The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1862. Vol XVII—New Series Vol. XXXV.—Whole No 12,419.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. R. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Magazine street, leather.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of St. John the Baptist and Bartholomew streets, milch cows, &c.

Diplomatic Relations with Hayti and Liberia.

Northern journals inform us that the bill introduced by Mr Sumner providing for the opening of diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia, had passed both Houses of Congress. We have not been able to ascertain any thing of the action of President Lincoln upon it; but from the terms in which the fact is announced, there would seem to be little doubt of his not vetoing it; for Mr. Lovejoy is named as a candidate favored for appointment under it as Chargé to Liberia and "James Redpath, of Kansas notoriety, is reported as" another.

What benefit can be contemplated from this measure, unless it be the providing of two appropriate places for two negrophilist fanatics? The commercial, political and social condition of Hayti stinks in the nostrils of the civilized world. Before the negro insurrection, in 1791, the exports of sugar from the island were 81,703 tons; and now it is and has been for many years imported thither! In 1792, the expected crop of coffee was estimated at 42,000 tons —in 1845 it was 15,000 tons;—and it has since that decreased in a far greater ratio, till it is now, perhaps, not over one-third of this last quantity. We are not sure, indeed, that it is at present exporting any coffee; but it is enough for our purpose to show that the quantity is inconsiderable. In addition to this, the Government has a monopoly of the purchase at its own price, and of the sale of the produce; exporting merchants being prohibited from buying it except through that channel, and they can get only a certain quantity, proportioned to the value of their imports. Other exports there are none worth naming—that of the precious metals being strictly prohibited. All exports and imports, again, are subjected to duty, and a stated price is put on every article of consumption, which the seller is compelled to take, no matter what may be his loss. Should he refuse, his goods are, on the complaint of the party desiring them, forcibly taken. In payment he is compelled to receive the paper money of the country, if tendered, as it of course always is, and this is worth somewhere between five and ten hundredths on the Haytian dollar, and this again is worth about a similar proportion of our dollar. We have no opportunity of immediate reference on this point, but it may be judged of from the fact that in the somewhat less degraded republic or Spanish dependency, Dominica, the eastern portion of the island, the Spanish dollar was a short time ago worth seventy five dollars Dominican!

As for the political condition of this negro ridden realm, it has been the laughing-stock and disgust of the world, from its commencement to the present day. Barbarism and anarchy, ferocity unparalleled, knavery and corruption, are the principal characteristics by which its national existence has always been marked. Its troops in their efforts against the neighboring Dominica, showed themselves the most villanous traitors and the most dastardly poltroons that ever dared to band under the name of an army. Its navy consists of some half a dozen vessels, which it would scarcely require any thing heavier than a few Minie rifle balls to capture or sink. Of its so-called Court, under the illustrious ex-Emperor Soulouque, a writer in the Boston Courier some time ago gave the following account

It would be difficult to invent a more amusing caricature of a monarchical court, its pageantry and its nobility, than that at present existing in St Domingo. Soon after his assumption of imperial power, the Emperor conferred titles of nobility upon a large number of his adherents, which number he has since been increasing, with an unsparing hand, as no emoluments whatever are attached to them. The island consequently swarms with a beedy and beggarly nobility. The chevalier of the Legion of Honor of the Cross of St. Faustin bears pipes of the foreign shipmasters, while his wife sells soap and candles to her neighbors. One may buy oranges and bananas of a Duchess in the market-place, or make the acquaintance of His Grace, her husband, in an adjoining grog-shop. Princes eke out their scanty subsistence by odd jobs of tailoring, and Countesses take in washing. The first request of the officer who boarded us on our arrival at Port-au Prince was for corned beef, and his second for rum.

Of their social condition, his picture is correspondingly illustrative of the general view of it. It is, of course, all that must be expected from what is known of them in other respects. Their dwellings are of the simplest, their food of the plainest—such only, indeed, as is produced almost spontaneously—and their clothing mean, tawdry, ludicrous, scant, almost beyond credibility. But it is more especially in the sexual relations that their social degradation is marked. The writer from whom we have already quoted says

They live in a state of promiscuous intercourse, the meaning of morality being almost unknown by them. Of all the births, probably two-thirds are illegitimate. The ordinary means by which, in more favored countries, the morality of the community is encouraged and preserved, are here unknown. As the task of supporting the family usually devolves upon the wife, and the law gives the husband certain rights over the property of the wife, the women prefer to live with their chosen partners unmarried, in order that the fear of desertion may operate as a wholesome restraint. No stigmas attaches to unchastity in either the married or unmarried, and the suggestion of any legal punishment for such a cause in Hayti would probably cause a universal smile, from the sable chief who sits upon its throne to the lowest of his subjects.

Now, let us add to this the fact that a law of this precious sable empire is in existence which positively prohibits and renders null any marriage of white men with its ebon beauties, and then let us again ask what benefit can be contemplated by the establishment of diplomatic relations with it. We can see none, we have not been able to find any stated. All that we do see capable of accruing from it is a desecration of the status of a civilized nation, insult and injury of a vast interest involved in that status, and the creating, as we have said, of two appropriate appointments for hungry and mischievous place-hunters. We cannot but hope that no such measure will be finally adopted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell—Capt. Levering is an unfortunate man. He never realized the real force of "Rab, the Ranter's" celebrated lines,—

"Inspiring bold John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn;
Wi' tippeny we fear no evil,
Wi' one aboough we'll face the devil

If he had, he would have avoided his present unenviable predicament. The captain was in charge of the steamboat Morning Light, and brought to the city upon her a quantity of sugar, without having previously secured the necessary permit. For this he was brought before the Court. He pleaded that he was not aware he was required to have a permit for the purpose; and his sincerity in this seemed to be made out to the satisfaction of the Court. But, alas, for him! the little fact was proved against him that he was intoxicated when he ought to have been soberly attending to his duties on board, and he was therefore sent to the Parish Prison for three months.

Three men, respectively named Hanckmann, Dietrich and Conrad, were examined on a charge of having assaulted Stephen Rudolph with intent to kill him. The evidence showed, however, that the complainant did not come into court with clean hands. He had been as violent as the most demonstrative of the accused, and two of them had not approached him in offensiveness. The third—Conrad—seemed to have been about a fair match for him in this respect; and the Court regarding them as *ursidæ ejusdem farinæ*, required them both to give bonds of $500 to keep the peace. Dietrich and Hanckmann were discharged.

Jack Connor was sent to the Workhouse for one month for assault and battery. The particulars of the case were of no public interest.

John J Hughes, a soldier of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, would seem to be somewhat paradoxical in character. On the one hand he would seem to be fond of music; for, meeting with Antonio Maria on Tuesday evening, carrying a harp, he called on the minstrel to soothe his soul with music. "Give," he cried,

"Give me some music; music, music, moody food
For us that trade in love."

"love," the poet says; but "blood," might possibly have been John's version. For no sooner, according to the charge against him, had Antonio swept the strings of his lyre, and called from them all their dulcet strains, than John grew furious and played to another tune. "This music," he *swore*,

"This music crazes us to kill poor men;
For they sit laughing by the market cross,
And, in a jeering way, of us talkers jest and sneer."

And, and, especially, in a Bacchanalian sense, he must have meant, for forthwith he drew his weapon on the astonished harp, and it was only by the exertion of all possible speed that the poor minstrel escaped with his life. Hughes was then arrested, and, in the very short order which prevailed in the Provost Court, was fined $10 and costs, which he paid, and was discharged. Hughes, we understand, is a native of Ireland, and has been a resident of this city for some time. He has been in the Fire Department, and has a family residing in this city. He is a man of good character, and has never before been in any difficulty. We hope he will not be again.

Too Late.—Judge Bell yesterday announced, from the bench to the Provost Court, that none of the numerous applications from friends of prisoners for their release from prison could be granted. There is scarcely a case of a man or woman sent to prison or the Workhouse in which an immediate application for release is not made by some friend of the unlucky prisoner. The proper time to defend a friend who may get into trouble, is before sentence has been passed. No sentences will be reversed.

Rain.—We are enjoying the benefits of the glorious rains which we have had during the past few days. The parched gardens look fresh and green again; the streets are freed from the intolerable dust which was flying every where; the temperature of the atmosphere is delightfully moderated; and better than all, perhaps, our empty cisterns are replenished.

That Skeleton.—Sr. Ruiz, the Mexican Consul in this city, publishes a card in the *Delta*, in which he says that this skeleton, for labelling which "Chicahopsing" F. Keller has been sent to Ship Island, originally belonged to Mr. Rice, lately a resident student in the Charity Hospital, who has since left the city; that it was left with Mr. Ruiz for sale; and that he left it at Keller's, but that there was then no label of any kind on it.

Charity Hospital.—The man whom we reported the other day to have been attacked with sunstroke, Charlotte Keys, who was cut by Sanches, and the man whom we yesterday reported stabbed in the left shoulder-blade, are all doing well.

Struck by Lightning.—The house No. 125 Spain street was struck by lightning during the storm of Tuesday. The furniture was somewhat damaged, but the inmates escaped without anything worse than alarm.

City Attorney.—Mr. L. M. Day has been appointed City Attorney, we perceive it announced in the *Delta*.

Latest Intelligence.

The latest papers brought over by the Rhode Island contain the following additional items of interesting news, which we glean from the *National Advocate*:

SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

Capt Schultz arrived to-day with the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, signed by the Queen. Ratifications having been exchanged, the treaty is now a law.

LORD LYONS.

Washington, June 8.—Lord Lyons called at the State Department yesterday, on the occasion of the arrival of the British ratification of the new treaty in regard to the African slave trade, and by direction of his Government expressed their sense of the service rendered by Mr Seward to both countries and to the cause of humanity by the agency in that transaction.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Washington on the 9th instant, says

By the last steamer Lord Lyons received from his Government leave of absence for two months. He sails from New York on the 18th instant. Hon Mr. Stewart, Secretary of Legation, will perform his duties during his absence, though entirely unofficial. The visit, it is thought, will be productive of benefit to our interests abroad

Intelligence, official and unofficial, does not confirm the reports that the *State of North Carolina* is upon the point of returning to her loyalty Gen. Burnside is far from dearing any portion of his forces withdrawn

REPORT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN

Washington, June 8—The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Statement of the killed, wounded and missing of the 31st May, and June 1st, 1862, in front of Richmond:

Gen. Sumner's corps, 2d—183 killed, 894 wounded, 145 missing.

Gen. Heintzelman's corps, 3d—259 killed, 890 wounded, 155 missing.

Gen. Keyes's corps, 4th—448 killed, 1753 wounded, 921 missing.

Total—890 killed, 3537 wounded, 1222 missing.

The grand total of killed, wounded and missing is 5739.

A nominal list will be furnished as soon as the data can be data.

(Signed) GEO B MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding

FROM KENTUCKY.

Under this capt the *Advocate* gives the lowing

Louisville, June 7—The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. Boyle to raise a Kentucky cavalry regiment. He has empowered Col Leonidas Metcalf to attend to this matter.

A letter to the *Democrat* from Clinton, Ohio says Champ Ferguson's men, of Morgan's cavalry, are murdering, robbing and committing ravages of all kinds at Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Ky.

Yesterday, Capt. McCullough, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 65 men, was attacked by 100 of Morgan's men, under Capt. Hamilton. McCullough and Hamilton were both killed, three were wounded on both sides, and the rebel cavalry driven off

From Washington.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of the 10th inst. contains the following

A camp of instruction for 50,000 man cavalry, artillery and infantry, in due proportions, will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md.

Major-General Wool, United States Army, will command the camp, in addition to his duties as Department Commander.

Albert E. Strumfels, formerly a Major in Blenker's Division, was arrested yesterday by the Provost Guard on a charge of appropriating a large quantity of Government property. Wagons laden with clothing and provisions had been seen to stop at Strumfels's house and unload, and several loads had been carried away. The patrol on receiving information, arrested the Major and all the inmates of his house. The property, worth about $4,000, was removed, and an examination held to-day, but the result is not conclusive as to the guilt of the accused.

Iron-Plating for War Vessels.—The Secretary of the Navy is preparing a letter to be transmitted to Congress, perhaps, to-morrow, stating that no adequate facilities exist for the manufacture of iron plates for ships and gunboats needed by the American navy But two or three mills in the United States are prepared to do such work. The Secretary will recommend that Government take immediate measures to secure abundant manufactures of the best quality of plates. He will also recommend the establishment of a navy yard in the interior of the United States, somewhere on the Mississippi river, for the construction of iron clad vessels of war and gunboats. An iron-clad navy from such a point, while safe from heavy foreign fleets, could sweep down into the Gulf, guard the Southern coast, and clear any enemy from the waters of the West India Islands A point on the Mississippi should be selected below which there is never less than fifteen feet of water.

An Important Letter.

Under this caption the *Delta* published last evening the following letter which was found in the headquarters of General Casey, after the battle of the 1st ult. General Casey, it will be remembered, occupied the first line of the Federal army during the engagement of the 31st, when his division was repulsed near Fair Oaks

HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION,
On Board Steamer Constitution,
March 31, 1862.

H. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Sir—The few short notes which I handed you on the day I left Washington, with regard to the military defense of the country, also this rebellion shall have been mastered, I shall by your kind permission, proceed now briefly to elaborate.

I propose that we maintain an army of 100,000 men, composed of the three arms of the service in their due proportion

I would assign 25,000 men to the defense of that part of the country lying west of the Mississippi river, including the Pacific coast. I would assign 15,000 men to the defense of the Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf States, stretching from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Mississippi, including Key West and the Tortugas. The remaining 60,000 men I would station on the line of the railroad from Memphis, Tennessee, to Chattanooga, and from thence on one railroad branch to Charleston, South Carolina, and on the other branch to Richmond, Virginia, occupying, between Memphis and Chattanooga, important intermediate points, say Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur and Stevenson.

Between Chattanooga and Charleston I would occupy, say, Decatur, Atlanta, Union Point, Augusta, Branchville, and, possibly, Columbia, S. C.

Between Chattanooga and Richmond I would occupy, say, Knoxville, Abington, Wytheville, Christiansburg, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Burkville and Richmond. Fredericksburg should also be occupied.

Just as soon as the points indicated are recovered from the enemy, they should be permanently occupied by a military force. The important strategic points, such as Chattanooga, Memphis and Richmond, should be strongly fortified without delay.

I have thus, in a brief manner, stated what I consider the best disposition to be made in a military point of view. Considered politically, I am of the opinion that the lines are not without their advantages. They pass, for some considerable distance, through a mountainous region. By the introduction of the superior knowledge and civilization which a disciplined and well-appointed army would carry with it, the inhabitants of that region would become as much attached to the Union, without condition, as any of the Northern States, thus placing an insurmountable barrier to the success of that portion of the Union which would be most likely to rebel against the constituted authorities.

It is very certain that no argument is worth a straw with the Southern rulers but that of the bayonet, and we should be recreant to the cause of liberty on this earth if we did not use it effectually.

The President, besides the war power so to act, is clothed with the legal power to take military possession of all the railroads in the United States. The fact that military provisional governments will have to be instituted in the seceded States, during the war, will render the possession of these easy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
SILAS CASEY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.

The Missouri State Convention.

THE EMANCIPATION SCHEME DEFEATED.

Jefferson City, June 9—In the State Convention, to day, Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill for gradual emancipation, of which the following is a synopsis:

To submit to the people certain amendments to the Constitution, and the scheme of gradual emancipation.

Section 1st repeals the restriction clause in the Constitution.

Section 2d declares that all slaves born after the 1st of January, 1865, shall be slaves until they reach the age of 25 years, then to be paid for and sent out of the State by the aid of the Government, under the late resolution of Congress.

Section 3d provides that all slaves born after January 1st, 1865, shall be registered.

Section 4th. That no slaves shall be brought into the State after this ordinance takes effect.

Section 5th. That the whole ordinance shall be submitted to a vote at the regular election in 1864, and to take effect if it secures a majority of the popular vote.

Mr. Breckinridge argued the merits of his bill at length, claiming that it was the only measure at all likely to quiet the agitation now rapidly growing in our State. All men are agreed that slavery was doomed in the State of Missouri, that secession was ruined, and that it only remained for us to determine whether, as wise, careful and conservative men, we will take hold of the subject as a political question or leave it to be dealt with by the radicals Pass this ordinance, he said, and there will be nothing left to build up radical measures on. The whole subject to be acted on by the people after two years of calm reflection, with peace, quiet and prosperity surrounding them and once more restored to the country

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr Breckinridge, several members endeavored to gain the floor, Mr Henderson being among the number.

Mr. Hall, of Randolph, was recognized as having the floor He moved to lay the bill on the table He was appealed to by Mr Henderson to withdraw the motion, in order that he (Mr. Henderson) might make a few remarks on the subject.

Mr Hall agreed to withdraw Mr Moody, Birch and Long, who desired to make explanations, but Mr Henderson tried a point of order that the gentleman had no right to withdraw in favor of anybody

Mr. Hall then insisted on his motion

The President said that as Mr Henderson intended to leave for Washington to morrow he hoped the Convention would extend the privilege to him of making a few remarks Mr Wilson might also desire to say something on the subject

Finding it impossible to induce the mover to withdraw his motion to lay the bill on the table, the members desirous of speaking on the subject consented that the vote should be taken on the motion to lay the bill on the table

The yeas and nays were then called, and the motion to lay the bill on the table was carried Yeas 52, nays 19.

Mr Hall then moved to reconsider the motion to lay on the table, and to lay that motion on the table This was agreed to—and thus the gradual emancipation scheme in Missouri was defeated

Mr Birch then rose to a privileged question, and read a written statement of the facts connected with his late arrest

The Convention Elections then reported back the bill defining the qualification of voters The revised bill leaves out entirely the disfranchisement of persons who have been engaged in the rebellion the bill to repeal the 10th section of the ordinance to abolish certain offices, reduce salaries, &c and the bill to repeal the ordinance submitting the action of Convention to a vote of the people

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A new monument has been erected in the grave of the author of The Pilgrim's Progress, in Bunhillfields burial ground near London It bears the inscription "John Bunyan author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' died Aug 31, 1688, Æ. 60"

The Abbe Bonapartie recently arrived in Paris from Rome on a mission to the Emperor He is to thank the Emperor for his expressions of sympathy she has given for the Pope, and give every assurance to the French Government of respect to the meeting of bishops at Rome and finally to give explanations to the Emperor of such a nature as to defend the Pope from the charge of ingratitude which has been made against her

A Russian army of [illegible] is concentrating in Bessarabia [illegible] the Russian Government [illegible] the independence of Montenegro and that any action is a warning to the Sultan if Turkey intervenes beyond a certain line within the territories of the Montenegrins

An English insurance office paid $[illegible] losses sustained by the great fire in Jamaica and property in the island was insured [illegible] sured in that office on the [illegible] of December

Johann Jalzovits a Hungarian attached to the person of Cardinal Balthasary, Primate of Hungary, recently died at Tyrnau He was one hundred and five years of age, and married at the age of eighty two A daughter of the aforesaid marriage, aged eighteen, attended the funeral

Among the Roman Catholic Bishops soon to assemble in Rome at the canonization of the martyrs of Japan, is Monsignore Pace Forio Bishop of Malta and Archbishop of Rodes who it is understood, will take the opportunity of presenting an address to Pius the Pope from the Maltese population

R Robin a carrier pigeon belonging to Lloyd's in Hall, London, suspended [illegible] to his head a little box about [illegible] He declares that this is done by means of [illegible] pomade

The *National Anzeiger* [illegible] following items which though not very fresh are still interesting Most of the news which we have published from these quarters have anticipated that given [illegible] vices had not yet reached us [illegible] them to day to our readers as usual

New York, June 9 Rebel dispatches from Jackson Miss [illegible] that a few shots were fired from a Yankee squadron at Vicksburg on the [illegible] No injury was done [illegible] bardment was resumed [illegible] passed no damage was done The rebels prevail among the citizens and soldiers

[An engagement had occurred near Farmington between one of our companies and [illegible] the enemy It is reported that [illegible] our men were killed

The Vicksburg [illegible] Hawkins's battery opened effectually on the enemy's transports at Grand [illegible] twenty of the steamers [illegible] the town They said they were [illegible] about Vicksburg

General Lovell [illegible] dated 26th ult which says [illegible] and three men were killed [illegible] The enemy then shelled [illegible] killed

Captain Hank [illegible] he sunk one Federal transport [illegible] other on Saturday

On Sunday the enemy came [illegible] at Grand Gulf, and marched [illegible] Port Hudson Our people drove the rebels with considerable loss, killing and wounding a [illegible] hundred

The *Mississippian* states that the Federals demanded the surrender of Hickman, Kentucky, threatening in case of refusal [illegible] whole country around Hickman

Melancholy Accident Two Young Ladies Instantly Killed by Lightning.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, June 7]

On Sunday night, about twelve during the terrific storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the city two young ladies—Miss Mary Pillsbury and Miss Eliza Goodwin were instantly killed by lightning in their bed at the two story brick house which stands alone on the island, opposite the steam boat landing The two ladies had retired to bed a few minutes before the approach of the storm, and it is supposed that they had not gone to sleep when the fatal accident occurred The head of the bed in which they were lying together, stood near a gable window The lightning struck the house between two chimneys, and the fluid appeared to have divided into three different forks, and to pass in different directions. The fork which killed the ladies passed in at the window near the bed

There was a feather mattress upon a straw one, and the fluid passed under the feathers and set the straw on fire. A night cap worn by one of the ladies was torn into shreds, and the face and neck of the wearer somewhat marked The other fork or division of the fluid passed down a wooden water conductor, which was completely shattered. The third passed down a chimney flue in the lower story, and coming out near the fire place shot diagonally across the room, breaking a looking glass into a hundred pieces. The shock was, of course, distinctly felt by all in the house, and some member of Mr. Pillsbury's family opening the door of the room occupied by the girls, the fire in the bed was discovered and immediately extinguished

Miss Pillsbury was twenty-two years of age; Miss Goodwin was twenty eight. The latter reached this city from South Berwick, Maine, on Saturday, and was to have been married this week.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—*Fortress Monroe*, June 9, (via Baltimore 10th)—General Burnside and staff arrived here early this morning, via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, per gunboat Port Royal. They left Newbern on Saturday.

There is little news from his department. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, at Washington, N. C., was attacked from an Ambush by a North Carolina Regiment Thursday night last, while on a scout, and lost six men killed and a number wounded, three of whom subsequently died.

There has been several cavalry skirmishes lately in the vicinity of Washington, N. C., in one of which one man was wounded and two taken prisoners, and in another, where fifteen of our cavalry were helping one of their wounded they put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their own number.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM IN CALCUTTA. The following is an extract from a private letter received, by the Indian mail, dated Calcutta, April 8, 1862:—"We had rather an uncommon occurrence here the other day—a hail-storm. The hail-stones were lumps of ice. I measured one two hours after it had fallen; it was round, 3 inches in diameter and [illegible] inch in thickness. I heard of [illegible] weighed four tolas or nearly three

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 2 1862.

SUGAR.—Yesterday's and to-day's sales, not previously reported, embrace about 200 hhds, in several lots, on the levee, at 4½c. for Good Common, 4¾c. for Good Common to Fair, and 5c. for Good Fair, and 1000 hhds., in several lots, in store, at 5¼@5½c. for Good Fair to Fully Fair. There may have been other transactions, the particulars of which have not transpired. There were parties in to-day for some lots in store.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have not a sale to report, excepting 50 bbls. Robbed, on the levee, at 15c. ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is quite bare [illegible] yesterday, at a st on the sales were at $3715 [illegible] To-day we heard of (retail sales of one bbl. at $4 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—The stock is very nearly exhausted. About 700 sacks sold to-day from store, in several lots, at 62, and 50 sacks at $2 10 ⅌ bushel

OATS.—The market is bare It has been retailing [illegible] $1 50 ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Good Northern is retailing at [illegible] ton. We know of none in first hands.

BUTTER.—Northern is retailing at [illegible] ⅌ lb., according to quality.

PORK.—Good Mess is retailing at $20 ⅌ bbl. There is none in first hands.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is selling in small lots, from second hands, at 10c ⅌ lb

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 10c., Ribbed sides at 10c., and Sugar cured Hams at 12@12½c ⅌ lb

WHISKY.—The recent receipts of Rectified are held at $1 50 Rectified and Louisiana Rum, inland, is retailing at $1 ⅌ gallon.

SALT.—The retail demand is supplied at $4 for Liverpool Coarse, and $7 for Fine and $2 ⅌ sack for Turks Island

Cattle [illegible]

Arrived yesterday, Jarrean [illegible] July 3 [illegible] Amount of stock sold was [illegible] Texas Beeves, 1st quality [illegible] Texas Beeves, 2d quality [illegible] Texas Beeves, 3d quality [illegible] Texas, 1st quality ⅌ head [illegible] Hogs ⅌ lbs [illegible] Milch Cows, ⅌ head [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 3, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Ship Geo Washington, Cummings, New York, Mecha Bark Prudent, [illegible] Mecha Brig [illegible] Sloop Ada, [illegible] Mecha Steamer [illegible] Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Ship [illegible] Liverpool, Coolbrith, Cromwell for Martin [illegible] Steamer [illegible] Atlantic for Liverpool [illegible] Steamer Roanoke, from the Coast, to master [illegible] Steamer Louisiana, from the Coast, to master [illegible]

STEAMBOATS

[illegible] from the P [illegible]

BELOW COMMERCE

Ship Nicolas [illegible] from Key West [illegible] Ship J F Nutting, Avery [illegible] Ship Pampero [illegible] Ship Peter F [illegible] Bark A A Herbert from Philadelphia [illegible] Bark Pennsylvania from Philadelphia [illegible] Brig Transport from Perico [illegible] Bark L [illegible] from Philadelphia [illegible] Bark Jane R Davis [illegible] Bark G W Hall [illegible] Bark Intrepid, Brisset, to [illegible] Brig Mary Pulsifer [illegible] Bark Ada, Brillian [illegible] Bark Mary Patterson [illegible] Schr Geo A Hyman, Beaton, to ship [illegible] Schr Ariel, Haas from New York [illegible] Schr Forest King, from Philadelphia [illegible] Schr F [illegible] Howard, from New York [illegible]

MEMORANDA

The [illegible] officers of H B Metcalf, propeller Lookout [illegible] arrived yesterday morning from Carrollton and anchored opposite the 4th [illegible] The U S Mail [illegible] commander H Pulsifer Lieutenant Jack Hunter Master [illegible] Sailing Master Chief Engineer Fred O L Patch Paymaster Wm Farrow 8th Lieutenant A J Hallen [illegible] Midshipmen [illegible] Master's Mate [illegible] Acting Master [illegible] Acting Ensign [illegible] Surgeon [illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible]

PASSENGERS

[illegible] Pensacola, Allen, Bobadilla and other [illegible] NEW YORK, Per brig J F Wagner—25 bales cotton [illegible] VERA CRUZ, Per schr Ariel, Patrick, Rice Kind and Brooks

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Brightwood, [illegible] COAST—Per schr Tombigbee, Allen, 10 bales cotton [illegible] COAST—Per schr Tombigbee, 10 bbls oyster [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Leather—Leather—Leather.

BY R. B. SYKES

THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at his auction store, 50 Magazine street, for account of whom it may concern—
34 Rolls Leather.
Terms cash. 1[illegible]

Dairy! Dairy!!

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 3d July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of St. John the Baptist and Bartholomew streets—
27 Milch Cows.
2 Horses.
1 Milk Cart.
The Good-Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. jy2[illegible]

Sale on Account of Liquidation.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 8th of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Gentilly Road, opposite the Union Race Course—
19 Milch Cows.
9 Bulls.
3 Horses.
1 Cart.
The Good-Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms—Up to $20, cash; from $20 to $50, 60 days; and above $40, 4 months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. 1[illegible]

Sale on Account of Liquidation.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer

WILL be sold on SATURDAY 5th of July, 1862 at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 96 Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets
The balance of the stock in trade of a well assorted Coffee house, consisting in French Cognac old Whisky, Gin, Brandy, &c. &c. put up in dozens, Claret, Vermouth, White Wine, Absynth, and Cordials in bottles, as well as all the Furniture, consisting of Marble Center Tables, Engravings, Paintings, Sofas, Chairs, Looking glasses, Clocks, a quantity of Crockery-ware, Glassware, &c. &c.
Terms cash. jy2

Bank of America,

NEW ORLEANS, 19th June, 1862.

THIS Bank is drawing on Paris
AM FORTIER, Cashier

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, July 2d, 1862.

THIS Bank will be closed on FRIDAY NEXT, the 4th of July. Notes due that day will be payable on the 3d. 1[illegible]
J. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Notice.

MY WIFE MARIA MACREE has left my bed and board. I give notice to the public that I shall not pay any debts which she may incur.
JN FAIRE, Bolitelle street between Dufossat and Berthelot

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday March 24, 1862 the cars will leave as follows

FROM THE CITY	FROM THE LAKE
Lakeside A M	Depot A M
Blue Train	Blue Train
[illegible]	[illegible]
P M	P M
[illegible]	[illegible]

Horse Car [illegible] o'clock

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient [illegible] stop at Healthy Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.
M. PANDELY, Superintendent.

CRESCENT CITY STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

Double Refined
LOAF
CRUSHED
POWDERED
GRANULATED
CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups,
Equal to any made in the North
A THOMSON & CO.
[illegible]

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 City Hall,

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1862.

A [illegible] which is bounded by the river Mississippi front, [illegible] street and the New Canal, about Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St John, Lake Cavendish and St Peter street for arrears notified that the last instalment of the assessment on [illegible] District [illegible] and payable at this office. All [illegible] paid by the 20th [illegible] will be sold according to law.
S. F. BAILEY, President.

Exchange on New York

FOR SALE [illegible]
MESSRS [illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]
ADAM [illegible]

Sugar Wanted.

200 [illegible]
Porter.
100 [illegible]
Lemons.
500 [illegible]

Copartnership Dissolved.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Duron,
No. 225 Dauphin street

For further information see the Prospectus of the establishment, or at the principals the [illegible]

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter—
New Orleans December [illegible]
Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November 1861 [illegible]
To wit
Premium on Fire Risks [illegible]
" on Marine Risks [illegible]
" on River Risks [illegible]
Less Premiums on Risks not expired on Nov 30, 1861 [illegible]
Per Returned Premiums [illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November 1861
Losses paid during same period, viz
On Fire Risks $[illegible]
On Marine Risks [illegible]
On River Risks [illegible]
Returnings [illegible]
Fifteen per cent returned [illegible]
Expenses, rent, taxes, fuel, interest, &c. [illegible]
Net profits, 30th November, 1861 [illegible]
Net earned premiums [illegible]
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned [illegible]
Amount participating in profits [illegible]
The Company has the following assets, viz
Bills receivable for Premiums [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection [illegible]
Invested in mortgages [illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge of Stocks [illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks [illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds [illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds [illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies [illegible]
Cash on hand [illegible]
Total amount of Assets [illegible]
Office, No 3 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 16th day of December, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of December, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo W. West, Vice-President.

Omer Gaillard,	R. F. Gust,
Jas. A. Willis,	M. Hanson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
B. Jamison,	Numa Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger,	Gustave Olivier
[illegible]	A. Baldwin

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

THE undersigned respectfully informs Builders and Bricklayers, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the late St. HELENA GARDEN, on Carondelet street, on the Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the most market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
jy2 1m J. MAURICE GERBAC.

GOTTSCHALK & HAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 32 Carondelet street.

[illegible]

CONCENTRATED LYE.

[illegible] pounds in store and for sale to close [illegible]
CURTIS & FIELD,
[illegible] Levee and 14 Lotta street

SOAP, SANDIRS, SHOT CHAINS [illegible]
[illegible] E. T. HARE & CO.
[illegible] 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINE—Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

PRINTING INK—[illegible]

SULPHURIC ACID—[illegible]

STAR [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and the charter—
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—

Premiums on Fire Risks	$119,935 89
" on Marine Risks	55,067 71
" on River Risks	20,583 27
Total	$195,716 13
Less return Premiums	5,755 54
	$189,960 59
Unexpired Premiums, April 30, 1861	50,080 00
Net Premiums	$240,040 59
Paid Losses during the year, viz.	
Fire Losses	$19,928 75
River Losses	12,165 90
Marine Losses	13,964 77
Total Losses	$46,059 42
Reinsurance	4,767 [illegible]
Fifteen per cent profit returns	8,151 00
Expenses and interest on scrip less discount and interest account	11,844 [illegible]
	70,821 [illegible]
Gross Profits	$169,219 03