday last the two policemen above named and Mrs. Wakelee were arrested and held to bail in $1,000 each for trial. An attempt to arrest Dr. A. J. Jaques, charged as the abortionist, failed, as he had suddenly disappeared. Young Hanford also disappeared from New York about the same time, and has not since been heard from. It is to be regretted that the principals in this horrid transaction should have escaped, and left the just retribution of the law to fall upon their assistants.

Gen. Preston, the Rebel Commissioner to Mexico, (so-called) is reported to have left Havana on the 30th ult., for Vera Cruz, intending to visit the Emperor Maximilian on his arrival there.—N. Y. paper.

Miscellaneous Items.

Prison Depot at Elmira.—Orders have been sent by Secretary Stanton to prepare Barracks No. 3, Elmira, immediately for the reception of from 8 to 10,000 rebel prisoners of war. A board fence, 12 feet high will surround the enclosure.

Sending Coal to Newcastle.—A London correspondent states that a plan is on foot in the Papal States to ship two hundred brigands to America. It is thought that, on the homeopathic principle, these brigands should find a home in Mexico.

Young Robert Lincoln, accompanied by several friends visited Gardner, Me., last week, and will probably remain through the summer. He dresses in the most immaculate white and black, and is a great vocalist. He is fond of the fields and trees, and almost every day his voice may be heard as he trolls some ditty to his admiring friends.

A new rebel privateer is said to be fitting out in Kingston, Jamaica, and another in Honduras. They are to receive their armaments and crews at sea. They are intended to rob the California steamers on their return trip. The names of the persons concerned in them are known.—N. Y. Paper 1st June.

Major-General Buell has been mustered out of the volunteer service, having refused to take a command under Gen. Canby.

Two boatmen were recently talking at Brighton, England, when one asked the other if the Prince of Wales ever went to church? "Lord bless you," said he, "what should he go to church for? We poor souls are obliged to pray for ourselves, but there are enough to pray for him."

Earl Russell exchanged walking-sticks with Garibaldi at their last meeting.

One of the nuggets just from Colorado weighs 506 ounces, and is worth $14,000.

The French are now making bonnets of India rubber, painted in imitation of Leghorn.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, June 9, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day at advanced prices for Cotton, Sugar and Flour, particularly for our leading staple, ... [illegible] ... middling at ... [illegible] ... in legal tender ... [illegible]

The Exchange market ... [illegible] ... New York ... [illegible] ... premium ... [illegible]

In Foreign Exchange ... [illegible] ... Sterling ... [illegible]

The depression in the ... [illegible] ... reported in Insurance scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening, June 9, 1864.

COTTON.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible]

MOLASSES.—[illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

WHISKY.—[illegible]

LARD.—[illegible]

OATS.—[illegible]

CORN.—[illegible]

TOBACCO.—[illegible]

COTTON SEED.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.—[illegible]

Arrived during the past week ... [illegible]

Exported ... [illegible]

Arrived ... ships, ... barks, ... brigs, ... schooners, ... steamships, ... steamboats and ... barge.

Cleared ... steamships, 2 ships, 3 barks, 5 brigs, 8 schooners and 8 steamboats.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, June 10, 1864.

Arrived yesterday ... 10 Beeves, 30 Veals. Amount of stock on hand ... Remaining on sale ... 221 Beeves, 150 Hogs, 1,137 Sheep, 11 Veals and 7 Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	— @ 23
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ net	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ℔ gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	15 00 @ 25 00
Suckling Calves, ℔ head	14 00 @ 18 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 10, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, for New York, Warmoken & co
Bark Saxonville, Jordan, for New York, Master
Schr Island Belle, Anderson, for Havana, J Kelley

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Sarah Jane, Audrich, from Lake Maurepas, to master—Bestl
Lugger Flying Dutchman, Walser, from Plaquemine, to master—1st district

STEAMBOATS.

Lady Walton, Grace, from Madison
Rob Roy, Greathouse, from Morganza
Lancaster No 4, McCullough, from Vicksburg

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr J O'Donohue, Watson, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Ship R D Shepherd, (British) from Havana—Sugar and molasses
Schr H ghlander, from Brazos, to master
Schr L M Strout, Royal, 12 days from Key West, to master
Schr T C Acton, Poll, 4 days from Matamoros, to Jos Kelley
Schr Louisa, from Tampico
Schr Anita, (Mex) De Goro, from Matamoros

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Creole—[illegible] bales cotton, 32 hhds sugar 30 bbls onions 10 cases mdse

NEW YORK—Per bark Saxonville—[illegible] bales cotton, 50 bales moss ... bales cotton seed 401 bbls molasses 84 half bbls molasses 3 bbls sugar ... [illegible] ... hogs butter ... kegs and 17 hhds mdse 11 hhds empty bottles 5 empty ... [illegible]

BOSTON—Per schr Island Belle—67,711 feet lumber 16 bbls snuff 8 kegs whisky

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LAKE MAUREPAS—Per schr Sarah Jane—7000 staves order

PLAQUEMINE—Per lugger Flying Dutchman—[illegible] ... Martin

MADISON—Per steamer Lady Walton—[illegible] bbls flour J B Vanhorn—[illegible] do 17 hhds shoulders 4 do hams 120 sks corn ... 117 sks bran 6 ... tons hay J Grace—[illegible] half bbls W M Duff & co

MORGANZA—Per steamer Rob Roy—Sundries to order

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Lancaster No 4—46 bales cotton H & Sumner—35 do Given, Watts & co—32 do F G Prarrier—10 do S Straight—1 do Harris & Levi—28 do ... cotton Kower, Garner & Harrison—7 bales cotton 130 sks corn G W Graham & co—26 head cattle L Mayer—sundries to order—Total cotton 344 bales

Wanted.

A WET NURSE that can come well recommended. French or Creole would be preferred. Apply at No. 66 Dauphine street. je10 tf

DIED,

[illegible] ... JOHN BAPT. WM. FILEST ... Cuba ...

Thursday morning, ... o'clock, ALFRED ... [illegible] ... THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock.

On the 9th June, 1864, ... WM. B. DUNCAN ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR .... Lessee.

FRIDAY EVENING .... June 10, 1864

Positively the Last Night of the Season.

BENEFIT OF THE SEVEN SISTERS

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 10, 1864.

The Great Variety Company

[illegible] ... MADINNA ... STAR ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Court ... Miller ... SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... CORNELL BUHLER, Constable.

Wanted.

A WET NURSE, white or colored. Apply at No. ... Poydras street. [illegible]

Lost.

A BAY HORSE MULE, about ... years ... [illegible] ... J. A. LANGHOUSE.

Chewing Tobacco.

IN STORE— [illegible]

... Virginia ... Navy ... Western ... [illegible]

For sale ... MAYER BROS., ... Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Natchez sts.

Fine Cut and Smoking Tobacco.

50 [illegible] ... MAYER BROS ... [illegible]

Fourth Proof Brandy.

200 [illegible] ... J. J. HERR, [illegible]

Axes, Shovels and Spades, Plows, Hoes, Anvils, &c., &c.

FOR SALE LOW BY
VOSE & WEST,
119 and 121 Magazine street.

Servant Wanted.

WANTED, a white woman to cook and wash. Apply at the office of the "Bee," from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Wanted.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, [illegible] ... H. BONNABEL ... Charles and Bienville sts.

Board and Lodging in a French Family.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with fine summer rooms and choice fare in a house newly built. A French teacher will offer an opportunity of acquiring the French language. Apply No. 75 Royal street, corner St. Peter, entrance on St. Peter.

Wanted to Purchase.

SEVERAL small Houses in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. Apply to E. FAUCHET, Broker, No. 9 Exchange Alley.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

WITH a fresh breast of milk. References required. Apply at 85 Magazine street, between Washington and Sixth sts.

Wanted,

TO BUY OR RENT—A house in the Fourth District having six to eight rooms to the main building, and not less than two lots of ground. Address OLD RESIDENT, Box 31, Post-office.

Wanted.

IN an importing house, a WAREHOUSE MAN, who is somewhat of a cooper. No one need apply unless he comes well recommended. Apply at 62 and 64 Old Levee street, between Bienville and Conti streets. je7 3t

I WANT TO RENT, for a few months, a commodious, well-furnished DWELLING-HOUSE, supplied with Gas and Water, not far from the business part of the city, and in a good neighborhood. A liberal rent will be paid, and in advance if desired. Satisfactory guarantee given that both the premises and furniture will be well taken care of. Address W. E. P., at the office of Sam'l McConnell, No. 48 Camp street.

Opening of the Splendid Saloon

OF

D. LOPEZ,

CORNER CANAL AND DAUPHIN STREETS.

MR. D. LOPEZ begs leave to inform his friends that his new Establishment will be opened on the 9th of June.

REFRESHMENTS and LUNCHES of all kinds, and in the best style, will be found in his SALOON.

Also,

ICE CREAMS and SHERBERTS,

And especially his delicious FROZEN CHOCOLATE, which is unequalled.

PASTRY and CONFECTIONARY in all styles. CORDIALS and FRUITS in Juice, and many other articles too numerous to mention, and everything requisite in a first class Saloon.

N. B.—Orders for Weddings and Soirees attended to. ☞ His House, at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, will be kept as heretofore. je9 15t

Old Copper and Brass.

ABOUT 2000 POUNDS. For sale at 119 MAGAZINE STREET. je7 3t

Straw Hats

FIFTY dozen LEGHORN STRAW HATS for gentlemen.
For sale by PIAGGIO BROTHERS,
Successors to Piaggio & Viosca, Jr.,
62 and 64 Old Levee street. my26 1m

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL cash advances made on approved merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.
WM. J. REID,
36 Magazine street. fe9 tf

DIVINATION!

PREDICTION!!

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED!!!

By MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand.

No. 95 St. Louis street.

Hours of Consultations, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. TATUM,

General Merchandise Broker,

No. 56 GRAVIER STREET,

bet. Magazine & Camp sts., New Orleans.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., bought and sold.
☞ Plantation goods always on hand.

Dr. WM. H. HOLCOMBE,

Of the School of Rational Homoeopathy.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—129 CAMP STREET. Can always be found at home from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. and from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

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

Residence . CHARTRES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

Anchors and Chains.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock ... [illegible] ... Terms cash. ...

Steam Weekly to Liverpool.

[illegible] ... CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... CITY OF MANCHESTER ... CITY OF NEW YORK ... and every succeeding Saturday at noon from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, ... New York, to ELLIOT & MERCIER, ... street.

For New York, Direct.

To sail on SATURDAY ... at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW YORK—The favorite regular United States Mail steamship

Columbia,

D. B. Barton, Commander, will leave from ... for New York direct, as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

WM. J. REID.

For New York Direct,

To Sail on FRIDAY, 10th June, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

THE well known ... steamship CREOLE ... Thompson ... [illegible] ... WAKEFIELD & CO., Agents.

For Morganza, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and All Intermediate and Coast Landings.

THE steamer BELLA DONNA ... will leave ... EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. G. ... JOHN ... [illegible]

Coast and Lafourche Packet.

Leaves New Orleans every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

FOR THIBODEAUXVILLE, DONALDSONVILLE ... [illegible] ... For freight or passage apply on board. A. ... [illegible]

Coast Packet.

Leaves MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR PLAQUEMINE, BAYOU GOULA, DONALDSONVILLE ... [illegible] ... THEILL, SEILER & CO., Agents.

Bayou Lafourche Packet Twice a Week.

Leaves New Orleans every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

THE ... [illegible] ... WEED, WITTERS & CO., Agents.

For Matamoros.

THE fast ... [illegible] ... JOSEPH KELLEY, ... Gravier street.

For Matamoros.

THE A 1 fast sailing ... [illegible] ... For balance of freight or passage, apply to L. JOURDANC, 33 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street.

For Matamoros.

THE Spanish brig JOVEN RAFAEL, ... [illegible] ... AVENDANO BROTHERS, 116 Common street. je4 7t

For Matamoros.

THE A 1 copper fast sailing schooner FANCY, ... [illegible] ... L. JOURDANC, 33 Exchange Alley.

For Havana.

THE A 1 fast sailing British brig ... DUNCAN, M. Barre master, having most of her cargo engaged ... For balance of freight or passage apply to L. J. CHLAND, 33 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse street, or P. BOUDOUSQUIE, 44 Royal street. je9

For Matamoros,

LANDING HER CARGO AT BAGDAD.

THE staunch and light draught British schooner FRANCES, Captain 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., 125 Old Levee street. my28

For Matamoros.

TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY—The fine and fast sailing British schooner MAY ROBINSON, Skinn master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few ... For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to D. DEGOICOURIA & CO., No. 82 Poydras street.

N. B.—Freight and passengers landed inside the Bar. my28

For Tampico.

THE fine fast sailing schooner J. W. WILDER, Larabee 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, 76 Gravier street. j2

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., 125 Old Levee street. my26

For Havana.

FREIGHT TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

THE fine, fast sailing schooner ROBERT CALDWELL, Melrose master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to PAUL BOUDOUSQUIE, 44 Royal street. je7 6t

For Havana.

THE fast sailing schooner ISLAND BELLE, Alderson, master is now ... for the above port, and will sail in about a week. For balance room or passage, apply to JOSEPH KELLY, 86, Gravier street.

Schooner TALISMAN, Connor master, also to sail soon. je7

The Great Clairvoyant,

MADAME LA BLANCH.

THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visionist that has ever existed within the memory of man. No one should neglect to test Madame La Blanch's powers. To her the Past, the Present and the Future are as a picture of life itself. Our citizens and the public should bear in mind that Madame La Blanch is the only living learned scientific and distinguished FEMALE ASTROLOGIST in the known world. Horoscopes or Charts of Life can only be accurately calculated through the agency of Astronomy, via Astrology.

All who have been the victims of unprincipled pretenders and impostors should call on Madame La Blanch. She has gained an enviable reputation as an Astrologist and Clairvoyant, which has led certain disciples of humbug to style themselves Clairvoyants and imitators of Astrology, though ignorant of the science they attempt to grasp. Each and every one are invited to call and test the powers of this highly gifted prophetess.

N. B.—Horoscopes or Charts of Life prepared in writing, by simply knowing date of birth. Medicine sent to all parts of the country. All letters promptly and answered. Consultation given in French and English. Terms for Ladies and Gentlemen, moderate, to suit the times. M'me LaBlanch's residence and office, No. 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts., two squares below Canal street. my2 1m