THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By Phinney & Amory—at 12 o'clock, at Planter's Office, 175 bales and 2 cases cotton.
By McCarron & Lanley—at 11 in Mart Masonic Hall, Furniture.
By D. E. Morphy—at No 47 Magazine street, Fine Chewing Tobacco.
By M. Jacobs—at auction, a Grocery Store, at Front and Levee street.

PLANTER'S PILLS AND DYSENTERY.—Neuralgia and headache are among the most difficult diseases to cure, from their attacks on tissue to the human brain, to keep, cause sleeplessness, and make life a burden. Nothing is so certain and secure relief as Holloway's ointment and pills. Sold everywhere.

At the Masonic Hall this day at 11 o'clock, furniture, &c., will be sold at auction by Messrs. McCarron & Lanley, the auctioneers.

STRAW HATS—Fifty dozen of Leghorn straw hats for sale by Puzzo Brothers, at No. 1, Old Levee street.

WHISKY, GIN, WINE, OIL, &c.—The new and extensive iron of Piaggio Brothers, successors of Piaggio & Vasseur, Jr., 62 and 64 Old Levee street, advertise 100 barrels of old Bourbon whisky, 10 pipes of best Holland gin, a large assortment of wines, together with 600 baskets of Burgundy oil, a quantity of vermicelli, macaroni, almonds, brandy fruits, &c.

The Bogus Proclamation.—Newspapers and the Telegraph.

We gath in our evening edition a brief extract from an article in the St. Louis *Republican* referring to the forged document purporting to be a proclamation of President Lincoln on the military situation. The two articles, appended below, will be full and interesting as a more complete explanation of the circumstances under which this grand forgery was perpetrated and promulgated. It would be difficult to denounce with sufficient severity a crime of this nature, and one but too common of late, but for which the law has provided no adequate penalty. Whether it be committed for a political or a speculative purpose, or for the mere pleasure of deceiving, on the public and already too much excited, it is equally detestable and wicked. Unfortunately the press is but too convenient an instrument for the perpetration of such unmanly frauds, and unfortunately but too many members of the press, in their eagerness for sensational news, or in their excess of political prejudice, are found capable of thoughtlessly assisting the dissemination of such forgeries. We, nevertheless, no interest has more reason to detest this species of crime, and to expose its perpetrators, and, if possible, bring them to punishment, than the press, since none is more exposed to be fatally injured by it, especially in exciting circumstances, as the following article from the St. Louis *Republican* sufficiently attests:

Since most extraordinary intelligence is given by afternoon dispatches. It appears that the forgery in New York *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* have been seized by the police, and a copy sent with the officer of the Independent Telegraph company in several counties. Information of the singular proceeding, so far as the newspapers are concerned, was the receipt of a bogus proclamation purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln, order ing a day of fasting and prayer, and calling for a hundred thousand fresh volunteers. When publication was completed against the bogus telegraph Company grown out of these publications.

The fraudulent proclamation was a cruel hoax. The person or persons who invented it had in view not with the design of deceiving, and particularly it done with the view to speculation enough to receive severe and exemplary punishment. According to a dispatch sent by Mr. Cook, Agent of the "Associated Press," the forgery did not fool the editors of the papers in New York, including the World and Journal of Commerce, continued in filling a whole column thousand dollars for the publication of the supposed Tea World, separate, after its equal to containing the hoax has been worked, to have a publication procure the text of the forged document, and publish it in order to correct the mischief it had been instrumental in doing.

The course of the owners is promptly denounce by the World, and having for the occasion to be guilty, since the matter was wholly attributable to their part. We do not believe such objections of either of the newspapers concerned, for any consideration, be induced to do so, but this secret to, so much a fraud. It is more than the spurious proclamation on an early hour on Wednesday morning delivered in manuscript to each of the editors of the contending papers. We can easily see how it could all have been so fooled without detection, in an hour own almost daily experience with the telegraph system of the "Associated Press."

The very "proclamation" was telegraphed to the West from the headquarters of—not the Associated Telegraph Company, but—the regular line. Mr. C. Craig is the gentleman who is responsible for the dispatches from New York to the Western press. Was the regular line fooled too? Why, it would seem so, for all the dispatches with this bogus proclamation in it. Why not—beyond the *Republican*, the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce*, which were victimized by the New York regular telegraph? The *Herald* and the *Journal of Commerce* printed it as received, and perhaps without an opportunity, until too late to secure an answer it was authentic or not. Yet the New York papers, without pausing to find out whether the proclamation was genuine or not, and even apparently distrustful of it, sent it to the newspapers in the West, thus to multiply a sinister designing influence it might have, if it was outrageous.

Is it not strange that which was supposed by the originator of this proclamation fraud to be calculated to at to raise the price of gold, the demand for four hundred thousand more troops, together with the absurd states that General Grant's campaign against Richmond was fortunately ended. Since then we have not heard, to be sure, that the Army of the Potomac has met with any serious reverse, but the regular telegraph lines yesterday brought us two distinct Washington dispatches, stating that an order was about to be issued for three hundred thousand additional men. One of the dispatches was dated on the 17th, which we said the order had reached us on the 19th at last evening. May not this have been a speculating hoax? And who, in respect of it should turn out bogus? The telegraph which we received today and that only in New York papers of the colorful first, and also on Tuesday that we print, and that several had received it, may, indeed, have not received it, but the colorful telegraph office has been sent on Wednesday for readers once for all, that we are unable for publication, which appears in the Associated Press dispatches, and they, however, should endeavor to exercise their best judgment in regard to the reliability of the intelligence received. We have over and over again in regard to a system of sending news by telegraph, and they differ materially in those that pertain to some quarters.

Constitutional Convention.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1864.

The President laid before the Convention a copy of the City of New Orleans against the State of Louisiana, amounting to the sum of $6139 13, for services paid for fitting up the Hall of the Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A resolution to appropriate one hundred dollars for furnishing the Secretary's office was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

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The subject of lately members was again brought up by a resolution to impose a forfeiture of the pay dues of those who do not answer to the roll call. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution to appropriate the sum of $25,000 for charitable purposes was tabled.

The second section of the report of the Judiciary Committee, was adopted by a majority, rejected, the subsequent and amendments being rejected.

The third section gave rise to a lengthy and very warm discussion. The question being the mode of selecting a judge any and subordinate officers their tenure of office and compensation.

Steamboat and River News.

The St. Louis papers of the 20th announce that the steamer W. R. Arthur would leave St. Louis for New Orleans that day at 4 P. M., and Cairo on Sunday morning the 22d. The steamer Empress and Lexington were both announced to leave St. Louis for this city on the 22d at 10 A. M.

Regarding the rivers the St. Louis Republican of the 20th says:

The river here is falling steadily. In the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, it receded 2½ inches, and was then 10 feet 3½ inches above low water mark of 1857.

There is 18 feet in the channel out to Cairo, the Lower Mississippi is in fine boating shape. The Ohio river is also in good stage for navigation to the month. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are in good boating order. The Illinois river is steady falling. In Lasalle to Morris, and overflowing its banks.

The Upper Mississippi is falling from St. Paul to Lake.

THE TONAGE TARIFF BILL IN CONGRESS.—Some dispatches on the 12th from Washington to the New York *Post* and *Commercial* says:

It is stated in Congressional circles that the Senate Finance Committee will report in favor of a duty on the tax upon whisky, reported by the House.

Tonnage Finance Committee concluded the consideration of the House bill yesterday. The House Ways and Means Committee have the tax ready. It corresponds with the tonnage tax bill, and will average about forty per cent, over present rates.

The tax bill has not yet been reported in the Senate. The tax on stocks of whisky on hand is a sticker.

THE RETREAT OF BRAXTON AND THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION.—Washington, May 18.—To Gov. Yates:—The proclamation mentioned in your telegram is a base and malicious forgery. Be assured to aid the rebels abroad, to whom it was sent in the day's steamer. It was discovered on rings to be counterfeited, and Gen. Dix has been ordered to arrest the guilty parties.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

An auctioneer sold of a gentleman who had bought a table, but never came to take it away, that he was one of the most in some for table persons he ever met in the whole group of his life.

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres Street. | NEW ORLEANS TUURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,119.

News, via Cairo.

Cairo, May 18—In the late capture of Yazoo City by General McArthur, the rebels are said to have been badly worsted, and lost, in proportion to the number engaged, largely in killed and wounded, with few prisoners.

The struggle, however, was of short duration. Between 20,000 and 30,000 bales of cotton are reported to be in the vicinity of the so often captured town, some 7,000 bales of which are owned by Union citizens, who bought it before the Yazoo country was evacuated by our troops in the spring.

Of the future movements of General McArthur, nothing at present is known.

The steamer Commercial, from Duvall's Bluff, has arrived at Memphis.

Her officers report the rebels have erected a battery on Whitesriver, at South Bend, near the cut off. Several boats are above, and dare not attempt to pass.

Two steamers have recently been fired into on the Arkansas river, and a lady passenger on the Des Moines City was mortally wounded.

The guerrillas have made several raids into Hickman, Ky., within the past two weeks. On the 11th they killed two citizens. Last Monday and Tuesday quite came in and plundered and carried off goods. Yesterday a small party entered town and robbed the citizens of $200 in dry goods and money.

A detachment of Federals were sent down last night, but the enemy had gone and they returned to Columbus.

Affairs About Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes on the 10th:

On General Slocum's arrival to take command of the corps, he immediately withdrew the several small garrisons which had been established at various points, as usual, for the encouragement of trade stores and the plantations as anything else, organized an expedition which he placed under command of General McArthur, the destination of which was Yazoo City, and the purpose, doubtless the destruction of that place. A gunboat went up the river, and the armed boat Anteopat went up as far as Haynes' Bluff. Later intelligence from the expedition is to the effect that it had reached Yazoo City without serious opposition. The only incident which I have thus far been able to learn regarding the march, is that when between Canton and Yazoo, a messenger was caught bearing a dispatch from Wirt Adams to the west side, purporting to be official, from General Lee, to Adjutant General Cooper, stating that after two days fighting with Grant he had, by the aid of God, been able to repel all attack. The genuineness of the message is much questioned here, or if true, signifies no more than that there is fighting in Virginia, the bare announcement of which thrills us with excitement.

Haynes's Bluff, Big Black, Red Bone, Young's Point and several other points have been withdrawn as being unnecessary, and worse than useless. Gen. Slocum has issued stringent orders for the prevention of poaching passing through the lines. While in this office I will bound to give you an accounted one of the most disgraceful affairs ever known. General Dennis recently commanding the forces at the Big Black, was threatened with violence by the officers of his brigade, his guard disarmed and he himself compelled to come out and make an apologetic speech to save himself. It appears from the statements of the officers, that at one crossing alone, but less than two miles back of the corps, there passed out of the lines, besides cotton, 1,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of sugar, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of molasses, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of pork, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of beef, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of flour, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of corn, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of oats, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of hay, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of fodder, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of potatoes, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of onions, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of turnips, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of beets, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of carrots, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of parsnips, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of cabbages, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of beans, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of peas, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of rice, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of tobacco, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of hemp, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of flax, 1,000 bales of hogsheads of wool, 1,000 bales of hogsheads