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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1862.

Slavery and the South.

We have under our head, an old number of Dickens' Weekly. "All the Year Round." Among its many interesting and amusing articles, none perhaps is better calculated to afford more interest, and, at the same time, the liveliest amusement, than that rabid vituperation of the South and its "peculiar institution" entitled "Black Weather from the South." In this article we find the same scurrilous amenities which characterize "Martin Chuzzlewit." It sends up the same howl which first reverberated from Exeter Hall, to be re-echoed at the beds of Plymouth Rock. It is the same cry that slavery has the curse of God upon its head.

The article is devoted to a review of "A Journey into the Back Country" by a Mr. OLMSTED. It is upon the evidence of this "shrewd and practical observer," that the author delights his reader as to the condition of the South. Mr. OLMSTED, he is noted, is but another type of the silly BUCKINGHAMS, the TROLLOPE and the DICKENS school. He writes of the South, not to speak of it as it is, but to ask it, that as it needs "a deeper labouring population, and it cannot re-open the African slave traffic, why may it not be content to avoid controlling the slaves already on the land, and endeavor to restrict, rather than enlarge the area dependent upon the 'peculiar institution.'"

It is in this spirit that this "shrewd and practical observer" has trudged though the "Back Country," in the capacity of "A chiel among us, ye taking notes, and faith he'll prent them yet."

Faithful to the precepts of WILBERFORCE, BOUILLET, and CLARKSON, he denounces the "peculiar institution" in the sentimental strain of prompted and retailed scandal, with the same virulent indignation, which has seized upon all the itinerant revilers of the South and slavery.

Mr. OLMSTED after having been shocked at not finding in the "few great planters" any more than the "rough-and-ready inn-keeper," any indication of the proverbial hospitality of the South, is next horrified by the heartless cruelty of the overseer, who unprovokedly wields the "tough and flexible raw-hide," among the chattels, of the first shifting cotton-patch, that his eye or his spoon may have deemed to be obtained.

For those who are totally ignorant of the workings of slavery as it exists in the South, those who have been taught, how falsely, history alone can tell, that slavery makes of the South an abomination among the abominations of the earth, those whose credulous creed is based upon as "anti-slavery Bible and anti-slavery God," such pretended revelations, as are contained in Mr. OLMSTED's book, are well calculated to strengthen their belief in the Yankee formula concerning the "man stealers of the South."

With this daily sickening mass of "false witnesses," it is not strange that the communities of Europe should be so embittered and prejudiced against the South. It is then that they embrace with a too ready zeal the heretical tenets of the author of the "irreputable creation" doctrine.

It is from such evidence that they are led to believe that it is the interest as it is the desire of the South "to endeavor to restrict rather than enlarge the area dependent upon 'the peculiar institution.'" It is then that the South and its "peculiar institution," by virtue of pseudo journeys in the South, published Old and New England exponents of the degradation of slavery, will continue to be branded and stigmatized, and thus will its high-minded people be denounced to the world for no other crime, in the words of a celebrated Carolinian, than a persistent "blindness to the refined civilization and aversion to the self-seeking morality of a self-righteous North."

GROCERIES.—Mr. Frederic Avet, of 50 and 51 Old Levee, has received a lot of fresh sugar, which he offers this morning at the lowest price. We would call the attention of our readers to his large and well assorted list of fresh articles, published elsewhere.

GARDENER WANTED.—A good gardener is wanted to take charge of a vegetable, fruit and flower garden. See advertisement in another column.

News from St. Paul's Battalion.

The *Delta* published yesterday the following interesting letter:

Richmond, June 2, 1862.—Dear Loved Ones: This morning I received from Mr. Mallory news from you all, through dear sis. It was a ray of light through clouds so dark as midnight. It was a balm to my bleeding heart. I was to have seen you all ab-sent the 1st of May, but the same our beloved cozy was taken. On the 5th we fought all day at Williamsburg, but God granted that but one Chasseur should be wounded. You have heard that the Yankees account Wh-ite dead. *It is a lie.* Day before yesterday we had our second engagement, six or eight miles from Richmond, but with glorious and bad results. We—our battalion—with 183 men and 3 commissioned officers, drove the 55th and 104th Pennsylvania regiments two miles—across their camps and earthworks. We took 250 prisoners, and I assure you we killed or badly cut up right and wounded as many more. The pride of St. Paul's Battalion of Louisiana Voet Ridder is in the papers, amongst the citons, and through the army.

The sad loss of our battalion was, out of 186 men and officers, from 95 to a hundred were killed and wounded. A list I furnish of our company.

Captain Macon, wounded, since died; First Lieutenant C. M. Read, getting over it fast; Second Lieutenant V. E. Bourges, killed; Ansiot Smith, will get well; Ernest Sentist, getting well; Edmond Baguerie, arm shattered; Fanzer Bourgeois, doing well; Emile de la Hay, slightly wounded, doing well; Prosper Gassé, slightly; Jules Albert Rim, knocked in the mouth by a Yankee; McReady, slightly, will get well; — Marshall, do. do.; — Pottgain, do. do.; — Hayles, badly wounded, will recover; Ernest Wyble, slightly by a glancing ball striking him on the forehead.

We were thirty four when we went in, all told. All fought bravely, and made the enemy believe it was hell, instead of heaven, and of our battalion. Our General complimented us on the field, and was with us all the time. I carried Bourges from the field.

Have boy! we have had elected him Lieutenant ben one short month ago, and now he sleeps forever. I have shed many over him—yes, I wept at his side on the battle-field; for I saw his wounded wound was mortal. We slept so often together of home. The night before we slept next to each other, and talked of Louisiana and the dear ones it contained. He came to him three minutes after it was over. His eyes were shut. I raised his head and kissed him. He opened his eyes and smiled—and said, 'John, I'm mortally wounded; but it's all for my country. Drive them from the land when I am dead.' He was shot through his sword belt, on the right side, just as he was drawing his sword, and calling at the top of his voice, 'Charge! Charge, Chasseurs!' We were much scattered at the time, and few heard him or saw him fall.

I will leave off this sad description. I must finish as I have to go to-night to the battle field, and it is six miles from here. I will write at every opportunity. Do the same. All those whom I have not named are well and subsist. Miss all and every one for me.

Your son and brother, JAS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The King of Portugal has announced to the Cortes his marriage, which is to take place shortly. He sends the Princess Marie Pia, fifth daughter of Victor Emanuel. This union is generally approved, it is said, in Portugal and in Italy.

The celebrated French painter, Gudin, has not completed a large and magnificent picture representing Napoleon III entering the port of Cherbourg. This work, it is said, will be the principal place of the Exhibition of fine arts, which is shortly to take place.

An engagement with the world-renowned Blondin, who was expected at Paris at the close of the London Exhibition, was spoken of in Paris.

The conditions of an engagement would have been negotiated upon, but that the "manager of the famous aerobat would entertain no proposition under 100,000 francs for six months. Blondin is advanced in the hands of a public lottery, and several enterprising speculators are to contribute.

The "manœuvre" were not opposed to "mobilize" the wonderful aerobat under these conditions.

A singular circumstance occurred at Kalyden, England, recently. The postman was convey ing a money letter to Mr. Burch, banker, of that place, when it came to a river, which was rushing near the shop, made a sudden grab at the letter, succeeded in getting possession of it, and instantly to the great horror of the poor letter-carrier, took flight. The mischievous bird, after a considerable circuit over the house, alighted in her master's pasture, and there, before it could be prevented, she tore the letter to fragments. On picking up the pieces of paper, the letter was found to contain a check for thirty pounds.

The latest English papers contain the following, a striking item of criminal intelligence:

A FATHER MURDERS HIS CHILDREN.—A horrible affair was committed in Great George street, St. Philip's, Bristol, on Wednesday night last. The perpetrator was James Roberts, a young man, twenty five years of age. He had been in the navy, but having left it, came to Bristol, and here discharged with a pension of 9d a day. After coming home, he became a hawker and cadger, and married a livelihood by hawking coals. He recently gave way to intemperate habits, and while the pain was an inmate of the infirmary, dispersed of the furniture, and spent the money. His wife said his friends had sent. He had reduced his family to great misery, and one of his neighbors had often heard him say, that if ever his children came to poverty, he would cut their throats or drown them. On Wednesday he and his wife were at the house of his sister-in-law, and they left apparently on good terms with each other. On getting home, however, according to the statement of the wife, a quarrel took place. She complained, that although she had earned 7s. that week, there was nothing in the house but a herring and a bit of stale bread. Her husband then jumped up, seized the poker, and declared he would soon put an end to her complaints. He crossed the room, and struck the children several heavy blows on the head. He then said, turning to his wife, "I have done for them, let's your turn now." She seized her two children, and screaming "murder," ran with them to her sister's house. When she reached the door, she had the youngest child in her arms, and was dragging the other by the arm. They were both covered with blood. The youngest was immediately taken to the infirmary, where it was found that she had a fractured skull. She was in a state of collapse, and was not expected. She took a little wine, and rallied a little; but next morning she had a relapse, and she gradually sank. She died at eleven in the evening. Her mother was apprehended as she left her house on Thursday; and an inquest was held yesterday before the Coroner for Bristol. The prisoner made a statement to the following effect: He said his wife had never lived one tolerably together since they were married. He had offered her 7s a week time after time to separate, and she was as willing to part as he, but was afraid that she would not have the money. The morning that it was done, the wife said the children would come to want, and he replied that, if he thought so, he would destroy them in some way or other. She began to aggravate him, when he went home, on Wednesday night, as soon as he got up stairs, at she generally did, and she went on till he was overcome, and did not know what he was about. There was no man in the world ever loved his children more than he did. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Willful murder" against the prisoner.

Tax on Slaves.

The tax bill before the Federal Congress was taken up on the 29th ult., the question being on Mr. Henderson's amendment that the proposed tax on slaves shall not be levied in any State which has adopted the system of gradual emancipation. The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. Fessenden (Me) offered an amendment to reduce the proposed tax on slaves from five dollars each to two dollars, as being sufficiently high in the present condition of things.

Mr. Gewan (Pa) thought it was more trifling with the Constitution. There was no difference between laying a tax on a slave and on the claim of the master. The prohibition of the Constitution intended to prevent just such a tax.

Mr. Simmons (R. I.) said we were here as Senators to consider most important questions, and not to go into a side issue. He said there was a disposition at home and abroad to unnecessarily the troubles of the country. When this Administration came into power there was a debt of $120,000000, and it has been stated that the present indebtedness is as high as $1,200,000,000. On the 27th of May the total indebtedness on the books at the Treasury was $865,756,905 01, making an increase of about $365,000,000. There were accounts going through the office, &c., which would probably make that increase about $400,000,000. The expenditures have been much greater this first year of the war than it would be any other year, if it should continue. The estimated expenses for this week were $9,697,500, or about $1,600,000 per day. The probable debt at the end of the fiscal year will be $550,000,000. In regard to the tax bill as it came from the House, it did not receive the favor of a majority of the Finance Committee. He thought it a bill for the benefit of the rich, and a burden on the poor. He proposed by his amendment to simplify the bill very much, place a tax on fewer articles, and thus encourage all industry. He estimated to get about $155,000,000 from his bill, and another $100,000,000 from imports. Such a revenue would clear the Government of debt in ten years, giving $100,000,000 for the annual expenses of the Government. The debt at the end of the war, he presumed, would be about $900,000,000. He said every other country in the world had taken off the tax on industrial pursuits and put it on just such articles as he proposed by his amendment.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill) contended that the proposed tax on slaves was not a capitation tax, and not objectionable to the charge of unconstitutionality. It was a tax which would be levied on appropriations, &c., in the free States it did not apply to slaves alone. He was opposed to reducing it to two dollars, but was willing to make it three dollars.

Mr. Powell (Ky.) claimed that this was a direct tax laid upon the person, and the Constitution expressly says that direct taxes must be apportioned equally among the States. The laying that this tax on the service and does not touch the slave, is a mere subterfuge towards the Constitution. In regard to the estimate of the expenditures, as given by the Senator from Rhode Island, he thought the expenses and debt were much greater—nearer to twelve hundred millions.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del) said this was an attempt to tax a man simply because he was a slaveholder, and is in violation of the Constitution. He said the legislation of this Congress seemed designed expressly to drive all the Southern States out of the Union, and Senators get up and denounce slaveholders as being worse than everybody else. But such insinuations, coming from such quarters, meet with only sports and contempt.

Mr. Anthony (R. I) looked upon this as a mere question of finance. He thought that which would yield gold in the market and gives away in wills was property, and he would treat it as such and tax it as such.

Mr. Fessenden's (Me) amendment to reduce the tax to two dollars was adopted—yeas 26, nays 10.

Mr. Browning (Ill.) said in his opinion we had no right under the Constitution to levy such a tax as proposed. He had no objection to strike slavery a blow if he could, but he was not willing to strike it through the Constitution, and wound the Constitution at the same blow. He thought this tax such a tax as provided for by the Constitution under the head of a direct tax.

Mr. Ten Eyck (N. J.) contended that this was not a tax on slaves, but would include a great number of apprentices in the North. He had a great regard for the small mechanics of the North, and there were constitutional doubts as to the propriety of taxing slaves. This proposition seemed to him like whipping the devil around a stump, to speak plainly.

The question was then taken on Mr. Simmons's amendment, as amended, and rejected.

An Italian Brigand—Confession of Eleven Murders.

A noted Tuscan brigand, named Enrico Stoppe, who had recently succeeded in escaping from a forced in the Tuscan Maremma, and entering the Papal dominions, has just been captured at the very gates of Rome. Stoppe was born of respectable parents, who left him a small pecuniary, but he soon got into difficulties, and was finally reduced to a state of destitution. Toward the end of 1860, two sons of Murcia were found murdered. He was suspected and thrown into prison, but, from want of proof, was subsequently discharged. He nevertheless retained the names of the informers against him—Mare Antonio Adami, with his son, and Vongher and Nizzi—and he solemnly swore to be revenged. He succeeded in getting hold of the two latter, and carried them off to the forest of Talamone. He threw his victims into a deep, dry well, with a small quantity of bread for food. It soon occurred to him that by confessing his crime he might obtain a pardon, and he accordingly wrote a full and complete account of the two murders, and the manner in which he had secured the bodies of the two men, and the place where they were thrown. He then sent an est for the Adami, who was also thrown into the well, and there left to perish. He thought this last act such a tax as provided for by the Constitution under the head of a direct tax.

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WAINS.

Dr. Van Slee, of Albany, was noted for his strict attention to his professional; but if he once got into a jolly company, and began to drink champagne, he generally made a night of it. Being invited to dine at the Van Brunts, he accepted the invitation with the proviso that he would leave the company in season to make several necessary professional calls. After the wine had circulated, and it began to grow late, one of his friends said: "I say, Doc, haven't you forgot your patients?" "To no great matter about them," said Van Slee, "for three of them have not much bad constitutions that they will die anyhow, and the other four will only get well the quicker by my stopping away from them."

QUAKER TOAST.—This is me and mine to these and thine. I wish when thou and thine come to see me and mine, that we and mine will treat thee and thine as kindly as thee and thine have treated me and mine. This is a new version of the old compliment, which runs somewhat alter this wise: "I wish thee and thy folks loved me and my folks as well as me and my folks love thee and thy folks. For sure, there never was folks since folks was folks, that ever loved folks half so well as me and my folks love thee and thy folks."

The boat had just arrived, and the landing was, as usual, crowded with cabmen, porters, etc. When the passengers commenced landing, a portly-looking gentleman stepped up to a country-looking chap, saying: "Carry your baggage, sir?" "No," was the reply. "Shan't I carry your baggage?" "No! I ain't got any baggage." The porter looked at him for a minute, then very coolly stooped down, and taking hold of his foot, said, with an air of astonishment: "Why, master, that's one of your feet, ain't it? Hang me if I didn't think it was a leather trunk!"

In a certain village dwelt a judge, who, being a widower, always accompanied his niece to church. One summer afternoon, while she was intent upon the sermon, and the judge was having a quiet snooze, she discovered a grasshopper on her dress. Picking it off, she gently angled the drowsy judge, that he might throw the insect under the aisle. He took it with eyes half open, and supposing it to be a clove, quite unsuspicingly bit off its head.

A certain military chaplain did all he could to prevent his soldiers from falling asleep at church. Even when reading the text, he used to break off in the middle of an unfinished sentence, to call attention to some tired red-coat enjoying his nonsolum nada and winks in a distant corner. On one occasion, he so mingled Scripture with the intimation, that the indicrous association gave rise to an irrepressible titter through the congregation. And no wonder, for thus impressively read the chaplain: "And Abraham said unto Lot (a pause, during which the parson pointed to a drummer in a retired seat), "that man's asleep!"

A gentleman passing by a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen that he thought it would be an expensive job. "Yes, sir," he replied; "and I think we shall accomplish what our worthy minister has so long tried—that is, to bring the whole parish to repentance."

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young lady who, when young, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Among the remarkable curiosities of the great London Exhibition, is the mummified body of Queen Ash Kteb, who reigned in Egypt 3360 years ago. The mummy is bedecked in gold and silver ornaments of great value.

BEAUTIFUL MIRAGE.—The Rochester *Union*, of the 27th of May, says: On Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the beautiful phenomenon occasionally seen on the lakes, known as mirage, was observed in perfection, from the shore of Lake Ontario, north of this city. The Canada shore, sixty miles distant, was in sight, and a steamer and vessels were seen. The two pipes of the steamer were plainly visible, and a warehouse and dock on the lake shore could be seen distinctly with the naked eye. It was a rare spectacle, and continued for nearly an hour, when it gradually faded away.

Cooper the actor, had been playing a round of characters at Richmond during the trial, and was requested to give the part of Beverly in the "Gamester," but he had lacked the necessary equipment of small clothes. Whereupon Mr. Washington Irving lent him a pair for the occasion—breeches being all in vogue in those days—which Cooper afterwards carried off to Baltimore. Here he discovered in the pocket a mysterious lock of hair in the shape of a heart, and he thereupon dispatched a humorous, half-poetical epistle, to Irving, to relieve the anxiety he presumed he might feel on account of its supposed loss. The whole humorous affair, which, but after sundry inquiries as to

"Where was the style when his fingers entwined
The dear lock."

he adds:

"Receive these hopelessness, dear friend, in good part,
And since you have locked the fair hair in your heart,
Refer it out of the girl who your honey bewitches,
Stick an emblem of love in another man's breeches."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary.—Dr. Dorsseyer, Secretary of the Board of Health makes the following mortuary report for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last:

Deaths.—Adult males 41, adult females 14, male children 26, female children 32, and 6 not stated. Total 129. Whites 105, manumitted 3, blacks 10, and 9 not stated. Total 129. Free 111, slaves 10, and 8 not stated. Total 129.

Diseases.—Inflammation of bowels 5, congestion of brain 3, cholera infantum 5, consumption 12, infantile convulsions 5 diarrhea 7, chronic diarrhea 4, diphtheria 1, dysentery 9, nervous fever 2, paroxicous fever 2, typhoid fever 3, continued fever 5, remittent fever 1, disease of heart 3, lock jaw 1, infantile marasmus 8, still-born 9, premature birth 2, inflammation of stomach 2, teething 3, measles 4, not stated 3, other diseases 27. Total 129.

Ages.—Under 1 year 36, from 1 to 2 years 15, from 2 to 5 years 14, from 5 to 10 years 2, from 10 to 20 years 3, from 20 to 30 years 11, from 30 to 40 years 7, from 40 to 50 years 5, from 50 to 60 years 10, from 60 to 80 years 5, from 90 to 100 years 1, not stated 21. Total 129.

Nativities.—France 1, Germany 3, Greece 1, Ireland 7, Italy 1, Switzerland 1, West Indies 2, Ohio 1, Louisiana 70, North Carolina 1, Maryland 1, Virginia 2, not stated 35. Total 129.

Proved Court—Judge Bell.—Morris Stiewel, a Poydras street pawnbroker, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of having swindled Mr Eliza and Mrs. Julia Stillman out of millinery goods worth from $1300 to $1800. It appeared that the complainants, in May, 1861, being on the eve of going to Europe to purchase goods, deposited the goods with the defendant as a kind of pawn for the amount of $163. A written agreement was entered into, but one of the ladies declared that she had not signed it, and her signature was a forgery. On their return from Europe, several months after, the complainants wished to redeem the goods (as had been agreed upon) but were met by the refusal of the defendant, who declared he had sold the goods, on the ground that they had been forfeited to him by the agreement between them. The charge of embezzlement was thereupon made by the complainants. The evidence was of such a character that the Judge felt constrained to order that the accused should, by 10 o'clock to-day, deliver the goods to the ladies complaining, or the amount of $1500, deducting therefrom the amount originally loaned to him, and allowing interest at 5 per cent. In default, he is to stand committed until he makes restitution.

Samuel Whitney, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, was put under bonds of $500 to keep the peace.

Wm. Christopher was tried and dismissed from the charge of stealing chickens.

Patrick Ralphi, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Workhouse for three months.

Frank Birmingham, of Company E, Thirty-five Massachusetts Regiment, guilty of larceny, was sentenced to police duty for three months, with ball and chain affixed.

Manuel Garcia and Augustin Freyhey, dangerous and suspicious characters—three months in the Parish Prison.

The oath-takers were quite numerous—over two hundred—and occupied the time of the Court considerably.

A "ball grist" of rowdy men and fallen women were fined $5 each for interfering with the police on St. Charles street, &c.

A Documentary History.—In a graphic description by the Paris correspondent of the Provost Court and its officers, there was a paragraph devoted to the chief clerk, S. F. Glenn, which suggests to us to make a mention of the fact that he comes with the "Exposition" of the Rebellion, and besides his labors in the Court of Major Bell, is preparing for publication a documentary history of it. From "auld lang syne" knowledge of the literary abilities of Mr. Glenn, which has been exercised as an author not only in the flowery paths of light literature but in the severer walks of the law, we anticipate a very readable and faithful account of the Secession Expedition. His qualifiers, as one of the staff, will give him superior advantages in the task before him.

City Council.—There was an attempt to hold a regular meeting of the Council last evening, but it was a perfect farce—only three members of the upper Board and five of the lower making their appearance. Both Boards adjourned to meet next Tuesday. The week of the article can only be dispatched of by old Rhetoric's favorite expression, *nous savons*.

Surrendered.—We understand that the city Surveyor, the Controller, and the Treasurer, have vacated their offices, by sending their keys to General Shepley. "Order No. 41" is the order of the day; but as far as the Municipal Hall is concerned, we cannot say that "order reigns in Warsaw."

Capitoque.—The most delicious fruit is becoming more fondled in our markets daily, and we are glad to note that the prices are so the same time "growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less" Bananas has been the source of our supply for the past two or three weeks, but now that our crooks envelopes have got into the field, we find them fresher and cheaper. For breakfast especially, there is scarcely to be found a fruit more refreshing, luscious and healthful, and we commend its advent with all the might of our "inner man."

Another Raid Upon a Poloroma.—About half past 9 o'clock on Monday night, Sergeant Moore, of the First District police, was stabbed in the left side, on St. Ca arles street, between Delord and Calliope streets. The stabber escaped then, but was afterwards arrested. Officer Dolegan, w' o was stabbed on Gravier street, is in a dangerous condition.

"Dog On It."—This is a favorite expression with many we know who are conscientiously opposed to cursing. We were tempted to believe that way yesterday morning by stumbling upon the fishless body of a very blank dog which was stretched out on the banquette near Moody's shirt store. On taking a second look we saw that he was labelled "Blank Yoodle"—we concluded he was only one of the minor three of Gen. Shepley's late order.

A Fine Day.—Yesterday the weather was as "fine as silk." A glorious series of showers sprung up—or down, rather—consolidating the dust and cooling the atmosphere—aided and assisted by fleecy clouds across the face of the sun, and by delicious breezes.

Free Market.—Yesterday the number of fishermen supplied was 1775. The consumption was as follows: 9 bullocks, 244 bushels corn meal, 14 barrels sugar, 3000 loaves of bread, 11 barrels molasses, 1 barrel mackerel, 1 hogshead, 1000 cabbages, 56 bushels peas, 2½ sacks salt.

The U. S. mail steamship Mississippi, Capt. Sampson, will leave her wharf this morning direct for Boston, with the U. S. mails and the following named passengers:

A A Dyer, Wm Baker, Jas Barton, J J Edwards, Mrs J A O Bullard, H C Calvert, E Green, R G Keeler, H W Hardy, F Lancaster, J F Thompson, Mrs Thompson, J F Fisher, H Robbins, Mr Robbins, Mrs Robbins, Miss Robbins, Jas Wadsworth, Mrs Wadsworth, Mrs Burry, Dr Mackie, W Tolchman, H Middleton, J Boden, H Brigfield, Wm Harris, H Alexander, Chas Kendrewn, Jas Lee and family, Mr and Mrs Judge, Geo Rankhoff, F Fisher, F Lynch, Mrs A Bennett, E Martin, L Stevenson, Mrs North and son, A Gardner, Jas Rytesch, Geo Burnett, Mrs Gardner, Miss L Adams, Geo D McIntosh, J W Haw, G W Thompson, Mrs W G Wadsworth, Mrs L M Clapp, Miss A E Clapp, H G N Wolf, A Stearn, wife and child, Jas Waite, R H Rogers, Robert Dee Lothrop, Mary Knight, Capt F H Gerdes, J Dyson, E Beatrix, J Keely, A Lefever, F Cavendish, M C Darling, J D Abel G W Green, Dennis and servant, Jas Wallace, Mrs Wallace, Mrs J Dresser, Capt Hugh m. Mr Curtis, Mr Carroll, Mrs M Moore, A Patterson, Jas Addison, A Sherman, Mrs Cook, Geo Bliss, J Bagbold, J Babins, F McGotigan, J Fuller, H Hilbert, T S Wells, Jas Frosad, L Gilt, J Downing, Jas Welch, Mrs Hornsby and child, Ed Hoey, E Erdeman, F O Meier, Major Hooker and servant, H H Baker, Jas Dalton, Mrs Dalton and child, Geo F Arlen, W F Fisher, A Chamber, H O Gardner, Chas Washburn, J Miller, Jas Smith, J Sisson, G Wesner and servant, L Frazer, John Martin, G Jones, J O Rice, H Rice, Jas Ferguson, wife and child, John Kane, F Sonder, D Blanch, T Hilbert, J Albert, A Sebastian gave rise to an irrepressible titter through the congregation. And no wonder, for thus impressively read the chaplain: "And Abraham said unto Lot (a pause, during which the parson pointed to a drummer in a retired seat), "that man's asleep!"

A gentleman passing by a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen that he thought it would be an expensive job. "Yes, sir," he replied; "and I think we shall accomplish what our worthy minister has so long tried—that is, to bring the whole parish to repentance."

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young lady who, when young, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by Rev. J. Conte, at the St. Louis Cathedral, EDOUARD DENECHAUD to Miss JUANITA DELPHINE DELTEMO.

DIED.

Last night, 10 minutes past 9 o'clock Mr CATHERINE CAMPBELL (born McCormick), a native of county Donegal, Parish of Ber, in the county of Ulster.

Her friends and acquaintances, as well as those of her husband, John H. Probst, are invited to attend her funeral, this evening at 5 P. M., from the residence of her son, 154 Bienville street, between Galvez and Hero.

SUMMARY.

JUST ARRIVED and in store, for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned

- 100 kegs Nails,
- 40 barrels Flour Bread;
- 25 sacks C. Rye,
- 25 sacks Louisiana Corn,
- 10 half barrels Lard,
- 10 half barrels Beef,
- 20 sacks Salt;
- 100 barrels Dried Apples;
- 200 sacks Potatoes;
- 1 Barrel Super-refined Flour;
- 1 Box Soap;
- 10 Boxes Tobacco Butter;
- 1000 reams Wrapping Paper;
- 20 boxes assorted Tobacco Pipes;
- 10 boxes Starch assorted;
- 10 boxes Yeast's Gloves;
- 10 boxes Cordials;
- 10 half boxes Raisins;
- 10 boxes Assorted Sardines.

Also, an assortment of Off-coast other articles.

FREDERIC AVET.
50 and 51 Old Levee street.

jn18 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—OF—

SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are now offered at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The price of needles after this date will be $1 50 a dozen for Ging Bits, or $1 a dozen for others.

W. L. CUSHING,
No. 11 Camp street.

jn18 2t

IRON FRAME SAW-MILLS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUPERIOR Iron Frame Saw Mills, which I have been selling at $1 00, will now be sold at $75 00.

WM. L. CUSHING.
No. 11 Camp street.

jn18 2t

Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON is wanted, who can be trusted to a vegetable patch, and who understands also the w-rk in flower and fruit gardens. Any one offering himself for the situation must furnish good recommendations. Apply on Carondelet street, No. 194, opposite the Opera House.

jn18 6t

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

ALL officers and soldiers now in service in the army of New Orleans, and who desire to quit the service, are hereby permitted to do so, upon the following conditions:

Up o their arrival within the lines of the army of the United States, they will report themselves to the Military Commandant of New Orleans.

They will be by him furnished with safe conduct to the Military Commandant of New Orleans.

They will then report their names, rank and residence, and in said subscribe the following oath:

"I, ——, late (or now) a soldier in the Confederate army do hereby solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of the United States, and will not furnish information, nor do any act to the injury or detriment of the United States, nor do any act to the injury or detriment of the United States, nor do any act to the injury or detriment of the United States