THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

[illegible]

New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13130.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart, Magazine street, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the Orleans, [illegible] furniture.

P. E. Théard, attorney at law, has removed his office to No. [illegible] Exchange Alley, near Canal street. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved estate situate in McDonoghville, right bank of the river, corner of Madison and Jackson streets. See advertisement.

At the Mason's Hall this day at 11 o'clock, furniture and earthenware will be sold at auction, by McCerren & Landry.

READ'S XXXX ALE, MESS BEEF, &c.—Messrs. Thompson & Barnes, 11 Tchoupitoulas and 11 Natchez streets, have for sale, just landed, 50 [illegible] Read's XXXX, Ale, together with a shipment of mess beef and pickles.

A NEW SALOON ON CANAL STREET.—It will be seen that Mr. D. Lopez, so favorably known by his excellent confectionary establishment on Chartres street, proposes to open on the 8th inst., at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, a new and splendid saloon for refreshments and liquors of all kinds and in the best style. Ice creams and sherbets, and a delicious frozen chocolate, together with every sort of pastry and confectionary, cordials, fruits, and everything requisite to a first class saloon are promised, and the reputation of the proprietor is a guarantee that the promise will be admirably fulfilled.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c., AND DISTILLING APPARATUS FOR SALE.—Elsewhere Messrs. J. H. Wilson & Co. offer for sale a large and well selected stock of brandies, wines, gins and whiskies at the lowest market rates, and they also will sell, at low rates to suit purchasers, the machinery and fixtures of a large distillery. See advertisement.

SUMMER ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—The receipt of a variety of scarce, seasonable and desirable dry goods is announced by J. A. Braselman, corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets, No. 255, and are offered for sale at [illegible] advance on cost. The precise character of these articles may be seen in the advertising columns elsewhere.

SUCCESSION OF WM. MURE, ESQ.—The great sale of furniture, pictures, library, silverware, wines, &c., belonging to the above succession will take place at his late residence on Tivoli Circle, between Prytania and Nayades, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. This sale should draw a crowd, as the articles are all of the best description. The wines include 18 years old [illegible] and [illegible] Sherry, [illegible] years in wood. Also a large amount of [illegible]. Connoisseurs would do well to attend. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

A New Book.

[illegible] WITH [illegible] BY [illegible]. NEW YORK: CHARLES [illegible], 1864.

We are reminded by a complimentary copy of the above publication that it is for sale in the city, at the well known book store of Thos. L. White, 105 Canal street. The present edition is brought out in an elegant and substantial form that well adapts it to the drawing room or library and it is all to receive highly creditable to the publisher from whom it is [illegible] forth. Of the literary merit of the book it is almost superfluous to speak. It is scarcely conceivable that Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, author of the Reveries of a Bachelor—the Ike Marvel of [illegible]—could write a dull book, or one trite, careless, or insincere in language or thought. Since American literature lost Washington Irving, it has had no contributor who combined, in the same degree with Mr. Mitchell the sunny geniality, the quiet humor, the delicate sentiment, the easy and graceful style which were the leading characteristics of the author of Knickerbocker and the Sketch Book. There is much to remind of the present volume, founded as they are upon incidents of European travel, to remind the reader of Sterne's Sentimental Journey, which the author very probably had in his view when he drew his sketches, while the brilliant style of the Sentimental Journey which were a feature of its propriety and even decency.

FROM NEW YORK.—The steamship Creole arrived yesterday, with New York dates to the evening of the 28th ult. Through the politeness of her purser we were promptly furnished our usual file of New York papers.

FROM THE WEST.—By the arrival of the steamers Brilliant and Mississippi yesterday, we were placed in possession of St. Louis papers of the 31st, and Chicago papers of the 30th ult., from which we take such additional news as the river.

We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Bunker, Clerk of the steamer Brilliant, for late Western papers.

GEN. SIGEL.—Gen. Sigel, since being superseded by Gen. Hunter in the Department of West Virginia, has been appointed, says a late dispatch, to the command of the Reserve Division, which comprises all the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

HON. JOHN B. [illegible] DEAD.—A dispatch from [illegible], May 26, to the Chicago Tribune, says that Major Giddings, U. S. Consul at Montreal, at that place, received a dispatch announcing the death of his father, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, at Montreal, of heart disease, the evening previous, aged 69 years. His remains were to be brought to Ashtabula county, Ohio.

The United States mail steamship Creole, John A. Thompson, commanding, from New York 28th ultimo, arrived at her wharf last evening, after a detention on the bar of ten hours. She brings the United States mails, a full freight and the following passengers:

[illegible]

Steamboats Fired Into.

The officers of the steamer Brilliant arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, reports having passed the batteries of the Rebels at Columbia, under the escort of a gunboat alongside.

The steamer Wm. R. Arthur, bound for St. Louis, was fired into and her cabin and upper works badly shattered by the cannon balls, and shells, one or two [illegible] were killed and several others wounded. One of the Rebels, [illegible] in her upper works and was badly injured.

The steamer Watson, a stern-wheeler plying between Vicksburg and Memphis, was also fired into and received considerable damage.

The packet Missouri, bound for Louisville, also received some firing damage, their was no person on board injured.

We understand that the Rebels had nine guns planted. The Brilliant passed as above stated, and was the only boat that did not receive a shot.

We learn by the arrival of the Mississippi that the steamer W. R. Arthur was much injured by the batteries, having one man killed and four wounded.

The Watson received nine balls and shells in her cabin; could not learn of any person being injured on board.

The gunboat Exchange received thirty-two shots and was disabled in her machinery.

Additional via the River.

Lee, Beauregard and Butler on the 26th and 27th.

New York, May 29.—The *Times'* Washington special of the 28th says a Colonel, who has just arrived from the front, which he left yesterday (Friday) morning, informs that during Thursday night and Friday morning Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna, and with his whole army is at full retreat toward Richmond.

Our troops are following him closely. We took a few prisoners. They state the damage done by Sheridan has been repaired, and that Beauregard's army, or the main body of it, was within the intrenchments at Richmond on Wednesday.

The *Times'* letter from Bermuda Hundred, 27th, reports a reconnoissance of the rebel position on the previous day, on the line of Drake's house creek, by General Martindale's brigade of his division. The enemy were found in rifle pits and intrenchments, after their skirmishers had been driven back, and our forces withdrew. We had three killed and a dozen wounded, including the latter is Colonel Dutton, of the Twenty-first Connecticut, dangerously.

An Important Expedition About Being Organized.

New York, May 30.—The *Commercial's* letter from Butler's army, 28th, says an expedition of some magnitude is about starting, but its destination remains secret. Two or three days will determine it.

Operations of Forrest and Buford.

Cairo, May 29.—Forrest with fifteen thousand men, is reported to have been at Tupelo,

Miss., on the 26th, engaged in moving troops to Corinth, and intending to repair the railroad to Jackson.

Portions of his command have, within a few days, again made their appearance in the vicinity of Union city. Much excitement existed in Paducah yesterday and last night in consequence of various rumors of the approach of Buford, with a force estimated at from 500 to 1500.

This force was said to have been at Mayfield yesterday. The military authorities are fully prepared to repel any attack likely to be attempted. Gen. Prince has ordered many improvements to be made in the fortifications at Columbus, which have much strengthened the defences of that post.

Scattering bands are roaming about committing depredations. They hung four Union men at Union City, on the 25th.

Captured Passengers from Richmond.

Boston, May 29.—Edward A. Pollard, the editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, who was taken prisoner of war on board the blockade runner Greyhound some days since, and who has been on his parole of honor at one of our principal hotels, was to-day sent to Fort Warren, in accordance with orders received from Washington.

Belle Boyd, another captured passenger on the same vessel, has been released, also in obedience to orders from Washington.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Grant and Lee.

Grant's object is doubtless to force Lee into Richmond. Smith and Gillmore hold the forces of Beauregard in check, and supplies for Grant reach him by way of the [illegible]. But suppose Lee does not enter Richmond? Suppose he places a garrison to defend the works, and places his main army outside as an army of observation? In the first place, he will have to avoid any more losses in this case, or the Rebellion will not be great enough to bear it, but if he is to recover rapidly, it is so superior to Lee's that if Lee [illegible] the siege of Richmond [illegible] of observation would depend on supplies [illegible] but which he may get, [illegible] West of Virginia near Richmond.

But, by taking position outside of Richmond, Lee could hold himself in readiness to [illegible] by Johnston. Such a concentration of the rebel armies, however, is scarcely possible without the abandonment of Virginia and North Carolina by Lee, or else of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina by Johnston. It is a measure, therefore, only to be expected in the last resort, when the rebel movement is, indeed in desperate danger.

New York, May 28.—The *Times'* special correspondent, who left the front at noon Wednesday, about the time Secretary Stanton's last dispatch from Grant was dated, says the army was about to move on the enemy's works, and two hours afterward we heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing on our left.

Philadelphia, May 28.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, 28th, says advices from Port Royal on the Rappahannock, from the Army of the Potomac, are up to Thursday night. The rebel army were busily engaged intrenching on the north side of the South Anna River, evidently expecting us to attack them in their works. No battle had taken place up to that time our informant [illegible]. Our left had crossed the Pamunkey River, east of Saxton's Junction.

Our whole army was in glorious spirits, and were at one giving [illegible] of whatever [illegible] and we could [illegible] you some cheering news.

It is believed Lee is being largely reinforced from Beauregard's and other armies.

Sheridan, with his cavalry, has been [illegible] loose, and have made a most excellent report of themselves. They have been circulating around Richmond, destroying a vast amount of property, and rendered useless for some distance the Danville railroad. The enemy's cavalry were entirely unable to offer them any opposition.

The Richmond *Examiner* contends that it is Grant that is on the retreat, and Lee pursuing. It says: Lee followed Grant from the Wilderness. He is now the last to move, and is the pursuer, not the pursued, from Spottsylvania. It is true, that by both movements these armies have been brought nearer to Richmond, but for Lee it was rendered necessary by the configuration of the soil, and the bars of those rivers, which he had resolved to defend.

Official Bulletin.

THIRD DISPATCH [illegible].

Washington, May 28—9:30 P. M.

To Maj. General Dix:

An official dispatch from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, at Magaretta Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday, 3 o'clock P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, on Thursday night, and moved towards Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan, with the First and 3d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel vidette. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 o'clock A. M., and now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

A later dispatch, dated 6 o'clock this morning, 28th from headquarters, Magaretta Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. The weather clear and cool and the troops in excellent heart and good spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon.

Breckinridge is at Hanover C. H., with a force variously reported from 10,000 to 15,000; Nicholson's and Sewall's brigades of cavalry are also there.

The dispatch further states that, after crossing Hanover ferry, yesterday, General Torbert captured 75 cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and flies before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from General Sherman of May 26th, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy discovering his move to turn Altoona, and marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkin Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line and made hasty intrenchments, and strong progress of timber and earthworks.

General Stoneman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken, and no fighting of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Report that an Immense Battle was Fought on Friday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

Cincinnati, May 28.—Private advices received to-night from Grant's and Lee's armies are of an exciting character, and would be doubted, were it not that I should attempt to send them. Suffice it to say that the general report is that an immense battle was fought on Friday.

WHY GEN. LEE LEFT SPOTTSYLVANIA.

New York, May 28.—The war correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* of May 28, reports the rebels left Spottsylvania Courthouse. He says, "A reconnoissance was made, and an assault upon the enemy's works ordered, when their occupants were driven from them. It was now discovered, he says, "that the enemy were rapidly moving their whole army on our right flank, and had been since midnight, the force on our front being a mere handful, who had been left to keep up appearances. As soon as this reconnoissance was over, everything and everybody was on the move with us."

Gen. Seymour's Speech after his Capture in Virginia.

(From the Chicago Tribune, May 26th.)

Brig. Gen. Seymour, unfortunate in the affair at Olustee, and recently captured by a rough attack during the battles of the wilderness, may or may not be a skillful officer, but his speech to the rebels at Charlottesville entitles him to the respectful regard of his countrymen. He told them:

"Gen. Lee may possibly defeat Gen. Grant and the Federal army, but what of that? I trust that if he defeats him he may follow up his success by taking Washington and intruding it to the ground. And he may not stop there; let him capture and burn Baltimore, then advance on Philadelphia, and burn that. Then, at last, we shall have a united North, and shall begin to show you what war is."

Those words have the ring of the true metal, especially when we consider that he who uttered them was at the time of their utterance, on his way to the horrors of Libby Prison.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Commercial.]

Washington, May 30.—There is a rumor that Congress will postpone discussion on the tariff bill until next winter, and continue the present additional rates.

Washington, May 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia and Boston to receive five per cent. legal tenders, with postdated coupons, at the full amount of the face, and June coupons in payment of the 10-40s.

The subscriptions to this popular loan continue to flow in at the rate of a million a day, and if the new internal revenue and tariff acts which in full operation, the revenue from these sources would, it is thought, pay the entire expenses of the Government.

To provide, in the meantime for the pay of the army, and for the expenses of the great military movements, new bonds of the loan of 1881 to the amount of fifty or seventy-five millions will probably be offered through the Assistant Treasurer and National Banks to the highest bidders.

It is stated at the Department that the receipts from the sales of the 10-40 loan are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the Treasury.

The Committee of Conference on the bank bill met this morning, and after virtually agreeing on all the disputed points, except the taxation clause, adjourned until Monday next.

Later from Europe.

New York, May 30.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 19th, arrived this morning.

Breadstuffs, flour firm; weather [illegible] for crops.

The Conference held a three-hours session on the 17th, all the members being present.

The *Daily News* says they can hardly be said to have advanced a single step, and the prospect of agreement is as distant as ever, no common basis of discussion being yet agreed upon.

The Germans repudiate altogether treaty engagements. The conference adjourned until the 28th of May, when more than half of the time fixed for the truce will have expired.

The *Daily Telegraph* says France advocates a prolonged suspension of hostilities if necessary. Danish advices continue to charge the Germans with plundering and confiscation after the armistice was declared.

The *La France* contains rumors of probable Ministerial changes in France.

The protracted trial of Pontarelli, for poisoning, resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of death.

Bourse steady at 66f. 80c.

Fears for the fatal termination of the Pope's malady greatly increase.

Liverpool, May 18.—Cotton quiet but without any quotable change. Breadstuffs generally dull, owing to very favorable weather. Wheat very dull and slightly lower. Corn dull. Beef and pork steady. Bacon slow and rather cheaper. [illegible] quiet.

London, May 18.—Wheat dull, and 1 to 1½ per quarter cheaper. Flour dull, but firmly cheaper.

Money Market—The discount demand at the Bank of England is unimportant, and a further decline is expected. The Bank of England had reduced its rate to 8 per cent.

New York Markets.

Gold in New York on the 30th ult.

A New York dispatch of the 29th reports gold closing on that day at Gallagher's Evening Stock Exchange at 189¾.

New York, May 30—P. M.—Money easy at 6 per cent.; sterling decidedly firmer at 204 to 206 for currency; gold more active and decidedly higher, opening at 191, advancing to 191¼, declining to 191¼, closing firm at 192.

New York, May 30.—The *Commercial* says it is rumored a strong clique has been engaged to run up the price of gold to 200 during the week. At 1 o'clock P. M. to-day the price was 191¼, at half past one 191¾, and at two P. M. 191¾. The demand was almost exclusively speculative.

New York, May 30.—Gold opened at 80 and rose to [illegible].

Cotton dull at [illegible].

Flour—[illegible] Western [illegible].

Whisky—[illegible].

Wheat—[illegible].

Provisions—Pork firmer.

Western Markets.

St. Louis, May 31, P. M.—Flour—Market firm and higher prices asked generally, but sales do not show any advance. The sales include single extra were still lower. Wheat in fair demand [illegible].

Provisions and Lard—Sales reported of [illegible] casks to-day at [illegible].

Whisky—The market was firm and higher, with sales of all at least $1 20 per gallon.

Potatoes—Sales reported of [illegible].

White Beans—Dull [illegible].

Groceries—Market firm for everything, with but little doing except in sugar. [illegible].

St. Louis Live Stock Market—May 30.

Beef Cattle—But few coming in, and good fat steers very scarce. A few heavy butchers are required for Southern packers and the demand is sure to supply [illegible] for the city. We quote common at 3¾ to 5c; good at 7 to 8c per pound gross.

Hogs—Supply light and demand fair at 6¾ to 9½c per lb for fair to fat rate, and 3 to 4½c per pound for common.

Sheep—Demand good and supply quite moderate. We quote sheared at the only kind arriving now, at $4 50 to $5 per head.

Cows and Calves—Milch cows are scarce and in active request to supply dairymen who have been tempted by the high price of beef cattle to sell their dry cows. We quote good at $30 to $40, common at $20 to $30 per head. Some fat cows have been sold lately for beef at $25 to $35 per head.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 31, P. M.—Flour—Firm; best grades [illegible].

Whisky—[illegible].

Provisions—Without material change, though mess pork [illegible].

[Private New Orleans Dispatch.]

Rebel Soldiers Crossing the River.

We are informed that a portion of Dick Taylor's troops were last Monday crossing the Mississippi river, from the western side, about twenty miles above Natchez. It was supposed they were going to reinforce Lee or Johnston.

This city [illegible] to Bayou Sara, and [illegible].

Two Gunboats Captured at Sabine Pass.

The New York *Herald* of the 28th has an account from a New Orleans correspondent of the capture of the gunboats at Sabine Pass, on the [illegible] of which the following are the particulars:

I have conversed with a gentleman who [illegible] of the Federal gunboats Granite City and Wave, which were captured at Calcasieu, on the [illegible]. He says that the vessels captured went to Sabine Pass for the purpose of cutting off the schooners, which had been lying in the bayou for some time [illegible].

In the meantime the rebels were paying their attention to the Wave. She continued the action some time after the Granite City was forced to surrender, and damaged a part of rebel guns, and the scene was a [illegible]. Paymaster's Clerk Charles H. Clare was in command of the boarding party on the Wave, and fought there to the last [illegible].

As far as we are able to learn, only [illegible] of the vessels were killed, and we are among Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Reed, of the Granite City. All hands on both vessels are prisoners of war at Sabine Pass.

France and Mexico

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 26, 1864.—The following message and report were transmitted to the House to-day, and on motion of Mr. Davis, of Md., chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, were referred to that committee and ordered to be printed:—

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives yesterday on the subject of the joint resolution of the 4th of last April, relative to Mexico, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPORT.

Department of State,
Washington, May 24, 1864.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives yesterday requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any explanations given by the government of the United States to the government of France respecting the sense and bearing of the joint resolution relative to Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives unanimously on the 4th of April, 1864, has the honor to lay before the President copies of all the correspondence on the subject found in the department on the subject of the joint resolution. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—[EXTRACT.]

Department of State, Washington,
April 7, 1864.

SIR—I send you a copy of a resolution which has passed the House of Representatives, on the 4th instant, by a unanimous vote, and which declares the opposition of that body to a recognition of a monarchy in Mexico. Mr. Geoffroy has lost no time in seeking an explanation of this proceeding. It is hardly necessary after what I have heretofore written with perfect candor for the information of France, to say that the resolution truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico. It is, however, another and a distinct question whether the United States would think it necessary or proper to express themselves in the form adopted by the House of Representatives at this time. This is a practical and purely executive question, and the decision of it constitutionally belongs not to the House of Representatives, nor even to Congress, but to the President of the United States. You will, of course, take notice that the declaration made by the House of Representatives, is in the form of a joint resolution, which, before it can acquire the character of a legislative act, must receive, first, the concurrence of the Senate, and secondly, the approval of the President of the United States, or, in case of his dissent, the renewed assent of both houses of Congress, to be expressed by a majority of two-thirds of each body. While the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives with the profound respect to which it is entitled, as an exposition of its sentiments upon a grave and important subject, he directs that you inform the government of France that he does not at present contemplate any departure from the policy which this government has hitherto pursued in regard to the war which exists between France and Mexico. It is hardly necessary to say that the proceeding of the House of Representatives was

adopted upon suggestions arising within itself, and not upon any communication of the executive department, and that the French government would be cognizably apprized of any change upon this subject which the President might at any future time think it proper to adopt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—[EXTRACT.]

Paris, April 22, 1864.

SIR—I called M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first words he addressed to me on entering the room were—"Do you bring us peace or war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said he referred more immediately to those resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the invasion of Mexico by the French, and the establishment of Maximilian upon the throne of that country. I answered him to reply that I did not think that France had a right to infer that we were about to make war against her on account of anything contained in those resolutions; that they embodied nothing more than had been constantly held out to the French government from the beginning; that I had always represented to the government here that any action upon their part interfering with the form of government in Mexico would be looked upon with dissatisfaction in our country, and they could not expect us to be in a hurry to acknowledge a monarchical government built upon the foundation of a republic which was our next neighbor; that I had reason to believe you had held the same language to the French Minister in the United States. This I think he will not deny, but I consider he received the resolutions in question as an expression of popular and [illegible] rather than, and [illegible].

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. L. DAYTON.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD—[EXTRACT.]

Paris, May 2, 1864.

SIR—Immediately upon the receipt of your dispatch No. 536, I applied to M. Drouyn de Lhuys for a special interview, which was granted for Saturday last. I then said that I knew that the French government had felt some anxiety in respect to the resolution which had recently been passed by the House of Representatives in reference to Mexico, and that, inasmuch as I had just received a copy of that resolution, bearing with the views of the President of the United States thereupon, it was proper to read to him your dispatch in reference to the latter. This he assented, and I read the same in the most satisfactory mode, following strictly your instructions. I read to him so much of your dispatch which refers to this subject, it being at the same time that I thought it was in the necessary course of things. He said [illegible] the reading was closed M. Drouyn de Lhuys expressed his gratification, and after asking some questions in regard to the effect of giving a resolution upon the form of the Senate, the conversation terminated. The extreme sensitiveness which was manifested by this government when the resolution of the House of Representatives was first brought to its knowledge, has, I trust, satisfied it, in a great degree, by the same. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON—[EXTRACT.]

Department of State,
Washington, May 9, 1864.

SIR—Your dispatch of April 22 (No. 4[illegible]) has been received. What you have said to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys on the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives concerning Mexico, as you have reported it, is entirely approved. The resolution yet remains unacted upon in the Senate. Mr. Corwin was to leave Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, under the leave of absence granted to him by this department on the 8th of August last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

William L. Dayton, Esq., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

Department of State,
Washington, May 21, 1864.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of May 2 (No. 41[illegible]), and to approve of your proceedings therein mentioned. We learn that Mr. Corwin, our Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, is at Havana, on his return to the United States under leave of absence.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

William L. Dayton, Esq., &c.

Dispatches have been received from General Canby to-day. He is actively engaged in reorganizing the troops brought back by them from Steele and Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi and Missouri which now comprehends the Department of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, and Generals Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments, under the orders of Gen. Canby in the same manner as the military relation being the same as that formerly exercised by Gen. Sherman over the Department of Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Cairo, May 29.—The steamer Graham, from Memphis, with dates of the 28th, has passed up to St. Louis.

On the morning of the 26th, the U. S. steamer Curlew was attacked at [illegible] Landing, [illegible] below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns of artillery and twenty-four pounders. The fire was returned by the Curlew, and a brisk engagement was kept up for half an hour, when the rebels were driven back and pursued [illegible]. No further particulars have been learned.

Western [illegible] A. J. Smith's division of [illegible] Rosecrans.

Forrest, with [illegible] men, is reported to have left Tupelo, Miss., on the 26th, engaged in [illegible] to Corinth and intending to repair the railroad to Jackson.

We have been informed, by those who thought the rumored rebel advance was entirely correct in the army during the last day's fight, that Grant at the outset of that movement was in favor of taking the [illegible] back, and that, after that advance, had been given, Gen. Meade was likewise in favor of [illegible] reconnoiter the whole army must be ready to move. [illegible] Washington Star.

Rumored Capture of Richmond.

The *Times*, [illegible] a rumor current [illegible] capture of Richmond [illegible].

Baton Rouge, June 4.—[illegible] from already reached Richmond [illegible] the Grant [illegible]. The report comes from different sources, and is credited by the Mayor.

The Cleveland Convention.

Cleveland, May 31, 11 P. M.—Reports from the various delegates already in and those expected to arrive, the Convention to-morrow will be composed of several hundred delegates. Delegates now assembled are abundant, but the delegates from Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Kansas, New York, New Jersey, and Maine. The delegates are expected are a large number.

The Germans have delegations from twelve States, some of whom held an informal meeting on Sunday, when, after an interchange of views, resolutions were adopted against Lincoln, in favor of Fremont, against supporting by the Freedmen's Bureau and in favor of the right of trial by jury, and protest to the policy and in the reconstruction of the Union.

All in favor of attending the Convention are for radical, and for the Monroe doctrine, and in [illegible] of pledges to support the [illegible] nominee of the War Democrats from New York, and the nomination of Grant and Fremont for Vice President.

They argue that in victory is Grant's best answer will be the [illegible] of this ticket of Grant, the Colored and the Freeman's party that they want a man whose political record is well defined and known to the country and who has positive strength. They are also for their candidate, and profess to believe he is as likely to be defeated at Chicago as is Gen. Grant.

The indications now that Gen. Grant's name will be withdrawn and that Fremont will be nominated without opposition. Several are named for Vice President, among them are Gen. Cochrane, Gen. W. Cass, Gratz Brown, Gen. Hooker, Governor Andrew, and Gen. Rosecrans. Cochrane is almost unanimously the choice. The platform will be substantially that adopted by the Germans as indicated above.

At *Cleveland*, May 31.—There was an informal gathering of the German delegates, Radical men and War Democrats at Cosmopolitan Hall to-night. Colonel Moss, of St. Louis, in the chair, and Casper Butz of Chicago, Secretary. [illegible] of Chicago, on invitation, addressed the meeting briefly, in the course of which he said that by [illegible] to be [illegible] of [illegible] be nominated.

[illegible]

The Latest War News.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM [illegible].

The Situation in Virginia—Important Changes—General Grant Moves Round Lee's Right and Crosses the Pamunkey Towards the Enemy's Richmond—Federal Repulse on the North Anna—Lee's Total Loss—General Butler's Department—A Portion of his Troops to Reinforce Grant.

MORE FIGHTING IN GEORGIA—GEN. McPHERSON GAINS A VICTORY.

General Hunter Moving in West Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF FORREST.

RIVER NEWS.

The *Times-Delta* and *Era* [illegible] we to-day give [illegible] last evening.

The military department here has received the following dispatches:

Baton Rouge, June 4, 1864.—By [illegible] Louis Delgado [illegible] we received the following dispatches:

New York, May 29.—The *Times'* correspondent says Grant's movements have placed his army in a powerful position to win from either Hanover [illegible], and the ground was admirably chosen for its strength for [illegible]. He has now been enabled to hold a line and reconnoiter from [illegible], where he will be very strongly fortified.

K. [illegible] back from here [illegible] reported [illegible] in the [illegible] of the North Anna River, and, therefore, to recross the North Anna, having opened to the left, cross the Pamunkey, and leave Lee to enjoy his position.

A cavalry demonstration was made to divert the attention of the rebels, while Grant's movement took place, which proved successful, for when Lee discovered the rebels were taken completely by surprise.

The [illegible] correspondent states that the rebel force is [illegible], cut two [illegible] in the late battles reached 30,000. Another special to the *Times*, says: Russell's Brigade, composed of the Tenth Regulars, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, and Fourth Regulars, met with a rebel line on the North Anna river. They had crossed the river, and were driving the rebel skirmishers, when a charge was made instantly from a concealed battery of four or six guns. The rebels opened a terrible fire of grape and canister, and the brigade fell back to the cover of a piece of woods.

When in the height of a thunder shower the rebels charged and drove our men towards the river just as another brigade came up and checked the advance of the enemy. Four hundred of the brigade were killed, wounded or missing.

The *World's* special says there was considerable skirmishing on Friday last, but no heavy fighting, near Hanover Courthouse. Grant's movements are progressing with rapidity. Most of the casualties were among the New England troops.

Washington, May 30, 8 A. M.—To Major General Dix:—No official dispatches from the army of the Potomac have been received since my telegraph of Saturday evening. A telegram from Sherman, dated near Dallas, Ga., May 29th, reports that on Saturday an engagement occurred between the enemy and McPherson's corps. The rebels were driven back with a loss of 2500 killed and wounded left in our hands, and about 300 prisoners. Our losses are about 300.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

New York, May 30.—A dispatch from Wheeling states that Gen. Hunter has ordered his army to marching orders, and has moved it from Cedar Creek. He has to cut off the supplies of the army [illegible] upon the country through which it passes.

Philadelphia, May 30.—The *Inquirer* has a dispatch, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, en route for Richmond Va., Hanover Ferry, May 27, 6 A. M., stating that the whole army is again in motion. Hancock's corps is advanced, followed by Wright's corps. Gen. Warren is taking or having brought up the rear on the former right wing, over the North Anna. Battlefield will cross at Coney Ridge and will bring up our rear. The army moves with a celerity never known before. We will make twenty miles before night.

Sheridan triple at crossing the country. Lee evidently thought we are going to fight him [illegible] and gave him battle on the south side of the North Anna; but he is outgeneraled, and by night we will be within four hours march of Richmond and cross as long as he can his works we could go round his flank and into his rear.

The whole country here is planted with corn, and the pastures are very fine. We sweep all before us. Horses cattle, hogs, etc.

Washington, May 29.—Major General Dix:—A dispatch dated yesterday, at Hanover Town, states that the army has successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupy a point about three miles south of the river.

Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Howe's Store, driving them almost a mile, to which it appears to be a new line. We did not get at about it to-day. Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 killed and wounded, of whom the number are ascertained to have been killed. We having driven the enemy, most of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.

Another dispatch, dated yesterday evening, at [illegible] details the movements of the several corps therein. The progress was slow, but up to that time there was no engagement. Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent, but failed to reach Washington.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, May 30, 10 P. M.—Gen. Dix. No intelligence, later than heretofore transmitted to you, has been received by this Department from Gen. Grant or Sherman. A portion of Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred to the command of Gen. Smith, of the Army of the Potomac, and transported by this time to have formed a junction.

No change in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. General Butler still remains in full command of his Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his forces in the field.

[illegible]

A VERY QUEER STORY.

[illegible]

THE LATE JOHN BUTLER'S WILL.—The will of the late John Butler, brother of Major Gen. B. F. Butler, has been admitted for probate in this city, in which he devises all his estate [illegible] to his brother the general. It is understood that this gentleman New Orleans claimants who intend to file petitions for creditors.—N. Y. World, May 27.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 6, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

[illegible]

BALIZE CUSTOMS HOUSE.

[illegible]

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Brilliant [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, [illegible]

[illegible] MISS EMMA MADDERN [illegible]

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, June 6.

[illegible]

P. E. THEARD, Attorney and Counsellor,

HAS removed his office to No. [illegible] Exchange [illegible]

Druggist Wanted.

WANTED [illegible]

Great Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

PERSONS [illegible]

Opening of the Splendid Saloon

OF

D. LOPEZ,

CORNER CANAL AND DAUPHINE STREETS.

MR. D. LOPEZ [illegible]

ICE CREAMS [illegible]

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart,

TREATED BY INHALATION

BY

DR. A. FOLLIN

[illegible] CANAL STREET.

[illegible]

Read's XXXX Ale,

MESS BEEF, PICKLES, &c.

[illegible]

THOMPSON & BARNES, [illegible]

HALL OF Y. M. B. A.

[illegible]

Bakery.

[illegible] PITTE & ROUCHE [illegible]

Fashionable Saloon and Parisian Fashions.

[illegible] DUBOIS.

[illegible]

Dr. WM. H. HOLCOMBE,

Of the School of Rational Homoeopathy.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—[illegible] CAMP STREET

[illegible]

Board and Lodging in a French Family.

A FEW GENTLEMEN [illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

The Best Chance ever offered for Mexico!

FORTY or FIFTY FAMILIES [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] B. C. BATES.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES [illegible] E. ROBELINE.

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD WORKING HORSE, [illegible]

MILLARD'S [illegible]

F. J. HART & CO.

Chain Cables and Anchors,

[illegible]

Axe Handles, Hand Corn Mills,

BELLS,

BLISTER STEEL, [illegible]

FRENCH HORSE SHOE NAILS, [illegible]

For Sale.

COTTON GINS,

COTTON PRESS,

HORSE POWERS,

[illegible]

A Card.

R[illegible]

Chamber of Commerce.

REGULAR Meeting [illegible] MONDAY EVENING [illegible]

ARTHUR C. WALSH, [illegible]

Notice.

PERSONS [illegible]

Wanted.

A [illegible] S. N. CHARMBURY [illegible]

J. H. WILSON & CO.,

150 Tchoupitoulas Street, 150

Between [illegible]

Offer for sale [illegible] BRANDIES, WINES, GINS AND WHISKIES,

—ALSO—

[illegible] the Machinery and Fixtures of a large Distillery, consisting in part of

2 STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible] CISTERNS—Capacity, [illegible] Gallons,

A quantity of GAS PIPE—All sizes,

A large lot of Copper PIPES,

[illegible] CASTINGS, FLANGES and BOLTS, [illegible]

[illegible] PULLEYS, &c.

Several [illegible] Cypress LUMBER

And a large quantity of SCANTLING of various [illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

F. J. HART & CO.

Wanted to Purchase.

SEVERAL small Houses [illegible]

For New York, Direct.

[illegible]

For New York

[illegible] FRIDAY [illegible]

[illegible]

For Baton Rouge and all Intermediate Coast Landings.

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

Coast and Lafourche Packet.

[illegible]

Coast Packet.

Leaves MONDAYS and FRIDAYS [illegible]

[illegible]

Bayou Lafourche Packet, Twice a Week.

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

[illegible]

WEED, WITHERS & CO., [illegible]

For Matamoras.

THE Schooner [illegible]

For Matamoras.

[illegible]

For Matamoras.

[illegible]

For Matamoras.

[illegible]

For Matamoras.

[illegible]

For Campeche.

[illegible]

For Havana.

[illegible] JOSEPH KELLY [illegible]

For Tampico—Quick Line.

[illegible]

For Freight or Charter.

THE fast sailing Italian bark ANTONIET[illegible], [illegible] master, is now ready for a freight or charter. For full particulars apply to

[illegible] BROTHERS,
[illegible] Old Levee street.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY D. R. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Furniture [illegible] Furniture.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Valuable Improved Real Estate in the Second District at Auction

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of WM. MURE.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Wm. Mure—No. 20,195, Second District Court.

[illegible]

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Succession of Mrs. N. M. E. Mounsell, late wife of Lemuel Mounsell—Second District Court of New Orleans—No. [illegible]

BY McCERREN & LANDRY.

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Important Sale of Furniture—Consisting of [illegible]

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

[illegible]

Sale of a Valuable Dairy on Account of Departure.

[illegible]

J. A. Braselman,

[illegible]

SEASONABLE ARTICLES.

[illegible]

Monday, June 6th, 1864.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

200 [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

A [illegible]

DANIEL GORREN,

[illegible] MAGAZINE STREET [illegible]

MILLINERY GOODS,

[illegible]

SPRING TRADE.

[illegible]

DANIEL GORREN,
No. [illegible] Magazine st.

HATS—HATS.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

Jacob Barker vs. John Parkins Poindexter.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

AXES, PLOWS, HOES,

SHOVELS AND SPADES,

CORN SHELLERS, &c., &c.

[illegible]

For Rent.

[illegible]

THIS FINE MANSION AND [illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

[illegible]

Copartnership.

[illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS

[illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

Whisky, Gin, Oil, Vermouth, Wine, Claret, &c.

100 BARRELS [illegible]

[illegible]

On Account of Departure

For Sale, or for Rent for Five Years

A PROPERTY AT BONNET CARRE [illegible]

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and half that price for every subsequent one.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent

DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

[illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Hope,

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3000 pair Boots and Black Brogans

[illegible]

A. TIRRELL & CO.

[illegible]

Dr. CAPDEVIELLE

[illegible]

Havana Cigars.

100,000 Havana Cigars [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVANCES.

[illegible]

Dyspepsia, Gastritis, [illegible]

[illegible]