The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,400.

NEW ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1862.

Auction Sales To-Day.

By J. Bogge, at 10 o'clock, at the Bee Building, cotton.

By Bernard Turpin, at 11 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, tea and sale.

By Walsh, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the corner Bienville Alley and Court street, household furniture, horses, &c.

By J. Davis, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Gravier and Bienville, household furniture.

SECESSION VIEWS.

One of the New York papers publishes extracts from the private letters of health in Louisiana, who has lived in this quarter. The writer, who is and has not that hatred of the citizens of New Orleans, has an exceedingly reasonable and fair estimate of American affairs, in which he speaks in the strongest terms of the North and South, making at both with an unstatesmanlike force and felicity of expression. The Times never looks talent. In recent said it Seasony.

In another article the same journal comments upon what it styles "the Irreconcilable Slave-trade Treaty," and calls it "the first fruit of secession, declaring that if the States had still been one and indivisible, Great Britain never would have obtained from the sanctimonious Republic the privilege of visiting the "stars and stripes" by seizing a cargo of slaves from under them, and then continues in the following strain:

Under secession the old slavery-cemented Constitution has dissolved. Under secession the Northern States, grown weaker, have been compelled to tolerate and even to bow to that anti-slavery feeling, which had been suppressed while by the Constitution, the laws, and the public opinion of the Union. It was secession which took the sting out of the Fugitive Slave Law; it was secession which first compelled the Slaveocracy of buying with their money the freedom of black men; it was secession which rendered it possible to argue the blot of slavery out of the metropolitan district of the States; lastly, it was secession which has now given us the anti-slave-trade treaty. Perhaps we shall be told that this is a blow dealt by the North against the South. It is no such thing. The slave trade is exclusively a vice of the Northern States. The Southern States discussed it, and passed their first code was let there is law" enacted it. This is not a victory over the South; it is a victory over the North. The unanimity of the Senate in this matter is very remarkable, and there are men in that assembly who certainly have no very hearty love for any measure practically effected to put down the slave trade. It seems to argue that society in the North is relaxing itself from more whole-hearted hatred than obtained when the State was ruled by alliances of various interests. The recent trials at Boston, and the terrible example made in the case of a merchant shown that slave-owners of the North could not exist without the support of the slave-owners of the South. It is a large problem which has yet to be worked out in the South, but the experiment has begun, and we have no doubt as to the result. The Union is impossible, unless upon the basis of slavery; division is incompatible with the permanent existence of slavery.

The Times of the 10th, with its usual inconsistency, is rather favorable to the South, and commends the North to avail itself of the golden hour of its enemies, and treat for peace. On the other hand, the London Daily News, an able paper, but strongly imbued with abolition views, has, we think, unfairly taken the Northern side about the commencement of the conflict. In the annexed article the News replies to some previous criticism which appeared in the Times:

The administration of Mr. Lincoln has given a fresh proof of its sincerity in that hostility to slavery which the party that raised it to power has always proclaimed to be the first article in its creed. It has already, for the first time, put in force the law which half a century ago made piracy punishable with death. It has, more recently, by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, removed from the Government of the United States the last foul stain, which, until lately, made the rest of the world smile at American professions of zeal in the cause of freedom and humanity in other lands. And now at last it has concluded a treaty with the Government, which gives the slave trade its death blow, by giving British cruisers the right of search, and thus depriving the slavers of the protection which they have long enjoyed under the American flag.

The party in this country which has reasons for spurning the Northern States, whether they be right or wrong, has, of course, only found in these proofs fresh proofs of their vituperation. When Mr. Lincoln attempted to wipe out the reproach made against the North for complicity in the traffic in men, by letting the law take its course against Gordon, the execution of the sentence of the United States courts, after a verdict by a jury, was pronounced "a political murder." When the act was passed emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia it was pronounced "a mockery of the blacks;" and now, when for the first time since the South began to the secession that slavery was a "peculiar institution," a heavy attempt is made to put down the trade on the coast of Africa, we are gravely informed that it is the "first fruit of secession," and was the Republican party desirous to confer for it.

We not the Daily News to act to retract its sneering upon Mr. Lincoln, when it learns that the President of the United States had declared Buchanan's emancipation proclamation "void"! But here is another sample from the Daily News of adopted ignorance and virulence. With a few isolated exceptions in the extreme South, we think that scarcely a man is to be found in this section who is not thoroughly and unalterably opposed to the revival of the slave trade:

The Southerners were before occasion indifferent or opposed to the slave trade, is one of those reckless and violent assertions which have formed the whole point in trade of secession sympathizers in England for the last year. We have repeated over and over again in these columns the proofs furnished by their own orators, judges and jurists, and conventions, and political pronouncements of their desire to see it repealed. The act of the Confederate Congress which prohibits it was passed before Virginia had seceded, and was intended to remove the imputation of a resumption of the traffic, which the raising of Yankee guns which fire for the last forty years furnished the "member of commerce" with the means of proposing a dishonored and dishonorable attitude. What remains to be seen now is, how long the military measure of "protection for manufacturing" will survive the establishment of Southern independence if civilization has indeed to undergo such a retrograde outrage.

Unlike the Times the Daily News is consistent. It has never allowed a gleam of rationality to illumine the darkness of its fanaticism. It is the standard and thoroughgoing organ of the Exeter Hall abolitionists, and as such joyfully echoes their perpetual outcries against an institution of which genuinely they are profoundly ignorant.

Attention is called to the advertisement of McCorry & Lumley, who will sell at 11 o'clock this day, at auction, a part of the cargo of steamer Roanoke, consisting of 200 bags Rio coffee, 91 half chests tea and 100 kegs nails, unsorted sizes.

Tug Mails.—It is stated on the authority of Washington dispatch, that the Postmaster General of the United States has accepted the offer of Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York, to carry the mails to New Orleans and Key West. The mails will also continue to go by Government transports from New York.

Collector of the Port.—The Picayune is informed upon what it considers sufficient authority that the name of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., is before the Senate of the United States, as the future Collector of this port, and that there is every reason to believe that it will be confirmed by that body. Mr. Bullitt is a Kentuckian, and, as is well known, has for many years been a resident of New Orleans.

Bad for Blockade.—The following list of vessels that have arrived at Havana, N. P., since the last advices from that place, is compiled from late copies of the Havana Guardian, which has one exception they were all laden with cotton:

Vessels.	Where from.
Schr. Ann Marshall	Charleston.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson	Cedar Keys.
Schr. Hope	Wilmington.
Schr. Kelly	Charleston.
Schr. Rebecca	Wilmington.
Schr. Lebanon	Charleston.

The New York papers contain the annexed dispatches relative to Fort Pillow:

Cairo, May 23.—The tug sent down from the fleet to reconnoiter was fired on from Fort Pillow by the rebels. Subsequent dispatches received by the rebels indicate that they still occupy the place.

Cairo, May 26.—A special to the Tribune states that the 32d, which left at one o'clock yesterday two months, opened on the fort, and the tug got at a distance of five miles from the fleet. The firing was renewed shortly after the tug, by guns from the rebels, coming from their fortifications or from their batteries, which shortly bursting with of the shot and shell flying in damage.

Washington, May 26.—A steamer arrived at Cairo yesterday from the battle. An officer on board report that the rebels gave striking evidence of their presence by firing shot and shell from and down on a reconnoitering tug, but it is supposed they are in small number. The rebel fleet had disappeared.

Cairo, May 26.—By an arrival from the fleet we learn that a flag of truce went down yesterday to the fleet, bearing a pass, the receipt for which was signed by Gen. Villepique, commanding on the rebel side.

The rebels are still at Fulton.

From Central and South America.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, A. G. Jones commanding, with mails, passengers, and specie, arrived at New York on the 23d inst. The North Star sailed from New York on the 1st instant at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th instant at 5 P. M. Sailed again on the 12th instant at 1 P. M., and arrived here 23d instant at 11 o'clock, A. M. The North Star brings $592,399 91 in specie. On the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., spoke the brig Grimes, eleven days from Cadiz, bound for Boston.

The health from the isthmus is meagre. The city of Panama was dull, though the large supplies to British Columbia.

The Star and Herald of the 15th states that the United States steamship Warren, in Panama harbor, has been condemned, and will soon be sold at auction. She has been nearly forty years in the service.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN STATES.

By the steamship Salem we have later dates from Carthagena and Bogota.

The provisional President, General Mosquera, has issued a decree convoking the National Assembly to meet on the 5th August next at Cartabarona, that being considered a more convenient point than Bogota.

He declares that if at that time the State of Antioquia is not incorporated in the Columbian Union, it will be brought up by force, as the Government can no longer consent to be thus dismembered.

An official bulletin of April 24, issued in Cartagena, confirms the report of the victory of General Payan over General Mosquera, and the arrest of the latter with some 350 men.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENAVENTURA.

The steamer Anbe arrived at the island of Tobago on the 5th instant, with late dates from Guayaquil, Buenaventura, &c. Among her passengers we notice the name of L. G. Sanford, Esq., United States Consul at Tumbez and Guayaquil. Her news is highly important. In the Cauca, Tumaco, Barbacoas and Buenaventura remained in the hands of the Liberals, but it was expected the latter port would be taken by Arboleda in a very short time, as his troops were only two days distant, and merely waiting for canoes to come down the river and take possession of the place.

Arboleda had intercepted correspondence between Payan and Sanchez, who were about uniting their forces, and he immediately marched against the former at Cali, and succeeded in making him and General Alzuata prisoners. This caused a great sensation among the liberal party, Payan being one of their leading generals.

It is supposed that Generals Lopez and Sanchez would be able to unite their forces to attack Arboleda, in which event there is little doubt of their success, Lopez having a well organized body of thirty-five hundred men. It is also probable that General Mosquera may himself enter the Cauca, after receiving intelligence of the capture of Payan.

There is a great deal of suffering in Buenaventura for want of provisions.

We are told that every rat, and dog in the place has been eaten up by the soldiers, and people are resorting to all sorts of dodges to procure food. Should Arboleda's soldiers reach the port they will probably get starved out in a few days, even if they meet with no other resistance.

FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN COAST.

The steamship Peru arrived at Tabogo on the 5th with dates from Valparaiso to April 18th; also later news from the intermediate points. She brought $347,580 in specie. In Chili every thing goes on smoothly, with little appearance of trouble. The only arrival reported during the fortnight is the Albemarle, a British vessel. Exchanges on London was 45½ to 46, and on Paris 44 75.

From Bolivia we learn that the risings in favor of General Belzu have been settled, through the prudence and energy of Gen. Acha. The revolutionary party throughout the republic are almost, and totally crushed. Gen. Acha is the popular recipient of political honors, and in conjunction with General Perez is received and acknowledged everywhere with pleasure by those who look forward to deliverance from their present troubles.

Peru remains tranquil, there being no political news of importance to communicate. An extensive robbery of jewelry has taken place in Lima, the amount being stated at then $30,000 and $40,000. It was done by a clerk. The Motoriste, Simcoeriles, and Honeyard Bound (British vessels) had arrived at Callao. The following additional items are reported from the south coast:

Valparaiso was visited by three successive fires on the 4th, 5th and 7th of April, the first of which was very disastrous, consuming nearly half a block in one of the most thickly populated parts of the city, and causing a loss of no less than a quarter million of dollars, only about two thirds covered by insurance, the foreign insurance companies which will suffer we observe the Liverpool and London is put down at $15,000, and the American at $35,000.

Advices from Concepcion state that the coal pits at Caronel and Sota were working on only a small scale. Some had entirely stopped. The silver mines near Copiapo are yielding well. At Coquimbo great preparations were making to inaugurate the railroad from that port to Serena, on the 21st of April.

Northern Items of News.

Baltimore, May 26.—There was the same popular connection in Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday night and Sunday as in Baltimore, during which a secession newspaper office was destroyed, and prominent secessionists paraded very severely in all parts of the town when they were found.

Louisville, May 25.—Telegraphic communication between General Halleck's headquarters and Nashville has been interrupted since five o'clock last evening. The Eastern report of a battle at Corinth is doubtless false, as no news could have been received from there.

Nashville, Tenn., May 26.—A Union meeting was held at Murfreesboro' on Saturday. Over one thousand people were present, and there was much enthusiasm manifested.

Speeches were made by Governor Johnson, Hon. Mr. Cooper, and others.

Thirty-six soldiers from the rebel army at Corinth came here to day and took the oath of allegiance.

The United States Marshal has seized all the printing offices in Nashville, as forfeited for their treasonable publications.

New York, May 26.—The New York Seventh Regiment, Colonel Lefferts, left at 10 o'clock to-night. There were about nine hundred men in the ranks. They were attended to the boat by thousands of their friends, and their march down Broadway was a perfect ovation. The Fifth Regiment left Fort Hamilton to-night also for Washington.

An intense feeling prevails here.

Allentown, May 26.—John D. Stiles, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas B. Cooper, by over 500 majority.

The Reporters and Gen. Halleck.—Chicago, May 22.—The reporters from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, who were expelled from Gen. Halleck's camp, published a protest this morning. They say the General alleged no offense against them as journalists. He said repeatedly that he had no objections to any thing they might write, nor does he care what newspapers published, but the camp had spies in his camp. In order to make sure of excluding them, he had resolved to exclude all civilians. The reporters offered satisfactory proofs of their loyalty, but Gen. Halleck abruptly said he did not make so proofs of loyalty. Two of their number had personal authorizing them to pass within the lines of any United States forces, issued at the War Department, signed by Colonel Hanson Sharpe, General Halleck said he had no official knowledge of the issue of such passes, and if he had, he should not respect them.

Fort Nassau, N. P.—The schooner Mary Harris, from Nassau, arrived yesterday, bringing the mails. There were about thirty Confederate steamers and schooners in port, laid up awaiting the war to close, preferring to remain in Nassau to the risk of a capture, as they consider the Southern ports effectually closed to them.—N. Y. World.

The Confiscation Bill as Passed.

The Confiscation bill before the Federal House of Representatives was adopted by a vote of 82 to 63. The Philadelphia Inquirer describes it as follows:

The bill provides that all the estate, property and moneys, stocks, credit and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the Government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First—Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the rebels, now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly—Any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Thirdly—Any person acting as Governor of a State, member of convention or legislature, or Judge of any Court of the so-called Confederate States.

Fourthly—Any person who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifthly—Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under any of the so-called Confederacy, or in the South, whether such office or agency be National, State or Municipal, in name or character.

Sixth—If any person who, having taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and the said estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of those persons, are declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found, and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances shall be void and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any such breaches by such person for the offender, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

The second section provides that if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those already specified, shall be, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, come to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and refuse to transfer his allegiance, their property shall be liable to be forfeited for the use of the United States; all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning, shall be null and void.

The third section provides that to secure the possession, condemnation and sale of such property, process shall be taken in any State or Territory of the Union, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court or Territorial Court, or United States District Court, for the District in which, within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if perishable, may be brought, which proceedings shall conform in nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or in cases of forfeiture of vessels for violations of the revenue laws; and the property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the conducting proceedings, of the court of the District, deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

The remainder of the sections provide the mode of disbursement for carrying the act into effect.

Provided, That the persons, thirdly and fifthly described, shall have accepted their election or appointment before the date of the Ordinance of Secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—The Common Council held their regular meeting last evening.

Board of Aldermen.—Five members present, and Mr. Stith in the chair.

A message was received from Gen. Shepley, inclosing a resolution from Mr. J. P. Maginnis, and a letter from the Grand Jury, asking a further allowance for the prisoners in the Parish Prison. The Military Commandant invited the Board to investigate the matter, and grant relief if necessary. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Assistants informed the Board that they had concurred in a resolution, &c., for giving notice, in the official papers, of the intention of the Council to open the Westbound street from Orleans street; that they had persisted in a resolution annulling the contract with Mr Meyer for repairing the bridges of the city. The latter resolution was referred to the Streets and Landing Committee.

The Assistants also informed the Board that they had reported their amendment to the ordinance relative to rents and other disturbers, in preference to the original resolution. A Committee of conference was appointed.

A resolution from the lower Board for the payment of sundry bills, among which we notice the sum of $1315 to the Gas Company, was concurred in.

Another resolution from the same Board, authorizing the Controller to warrant for $600 in favor of Jos. Coppinger, for mules, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution calling for sealed proposals for furnishing lumber and lumber to repair city wharves, was referred to the Wharves.

An ordinance granting the right of way for three railroads on certain streets was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported favorably on a resolution extending the bulkhead at Milneburg two hundred feet, for the protection of property, provided the cost do not exceed $3 per running foot. Adopted, and sent to the lower Board.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have placed gas instead of oil lamps at the corner of St. Claude and Barracks streets, and at the corner of Tremé and Barracks streets, was adopted.

Board of Assistants.—Board met last evening—Mr. Delsbarre in the chair.

A communication from Gen. Shepley returning, without his approval, the resolution annulling the contracts for cleaning and repairing the streets. He believed the contractors had not discharged their duties, and he was not disposed to release them from their responsibilities.

The communication was laid on the table subject to call.

The following message was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Headquarters Military Commandant } City Hall, June 7, 1862.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

Gentlemen—A preamble and resolutions which originated in your honorable body, and which have been adopted by the Common Council, cancelling the leases of the following markets, viz: of the St. Mary's Market, to Henry Lonzet; of the Ninth Street Market, to Paul Lacroix; of the Fort Market, to P. Vetpels; and of the Mint or Reed Market, to B. Miller, have been submitted to me for my approval. Believing my signature to the ordinance, I deem it my duty to communicate to you a petition addressed to me by the farmers of the markets, which I respectfully submit for your consideration, and such action as, in the opinion of your honorable body, the exigency of the case may require. For this reason, I respectfully return the ordinance without my approval.

Respectfully, G. F. Shepley.

A message from the Commandant communicating to the Council a memorial from the Sheriff and the Grand Jury on the necessity of a further allowance for the maintenance of the prisoners confined in the Parish Prison, and urging investigation and the necessary relief, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance of $463,792 86. Report report to Finance Committee.

A report from the Surveyor relating to the late overseer, and recommending a new levee within the city limits for its complete protection, was read and referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

Reports from the Charlingnee were read and referred.

Ald. Crocker's bill for analyzing in the poison cases was not concurred in, but, on motion, was reconsidered and laid on the table to be called up at a fuller meeting.

A resolution was passed directing the Finance Committee to report the condition of the financial affairs of the city.

The Police Committee was about to offer a resolution providing "a pleasant excursion" for the dogs of the city, when it was stated that Gen Shepley had ordered all the dogs to be "hilt" to-morrow (to-day) that were found in the streets without muzzles.

The Finance Committee made a report, with resolutions, which were adopted.

The Controller was authorized to advertise 22 new courses for cleaning the streets and gutters, and repairing the streets on the expiration of the present contracts.

The Streets and Landings Committee recommended that the Surveyor be authorized to advertise for proposals for lumber to repair the wharves and raise the levee. Laid on the table subject to call.

The Board then adjourned.

Present Court—Judge Bell.—Yesterday Tim Rooney, Wm. Barbe and Thos. Donnelly—the boys who were engaged in stabbing Mrs. Willis's negro man, on St. Thomas street—were sent to the Parish Prison for one year for the assault. If the wound should prove fatal, the prisoners are to be further prosecuted. William Gibson, a boy, was Workhouse for 1499 months for aiding one of the accused to escape.

Thos. Paulding was examined on the charge of using seditious language at the raising of the United States flag on the City Hall. Discharged.

Pablo Cortez and Jose y de la Floyg, charged with robbing Emarde's shoe-store, corner of History and Crozat streets, were tried and condemned to the Parish Prison for three years.

Henry Martin was up for an assault and battery on his mother-in-law. It seemed a case of "family jars," and the accused was required to join the peace county under bonds.

Thomas Walsh was "tak up" for entering a house on Tchoupitoulas street. He "acknowledged this same," but said it was all owing to too much of the "juice of the corn." Notwithstanding his candor, he had to go to prison for six months.

George Cayler was also sent to prison for one year, for assault with attempt to kill.

For attempting to set fire to a house, a negro named Amanda was sentenced to prison for one year.

Mrs. Wareham complained against her husband for not supporting his family. It appeared that she had voluntarily left the house he had provided for her, and the Judge decided against her.

Amédée Perabo was sent to the Parish Prison six months for using seditious language.

Quite a number of cases were heard and disposed of by the Judge and his chief clerk during the recess of the Court. Several persons appeared and took the oath.

Impounds.—The Coroner was yesterday morning called over to the right bank of the river to hold inquests on the bodies of two men which were found floating in the river, near McGee's plantation. They appeared to be U. S. soldiers, and the bodies of both indicated that they had been killed in battle. One was shot by a cannon ball in the left side, and his left arm was also carried off. The other had the same kind of shot in his right thigh. Whether they had been thrown overboard from the vessels, or not, did not appear, but the jury rendered verdicts in accordance with the appearances.

The Street Cleaning Mania.—We were informed yesterday that Col. Thorpe, the "Bee Hunter," was appointed by Gen. Shepley as the adviser and assistant of Street Commissioner Bell, and after a brief interview they proceeded at once to their task of organizing the band of laborers necessary to their department. The surveyor, we understand, declined any assistance, declaring that he felt competent to the discharge of his duties, and preferring to resign rather than to have the proposed assistant.

The Banks.—We understand that some of the Banks are preparing to resume specie payments, and we notice that the Bank of America has already taken the lead in this direction.

Brief Mention.—The weather is decidedly pleasant. The City Hotel has reopened. Previous by late arrivals are being sold at auction. Prices have come down a little. A large number of vessels are delayed at the mouth for want of barbacas, and a great many are on their way thither from the North.

Arrests.—E Jones, W. Burrows and Fred. Burrows were arrested by Lieut. Bevin, in the Bayou St. John, as dangerous and suspicious characters. On searching them at the police station $1210 in Confederate notes were found in the pocket of Jones.

Louis Deener, for entering the domicile of Mrs Dyers, insulting her and breaking her furniture in drunken fury, was also locked up in the Second District.

AUCTION SALES.

By Goods, Cigars, Bleaching, Water Buckets, Brooms, Washboards, Tubs, Hair Needles, Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Thread, Shoes, Shoe Brushes, Champagne Cider, Scotch Ale, Bitters, &c., &c.

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 56 Old Levee street, the following:

1 case Washing Compositions, Cudot.
6 cases do. Brooms.
1 case do. Bleach.
1 case do do. Bleach Scoring Bath.
1 case White Patent Thread.
1000 dozens Spool Cotton Thread, assorted numbers.
100,000 Needles.
36 gross Plate Thimbles, X to 3.
4 cases Paper Collars.
16 cases Paper Cuffs.
16 cases Paper L. of Ref. Assorted sizes.
6 cases Men's & Boys' Cloth Sandy brown.
10 barrels Bleaching, brand J. S. Mason.
40 cases do. do.
1 barrel Bleaching, New Medium, J. S. Mason.
1 case do. do.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Steel Pens, &c.
9 half chests Chulan B. Tea.
9 half chests Imperial Tea.
5 cases Shoe Brushes.
515 dozen Cora and Hickory Brooms.
3 cases Scotch Ale.
26 dozen Washboards.
38 hogsheads Premium Champagne Cider, quarts and pints
24 cases Champagne Cider, 1 dozen each.
1 case Bitters.
101 cases Fine Scotch Ale.
4 cases Superior Scotch Ale, &c. &c.
A few hundred dozen of assorted Liquors.
For positive sale positive catalogues from the auctioneer on the morning of the sale.
jel1

Drugs! Drugs!

Quinine, Castor Oil, Chloroform, Camphor, &c.

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, June 11th, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, at the store No. 56 Old Levee street, the following:

10 ounces Quinine & Strychnine Quinine, 140 ounces.
2 cases Castor Oil, in cases, G. J., 96 lbs.
10 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda—"Deacon," 112 lbs. net.
2 barrels Refined Camphor, 200 lbs each.
20 boxes Dove Saleratus, 56 lbs. each.
A lot of Medicines—1 lb. bottles—36 lbs. each.
Terms cash. jel1

Champagne.....Champagne.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at No. 42 Gravier street, immediately in the rear of the Bee Office, 100 bn bots Piper Heidsieck CHAMPAGNE, just received in fine order.
Terms cash. jel1

Groceries at Auction.

BY R. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Commerce and Levee streets (First District)—

A lot of GROCERIES, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Sugar Candies, Rice, Soap, Starch, Crockery-ware and Glassware in general.
Terms cash. jel1

Fresh Lot of Goods Just Received per steamer Bienville.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, in store No. 42 Gravier street—

25 cases Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
25 Preserved Ginger.
75 boxes Red and White Rock Candy.
20 boxes Brown Sugar.
10 do Split Peas.
10 do Grits.
10 boxes Barley.
Alpinas Charcoal—Napoliten;
Vanilla;
3 barrels Currants;
20 cases French Mustard.
2 boxes Chinese Cigars.
1 do Fine Cigars, No 200.
1 box, 12 lbs. Colman's Mustard.
20 cases Table Claret Wine.
10 kegs Butter, extra fine quality.
20 kegs do do.
7 cases Pommery Cream.
10 do Misdorfs—Sauterne.
10 do Sherry.
15 do Fonseca.
15 do Cream.
10 Port—A Fonseca.
10 do XVIII.
15 do Heritage.
Terms—Cash on delivery. jel0

Whisky! Whisky! Whisky!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the Bogy Warehouse, situated on the corner of Commerce and Lafayette streets—

20 barrels Whisky, various marks.
Terms cash. jel0

Vinegar and Alcohol.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Magnolia street—

20 barrels Vinegar.
20 barrels Alcohol.
Terms cash. jel0

Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in the Bogy Warehouse, corner of Magnolia and Lafayette streets—

50 bushels Cow Peas.
Terms cash. jel0

House and Lot on Customhouse street, between Franklin and Tremé streets.

BY ALFRED BOULIGNY, Auctioneer, Office, Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange.

On THURSDAY, June 12th, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, I will offer for sale, on a credit of one, two and three years, the following:

LOT OF GROUND in the square bounded by Franklin, Tremé, Claiborne and Marais streets, measuring 52 feet 7 inches on Customhouse street, by 160 feet in depth; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a new two-story, brick house, with gas fixtures, water-works; two-story brick kitchen and servant's room.
Terms and conditions cash. jel0

Coffee, Tea and Nails at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock—

20 bags R o Coffee,
24 half chest Tea, various brands, and
100 kegs Nails, assorted sizes.
Terms cash. jel1

Merchandise and Furniture at Auction.

BY McCERREN & LANDRY,

G. W. McCERREN, Auctioneer.

Office and Salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles st.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock—

A large assortment of FURNITURE and assorted lots of MERCHANDISE.
Terms cash. jel0

Splendid Household Furniture, Looking-Glasses, &c

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

BY H. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the corner of Canal street and Bienville alley, the following elegant furniture:

SPLENDID FRENCH LOOKING-GLASSES, Bedroom Furniture, Mahogany Dining Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Armoire, Bibliothèque, French Clock, one Double-barrelled Gun, French Furniture, &c., &c. jel0

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Commerce and Levee streets—

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms cash. jel0

Whisky, Household Furniture, &c. Succession of Widow Pierre Rivière.

BY EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, will be sold, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Judge Bell, of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated June 5th, 1862, for account of said succession, viz:

At 10 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, on Pelican road, between Annunciation and Chippewa—All the Household Furniture, comprising Beds, Sofas, Bureaus, Looking-glasses, &c.
Terms cash on delivery. jel0

Succession of Jacques Coutanie Dubos Vignes.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 39 Exchange Alley.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Auction-room' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Conti streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, sitting in probate, in the matter of the succession of Jacques Coutanie Dubos Vignes, the following:

Two Cash Tickets drawn by the owner of the Dog or Wheel, not redeemable on presentation, viz: No 2 Lot Levee street, between St. Philippe and Hospital, and No 1 Lot Levee street, between St. Philippe and Bienville streets.

JOAN FERNANDEZ,
New Orleans, June 9, 1862. jel0 2t

Notice.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office to the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, (in the Rotunda) where he will devote his attention to the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Stocks, Securities and Port Wardens fees. All out-door sales will be promptly attended to with punctuality and despatch.

M. RAMBERT, Jr.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Henry E. Kenner.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 11,262.—Whereas Jean Rodgers has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Henry E. Kenner, deceased intestate; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court. E. MICHOT,
jel1 2d 3t Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Benoso.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 11,105.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, E. MICHOT,
jel1 2d Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Hernandez, wife of José Prats.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 704.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, E. MICHOT,
jel1 2d Deputy Clerk.

Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton, June 11, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 10 Texas Brown and 24 Texas Brown, 1 stained bale was do Texas Brown and 24 Texas. Stock remaining on sale is 771 Texas Brown. We quote:

Texas Brown, 1d quality, ⅝ lb net.....6d @ 7d
Texas Brown, 2d quality, ⅝ lb net.....5d @ 6d
Texas Brown, 3d quality, ⅝ lb net.....4d @ 5d
Yard, ⅝ lb net.....3d @ 4d
Stain, ⅝ lb net.....2d @ 3d

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 11, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr J J Harland, Gilbert, for Boston, Mather

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S gunboat Oneida, ——, from Mississippi Sound, via the river—In the stream.
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—24 dys.

STEAMSHIPS.

Louisiana Belle, Alexander, for Bayou Sara—

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Wildcat, Morse, from Matanzas, in ballast.
Ship Theodore Koch, (British) from Liverpool, via Key West.
Ship South, (British) from Calcutta and Havana, to Geo Wm Pratt—Sugar and cigars.
Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.
Ship Hornbeck, Bodger, from Boston, to master—in ballast.
Brig Mississippi, ——, from Key West, to U S Navy.
Brig Mathilde (Prussian) Bahl, from Bordeaux.

SOCTOR—Per schr J J Harland—Sugar & molasses.

IMPORTS.

COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—70 hhds sugar to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE ROAD.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW—Per steamer Louisiana Belle—1 bales cotton 31 hhds sugar 17 half hhds molasses to order.

Corn Meal.

A CORN MEAL MILL has been established in the building recently occupied by Cook & Brother, corner of St. Ann Market and Levee streets, for the accommodation of the poor. Sold in small quantities only, at the rate of $1 20 per bushel for unsifted; bushel $2; Grits, $2 25; Bran, $2 25 per 100 pounds.

my31 tf JAS. BEGGS. JAS. DAVIS. } Committee.

Branch of City Corn-Meal Mills Second District.

A Branch of these Mills for the accommodation of the residents of this District, has been established on 27-ARM STREET, between Morals and Villere streets, where Rice, Corn-Meal and Grits can be had in small quantities for family use only.

jel1 tf JAS. BEGGS. JAS. DAVIS. } Committee.

Branch of City Corn-Meal Mills, Third District.

A Branch of these Mills has been established in the Third District, for the accommodation of its residents, at the CORNER OF GREATHEN AND ELYSIAN FIELDS STREETS, where Meal in small quantities for family use can be obtained.

my31 tf JAS. BEGGS. JAS. DAVIS. } Committee.

Branch of the City Corn Meal Mills Fourth District.

A Branch of these Mills, for the accommodation of the residents of the Fourth District, has been established at No. 14 BORA PURU STREET, near Tchoupitoulas street, South side of the Sempere Market, where Meal can be had in small quantities, for family use only.

my31 tf JAS. BEGGS. JAS. DAVIS. } Committee.

Notice.

NOTICE is this day given by the undersigned to the holder of the hereinafter described note, to wit: Image Sender, for the purpose of notifying the amount of the same, at his domicil, on Levee street, between Third and Fourth streets, No. 256, where Edward Fourth Ward of New Orleans, which note is for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, was executed by the undersigned on the 14th of May, 1862, to his own order, and endorsed by himself, payable one year after date, at the Notary by Jh. Milhet; order public, on the 14th of May, 1863, was