THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Francis Fernandez, at 12 o'clock, M., at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, furniture.

By Alfred Bullitzy, at 12 o'clock, M., on Esplanade street, between Marais and Treme streets, household furniture and diverwars.

NEWSPAPERS.

We have before us two suggestive newspaper facts. One of them is a copy of the eighty-seventh number of *The Independent Gazetteer or the Chronicle of Freedom*, dated June 28th, 1783, and published at Philadelphia, the other a copy of part of a sermon delivered by Henry Ward Beecher on the 25th of May last. The old paper looks as dingy as anything to be found in the South, and is about twenty inches long by twelve wide. For its motto it has two quotations. One is from the Pennsylvania Bill of Rights, "That the People have a right to Freedom of Speech, and of writing, and publishing their sentiments: therefore the Freedom of the Press ought not to be restrained." The other is from Junius, "Let it be impressed upon your Minds—let it be instilled into your Children, that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all the civil, political, and religious Rights of Freemen." Its first advertisement is dated, "Charlestown, South Carolina, April 15th, 1783, and is an enactment by the Legislature of that State, providing for the settlement of the pay of naval officers then in commission. Next follows Wm. Prichard's advertisement of New Books and Stationary, with a note that he continues the Philobiblian Library, and has, since the peace, made considerable additions to it. Following that is a notice that the brig Hercule is up for Mississippi—whatever locality may have been meant by that. A novel called "Adventures in a Hackney Coach," which is landed and specified at some length, is the next thing advertised, with notes that Mr. Enoch Story, the advertiser, has also for sale some other works, including the confession of Dr. Dodd who was executed for forgery. Following this is an offer of five dollars reward for the recovery of Caesar, a runaway negro. Among the other advertisements are one calling for proposals for removing the chevaux de-frize from the channel of the river Delaware: one from Haym Solomon notifying that for bills of exchange drawn in his favor and endorsed by him, on Monsieur Bouting, treasurer of marine department of France, he will refund the money before the first of July, and with satisfactory assurance to those who have sent any to France, that they will be duly paid: another a bill, dated May 17, for preventing any manifest, certificate or other document, being required for any ships belonging to the United States arriving from thence at any port in Great Britain, or entering or clearing from any such port, until the 20th December, 1783: another offers thirty dollars reward for the recovery of the runaway negro Phil, known as Bodman's Phil, "slim-made, middle-sized, fond of strong drink, bad women, fiddling and dancing; bow-shinned, very antic, and complaisant to his own colour, saying Madam and Sir," and who had attempted to rob one of his owners and run off: In the other advertisements we find nothing peculiar, unless it be that "a millener just arrived from London begs to inform them she has for sale, caps of the most fashionable sort, such as are worn by their Majesties of England and France, on court and other days."

In the Poet's Corner, we find the following address "To the American Army":

"Welcome, thrice welcome, to a rescued land,
Your country's boast! the patriotic band!
Whose generous minds no dangers could appal,
When roused by Freedom's animating call.
Unnumber'd toils, and countless hazards past,
Glorious retord to civil life at last!
Nobly a reason'd for war, with rapture fir'd,
Your gallant deeds, astonish'd, have admir'd
Not ROME imp rial, in her brightest days,
Nor virtuous GREECE, though blest with equal praise—
Not all the countries in recorded time,
Search each heroic age and polish'd clime,
In Freedom's cause produc'd a nobler band,
More fix'd to die, or save a bleeding land!
Through you, AMERICA'S exalted name,
Among the nations takes a rich full claim;
Through you the star of INDEPENDENCE shines,
And safety smiles beneath our mantling vines!"

The news columns commence with Paris dates of April 29th, and the first piece of information given is that the Chevalier de Vigney, late Captain of the 116th, had been sentenced to lose the cross of St. Louis, to be degraded from his rank and beheaded; but he escaped the last part of the sentence by flight. The next is the announcement of the ruin of Messina by earthquake. Another paragraph announces that Comte D'Estaing was to have a pension of 30,000 livres, and to be made a marshal on the first vacancy. Letters from Frankfort announce that war was about to break out between Russia and Turkey. A Paris letter says Captain Jle Cillard, de Forbin and d'Opence Tremelin had been impeached and sent home by Admiral de Suffrein for refusing to join his line and remaining unconcerned spectators of the effusion of blood and the death of their country men. A report is given that 1000 Genevans were about to emigrate to Ireland, George III having agreed to give them £50,000 towards their expenses, and their temporary residence till the town intended for their residence could be completed. The announcement is made that the Comte de Grasse had arrived in the Thames with the first cargo of tobacco since the peace and that her Captain, Johnson, said that no treaties that could be made between France and America could prevent the people of Virginia, Maryland and Carolina, from sending part of their tobacco and rice to England, if they can get a better price in England than in France. A famine in the highlands of Scotland is reported. A proposition for the settlement of the claims made by refugees on account of losses sustained in the Royal cause is mentioned. They had been allowed some £300,000 a year. Those from Virginia asked £300,000 as the final compensation for all past and future demands. A war on the continent is pronounced inevitable. the Empress of Russia being determined to carry her schemes of commerce into the Black Sea, and being supported by Austria. The interment of Prince Octavius in the Royal Vault at Westminster Abbey is announced. News from India announces the progress of events between the English, the French, and Hyder Ali, the last of whom was reported before Madras, "with famine with her waile," and perhaps Hyder Ali, too, by that time. The Russian Minister who was to sign the treaty between the late belligerents on the part of his Empress, is reported to have arrived at the Hague. It is stated that there never was a time when all the products of the earth sold so high as then in England. A large body of Turks are reported on their way towards of Hungary. According to letters from Gibraltar, the Mediterranean was about to swarm with African vessels, more than thirty of different sizes, mounting from 12 to 30 guns, and some of very heavy metal, being fitted out. Mr. Harford, son of Lord Baltimore, was ascot to embark for Maryland, to recover the lands and property of his deceased father. Reports that loyalists had received permission from Congress to remain in New York are said to want confirmation. Dates of London May 2, say that the time for a cessation of hostilities all over the world had arrived, except in the East Indies where all captures would be good till the 10th of July. The Quakers of Philadelphia are complimented as having renewed their correspondence with England, and with having been the only people who made regular returns for the goods that were formerly sent them. The arrangements made for satisfying the loyalists are reported to have comprised twelve annual pensions of £500, three of £1000, eighteen of £400, twenty-five of £300 and six reversions, thirty of £200 and ten reversions, forty-six of £100, sixty-two of £50. The Emperor of Germany is stated to have ordered a large army to be formed in Hungary, to watch the motions of the Turks. The famine at Madras is said to have caused dire havoc. The roads were strewed with dead bodies, and others expiring at the rate of 300 a day, and with an astonishing fortitude and calmness.

What a mass of *suggestiveness* is here! What a flood of recollections are awakened—what startling comparisons with now passing events are forced on the mind! How much every where buried in oblivion, if ever known, is reannounced! Poor Prince Octavius! who has thought of him for many past lustrums! Who has cared to know any thing of the Genevan immigration into Ireland?

We are far, however, from having exhausted our old newspa, er, but must close our notice of it for the present. There are interesting home matters in to which we may hereafter refer.

COL. ISAAC G. SEYMOUR.—We were pained to learn yesterday that a rumor was current in the city to the effect that the gentleman whose name heads this article had fallen in the bitter struggle before Richmond. This report, however, is doubted by the *Bulletin*, whose editor, the son of the Colonel, says that he has the very best reason to believe that it is incorrect.

So sudden and sad an announcement is well calculated to awaken the grief of a community to which Col. Seymour had endeared himself by the ties of friendship and high respect. In all his relations, professional and civic, he ever commanded the admiration and respect of all who know him; and his judgment and opinion were relied upon as a safe guide by those who sought his counsels.

But in the circumscribed limits of this notice, we cannot do justice to the merits and character of this esteemed gentleman, and whilst we can wish no greater privilege than write the encomiums of Col. Seymour whilst living, we sincerely hope that we may not be called upon, in this trying hour, to give confirmation to the painful report of his demise, which has reached us.

The U. S. mail steamship Roanoke, Captain Conche, sails this morning, direct for New York, with the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Gen Mitgran, Mr Rosbreau, Samuel Smith and family, Mr Wyatt, Mrs A B James, three children and servant, J O Bossett, A D Orle'd, Chas Emanuel, W Anderson, Mr Inscor, B A Dryer and family, Mrs Ott and child, J R G quel, S Deigs and lady, J Rosenfield, Ed Yerke, Mr Smeltz and lady and child, Mr Darling, Mr Wright and lady, Mr Lagrange and lady, Mrs Ferrot, S S Richman, S Schmann, A Wallach, P Sayle, J E Lee, Mrs A H Brown and servant, A Shill, M O Haughton, Miss A Haughton, A Boconio, F Lyle, Regiment of Fire zouaves, L Peache, J Bonet, lady and child, Mr Prager, L Frigerio & Labarger Mr Waters and lady, Mr Lassale, Mr Bennett, F P White, Hausman, D Gerrie, H F Warner, lady and brother, J Herand, S Dunn, P Sullivan, H Hiers, A J Hiers, H Abrams and lady, F Fiegle, lady and two children, Leon, Mrs A Williams and child, J H ines, Phillips, Mr Doolin, Mrs Kelderyes, Mrs Stewart, Miss Hastings, George R Haggerty, C H Didier, S Blier, Mr McMullen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Christopher Heron was arraigned on the charge of neglecting to support his wife, and expending his substance on his servant, who, on Monday last, added to his responsibility to the world on his accounts in which account his wife left his house. He was ordered to allow his wife $20 per month for her support. He applied to the Court to compel his wife to return to him; but his conduct was held to be sufficient to justify her course, and the Court refused to interfere. It seems probable however, that an amicable arrangement will yet be effected between them.

Geo. Lebeloe was sent to the Parish Prison for six months on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

John O'Neil was fined $3 for using insulting language, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

Two Italians were fined $5 each for selling vegetables near the market without license. One who could not pay his fine had in default to go to prison for one month.

Mr. J. A. Thomas was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, on the charge of beating a slave belonging to Deputy Provost Marshal Stafford. The circumstances were that Mrs. Thomas had sent her infant child into the street, in charge of a nurse, and had put a shawl round its waist a gaudy sash, and that while the child was in the street a negro woman came up and tore it off, and gave it to the negro complexioned Johnson, the negro went to Mr. Thomas and told him the latter had committed the outrage, whereupon Mr. Thomas broke his cane over the negro's head. It seems that no good feeling had existed between the nurse and Johnson, because she had declined to become his wife.

Arrests.—Alexander McNeal was arrested by officer Landgraff, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, on the charge of calling watch, and then making a violent assault on the officer, drawing a loaded pistol on him, threatening to k ll him.

Jim Hora was arrested on Thursday afternoon on St. Charles street, charged by the colored fancy darkey dame, Julia Arbuckle, with having assaulted her.

Peter, belonging to the Gas Company, was arrested on Thursday night on the charge of being drunk and drawing a knife on a fellow-slave with intent to kill him.

John Lore was arrested on Thursday evening on the charge of being a deserter from Company C, Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

O Geui was arrested on Old Levee street, at half past 5 o'clock on Friday morning, for slandering, of which he is accused by Mary Dutri.

Georges Leopold, alias Theobald, was arrested on Thursday evening on the charge of having obtained money from Catherine Argeccio under false pretenses—and thereby hangs a tale! George was a police officer attached to the station on Pacanier street, the upper station of the First District, and with his full moon made love to the gentle Catherine. Our readers will understand from this that it is not long since he began his suit, and Catherine judged that it must and well for her from the auspicious appearance of the night on which he first broke the happy strain to her:

"'Twas one of those delicious nights,
So common in the climes of Greece,
When day withdraws but half his flights,
And all is moonshine, balm and peace."

She therefore interposed no difficulties in the way of his gaining her assent to become his lawful wife. Of peace was she not sure, when her George was a keeper of the peace? and as to moonshine, could she dream that it would ever fail her when she saw it then so effulgent around her on that balmy night? Nor will it! The innocent Catherine had been a wife before, and a widow for eight years, and therefore well knew the joys and trials alike of maidenhood, wifehood, and widowhood. She dwelt in the placid regions of Customhouse street, and there in cheerful toil and calm reflection she had come to her conclusion. George's offer was, therefore, in accordance with her principles, and she having no objection to his person, it was accepted with secret joy and open confidence. Arrangements for the happy day were made with all the eagerness of love and youth. Knowing the great law of happy wifehood, she at once put herself under its guidance. "What thou bidst," she told her George,—

"What thou bidst.
Unargued I obey; so God ordains;
God's thy law; thou mine: taste more, to know no more,
Is woman's happiest knowledge, and her praise."

To complete the preparations, George had not funds enough; and, of course, he was desirous to do full justice to the treasure he intended to possess. This intimated to her, she, already, as we have said, looking on the duties of her new life as having commenced, at once tendered him the money she had in her possession. She had gained it by honest and hard labor, and saved it at the cost of many little deprivations. But how joyfully she surrendered it to him—the whole $41 50! Was he not hers already—she his—they twain one? And would not the well varnished furniture he was to buy with it handsomely decorate her bridal chamber?

Both were naturally her fond reflections as he left her on his love-bidden errand. But alas! if there was moonshine enough for her afterwards it was not such as she could contemplate with sentimental joy—if there was peace, it was not because of her keeper of peace—and the Provost Court was the Gilead she sought, and Judge Bell the physician there. She saw no more of the full moon, which as a loving, blushing widow had shed such hopes of happiness around her palpitating heart. In vain she sought him. The residence he had occupied he had abandoned. Nobody knew him by the name he had given her as his. He was apparently gone from her sight, leaving her worse than in her second widowhood. But the full moon happily came to her aid, thus fulfilling at least partially her faith in lunar influences. The number of rays on that moon she had gazed at too often not to know; and with this and the aid of some brothers of moon his identity was recovered. Thereupon she addressed the tale of all her woes to the chief of all the brothers, and he, sympathising with her, caused George to be ordered to appear before him. George came as ordered; but happening to hear what he was wanted for, he again went after that furniture; and he kept on going after it, for he never came back. He was dismissed from the clan of the brothers of the moon; but still he did not stop going after that furniture; until one of the brothers went after him and caught him before he got the furniture. Catherion awaits the result of her moonshine experiences, and so does he.

Daring Robberies.—Mr. J. Gaudin, the planedea er, on Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, reports having been robbed of $50 in a pocket book, which was taken from the pocket of his clothing, as it hung over his chair in his bedroom, on Thursday night, while he was asleep. The burglars must have entered by the window of his bedroom. Besides this they searched the other rooms all over, and only took to their heels after some alarm had started them.

The same depredators afterwards went to the house next door to Mr. Gaudin, and took there two boxes of silver utensils, but here again they were alarmed and took to their heels, this time dropping their booty in their flight. In the latter case, a mulatto and his wife were sleeping in the room they entered: and they took from the pocket of the former two dollars, which his wife had given him for marketing, and in passing by threw away as of no use to them. The perpetrators of these daring robberies are yet at large, but it is hoped that the police are not without a clue to them.

Furious Resistance.—John Reilly was arrested in the Third District last Thursday night, on a charge of disturbing the peace. Before he was secured, however, he made so furious a resistance to the officers that he broke the arm of one of them, Baker, and was slightly stabbed himself. The other officer engaged in the arrest was Newfer. It took place shortly before nine o'clock.

Drunk.—A woman was sent from the Second District Police, yesterday morning, to the Charity Hospital, supposed to be sick. It was pronounced there, however, that all that was the matter with her was, that she was only sick enough with whisky to make folks sick of it.

Payment—Coroner Seach held an inquest on Friday morning on the body of an old negro woman, 70 years of age, who had died at 400 Perdido street. She had been diseased for a long time and had had a negro doctor attending her, who had lapped her several times. The jury pronounced her death to have been caused by apoplexy.

Child Lost—Mr. Blake, of 43 Bacon street, reports having lost a little boy, about 6 years old, on Saturday. His name is Lucius Blake; he has brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion, had on blue cottonade pants, white cotton shirt, and was barefooted.

The Free Market—The distributions made yesterday to 1710 families was as follows: 50 barrels rice, 10 barrels meal, 10 barrels molasses, 90 bushels peas, 900 cabbages, 17 sacks beets.

Important from Europe.

AN EARLY RECOGNITION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

The *Picayune* published yesterday the following item of news, which it credits to the Mobile *Advertiser of the* 5th inst.:

Richmond, July 4.—The *Examiner* learns from sources of entire reliability, that recent dispatches from our Ministers in Europe are such as to assure the early recognition of the Confederacy.

Slidell has indicated an immediate prospect of recognition by the French Government.

The officers of the Sumter were a few weeks ago all well at Southampton, England. The Sumter was still at Gibraltar.

From Richmond.

THE BATTLE OF THE 27TH JUNE.

The *Bulletin* published yesterday the following particulars of the battle of the 27th ult., near Richmond. This account is credited to the Mobile *Tribune* of the 5th inst.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 29.]

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT—*Skirmishing of Mechanicsville—Battle of Beaver Dam Creek*—Whim Geo. P. Hill had assailed Gaines' Mills from Meadow Bridge, and had taken up the line of march towards Mechanicsville and the road, evening had far advanced, and it was supposed that a halt would be made for the night, however, with the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Georgia, and Seconds and Third North Carolina, made an attack upon the Yankee fortifications at Mills, in which the Forty-fourth Georgia and Third North Carolina suffered extremely, and did not succeed in taking them, owing to the impracticable nature of the ground. Operations were then suspended on our side, but the enemy kept up a deafening roar of artillery till late in the night. Longstreet's forces had been while crossed, and marched parallel with the Chickahominy. The brigades of Generals Featherstone and Pryor were in advance, and proceeding some distance, halted for the night. About midnight, Featherstone received orders to change his position, and to occupy a skirt of woods near Beaver Dam Creek, and facing the Federal batteries. He did so, and the men were scarcely asleep when, to their unspeakable astonishment, they found the bivouac, and immediately commenced to shell it vigorously. The men, thus unceremoniously aroused, seized their muskets and fell in, and Gen. Featherstone, who arrived from headquarters, led them to storm the position—meaning ten guns, and supported by two or three brigades. Sharp fighting now commenced on all sides, when Gen Pryor sent for assistance, and Wilcox soon came upon the ground. To cover the infantry attack, and draw off the artillery fire, the Third Richmond Howitzers, some guns of the Donaldsonville and Thomas artillery, moved up and played upon the enemy's position magnificently. Having engaged the enemy for a long time, and finding it impossible to cross the creek without a bridge, one was constructed by some of the Nineteenth Mississippi and Fourteenth Louisiana, under fire, when the whole force advanced, and closed up with the enemy, driving them in