Office, 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXV—Whole No. 12,421.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 2½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 93 Exchange Alley, the balance of the stock in trade of a Coffee-house.

By Charles E. Foretall, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a negro woman.

"WARS BRING SCARS."

A letter from a merchant doing business in one of the ports of Hayti, is published in the Boston *Traveler*, from which we gather quite a significant piece of intelligence. Its purport is, that the Spaniards hardly got full possession of the eastern portion of the island, find themselves involved with the negro hordes of the other division in a question of boundary line. This same question has always been a source of difficulty, and has led to a number of so-called battles, in which the Haytian negroes have invariably been disgracefully defeated. What chance they would have, therefore, were a struggle with Spain brought about by it, our readers will require no aid from us to enable them to appreciate. If we are to believe the writer of the letter referred to, and from the nature of the case his statement, in this respect at all events, is not without a strong appearance of verisimilitude, such a result is almost certain to occur. According to his report the Spanish authorities in Domingo have already declared that if they are compelled to employ force to settle the *questio vexata*, they will not stop at that; but will, as we are necessarily left to infer, push on to the conquest of the whole island. England, France and the United States, it was hoped, would interfere in some way on behalf of the "poor Haitians," but the first two are too busily employed in considering what they can do for poor Lancashire, poor Lyons, poor Rochdale and poor Rouen, to dream of this. Nor are they forgetting to take advantage of the opportunity now presented them of aggrandizing their territorial power in the New World. England strengthens herself in Canada and has powerful fleets on the Northern coasts and in the Gulf. France plants herself in Mexico; and Spain, not content with Cuba and Puerto Rico, reasserts her dominion over Hispaniola. And the Government of the United States is too much occupied with domestic difficulties to interfere with them.

That events are tending towards the re-establishment of Spanish dominion over the whole island seems certain. In the letter to which we are referring, it is distinctly stated that the Haitians have declared they will not yield to the Spanish demands, that the Spaniards certainly will not recede from them, and that consequently no chance remains for Hayti but a protectorate or the loss of nationality. The former, it is suggested, might be extended to her by the United States, but the very whining tone in which the proposition is put shows that its adoption is, as it well may be, utterly despaired of. And in this spirit clutching at straws, France is turned to, and declared to have long desired a port in the island, and is not likely to let the opportunity of securing one escape her, while in the very next sentence it is declared that neither England nor France "for some unknown cause," seems to take much interest in the affairs of the *poor manoeuvre d'Hayti*—which may be perhaps better translated "isolated Haitians," than literally islanders of Hayti.

This intelligence, we have said, and as our readers must admit, we think, have justly said, is of much significance. It intimates beyond all question, in our view, that the three great European powers named are acting in concert, and precisely with the determination to establish a cordon against the fulfillment of "manifest destiny" theorists. If their plans be carried out, however, the result will be of much more consequence than the mere prevention of territorial expansion. They will give the power to exercise a direct and offensive control of the affairs of the surrounding dominions and where such a power exists, that it will be exercised is a moral certainty. How different this from the views but a few short years ago indulged in at home and echoed abroad. Then the United States powerfully influenced every movement on this continent by European powers now, these threaten to come hither and dictate. Surely, such a possibility even, it cannot but be humiliating to have to contemplate. Yet we cannot see, at present, how it is to be arrested. We can only hope that in some such unexpected and inexplicable manner as it has been brought about, it may be destroyed. Every man, North and South, it is true, has a vital interest in the subject, no matter what may be the event of the difficulties between the two sections, but still we fear there is no ground for believing that it can now be taken up and dealt with on its merits. And what hope can there be of success fully dealing with it hereafter, if it really prove to be of the character and tendency we have suggested? War with England, France and Spain combined, looms up at once as an inevitable condition, and who can meditate upon that as a probability without a shudder? Do not "wars, as the proverb has it, "bring scars?"

Mr. Crequier, the purser of the steamship Roanoke, will accept our thanks for late Northern papers.

STEAMER ROANOKE.—This steamer will leave for New York on the 12th inst. Her agents Messrs. Warnecke & Co., 11 Union street, notify the consignees to attend to the receipt of their goods, opposite St. Joseph street, where the vessel is now discharging.

NASHVILLE BANKS.—On the 21st ult. Gov. Johnson notified the several bank officers of Nashville, Tenn., that they would be required to take the oath of allegiance, and that those refusing would have to close their establishments. The officers of the Bank of the Union peremptorily refused to take the oath, and were arrested. Those of the Union and Planters' Bank severally stated to the Governor that the specie and assets of their banks were within the Confederate lines, and that if they took the oath, the stockholders being mainly Northern men, their effects would be confiscated. Gov. Johnson thereupon, it is said, waived his requirement regarding the officers of these banks.

The New Ironsides, building at Philadelphia, has already received four tiers of plates upon her sides, and some idea can now be had of the impregnability of the vessel. As she now lies in the water she does not draw over eight feet; the remaining seven of her draft will be made by the use of the remaining iron plates. She will be ready for sea by the 15th of July.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Jules Himbert & Philippe Nadeau, owners of the confectionary shop at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, has been dissolved. Mr. Himbert is now sole owner of the establishment. See advertisement in another column.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Anniversary.—Yesterday was by no means a favorable day for the celebration of the anniversary. In the morning early it rained a little, later in the morning it rained heavily, in the afternoon it poured. But periodically it held up sufficiently to allow of some share of demonstration. At sunrise, at noon, and in the evening, the Maine battery fired salutes on the levee at the foot of Canal street. A procession of forty two wagons, each drawn by four horses, paraded the streets in the forenoon. At sunrise, at noon, and in the evening, bands played national airs opposite Clay's statue. The various military companies about the city enjoyed themselves in various ways, the Mounted Rifle Rangers on Claiborne street, near Canal, doing so in target firing. A pic-nic party at the Delachaise Ground, however, was broken up by the weather. In the evening, we learned, some balls and private parties were given, but we were unable to locate them. We heard of but one accident, and of no important offenses on streets during the day.

The accident to which we referred occurred at Fort Pike, and was occasioned by the premature discharge of a cannon in firing national salute, at 12 o'clock, M.

Two privates, Abram Butler and Oscar Hutchinson, of the Vermont Seventh Regiment, were the parties injured. A small detachment of this regiment are stationed at the fort, and were to leave for Baton Rouge last evening. Lieut. Dickinson and Dr. Green came with the sufferers to the St. Louis Hospital. One or two others were slightly wounded. Butler lost an arm, both eyes, and was badly burned about the breast; and is generally be expected to recover. A piece of the cannon was driven into the roof of the hospital, crushing the tiles fearfully. Robinson, the gunner, and others, may yet prove fatal. The accident occurred through the bursting of the cannon.

Hospital Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, presents a very dilapidated appearance, the sidewalks being torn up, and the gutters in some places being filled up. The adjacent Hospital Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is in a very bad condition, and should be repaired.

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[illegible]

with banners flying, and followed by a carriage, in which were a lady, two priests and an officer, with a flag, as though intended for presentation. We also saw one of two companies parading. Federal flags floated from the shipping, the Custom-house, the Provost Marshal's office, the police, &c., &c.

Arrests.—In the Second District, yesterday, Jean Baptiste Schmidt got into a family quarrel, the result of which was that a relative named Pfau caused him to be arrested on a charge of assaulting him with a knife. Repeating subsequently of his action, Pfau endeavored to get the accused released; and having a very high estimation of the power of money, he offered the clerk the tempting price of $10 to comply with his wishes. But he failed; the clerk was not to be seduced in that fashion, and, by way of proving his faithfulness, locked up Mr. Pfau, who is now doubtless wondering why his wife should have so badly scorilloed him.

Assistant Provost Marshal.—We learn that Special Officer Lopez has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for the Second District; and a notice posted at the Police Station informs us that he will keep his office open for the transaction of business daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Fire.—A fire broke out shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at a sugar refinery on Magazine street, between Delord and Poeyfarre streets, by which the refinery, Zeally's stables, Condon's stables, some back buildings, and one or two other buildings fronting on Magazine street, were destroyed. A general alarm was struck, and the fire department consequently soon appeared in full force, and prevented worse destruction than was threatened.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—This Court was opened yesterday morning for a brief period; but the business transacted was of no general interest.

News from Europe.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 24th, in its review of the news from Europe, makes the following commentaries upon a leader in the Paris *Constitutionnel*:

The European advices which reach us to-day by the two steamers—Etna, at this port, and Arabia, at Halifax—are of considerable significance, so far as they relate to our war, here at home, and the modifications of English and French public opinion in regard to the newest development of that war. What first arrests attention is a remarkable leader in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, assuming that the Federal Government is unable to subdue the rebellion, and restore the Union—and that, if ever there is to be Peace, between North and South, "can only come from without." In other words, *Mediation*, we are told, must in principle be accepted by both belligerents; and the writer thinks the public sentiments of President Lincoln and Mr. Yancey offer a common ground on which a project for successful mediation may be based. The "published sentiments" here alluded to we print "cheek by jowl, for the edification of our readers, as follows:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. MR. YANCEY.

(*Extract from Inaugural.*) (*Extract from Fishburg Speech.*)

I have no intention to do so. [illegible] before directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states of the South. When our adversary shall say what it states. I do have no [illegible] to think that I have the claim to tread as he tiger, right from the Ocean to the Gulf. Let us have peace and by no means is it used to well appear in the nation. [illegible] do so. When that hour has struck I [illegible]

(*Extract from Special Message.*) I think I may say that the United States Government [illegible] Given government [illegible] The United States must will not show that [illegible] compete with that State by, except upon the ground which might be the principle of the [illegible] that abolition. I severly [illegible] our independence. As to by giving to such State in regard to the great interests of its citizens such a [illegible] guarantee as the majority of the people may be satisfied the government will [illegible] public or private money to make concessions to injuries resulting from such severy thing amounting to a change of [illegible] or secondary importance.

Upon these bases, then, the French editor seems to think the time is now come when the European powers may step in with propriety and dictate a peace, but if the suggestions were simply the offspring of a newspaper editor's imagination, it might be dismissed, as but Paris gossip, but there is reason to believe that the [illegible] of the *Constitutionnel* [illegible] *connect from the Tuileries*, and that it is put forward by no less a personage than the Emperor himself as a feeler of the public pulse. The leading English journals, it is to be noted, all republish the article, and subscribe to the theory but it is inspired.

(From the London Shipping Gazette of 11th.)

If the article in the *Constitutionnel* reflects as it most probably does, the views of the Imperial Government, and even if it be not the policy, let the attempt at mediation be made or renewed at Washington. *The state of affairs in America will be shortly brought before the attention of the British Parliament.* We are not sure that the mediation of England and France under such circumstances, be efficient or even prudent. But any interference with the object of bringing the war to a conclusion, will have the best wishes of the people of this country, at least, for its success.

From the London Times's Money Article of the 11th.

The [illegible] of the French Secretary of Legation at Washington, had given rise to conjectures, and the article on "mediation" in the Paris *Constitutionnel* of this morning may possibly have been inspired by the information brought home by that personage.

But, no matter who is the author of the article, it ought to have the effect to put our Government and people on their guard.

We have nothing to expect from the forbearance of any of the crowned heads of Europe—all of whom equally dislike our system of free government, and all of whom are equally anxious to annihilate it, if they saw any opportunity to venture on the experiment with any prospect of success. Let us see to it, that they have no such opportunity, and no such prospect. This we have by the Arabian and the declaration from the British Ministry that the rumor about mediation is unfounded, that "no proposition of the kind has been made," and that "there was no *present* intention of such a step," but there is nothing in our past dealings with her Majesty's Government, during the rebellion, to warrant the conviction that it would not be just as ready as Louis Napoleon to interfere, at some future day, if the Union arms should sustain some great reverse. Witness to day the unkind, ungenerous uniriendly comments of the London journals upon the reverse to Gen. Banks, for example, and say whether we can depend upon the good will or friendship of such a people a moment longer than we can maintain our supremacy over the Confederates, by the sword. As the French Emperor and his immediate advisers, we need only repeat that, if such mediation were indeed the offspring of a genuine Christian impulse, for the sake of humanity—and not the cloak for some ulterior object of his own—it would not become this Government to rudely repel it, taking it for granted, all the while, that THE INDEFEASIBILITY OF OUR REPUBLIC WERE KEPT STEADILY IN VIEW—but any proposition based upon the Yancey (*Constitutional*) idea of "Southern Independence," the Emperor may be well assured, first as last, can never be looked upon in any other light than that of an invitation to commit national suicide, and an invitation, hence to be rejected by a high-spirited people, resolved to maintain, no matter at what sacrifice, its undivided existence, against all and every hazard, even if the crown heads of Europe strike hands with rebels in arms against it.

Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 11th ult., and Queenstown on the 12th, at New York on the morning of the 24th, we have the following news from Europe:

London, June 12.—The question of mediation in American affairs is revived.

The Paris *Patrie* gives a rumor of approaching negotiations for a joint offer of mediation by France and England.

The *Times*, editorially, approves of mediation, and says that Europe ought not to look calmly on and do nothing, in the present aspect of affairs. If the offer for mediation is delayed, the more important question—that of the recognition of the Confederate States—may have to be considered.

The *Times* advocacy of mediation has no effect on the Liverpool Cotton market.

Still Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax we have news from Europe as late as the 13th ult.

Halifax, June 24.—The R. M. steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 14th and Queenstown 15th, arrived at 7 A. M.

The Bornesia arrived out on the 12th and the Scotia on the 13th.

Questions had been put in both Houses of Parliament relative to the rumors of mediation in America. Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston said the mediation rumors were unfounded. No propositions on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of such a step.

The Great Eastern was to sail on the 1st of July for New York.

The Arabia has 63 passengers, but no specie, for Boston, for which port she sails at nine.

The cotton market was buoyant and prices ¼ to ⅜d. higher. Sales for the week 84,000 bales. Friday's sales were 7000 bales at the advance above noted.

Breadstuffs were firmer and a little higher on Friday.

Provisions firmer.

Consols 93¾ to 93¾.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased £450,000.

Baring's circular says the disposition to sell American stocks continues; and tends to depress prices. Illinois Central shares 45½ to 44½ discount. Erie's at 33.

At Friday's Liverpool market flour was unchanged. Wheat 2s. 3d. higher. Corn 6d. to 1s. higher, and beef 2s 6d. to 5s. lower.

Latest per Arabia.

Cotton on Saturday advanced an eighth of a penny, with sales of twelve thousand bales.

Breadstuffs were firmer.

Provisions flat.

Consols 93¾ to 94¼.

Erie Shares 31¼ to 31½.

Illinois Central 45¼ to 45¼, discount, the market for American Securities generally dull.

The Bank's specie [illegible] but had the advance in the rate of discount.

The advance in the Portuguese Bank rate [illegible]

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £450,000.

The War in South Carolina.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

From our Northern exchanges of the 23d we extract the following dispatches from the seat of war in South Carolina. The New York *Express* has the following:

Fortress Monroe, June 23—8:30 A. M.—The Metamora (flag of truce boat) arrived from City Point late last night.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought, it is said, within three miles of Charleston, on Monday last, between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns, and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery. The battle lasted all day, with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Charleston *Mercury* feared the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers.

Generals Evans and Pemberton had complimented the rebel troops for their bravery in standing up under the heavy fire of shells, &c., from our gunboats and batteries.

The fight took place four miles from Charleston, and from the tone of the editorial in the *Mercury*, I should think the rebels have been cut off from retreat from James Island by our gunboats. If this should be so, Charleston must soon fall.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that it can be no longer denied that Gen. Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and the Federal columns must either combine, or fall back across the Potomac.

LATER FROM CORINTH.

Corinth, June 21.—In response to General Halleck's call, large amounts of provisions received from St. Louis for the suffering Mississippians have been distributed among the inhabitants, who seem grateful for the kindness.

The railroad is open about eight miles from Grand Junction, and it is expected that the road will be open to Columbus and Memphis by the 25th inst.

Official information has been received at headquarters of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the rebels, and the occupation thereof by the Federals.

Deserters state that Beauregard has turned over his command to General Bragg, and gone East without taking any troops with him.

The rebels are taking up rails north of Tupelo and carrying them south to complete the road from Meridian to Uniontown.

Contrabands say no troops have been sent East, and that there is no intention of sending any thither.

Corinth, June 22.—It is now positively ascertained that Gen. Beauregard turned over his command to Gen. Bragg on the 15th inst.

Gen. Beauregard left for Montgomery, where he arrived on the 17th inst., accompanied only by his personal staff. Subsequently he started for Richmond.

Two reports are received stating the cause of his departure. One that he goes to take command there, and the other that it is to explain the cause of the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is considered the most probable, as it has been known for some time that Beauregard and Jeff Davis are on antagonistic terms.

Important from Mexico.

CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO BY THE FRENCH.

The following important news from Mexico was published last evening by a Spanish paper called the *Extra*, the second number of which is now before us. From this paper we translate the following highly important intelligence:

The extraordinary uncertainty of news from Mexico still leaves us in great doubt. We learn from the latest advices published the following, which is given by a correspondent from Mexico, who says:

The utter rout of the French, which has been so generally spoken of, turns out to be quite a different affair. The French, on approaching Puebla, detached a small force to picket or outpost, and placed it at some distance from the main body, in such a way that it might be surprised and routed by the stronger force. But the main body of the division, which had time to come up before the effect of this success was entirely removed, deployed its forces, charging the Mexicans, who, without further resistance fell back upon the capital, not only abandoning their camp, but the city of Puebla itself was immediately occupied by the enemy, and on the 17th of the present month the French troops took possession of the capital, pitching their camp at the gates of the city in sight. The excitement in the city has been somewhat great for the last few days, but quiet is being gradually restored, and workmen are busily engaged in erecting quarters and camps for the French troops. Gen. Almonte has not yet arrived, but he is momentarily expected. I am sorry that I have not at hand his last proclamation, that I might send you a copy. A military board at once took charge of the government of the city. Rumors are rife, but the greatest is that Zaragoza, Doblado, Comonfort and Gonzales Ortega will besiege the city. It is not known as yet where Juarez has gone to, but it is generally believed that he is at Guerretaro. In my next I will give further details and whatever items may come to hand.

From Vicksburg.

The *Picayune* published yesterday the following:

A telegraphic dispatch of the 28th ultimo to the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 29th, says:

One of the most terrific bombardments that the history of this war will record commenced yesterday morning by the gunboats below the city and continued almost incessantly until 10 o'clock. The scene, last night, from our camp, about one and a half miles from the river, was awfully grand, not less than a dozen shells ascending in the air at a time. The firing ceased at 10 o'clock last night, and opened again at 1 this morning. For two hours the shower of shell was furious.

The enemy have succeeded in placing a park of artillery on the bank of the river opposite the city, which opened fire this morning, throwing canister, grape and shell in every direction. Many buildings are damaged. In the meantime several of the gunboats passed up, but it is thought two of them were seriously crippled. The flag-ship and another vessel accompanied the gunboats, and are now above the bend where the smoke is plainly visible from the big fleet above.

Notwithstanding the terrible discharges of our batteries our men were exceedingly calm and deliberate. A few of our men were killed, and several wounded.

Grand Rally for the Union.

Under this caption the New York *Express* of the 23d ult., publishes the following:

The citizens of New York opposed to the further agitation of the negro question, and in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, are invited to meet at the Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening, July 1st, 1862.

The above is in circulation in this city, and is being largely signed by all our business men. Copies are left for signature at the *Express* office. But, when it is not convenient to call and sign, cut this printed call out of the *Express*, affix it to a white sheet of paper, go with it among your neighbors—and their, when you have as many names as you can get, send it to the *Express* office.

All, in neighboring towns and villages, who do business in New York, are requested to do the same.

At a late performance of the "Messiah at Exeter Hall, Otto Goldschmidt conducted, while his wife, Jenny Lind, Sims Reeves and Bellett were the soloists. Another critic, speaking of the performance, says:

It must be remembered that it was to her feeling and expression more than to her vocal quality and facility, marvellous at times as that was, that Jenny Lind was indebted in a great measure for her prodigious reputation. And, therefore, she still enchants—still winds her spells around the multitude for mind is more enduring than matter, and, although the voice deteriorates, the feeling and expression remain. Madame Lind-Goldschmidt is still the Jenny Lind of some dozen years past in every thing except smoothness of tone and ease of delivery and, consequently, still the most remarkable vocal artist before the public. Her singing of Handel's music last night was not perfect, for the purity of the voice is not what it has been, and there is now a strain upon the executive powers which did not exist before; but the finish and perfect phrasing, the full meaning conveyed in every note, the wonderful *sostenuto* and volume of tone, the certainty with which the high notes were attacked, the manner of taking breath, from which our best singers might take a useful lesson, the admirable accent and annunciation, the management of the gradations of light and shade, and more, the mind that shone through all, proved in a matter not to be mistaken that the singer was still disappointable and unapproached. The greatest sensation she created was in the air "Come unto him," which to some persons recalled her best days. She was applauded, with reason. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was also exquisitely sung and vehemently applauded.

PHILADELPHIA FOREIGN STEAMSHIP LINE. The company organized in Philadelphia to construct a line of mammoth steamships to ply between that port and Liverpool is rapidly progressing in the work. These steamers are to be built on Captain Randall's plan, and will be of immense size and power, and capable of making the passage from port to port in six days. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made a conditional subscription to the stock of the enterprise of $200,000, under the proviso that the remainder of the sum requisite for building the first should be secured. As individual subscriptions to the amount of $100,000 have been procured upon that basis, the work cannot already successfully be begun. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company [illegible]

[illegible]

Conversation with Unfederate Officers.

A correspondent of the New York *Post* (says the Philadelphia *Ledger*) sends that journal the result of a conversation he had with some Confederate officers recently made prisoners in front of Richmond:

HOPES AND ERRORS OF THE REBELS.

Question.—"What hopes did your people entertain that induced them to hazard such a daring and high-handed rebellion?"

Answer.—"We supposed that the conservative parties of the North, both Whig and Democratic, would sustain us. We were induced to believe this from the speeches and votes of your prominent Northern conservative states men. (The speech of ex President Fillmore, delivered at Albany, was referred to as an example, and parts of it carefully and accurately quoted.) (The writer here remarked, "that perhaps the South would have been supported by a small party at the North if the attack had not been made upon Fort Sumter, and if the South had not struck the first blow." To which remark it was replied: "We had to strike the first blow to commence the revolution.")

Q.—"What military errors do you think your Generals have committed in conducting this war?"

A.—"First: The past policy of our leaders has been to hold all our seaport and river towns, however small or of little importance. For this purpose our army has been too little concentrated. Secondly: Instead of placing our army on the southern boundary of Kentucky, we should have at once marched it to the northern. We should at the outset have held by force every slave State. We established our line of battle too far south by several degrees of latitude. We counted too much on the conservative spirit of the North, too much on the commercial importance of cotton, and too much on foreign assistance. But against all of these errors we yet expect to achieve our independence.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

Q.—"What was the condition of the South as to arms and ammunition at the commencement of the war?"

A.—"Nearly all of our arms fell into our hands by the seizure of the United States forts and arsenals, as well as our ammunition. We had some arms, and imported some. But we were nearly destitute of percussion caps. For the first two months after the commencement of the war the State of Virginia had not three millions of percussion caps all told. For the first few weeks the largest part of our pieces shot caps came from Baltimore, and were brought within our lines by ladies, who concealed them in their skirts and underclothing. But as the war has progressed, necessity has obliged us to manufacture our own arms and ammunition. We have now large manufactories for the purpose of making small arms, powder, bells and caps, and of casting artillery in a great part of the larger cities of the South.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

Q.—"What do you or others think of the military ability of General McClellan?"

A.—"It is universally conceded by our officers that he has no equal in either army. They have long and well known his military ability. They know it well, for he was in the old United States army, with them, and they feel that there is no one than all your other generals. He has from the commencement done just what we hoped he would not do, and avoided to do just what we desired him to do. Our cause in all our aspiring hopes was at the time the probability that he would be appointed commander of the United States officers in the field. We always consider General Scott to be the greatest military genius of the age. If that the great age would have prevented him from so generously carrying on the war. They were many of them under General Scott in the Mexican war, and they greatly admire the military ability of the elder. General McClellan quite equal to Scott. In the last place. We would willingly give up the last place. We would retire from the field if you can induce your politicians to place Gen. McClellan on the field."

THE REBELS DISPOSITION AND RESOURCES.

Q.—"What do you consider your resources, or greatest strength, to be?"

A.—"General Johnson and Beauregard. Johnson excels in strategy, Beauregard in tactics. Johnson is great in design, Beauregard in execution."

Q.—"Were any wooden guns mounted in your works at Centreville?"

A.—"Yes, sir. We mounted a large number of them after we left Centreville at the time we commenced our retreat."

Q.—"At what time did you commence the retreat from Centreville and Manassas?"

A.—"We commenced to evacuate those places as early as February. Our troops were drawn off by one or two regiments at a time and concentrated in the city of Richmond. We were nearly two months in evacuating those places."

Q.—"At what time did you commence the evacuation of Yorktown?"

A.—"Friday, the evening of the 4th, we commenced. Friday and Saturday we sent more troops and artillery there than, perhaps, we ever put on that side of the peninsula, and we made more secretly to treat. A few days I was sent up to Williamsburg. Friday night I ordered two thousand troops, so as to be fresh to cover the retreat of Sunday. Five thousand other troops formed the rear guard from Yorktown to Williamsburg. Our forces pressed on rapidly. Sunday morning upon the rear guard near Williamsburg. Our troops were in the fort. Johnston was anxious to change his designs and had a large force in our rear, and gave you battle. We had left a large force stationed near West Point, anticipating a supposed design of Gen. McClellan to take Gloucester from the rear and crossing the York river to cut off our retreat."

Washington News and Gossip.

The following is communicated to the Northern papers, by a correspondent at Washington:

Some of the friends of the President say that he is now fully determined that he will not further countenance interference with slavery on or after the return of congress.

The reports of a general emancipation will soon be one of the things of the past. Congress will soon be over, and allow some of the brigades to recuperate their strength.

The occupation of Richmond by our troops it is stated on Roman authority, will open the door to long desired efforts of mediation by both England and France. The President will not listen to them. The rebellion he holds is but a family quarrel, in which we are fully competent to settle with all the aid of foreign interference.

Commodore Foote has arrived in the city and is stopping at Willard's.

Seamen for the United States Navy.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* speaking of the difficulty of obtaining seamen for the United States Navy, says:

The difficulty of obtaining seamen for the navy increases every day. The more occasion to the navy of every description of vessels has led to an extraordinary demand for seamen, and also at all who prefer the hazard to our merchant services have been shipped in the former. At the shipping office in this city the number who pass examination does not exceed from twenty to twenty-five a week, and at times falls much below that. Seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen are taken, and a small number of boys. The great difficulty in obtaining seamen for the navy is experienced in the merchant service. Many offer themselves to perform the ordinary duty of seamen who are wholly unfit for it, but so the captain seldom sees the new until the shipping master has the men on board, very green hands are often palmed upon him. Since the rebellion broke out a large number of foreign seamen have been taken into the United States service. Of course they must either have been naturalized or have declared their intentions.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM DON.—The Hobart Town, Australia, *Mercury* announces the death of Sir William Don, Bart., who expired in that city on the morning of the 15th of March. Sir William left Melbourne in very bad health on a temporary visit to Tasmania, in the hope of benefiting by change of climate. With the death of Sir William Don the title becomes extinct and a long line of descent ends. He leaves a daughter, the issue of his marriage with the present Lady Don. Sir William was in his thirty seventh year.

CONFISCATION IN CALIFORNIA.—Brigadier Gen. Wright has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1862.

Whereas, It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that there are certain persons, either holding office under the rebel government, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States, and that such person or persons are owners of real estate or personal property within the limits of this Military Department: It is hereby declared that all such estates or property are subject to confiscation for the use and benefit of the United States.

It is further declared, That all sales or transfers of real estate or personal property, by any person or persons holding office under the rebel government, or who may be aiding and assisting the enemies of the Union, whether made by them personally or by their agents, shall be null and void.

G. WRIGHT,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, commanding.

WILSON VS. MCCLELLAN.—It is suggested in the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, that the recent article in a Boston journal defending Secretary Stanton, and attacking Gen. McClellan, was either written or prompted by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. The *Mirror* says:

"The senator may not have furnished it directly, but we have no doubt that the one that did furnish it got it from the senator."

A lady, named Eisan, some time ago, left a large sum of money for printing and publishing "The Sacred Writings of Johanna Southcote." The nieces of the testatrix disputes this will, on the ground that the writings in question are not sacred but blasphemous. The case is now before the Court of Chancery.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 5, 1862.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S mail steamship Roanoke, Couch, from New York, to Warnecke & co—1st dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Star, Walker, from Baton Rouge.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Roanoke, from New York—48 passengers.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Roanoke—500 bbls flour 800 firkins butter 250 pkgs bacon 1507 pkgs sundries to various consignees.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamer Star—183 bales cotton to various consignees.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will be celebrated on THURSDAY, July 6th, at half-past seven o'clock A. M., in the Jesuits' Church, to the memory of the late MICHEL BUCK. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to the service.

j4 5t ON BEHALF OF HIS CHILDREN.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG GIRL, having left her parents' house, to engage as a servant in some private family, with the intention of saying that she had no relative in the city, her father and mother, anxious to know where she has applied for such a situation, earnestly requests the party who may have accepted her service to let them know the fact immediately. They will feel grateful for the service thus rendered. Their residence is No. 114 Dumaine street, between Dauphin and Bourgundy streets.

j5 1t

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, for the transaction of the business of a Confectionery Store, at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Himbert is from this day, sole owner of the establishment, and will pay the obligations of the same.

JULES HIMBERT,
PHILIPPE NADEAU.

New Orleans, July 5, 1862. j5 1t

Notice.

THE steamship ROANOKE, from New York, is discharging at the foot of Joseph street. Consignees of goods are notified to attend to the receipt of the same, as otherwise such goods will be at their risk.

j5 3t WARNECKE & CO.

For New York.

THE steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, will sail for New York, SATURDAY, July 12th. For cabin passage and freight apply to

WARNECKE & CO.

SUNDRIES landing and for sale by the undersigned:

25 boxes Cordials,
[illegible] Herrings,
[illegible] Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackrel,
[illegible]
[illegible] and Hams,
50 bbls Flour.

FREDERICK AVET,
No. 5 and 61 Old Levee.

Office of the Star Mutual Insurance Company,
New Orleans, July 4, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the election for twelve Directors to serve from the third Monday of August, proximo, will be held at this office, No. 15, Carondelet street, on MONDAY, 21st inst., between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. D. BELLAMY,
Secretary pro tem.

Sugar Kettles.

OFFERED and for sale by the undersigned a complete assortment of Wrought and Cast Iron Sugar Kettles, from the best Works of Messrs. Reid & Ramble of Liverpool.

M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., Nos. 8 and 10 Bienville street.

Notice to the Public.

The public are hereby notified that the [illegible] have been [illegible] for the redemption of the Bills [illegible]

[illegible]

Candles.

600 BOXES [illegible] by HICKMAN BOGAN & MORGAN [illegible]

FINE CRACKERS [illegible]

Soap.

600 BOXES [illegible] by HICKMAN BOGAN & MORGAN [illegible]

Bank of America,
NEW ORLEANS, 1st June, 1862.

THIS Bank is now [illegible] Parts.

SAM. FORSTER, Cashier.

Notice.

MY WIFE MARIA MAURELL [illegible]

Exchange on New York

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Sugar Wanted.

200 HOGSHEADS [illegible]

Porter.

100 BARRELS [illegible]

Lemons.

500 BOXES LEMONS [illegible]

ROBERT CLARK [illegible]

Office Union Insurance Company
New Orleans, June 1, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of this Company will be closed on the evening of the 30th inst. Coupons issued from the twenty-eight months ending on the 30th inst. will be paid on demand at the office of the Company, [illegible] Chartres street, on Monday the 30th inst. [illegible]

A. M. MACKENZIE,
[illegible]

Copartnership Dissolved

THE partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. [illegible] NATHAN HUTCHINSON, has been dissolved from the 1st June, 1862. Mr. [illegible] will continue the liquidation and [illegible]

[illegible]

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Hope Insurance Company [illegible] publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums for the year ending April 30, 1862 [illegible]

Premiums received on Fire Risks [illegible]
Marine [illegible]
River [illegible]

Less premiums returned [illegible]

[illegible] were paid during the same period:
On Fire Risks [illegible]
On Marine Risks [illegible]
On River Risks [illegible]

[illegible] per cent returned to parties insured [illegible]
Commission account [illegible]
General expenses, [illegible] interest [illegible]

The Company have the following assets:
Stock Notes [illegible]
Bills receivable secured by [illegible]
Mortgage on Real Estate [illegible]
Bills Receivable for premiums [illegible]
Bank and other Stocks [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection [illegible]
Cash [illegible]

[illegible]

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

BE IT remembered that on the 23d day of May 1862, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Peychaud, President, and Louis Barnett, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

(Signed) H. PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of May, 1862.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

DIRECTORS.

S. Flanagan, Thos. N. Sims
F. Maichelbe, F. Moreno
S. H. Kemble, A. Lafaurel,
F. Queyrouse, W. A. Golden,
[illegible] H. Peychaud.

SUNDRIES.

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

50 barrels Flour,
50 barrels Pilot Bread,
50 sacks Coffee,
50 barrels Lard,
100 half barrels Lard,
100 kegs Lard,
200 sacks Salt,
100 barrels Dried Apples,
200 sacks Peas,
20 Hogsheads Sugar-cured Hams,
50