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NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1862.

ABOLITION HULLABALOO.

[illegible] radical Abolitionists of the North are [illegible] great hullabaloo about the compulsory [illegible] the Military Governor of North [illegible] school for colored children, kept [illegible] Colyer, the superintendent of the [illegible] Newbern.

[illegible] Stanley, the Military Governor of [illegible] Carolina, upon reaching Newbern, was [illegible] by Colyer that he had organized a [illegible] of education for the negroes, free, slave [illegible], as is stated by a Northern radi[illegible]; and that about seven hundred were [illegible]. Upon this statement, Gover[illegible] determined to close the schools, as [illegible] instructed from Washington to see that [illegible] of North Carolina were administered [illegible] as they were before the rebellion; [illegible] laws of North Carolina made it a crim[illegible] offence to instruct the negroes, and that [illegible] the schools must be closed. Such [illegible] made by a Northern paper.

[illegible] some of the most radical journals raise [illegible] cry against Governor Stanley's ap[illegible], as restoring "the sway of the dark ages in [illegible]," the moderate Republicans [illegible] not disposed to join in the party [illegible] this official, for an action of no [illegible] an import.

[illegible] the radicals, both journalists and Con[illegible], are clamoring for his removal, the [illegible] Republicans oppose his recall, as they [illegible] it would be difficult to find a better [illegible] successor.

[illegible] one hand it is maintained that Gov. [illegible] declares that he was instructed [illegible] of the United States to administer [illegible] of North Carolina, as they exist[illegible] the war, on the other it is de[illegible] any instruction on this subject was [illegible] official.

[illegible] York *World*, reviewing the con[illegible] Stanley, considers that "he has [illegible] and most foolishly committed acts [illegible] to thwart the President's policy of [illegible]." His conduct, the *World* [illegible] places the President of the United States [illegible] dilemma. For, says the *World*, [illegible] supports Governor Stanley's action, the [illegible] violent radicals will come out in opposi[illegible] the Administration; if he reverses it, the [illegible] will be construed at the South as an [illegible] that States invited back into the [illegible] are to be deprived of the control of their [illegible] affairs."

[illegible] is evident that in the former contingency, [illegible] hullabaloo which will arise from all Aboli[illegible] will be endless; whilst in the event of [illegible], it would be difficult for the people of [illegible] South to adopt a different conclusion from [illegible] drawn. If the *status quo ante bellum* is [illegible] be preserved with regard to the adminis[illegible] of local and State laws, it is clearly evi[illegible] that the control of local affairs will be en[illegible] taken out of the hands of the people of [illegible] States, where the Federal authority re[illegible] its sway.

[illegible], if there is a firm adherence to the [illegible] of non-interference, the administration of [illegible] laws can be sustained, as in the past, with[illegible] endangering the institutions of the conquered [illegible].

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.—There is now for [illegible] at No. 19 Magazine street, a large quantity [illegible] assorted merchandise, just received per brig [illegible] Story. This important invoice consists [illegible] of flour, pork, beef, hams and shoulders, [illegible] butter, cheese, tea, coffee, soap, oils, fruits, [illegible], salt and preserved meats, fish, ale, [illegible], dry goods, clothing, boots and [illegible], stationery, &c., &c. We call the atten[illegible] of the trade, of owners of grocery stores [illegible] families to the advertisement published [illegible] another column.

ASSORTED CARGO.—E. C. Clark & Co., 46 [illegible] Levee street, between Poydras and Nat[illegible] streets, offer for sale an assorted cargo of [illegible] merchandise, just received from Philadelphia, [illegible] brig Ellen F. Stewart. See advertisement [illegible] another column.

HOUSE WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to [illegible] a small cottage house in the Third District, [illegible] one of the city railroads. See advertise[illegible].

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYONS FOR ENGLAND.—[illegible] latest advices from Washington, to the 9th [illegible] announce the departure of Lord Lyons for [illegible]; and it had given rise to various con[illegible] and suppositions. The correspondents [illegible] Washington, announcing his departure, [illegible] nothing as to which should cause undue [illegible], as he is assured that the Ambassador [illegible] to England animated with the best inten[illegible] towards the United States. He goes to [illegible], says the correspondent, to make the [illegible] understand that the war cannot be of [illegible] duration.

U. S. COMMISSIONER TO NEW ORLEANS.—[illegible] New York *World* of the 10th, as we learn [illegible] the *Picayune*, intimates that Mr. Seward [illegible] sent the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to this city [illegible] commissioner to investigate the facts of the [illegible] between General Butler and the Con[illegible] of the Netherlands here; and it adds that [illegible] he will have reported, the Government of [illegible] Netherlands will have no reason to complain [illegible] injustice.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COPPENS.—Among the [illegible] wounded in the battle of Chickahominy, we [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Coppens, of this city, [illegible] attached to St. Paul's battalion. The character [illegible] of his wound is not mentioned, and from this [illegible] we infer it cannot be very serious.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supposed Confederate Property Seized.—The Second District police yesterday seized from L. P. Zimmerman, residing on the Levee, at the foot of Hospital street, six bars of iron, [illegible] feet long, and a small barge, believed [illegible] Confederate property.

The City.—The state of the city at the pre[illegible] moment is one of mingled trial and satisfac[illegible]. The weather is warm, indeed; but the [illegible] sanitary condition, notwithstanding the [illegible] in the mortality of last week, as com[illegible] with that of the previous one, cannot but [illegible] regarded as satisfactory. On the other hand, [illegible] we see no reason to fear a general [illegible] of provisions, the price of that prime [illegible], flour, is enormous, especially in [illegible] with the resources of the people. [illegible] to be able soon to chronicle an impor[illegible] improvement in this latter respect.

[illegible] work of cleaning the canals and the [illegible] of the city, and repairing the wharves [illegible] with vigor, and at once affords sub[illegible] to hundreds who must otherwise be in [illegible] very sad condition, and contributes to the [illegible] that the summer may be passed without [illegible] epidemic or unusual mortality.

The Tars.—The deserters from the Pensa[illegible], which we noticed yesterday, caused quite [illegible] unexpected disappointment to many poor [illegible], who are to be sympathized with for [illegible] had to suffer without having themselves [illegible] actual cause of offense. On Tuesday [illegible], among others arrested under the gen[illegible] orders of the Provost Marshal for the seiz[illegible] of all sailors found out after dark, some of [illegible] belonging to the Trade Wind, which had [illegible] only a few hours previously, had to [illegible] the night in the calaboose. A number of [illegible], equally void of offense, were arrested [illegible] the evening and yesterday, and had no [illegible] time in securing their liberation. How [illegible] of the actual deserters have been recap[illegible], we have not been able to learn. We [illegible] that some of them have been.

Incorrigible Fugitive.—Johnny O'Brien, one of the eleven who escaped from the Parish [illegible] as already reported, was recaptured on [illegible] night, in a house on Thalia street, [illegible] by John Kelly. Kelly was arrested with [illegible], on the charge of harboring the fugitive. [illegible] were both locked up for the night, and [illegible] to be appropriately disposed of yesterday [illegible] by Judge Bell, in the Provost's Court; [illegible] Johnny's name being called he did not [illegible], and was nowhere to be found!

Charity Hospital.—We understand that the [illegible] of this institution having sent in [illegible] resignations, General Butler yesterday re[illegible] to accept them, and required them to con[illegible] the exercise of their functions, together [illegible] the other officers of the institution. We [illegible] learn that the reception of Federal sol[illegible] was ordered, and an intimation was [illegible] whatever supplies might be needed [illegible] be furnished. We did not hear that any [illegible] had been attached to the order.

[illegible]—Mr. S. F. Jones, lately a clerk in the office of Recorder Emerson, and whose [illegible] been injured by some two weeks [illegible] time since, died yester[illegible]. It appears that while endeavoring to get [illegible] at Tivoli Circle, he fell, and [illegible] of his fingers so injured that amputa[illegible] necessary, his jaw fractured, and [illegible]. He had recovered [illegible] to be about [illegible] was not expected. [illegible] an inquest into the [illegible], but postponed ultimate [illegible] Wednesday next, July 2d.

[illegible] sum of $[illegible] in funds [illegible] in the possession [illegible] belongs to [illegible] Second District [illegible] unclaimed. [illegible]

[illegible]—We learn that F. [illegible] of this port [illegible] labor [illegible]

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Among the cases brought forward this morning was one in which a claim was made for salvage to the ex[illegible] of one-half of the value of five bales of cotton saved from destruction during the excitement on the approach of the Federal fleet to the city, on the 25th of April. The cotton had since been sent North; and the owner of it expressed his willingness to pay reasonably for the services rendered in saving it. The claimants, however, were unwilling to accept this. The Court decided that the case was one entirely for the judgment of a civil court.

Pat. Casey was brought up on the charge of having refused to restore to two lone and unprotected females the respective sums of $61 and $35, which they had confidingly entrusted to him for safe-keeping. On being asked what he had to say on the subject, he offered to pay a portion of the amounts to day, and the balance before long, if not sooner, the Court gave him an order permitting him to do so, and all the parties "went on their way rejoicing."

The owner of the Crystal Palace, a well known resort at the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets, was mulcted in the sum of $100 for selling liquor to soldiers in violation of Major-General Butler's proclaimed orders. His place was also ordered to be closed in consequence of his not having taken out a license.

Edward Donnelly, said to belong to the innocent fraternity of newsboys, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month to enable him to atone for having fallen from grace and taken unauthorized possession of a pair of boots, at the late fire in Poydras street.

John Kelly, one of the illustrious eleven who made such a desperate effort to worship the Goddess of Liberty at the well known institution on Orleans street, the other day, was returned thither, with orders to vegetate for an additional six months as a sold wall flower.

James McGhan, who seems rather inclined to the abuse of marital rights, was required to give peace-bonds of $300 to behave himself for the future with gentleness to his wife in particular, and with inoffensiveness to the community in general.

An order was made on Tuesday requiring Mr. Sevaine, the agent of J. D. Alexander, now of Maryland, to pay $100 at once and $40 per month, out of the rental of Mr. Alexander's property, towards the support of Mrs. J. M. Burke and Mrs. Forbes, his daughters.

Police and Provost Marshal's Business.—The Provost Marshal gives notice that he will be at the office recently occupied by the City Attorney, City Hall, to attend to police business, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and at 177 Canal street, to attend to the duties of the Provost Marshal's office.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. Edward Ivens, on Liberty street, between Gravier and Common streets, was entered on Tuesday night by means of false keys, and some $60 in silver, a plated ice-pitcher, a revolver, and other articles were stolen therefrom.

Important to Liquor Sellers.—The Provost Marshal gives notice that all liquor-sellers, if they do not take out licenses by the 1st prox., will have their establishments closed, and their property confiscated.

We are requested to state that in the case of Clifford Percival, arraigned of a charge of having stolen $12 from the armoir of Chas. Reeneger, the defendant was discharged, as the Court was not satisfied that the charge was substantiated. We may add, that Mr. Percival exhibited to us documents from a respectable source, showing him to be an honest man.

LATEST NEWS.

The *National Advocate* published last evening a second edition, from which we extract the following news:

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 21st, published at Grenada, contains the following:

[From the Memphis Appeal of the 21st.]

Grenada, Miss., June 21.—The *South Carolinian* learns, on the authority of a private dispatch from Richmond, that the authorities have received *official notice* of the recognition by France of the Government of the Confederate States of America. It was *rumored* that England, Spain and the Netherlands had also recognized the South.

THE CHICKAHOMINY BATTLE.

It was first announced (says the Richmond *Dispatch*) that the "splendid Union victory of Seven Pines," resulted in the capture of General Rhodes, [illegible] prisoners, and among them the whole of the 5th Alabama regiment. The New York *Herald* gave full biographical sketches of the [illegible] officers, one, at least, thus honored, never having belonged to the regiment, and who was at the time of the battle very quietly residing in Montgomery, in the list of prisoners belonging to the 5th. Instead of 4500, the *Herald* now gives the number 230.

The list of their killed and wounded has [illegible] forty-eight hundred, and the "Union victory" is spoken of in doubtful terms.

We see that Col. Charles Ellet, the commander of the Federal ram fleet, is seriously ill. He was wounded with a ball from a pistol, in the recent fight before Memphis, the ball striking [illegible] the knee and ranging upward. Shortly afterward he was taken with measles, and is said to be quite ill. He has gone back to Cairo.

Ten of the Federal mortar fleet passed Natchez on the 19th and Rodney at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, on their way up to Vicksburg.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says it is reported that a ball was given on board the English gunboat Rinaldo, in Norfolk harbor, a short time since, which was attended by the ladies of that city. It is furthermore reported that Jefferson Davis was the toast frequently repeated and warmly applauded. The *Tribune* writer does not relish the last sentence at all.

THE ENEMY ON OUR BORDERS.

Mississippi has now over 40,000 men in other States, and the Yankees being aware of the fact seek to invade her soil from Manchac and Baton Rouge on the south, Memphis and Holly Springs on the north, and Vicksburg and Grand Gulf on the west.

Their calculations may all be very nice, but when a certain gallant division from Beauregard performs its orders our enemy will learn to their sorrow that it is no easy matter to desecrate Mississippi soil.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

FROM WINCHESTER.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.]

An inhabitant of Winchester during Jackson's occupation, says that before he left he made a speech to the people, assuring them that he'd return at an early day, adding that he didn't fail when he promised them before, so he wouldn't now.

A dispatch from General Johnson was found at Winchester, in which he tells Jackson if the force in his immediate front is not too large, to threaten Washington and Baltimore, for the purpose of driving reinforcements from McClellan.

[From the Mississippian of the 18th.]

Richmond, June 17.—Heavy skirmishing on the right of our lines to-day. City perfectly quiet.

Jackson has been heavily reinforced, and is again marching towards the Potomac. Fremont has undoubtedly left the Shenandoah valley. The Federal army has advanced from Memphis and invested Holly Springs. General Bradford, Confederate, was captured.

The Federals have arrived in force at the Tallahatchie river 13 miles from Oxford, and were there met by Colonel Shelby and 600 infantry. Battle raging at 2 o'clock on 17th.

General Beauregard wrote a long letter from headquarters of his army on the 17th, in which he denies all the statements made by General Halleck.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 14.—Notice has been given to the various churches, without regard to denomination, that their edifices will be used for military hospitals, if necessary.

It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived to-day from Gen. Fremont's army that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores.

The Post-Office Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tennessee.

Another ship load of contrabands will soon leave here for Hayti, making in all about five hundred sent there during the present month.

Washington, June 14.—An officer who was in the battle of Port Republic, doing duty in the advance of General Shields's Brigade, has just arrived here. He says he received positive orders not to burn the bridge over the Shenandoah. Our entire loss in the fight, in killed, wounded and prisoners, did not exceed 1000; 156 of our men were killed, and 300 wounded.

M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Washington, June 15.—A dispatch from General McClellan's army says the movements of the enemy have been extensive, and as yet involved in mystery. Large bodies have been seen moving down from near Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond toward the battle-field. Our pickets yesterday were driven in from Old Church, showing that the enemy intends making demonstrations in that direction.

A contraband reports that 5000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburg—probably the same that was seen at Old Church.

The rebels opened this morning a sharp artillery fire in front of Sumner's division, lasting about three hours. We had one killed and one wounded. The weather is sultry.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

Front Royal, June 15.—The result of the Port Republic battle, on Monday, is now ascertained as near as possible. Many thought missing are doubtless badly wounded, and necessarily left on the field in our retreat before superior numbers. Many missing will doubtless return. The forces engaged were mostly Western regiments, who fought heroically a foe more than five times their number, for four hours, and then retired in order, except one or two regiments, which surrendered, and were taken to the mountains.

The Seventh Indiana did nobly. Col. Garvin repeatedly charged the rebels, driving them like sheep. They left Fredericksburg [illegible] strong, and arrived at Port Republic [illegible] strong, the remainder left along the roads, sick and disabled. After the fight, the regiment numbered only 140 men. The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-sixth Ohio lost very heavily.

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

War News.

The following is the official report of Fremont upon the engagement between his forces and Jackson's on the 8th inst.:

Headquarters Army in the Field,
Camp near Port Republic, June 8, 9 A. M.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

(No. 40.)—The army left Harrisonburg at six o'clock this morning, and at half past eight advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed en masse. It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's force. The battle began with heavy firing at eleven o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until four in the afternoon. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continuing from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's Brigade, consisting of five regiments. The bayonets and canister shot were used freely and with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great. Ours is very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality.

I desire to say that both officers and men behaved themselves with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Northern papers contain the following dispatches regarding the movements of the Federal forces against Charleston:

Washington, June 8, 1862.—Dispatches from Flag Officer Dupont state that the gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston. The capture was made in consequence of information received from Robert Smalls.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1862.—The following dispatches are taken from Southern papers received in Baltimore:

Charleston, June 3, 1862.—The Federal gunboats are moving up as if to engage our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails as the gunboats are in sight at times. Every confidence is expressed in Gen. Gist's ability to drive the invaders off.

Charleston, June 4, A. M.—The enemy landed this morning, two thousand strong, at James Island, opposite this city. A battle took place. The enemy were repulsed, and twenty men taken prisoners by the forces of General Gist. The prisoners will be sent to Selma, Ala., immediately. There is still heavy firing in the direction of James Island, and it is rumored that a hundred more Yankees have been cut off and captured.

Charleston, June 4, P. M.—General Gist's last dispatch says: The prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy landed, 1700 strong, on Battery Island and on John's Island. The enemy is now in front of me in force, and under cover of his gunboats. An advance is imminent.

Newspaper Accounts.

[Telegraphed to the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

DEMONSTRATION OF THE ENEMY AGAINST CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA—REPULSE OF THE ENEMY AND CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

Augusta, June 4, 1862.—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning has dispatches from Charleston dated yesterday, which state that the enemy landed, about 460 strong, at James Island, nearly opposite the city, and were repulsed, with the loss of twenty prisoners.

General Gist's dispatch says that the prisoners taken this morning report that the enemy landed 1700 strong last night on Battery Island, with a like force at Degereville, John's Island. The enemy are in front of me, but under cover of their gunboats.

Five P. M.—The twenty Yankee prisoners captured on James Island have just passed on their way to jail. Ninety more were cut off, and will probably be captured. Heavy firing continues in that direction.

[From the Charleston Courier, June 24.]

ATTACK ON FORT PEMBERTON.

About two o'clock Friday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats came into Stono river, and took a position from which they opened fire on Fort Pemberton, garrisoned under the command of Major J. J. Lucas. The post is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Hager. A brisk engagement of half an hour took place, after which the enemy retired. The behavior of the garrison was admirable.

The Southern papers contain the following dispatches from Richmond and Atlanta to the 17th inst.:

Severe Battle on James Island.

ENEMY COMPLETELY DEFEATED—ENEMY'S LOSS FOUR HUNDRED—OUR LOSS FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED—ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

Atlanta, June 17.—Special dispatches from Augusta papers, dated Charleston, 16th, say that a severe battle took place this morning, on James Island, four miles from this city.

Five regiments of Federals, reinforced by artillery, attacked our batteries at Secessionville.

Col. Lamar commanded the Confederates, and with a few hundred troops repulsed the enemy three times with great slaughter.

The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated.

Our victory was complete.

The enemy's loss supposed to be 400, including thirty or more prisoners.

Our loss estimated at from 50 to 100.

Col. Lamar was wounded; Capts. Reed and King and Lieut. Edwards killed.

It is expected that the attack will soon be renewed.

The Confederates were much exhausted by the shelling of the enemy day and night for a week.

A dispatch to the Savannah *Republican* says the troops engaged were the Eutaw Regiment, Charleston Battalion, Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, Raygood's Regiment, Lamar's Battery, and a detachment of Chatham's Artillery, of Savannah. Gen. Evans in command.

Gens. Pemberton and Evans complimented Col. Lamar on the field.

Montgomery, June 17.—Gen. Beauregard and staff are here on their way to Richmond.

We hear that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow the General.

A sufficient force will be left under the invincible Bragg to check any steps towards the interior by the vandals under Halleck.

Richmond, June 16.—Via Mobile 17th.—Occasional cannonading is heard.

Some picket skirmishing along the lines today.

An engagement at an early day deemed not improbable.

Weather clear and cold. No news from the Valley.

Richmond, June 17.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says he has been assured by a gentleman connected with the Medical depot of McClellan's army that the Federal loss at the battle of Chickahominy, in killed, wounded and missing, was not less than 10,000.

He also writes: I have the name of a gentleman, whose veracity cannot be disputed, who says that Gen. McClellan said our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than 10,000.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th says the Confederate loss at Secessionville, yesterday, was 40 killed and 100 wounded.

We buried on the field 140 dead Federals.

We took 79 prisoners.

From East Tennessee.—Cumberland Gap Threatened.

[Special to the Mobile News.]

Chattanooga, June 12.—The enemy's entire force, infantry, cavalry and artillery, under the command of (the Federal) Morgan, are reported to have crossed the Big Greek Gap yesterday.

This movement brings them into Powell's Valley, twenty miles west of Cumberland Gap, thus threatening that point in the rear as well as Knoxville.

Our forces are preparing to meet them.

Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry are reported as being at Battle Creek this morning, twenty-seven miles from Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river.

It is supposed that the enemy's intention is to invade East Tennessee from both sides at the chief points.

Every effort will be made to hold Chattanooga.

The *Evening Delta* publishes the following particulars, obtained from Southern sources, regarding the battle of the 31st and the 1st, variously called the battle of "Fair Oaks," "Seven Pines," and "Chickahominy."

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. *The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of General Johnston.* That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn; and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts on Saturday *came flabbing down into indifference on Sunday.* Nevertheless, the enemy was whipped—well whipped—and lost not less than ten thousand men, perhaps many more, as their own lists will shortly show.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.]

The last two days battle fought near this city is designated in the reports of the enemy, and is also known to some extent, at least in our army, as the Battle of Seven Pines. We have not been able to obtain a copy of a late Northern paper, but we learn that an official dispatch has appeared from McClellan, claiming, as he did at Williamsburg, a brilliant and complete victory! Driven from their entrenchments—driven out of their camps—their camps taken—their [illegible] of all sorts captured—driven among the [illegible], and driven back where they [illegible] McClellan [illegible] victory! Surely he must be [illegible] [illegible]

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED [illegible]

[illegible]

The following field officers were killed and wounded:

Lieut. Col. Coppens, St. Paul's Louisiana Battalion, wounded.

Col. Tennant Lomax, 3d Alabama, killed.

Col. Champ. T. N. Davis, 16th North Carolina, killed and left on the field.

Adjutant Moore, 16th North Carolina, wounded.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 5.]

The 16th North Carolina regiment went into action immediately after marching double quick time for two miles, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and oppressed with heat. Col. Davis behaved most gallantly. He was wounded in the left arm so severely as to force him to abandon his horse. Upon slightly recovering the shock he started to leave the field, when he was shot in the back part of the head, the ball passing entirely through and coming out between and just above the eyebrows.

Assist. Surgeon J. D. Manin, 14th Tennessee Regiment, killed.

Col. Edmunds, of the 18th Virginia Regiment, was wounded. His horse was shot.

Lieut. Col. Whittle's horse was shot in three places.

Major Cabell's horse was killed just in front of a battery.

The 38th has the colors of the 109th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Col. D. H. Christie, of the 23d North Carolina Regiment, while leading his regiment, had his horse shot under him, and was painfully, though not seriously, wounded by the fall.

Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston received a severe wound in the head from a Minie ball, and had his horse shot under him.

Major E. J. Christian was mortally wounded; shot through the body, and had his horse shot under him.

Adj. J. L. Ferry, of the 4th North Carolina Regiment, was wounded, and afterwards died.

Three color bearers were killed and four wounded in the same regiment.

Forty of the wounds received in this regiment are mortal.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Carrington, of the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, was wounded.

Gen. Pickett's brigade went into the action about ten minutes after the fight commenced on Sunday, between seven and eight o'clock, and remained until the last gun had been fired.

Major N. C. Wilson, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, wounded in the face.

Sergeant-Major J. Harvey Phelps, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, had his arm shattered above and below the elbow.

Col. Wm. Smith, of the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, was slightly wounded.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gibson, of the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, badly wounded.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.]

Gen. Hill's division went into the fight on Saturday evening at 1 o'clock. The engagement continued until after dark. It was a long and bloody one, we driving the enemy through the woods and swamps, and taking possession of their fortifications and encampments. R. H. Anderson's and Kemper's brigades (of Longstreet's division) reinforced Gen. Hill late in the day, and contributed much to our success. On Sunday morning early the battle was renewed—Rains (of Gen. Hill's division), Pickett and Wilcox bearing the brunt. Hager's two brigades, Armistead's and Mahone's, were in the battle on Saturday, for a short time.

This statement can be confirmed by Gens. Rhodes, Garland, Rains, Col. Anderson, and every other brave man. Gen. Hill commanded both days, and was in front under fire the whole time. He overlooked every thing, and received no orders from his superiors.

THE LINES ABOUT RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

The enemy fired a few shells into the woods on yesterday, and, we understand, a little skirmishing was indulged in, with no effect of importance, upon one or two points of the "lines of the Chickahominy." Our army, as a prudential movement, occasioned by no demonstration of the enemy, have fallen back a distance of about two miles, leaving the enemy in possession of the swamp—a decidedly questionable legacy. Rumors were current that Burnside had landed a force below Drury's Bluff, but, although the report is credible, we could trace it to no authentic source. A renewal of the contest below Richmond is daily anticipated.

[From the [illegible] June]

The heavy rains of Tuesday night, and which continued throughout the greater part of yesterday, gave the quietus to any contemplated military movements by either army on the lines in front of Richmond. There was no firing along the lines, except the discharging of guns that had become wet during the storm, rendering it necessary to empty the charges.

There were rumors of the capture of numerous prisoners, but the rumors were without that very necessary ingredient—reliability. There were several cannonades yesterday from picket firing. On Tuesday Capt. Randall Harrison, Adjutant of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, was shot and severely wounded while reconnoitering with Capt. Walker, of the Richmond Light Guard. He is in the city, not dangerously hurt.

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

We understand that our army about Richmond were drawn up in line of battle all day yesterday, expecting an attack. The attack, it is thought, was only deferred because of the heavy rains which fell during the morning yesterday. The Yankees were busy intrenching themselves all of Tuesday. This was witnessed by our scouts from the tops of tall trees. The flood in all probability filled their trenches yesterday, and rendered them untenable, but the Yankees, with their characteristic energy, will bale out the water as fast as it falls. We hear, too, that the enemy dealt largely in balloons yesterday and the day previous, having up as many as three at one time during portions of the day. A battle at any moment need not surprise our readers. We are pleased to hear that our Generals are duly prepared for the attack, let it come at any moment the enemy may please to make it.

European Intelligence.

The late Northern papers publish one day's news from Europe, of which the following is a summary:

Cape Race, June 7, 1862.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool May 29, via Londonderry 30, was boarded off Cape Race on the 7th instant, *en route* to Quebec.

She reports having experienced strong westerly gales.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the 28th of May were unimportant.

The British Defence Commission, appointed to inquire into the relative efficiency of iron-plated ships and fortifications must continue to form an essential feature of the defence of the country. They recognize the importance of iron-clad ships and batteries.

The iron-plated frigate Black Prince was about to be commissioned.

The Japanese Embassadors were on a visit to Liverpool.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th of May.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th of May.

The steamship Etna, from New York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 29th of May.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—Notice had been given in the House of Commons of a motion for an inquiry into the relations between England and the Federals and Confederates.

The London *Times* replies to an article in the New York *Journal of Commerce* as to the hostility to England which prevails in both sections of the Union. It deeply regrets this hostility, and argues that no willful provocation has been given. But as to the course which the *Journal* recommends England to pursue to remove this hostility, the London *Times* points out its unreasonableness, regrets that it cannot be complied with, and hopes that calmer and more reasonable pretensions may soon prevail.

Mr. Spence had addressed another communication to the London *Times*. Referring to the tactics of the Confederates, he says it was plainly useless to continue the war on the principle of two men fighting three and a gunboat; hence they resolve to call in their outlying and forces concentrate upon Richmond, with the view also of falling back from there unless tempted by circumstances to engage a general action. The business of tactics in an unequal war is to exhaust the strength of the enemy before grappling him in action.

FRANCE.—Prince Carignan had been received by Napoleon at a private audience.

Paris journals state that the Count of Montebello has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome.

ITALY.—The Austrian Government, in reply to the Committee of Finance, declared it was incessantly engaged in providing by diplomatic means for a settlement of Italian affairs, and had reason to hope its efforts would be successful; that all the questions at issue had reached a crisis, and in a short time matters would be easier. They consider the danger of war in Italy as averted for a long period, and are about to realize the reduction of the army on a grand scale.

According to news from Rome, the family of Francis II is preparing to leave.

RUSSIA.—The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Viceroy of the kingdom of Poland.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government is about to build seven iron frigates.

The entire Spanish press refutes the late article in the Paris *Patrie*.

INDIA.—*Bombay, May 12, 1862.*—The cotton market is wild, at 12 a 16 rupees advance. No supplies. Freights weak and lower. Exchange ¼d. higher.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, May 30, 1862.—In the London market Consols were steady and rather firmer. Stocks very dull, with a downward tendency.

London, May 30, 1862.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for money.

American securities unchanged and steady.

The bullion in the Bank has decreased £[illegible].

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool May 30, 1862.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 47,[illegible] bales. The market has been irregular and dull, and quotations were, in the early part of the week, barely maintained, but closed with an advance of one-eighth on American and one-fourth of a penny on Surats. Speculators took 11,000 and exporters [illegible]. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5000 to speculators and exporters, closing buoyant at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	14d.	13¼d.
[illegible]	13¼d.	12¾d.
[illegible]	13d.	12½d.

[illegible] is estimated at [illegible] bales, of [illegible]

The Capture of Memphis.

As we are not in receipt of our files of Northern papers of the 8th and 9th, we are compelled to adopt the *Picayune's* summary of the particulars of the capture of Memphis. We have received our Northern exchanges of the 7th and 10th, but we lack the intervening dates of the 8th and 9th. The *Picayune* condenses:

On Thursday, the 5th, the Federal gunboat fleet moved from before Fort Pillow. The Confederate transport Sovereign was captured forty miles below. A large amount of cotton had been burned and otherwise wasted by the exasperated planters, all along the banks of the river. The Federal fleet anchored four miles above Memphis, Thursday night.

Friday morning it met eight rebel gunboats, commanded by Capt. Montgomery, and a great naval battle ensued, lasting one hour and a half. The Federal fleet sunk and destroyed four of the rebel boats, captured three, and one escaped. We did not, says the dispatch, lose a man, while the enemy's loss is estimated at 100 in killed, scalded and drowned.

The city surrendered at noon on the 6th. All is now quiet.

Another dispatch, dated Cairo, June the 8th, says:

The Union fleet engaged eight rebel boats before Memphis on Friday morning, sinking two, burning one and capturing four.

One of the Union rams was disabled. No person killed on our side.

Memphis was occupied at 11 o'clock on the forenoon of Saturday.

The gunboats are before the city. No disturbance took place at the time of occupation.

All the cotton in the city was burned, and much sugar destroyed.

The Union soldiers cut down the rebel flag, which was nailed to the staff, amid the cheering of the people.

The departing trains are crowded with refugees. The stores are closed, and Confederate money refused.

After the return of our gunboats from the pursuit Com. Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of Memphis:

U. S. Flag Steamer Benton,
Off Memphis, June 6.

I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

In reply, the Mayor says:

"Your note is received, and, in reply, I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defense, and by the force of the circumstances, the city is in your hands."

Immediately after our boats' crews landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the post-office. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place. Col. Fitch is in command.

The city is quiet. No demonstrations whatever have been made. It is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. Five of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers which were moored at the levee. The rebels burned a new gunboat, which was nearly ready to launch.

COM. DAVIS'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, June 8.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Steamer Benton, Off Memphis,
June 6.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir—I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Captain Maynadier, the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee.

The engagement, which commenced at 5:30 A. M. and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows:

The Gen. Beauregard, blown up and burned.

The Gen. Sterling Price, one wheel carried away.

The Jeff Thompson, set on fire by a shell and burned, and magazine blown up.

The Sumter, badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.

The Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise injured, but will be repaired.

Besides this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action, her name is not known.

A boat, supposed to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Capt. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer Commanding, pro tem.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Washington, June 8.—The following dispatch, written the day before the Memphis battle, was telegraphed from Cairo to day, and was received at the War Department after those describing the ram engagement:

Opposite Randolph, below Fort Pillow,
Via Cairo, June 8, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

To my mortification, the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything of value. Early this morning Lieut.-Col. Ellet and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Col. Fitch and part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded with three rams twelve miles below the fort, to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieut.-Col. Ellet ashore with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left, two of their gunboats only an hour before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieut.-Col. Ellet planted. The guns had been dismantled, and some piles of cotton were burning. I shall leave Lieut.-Col. Ellet here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire forces.

The people attribute the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack.

The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be secessionists.

CHAS. ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Flotilla.

United States Ram Switzerland,
Opposite Memphis, June 7.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—Yesterday, after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated, and the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below, I was informed that a white flag had been raised in the city. I immediately sent my son, a medical cadet, Charles R. Ellet, ashore with a flag of truce, and the following note to the authorities:

Opposite Memphis, June 6, 1862.

I understand that the city of Memphis has surrendered. I therefore send my son, with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the Customhouse and the other upon the Courthouse, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the Constitution.

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding.

The bearer of the flag and the above note was accompanied by Lieutenant Crankell, of the Fifty ninth Illinois regiment, and two men of the boat guard.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of the city:

Memphis, June 6, 1862.

Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., Commanding, &c.

Sir—Your note of this date is received, and the contents noted. The civil authorities of this city are not advised of its surrender to the forces of the United States Government, and our reply to you is simply to state respectfully that we have no forces to oppose the raising of the flags you have directed to be raised over the Custom-house and Post-Office.

Respectfully, JOHN PARK, Mayor.

On receiving this reply, the small party proceeded to the Post-Office to raise the national flag, and were there joined by the Mayor. It is proper to say that the conduct of the Mayor and some of the citizens was unexceptional; but the party was surrounded by an excited crowd, using angry and threatening language. They ascended to the top of the Post-Office and planted the flag, though fired upon several times and stoned by the mob below. Still I believe this conduct was reprobated by the people of standing in the place. Indeed, many evidences of an extensive Union sentiment in the place reach me. Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

Opposite Memphis, June 10, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Sir—There are several facts touching the naval engagement of the 6th instant at this place which I wish to place on record.

Approaching Memphis, the gunboats were in the advance. I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was informed on hauling within sight of Memphis that the enemy's gunboats had retreated down the river. My first information of the presence of the enemy was a shot which passed over my boat. I had four of my most powerful rams in the advance and ready for any emergency; the others were towing the barges. On advancing to the attack, I expected, of course, to be followed by the Monarch, the Lancaster and the Switzerland. The Monarch came in gallantly. Some of the officers of the Lancaster, which now held the next place in the line, became excited and confused; but the engineers behaved well. The pilot erred in signals, and backed the boat ashore and disabled her rudder.

The captain of the Switzerland construed the general signal order "to keep [illegible]" [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, June 25 1862.

TOBACCO.—There have been no sales during the past month of about 200 hhds., in several lots, at about two [illegible] round-way two-thirds Admitted and unspecified [illegible].

SUGAR.—The sales embrace about 150 hhds. on the levee, in several lots, at 8c for Fair, and 8¼@9c ⅌ lb. for Fair to Prime.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have not a transaction of any moment to report, excepting [illegible] bbls., in store, and [illegible] ⅌ gallon. The stock in store is limited.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing slowly at 16c. ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Good to Choice Northern is retailing slowly at 25@30c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified and Louisiana Rum, mixed, is retailing at $1 ⅌ gallon.

CORN.—The stock is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to small sales at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 16c for Clear Sides, and [illegible] ⅌ lb. for sugar-cured Hams.

We have heard of no movement in any other regular branch of trade.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 26, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Bonnie Lisa do, Rivers, for New York. Master

Schr John Gelpin, for New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Sunbeam, Pendleton, from Matanzas, in ballast, to master—[illegible] dist 14.

Ship [illegible] Knapp, Wright, from Liverpool, via Havana, to master—[illegible] dist [illegible].

Ship B D Sheppard, Dill, from Liverpool via Havana, to master—Quarantine station.

Ship South (British) Wilson, from Liverpool, via Havana, to master—Quarantine station.

Ship [illegible], Young, from Boston, to master—[illegible] days 22.

Brig Mohegan, Thompson, from Philadelphia, via Ship Island, in bal ast, to master—[illegible] dist 29.

Brig Ellen [illegible] from Hamburg, via Matamoras, to master—[illegible].

Brig Adelaide, (Hamburg) from Hamburg, via Matamoras, to master—[illegible].

Schr Firefly, from Nassau, (N P.) to master—[illegible] dist.

Schr L'Emily, from the Coast, to master—[illegible] dist.

Schr Surprise, fm the Coast, to master—[illegible] dist.

Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—[illegible] dist.

Schr United States, Reddick, 20 days fm New York, to V[illegible] & Longhills—[illegible] dist [illegible]—saved mdse.

Schr Sea Ranger, Ames, from Ship Island, in ballast, to master—[illegible] dist 25.

Schr United States, Reddick, from New York.

STEAMBOATS.

Texas and Tide, Robins, from Fort Jackson.

St Charles, Murray, from the Passes.

Fox, Palmer, from Warrington.

The Saxon, Beals, from the English Turn.

STEAMSHIPS.

Empire Parish, Thompson, from Warrington.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

Towboat Landis, Smith, for the Passes, towed down and to sea 19th inst, ship Wallace and schr J F Ferland—brought up ships Sunbeam and Theodore Knapp, and brig Mohegan.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship South, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to master—Cargo, 29⅞ tons rice 1100 tons gunny cloth 300 bales gunny bags to order.

Ship Nightingale, [illegible], from Key West, to U S Gov.

Bark E[illegible], from Philadelphia.

Bark Charles Keen.

Brig Georgia, Sherman, from New York.

Schr Sea Ranger, Ames, from Ship Island.

MEMORANDA.

New York, June 11—Returned, schr Manhattan, Le[illegible], hence [illegible] inst, for New Orleans, returned for repairs, having, on the 5th, in a heavy sea off Barnegat, rolled away the mainmast and foremast head and sprung a leak; was taken in tow same day by pilot boat J M Waterbury, No. 10, and towed to port.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Loading at New York, for New Orleans—Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, to sail June 7th; bark James Smith, Anderson, to sail June 8th; ship Galena, Lovett, ship W H Wharton, bark Tomas Brand, bark Young America, Collins, a hr B Watson, Welsh, to sail soon.

Cleared at New York, for New Orleans, June 6—Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Petty.

SPOKEN

By Capt Reddick, of schr United States, on the 20th ult, off Cape Hatteras, bark Harry, 24ds, from New York, for this port.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr Jno Gelpin—212 bales cotton 200 staves.

NEW YORK—Per Fornie Lincoln—15 bales and bags cotton [illegible] hhds sugar 169 bbls 75 hf do molasses 120 do scotch.

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship South—200 tns ice 1100 do gunny cloth 200 bales gunny bags—to order.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Theodore—[illegible] bales gunny cloth [illegible] bales 1100 tons coal, to order.

HAMBURG—Per Adelaide—From [illegible], to order.

HAMBURG—Per schr Phenix—6100 bushels salt, to order—[illegible].

NEW YORK—Per schr United States—100 hf pipes wine [illegible] casks 23 baskets champagne [illegible] do oil 100 bbls mackerel 7 [illegible] 10 box browns 20 pkgs butter 50 bxs cheese 100 rms wrapping paper 264 bxs [illegible], 10 cases [illegible], 20 cases macaroni 20 do vermicelli and 20 pkgs mdse.

BOSTON—Per bark Justice Story—300 bbls flour 85 do pork 60 do beef 2 tcs smoked beef 20 cases mdse 10 tierces 5 [illegible] 20 bxs cheese 2 hhds 2 bbls butter 10 chests tea 10 cads tea 5 bgs 20 bxs coffee 10 bxs tobacco 2 do [illegible] bbls sugar 100 bxs [illegible] 10 bxs cotton 10 do cassimere 10 do pigs 100 cases cider 15 bxs candles 20 bbls cider apples 100 cases wine 100 do cordials 500 bbls potatoes 10 do lard 50 do whisky 100 do soap 10 bxs soap 10 bbls vinegar 72 cases 3 bbls oil 5 cases bats 20 bxs [illegible] 10 bbls crackers 25 bbls beans 25 bbls 250 bags flour 100 do [illegible] 20 do [illegible] 100 cases pickles 20 [illegible] 30 bgs tripe 31 do porter and ale 20 cks 10 bbls salt 10 bbls rice 75 cases boots and shoes 10 pkgs mdse.

BOSTON—Per ship Havelock—1000 tns ice and lot hay—to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr L'Emily—70 hhds sugar to S Durrive & co.

COAST—Per schr Surprise—100 bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per schr Louisa—14 hhds sugar to order.

MESS PORK.

300 BARRELS just received per steamer Trade Wind, for sale by KEMP & CAULFIELD, 76 and 80 Poydras street. je26 3t

SALT.

500 SACKS Coarse Liverpool, for sale by KEMP & CAULFIELD, 76 and 80 Poydras street. je26 3t

Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to rent a small Cottage House, (furnished if possible) in the Third District, near one of the city railroads. Address B. S., at this office. je26 3t

Provost Marshal's Office.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the Provost Marshal will be found at the office recently occupied by the City Attorney, City Hall, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., each day, for the transaction of business connected with the Police Department; and from 12 M. to 3 P. M. at the office of the Provost Marshal, No. 177 Canal street, for the performance of duties connected with that Department.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal and Ch of Police.

je26 6t

Provost Marshal's Office.

Notice is hereby given to the keepers of Coffee-houses, Bar-rooms and all establishments where Liquors are sold, that if they do not procure Licenses by the 1st of July ensuing, they will be proceeded against according to law—their establishments closed and property confiscated.

The License Office will hereafter be found at the office of the Chief of Police, City Hall.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal and Chief of Police.

je26 6t

Exchange on New York

FOR SALE. Apply to MESSRS. D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 46 Carondelet street. a24 1m

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

Any vessel attempting to leave this port and take away any person of color, who did not come here on her, and has not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board, and will not allow any such to come on board.

By command of
MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G. je24 6t

NOTICE.

The collection of the City Taxes for 1861 will be resumed on MONDAY, 23d inst., at the City Hall, in Current Funds.

ADAM GIFFEN,
City Treasurer.

je24 1m

Conti Street Baths.

THE price of Baths, at the establishment on Conti street, is TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, as formerly. je26 6t

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, 21st day of June, 1862.

THE price of Flour being this day twenty-four dollars ($24) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY, 23d instant, as follows, until further orders:

Twenty-four ounces of Bread for 25 cents.

Twelve ounces of Bread for 10 cents.

Six ounces of Bread for 5 cents.

Purchasers of Bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker and location of the bakery, and a statement of the same, at any police station or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New Orleans.

je22 6t

Bank of America.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th June, 1862.

THIS Bank is drawing on Paris.

AD. FORTIER, Cashier.

je13 tf

BRANDY—GIN—RUM—For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas st. [illegible]

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

[illegible]

HAVANA CIGARS.

[illegible]

Assorted Cargo of Merchandise,

Now landing from brig Justice Story, from Boston and for sale at

No. 19 MAGAZINE,

CORNER OF COMMON STREET,

Consisting in part as follows:

350 barrels Flour,

300 barrels Dried Apples,

50 barrels Pork,

50 barrels Beef,

20 tierces Hams and Shoulders,

SMOKED BEEF, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, TEA, in half chests and caddies; COFFEE, SOAPS, KEROSINE, WHALE and SPERM OILS; BAKERS PIGS, LEMONS, PILOT BREAD, BOSTON CRACKERS; MACKEREL, in kits and half barrels; SCALED HERRINGS, SMOKED HALIBUT, WATER PAILS, BROOMS, PRESERVED MEATS, ALE, PORTER, TINWARE, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY, &c., &c. je26 1w

Assorted Cargo of Merchandise for Sale.

JUST received, in store, ex brig Ellen F. Stewart, from Philadelphia, consisting of invoices of—

Lemons, Raisins,

Olive Oil,

Sardines,

Vinegar,

Porter, Cider, Brandies, Whisky, Gin,

Wines, Cordials, Bitters,

Sup. Crab Cider, Dried Apples.

—ALSO—

Leather, Shoe Findings,

Shoes, Boots, Hats, Summer Clothing,

Stationery, Hosiery, Paints, &c.

E. C. CLARK & CO.,
46 NEW LEVEE STREET, between Poydras and Natchez streets.

je26 6t

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Mrs. Maria Stein. No. 18,287.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL,
E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 7th of July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Front Levee and Lafayette streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 10th of June, 1862, the following Movable Effects, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to-wit:

The Content of a COFFEE-HOUSE, consisting of Counter, Closets and Fixtures, Tables, Clock, Glasses, Pictures, Paintings, Looking-glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Stove, Liquors, Fire Wood and Empty Barrels.

Also—A lot of Household Furniture.

Terms cash. je26 jy2 7

Dairy..............Dairy.

BY S. GUINAULT.
E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, June 30, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at McDonogh, right hand side of the river, below the Marine Hospital—

22 fine MILCH COWS—several of them on the eve of calving;

2 HORSES;

2 MARES, with Colt;

2 CARTS;

1 lot of HAY and CORN;

The good will and the utensils of the Dairy.

Terms cash. je26

Sale on Account of Departure.

BY S. GUINAULT.
E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, June 27, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Tremé street, between Bienville and Conti streets—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedstead, Armoir, Sofa, Dining table, Clocks, Mantle Ornaments, Chairs, Matting, Carpets, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, one lot of valuable BOOKS.

Terms cash. je25

Dairy! Dairy!!

BY S. GUINAULT.
E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 26th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Gondolini[illegible] street, a few squares below the Sugar Refinery, and in the rear of [illegible] property—

20 Milch Cows.
4 Horses.
1 Mule.
1 Milk Cart.

The Good-Will of the Establishment, and Utensils.

Terms cash. je25

Sale on Account of Departure—A Likely Black Boy, aged 12 years—Rich Household Furniture, and a number of Articles suitable for Dentists.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr.
E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Blanchard, No. 28 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti streets—

A fine assortment of Household Furniture, comprising Rosewood Sideboard and Center Table, Rich Chairs, large French Looking-glasses, Carpets, Curtains, French Clock, Vases, Chandeliers, Chimney Ornaments, &c.

Also Chairs, Glass Vases, and a number of other articles suitable for Dentists.

Immediately after, will be offered the black boy HENRY, aged about 12 years, house servant, fully guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—Cash on delivery. je26

Forty-Three Lots of Ground in Second District—One Square of Ground in Third District.

Succession of the late Mrs. A. Corraby, wife of P. O. Peyroux.

BY P. O. PEYROUX, Administrator.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 10th, 1862—Court Docket No. 16,[illegible]—will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, July 19th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets, the following described real estate, for account of said succession:

1. SIX LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, designated by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of square 19, comprised within Dumaine, Burgundy, St. Philip and Broad streets, measuring (American) lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, each 22 feet 5 inches 1 line front on Broad street by 180 feet in depth. Lots 5 and 6 each 22 feet 5 inches front on Broad street by 120 feet in depth.

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, designated by the Nos. 3, 4 and 5, of square No. 20, comprised within Tonti, Orange, Rocheblave and Lafayette streets. Nos. 3 and 4 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 4 lines front on Tonti street, by 116 feet 9 inches in depth, and lot No. 5, 31 feet [illegible] inches 3 lines front on Tonti street, by an irregular depth.

3. EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in Faubourg Tremé, in square comprised within Fifth, Sixth, St. Ann and Dumaine streets, designated as lots 1 to 8. Lots 1 and 2 measure each 31 feet 5 inches front on Sixth street, by 141 feet 7 inches 6 lines in depth. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 4 lines front on St. Ann street, by 120 feet in depth.

4. ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in same faubourg, designated by Nos. 5 to 15 in square No. 32, bounded by Dumaine, St. Ann, Fifth and Sixth streets. Lots 5, 6 and 7 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 4 lines front on Dumaine street, by 120 feet in depth. Lot No. 8 forms the corner of Fifth and Dumaine streets. Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 6 lines front on Dumaine street, by 120 feet in depth. Lot No. 14 measures 32 feet 6 inches front on Sixth street, by 141 feet 7 inches 6 lines in depth, and [illegible] feet 7 inches [illegible] on the rear line. Lot No. 15 measures 32 feet 7 inches front on Sixth street, by 141 feet 7 inches 6 lines in depth, and 32 feet 2 inches on the rear line.

5. A LOT OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, designated as lot No. 5 of square No. 32, bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Fifth and Sixth streets, measuring (American measure) 32 feet 5 inches 1 line front on Fifth street, by 141 feet 7 inches 5 lines in depth.

6. A SQUARE OF GROUND situated in Third District, (sanity) designated by No. 1, bounded by Roctore, Castiglione, Clay and D'Hotey streets, and subdivided into 23 lots, designated by the Nos. 1 to 23.

7. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2, of square No. 12, bounded by First, Second, St. Philip and Bourbon streets, measure each 22 feet 5 inches and 1 line front on First street, by 120 feet 11 inches in depth, and 22 feet 4 inches and 5 lines in width on the rear line.

8. TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in New Suburb Mazigny, on Celestine street, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle, square No. 22, designated by the Nos. 11 and 12, and measure each 25 feet 4 inches front on Celestine street, by 120 feet in depth.

9. A LOT OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, in square bounded by Dumaine, Second, First and St. Philip streets, forming the corner of St. Philip and Second streets, and measures 26 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on St. Philip, by 120 feet in depth and front on Dumaine street.

10. NINE LOTS OF GROUND situated in Faubourg Tremé, square No. 15, bounded by Bellechasse, Dumaine, Van Buren and Fourth streets. Lots 2 and 4 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 3 lines front on Bellechasse street, 32 feet 2 inches 7 lines front on Bellechasse street. Lot No. 5 measures 31 feet 5 inches 4 lines front on Dumaine street, by 120 feet 7 inches 4 lines front on Bellechasse street. Lot 5 has [illegible] feet 5 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 1, and [illegible] 120 feet 3 inches on the line of lot No. 2. Lot No. 6 having in depth 175 feet 5 inches on one side, and 130 feet 5 inches and 3 lines on the other side. Lots Nos. 6 and 7 measure each 31 feet 5 inches 2 lines front on Dumaine street, by 120 feet in depth. Lots Nos. 8 and 11 measure each 32 feet 7 inches 2 lines front on Fourth street, by 120 feet 11 inches in depth, and 32 feet 11 inches in the rear. Lot No. 12 measures 32 feet 0 inches 2 lines front on Fourth street, by an irregular depth. Lot No. 13 is of a triangular form, and forms the corner of Fourth and Bellechasse streets.

The whole according to plans which may be seen at the Exchange.

Terms and Conditions—One-fourth cash, and the balance on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes secured by mortgage, and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum from date to maturity, and 1 per cent. interest in case of non-payment at maturity until final payment.

je26 26 jy6 11 19

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 23.

ALL officers and soldiers now in service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, who are citizens of New Orleans, and who desire to return, are hereby permitted to do so, upon the following conditions:

Upon their arrival within the lines of the army of the United States, they shall immediately report [illegible] and each in the [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1862	$[illegible]
[illegible]	$[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]
Premiums on River Risks	[illegible]
Less Premiums Outstanding	$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	11,[illegible]
	$ 36,377 41
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862	$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
Fire Losses	$ [illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
River Losses	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862	$[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this [illegible] day of [illegible], before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared [illegible] and J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem. of the "Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans," who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement contains a true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

[illegible], President.
J. F. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this [illegible] day of [illegible], 1862, before me.
[illegible]
Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits and after the annual meeting in May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1862, the certificates for which will be issued on and after the first day of [illegible] next.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.

E. P. JARVINS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

[illegible]

E. G. Gobin[illegible]. mh25

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—

Premiums on Fire Risks	$[illegible]
River Risks	[illegible]
Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Less return Premiums	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1861	[illegible]
Net Premiums	$[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:	
Fire Losses	$[illegible] 75
River Losses	17,[illegible]
Marine Losses	15,[illegible] 27
Total Losses	$[illegible]
Reinsurances	[illegible]
Fifteen per cent. return	[illegible]
Expenses and interest on scrip less discount and interest account	[illegible]
Gross Profits	$[illegible]
Reserved for intermediate Risks	[illegible]
Net Profits	$[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are:	
Capital Stock Notes	$[illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	[illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock	[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums at short time	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Stock of other Companies	[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem. of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of May, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR LABOIS[illegible],
Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty-five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and that interest at six per cent. be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary, pro tem.

The certificates of profits for the year 1860, issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits to the 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS:

John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Ebner, firm of Ebner & Co.
F. B. Poree, firm of Poree & Adams.
J. Goldsmith, firm of G. Tolsman, Dommenac & Co.
M. J. Bayon, firm of Bayon & Tomlie.
Ed. Hermann.
Victor Burthe.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Generes, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
John Rollwage, firm of Martin, Gabb & Co.
E. W. Osdon, firm of Osdon & Osdon.
Paul Lasb, firm of Laub, Champomier & Co.
Paul Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Dupuis. my16

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861	$[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860	120,777 [illegible]
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861	$[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$[illegible]
Marine premiums	[illegible]
River premiums	[illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$[illegible]
Less return premiums	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Net earned premiums, December 31, 1861	$[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:	
On fire risks	$[illegible]
On marine risks	[illegible]
On river risks	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for salvage, reinsurance, &c.	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861	$[illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that, on this [illegible] day of [illegible] [illegible] SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

Sworn to and subscribed before me [illegible] day of January, 1862.
[illegible]
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of [illegible]

[illegible], Vice-President.

JAMES [illegible], Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

JUST ARRIVED [illegible], for sale at the lowest [illegible]