The Daily Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1862. Vol. XVII.—New Series. Vol. XXIV.—Whole No. 12,418.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1862.

Our Prospects and Our Duties.

Lamentable as is the present condition of this unfortunate city, its prospects for the future seem to us gloomy in the extreme. Dependent entirely on its commerce for its existence, and having no manufacturing resources, producing nothing whatever, it must suffer at least in proportion to the extent to which its commerce is interrupted or destroyed. That extent, from our present standpoint, it is at least exciting to have to contemplate. Within the city, or available districts around it, there appears to be scarcely any thing either for export at the present moment, or promising to come to us, for the approaching time, which need to be so fondly lavished and welcomed as "the busy season." The products of the vast regions beyond are prohibited, even where they exist or may be raised, from being sent to us. Under ordinary circumstances, we should in the course of a very few short weeks be looking for the first bale of new cotton, to be followed quickly by the first load, and then chronicling the daily increase in the quantity received, until it should amount to many tens of thousands of bales. Now, alas! we cannot see any room to rely upon the enjoyment of any such blessing. Come what may come, upon the most favorable hypothesis we can discover, it would seem certain that the business of the city during next winter must be limited enough to be attended with no little suffering and distress; while, upon a less favorable one—with the currency it had adopted forbidden circulation, and consequently rendered valueless—with the negroes scattered, and unemployed all around us, with the high prices of provisions almost inevitably attendant on the little inducement to bring them for sale to a people crippled in means of paying for them, and on the increased expense of sending them hither in consequence of our not having return cargoes with which to load the vessels bringing them—with all the evils, in short, inseparable from a continuance of the war being waged, and from our relation to it—with all these weighing on us, could not but be regarded as a euphemistic epithet for our prospects.

Are we, then, to fold our arms in stolid indifference, and leave to blind chance the conditions of our future? Forbid it all that is sensible and manly!

"In no code mails, and contra audentior ito,
Quis habet fortuna timet."

With the available capital of a portion of our population demand for labor to no small extent must exist; the produce which will reach us will be another cause of employment beyond this; the arrival of vessels, however comparatively few in number, will add yet further to this demand.

But with all this there will remain much more to be done. There must be many thousands who, when winter comes, will find themselves in dire distress, if they do not make some effort to provide against the contingency. It will be great folly for all to rely on the sources we have pointed out, for means of subsistence. In our best days there were always many who were in straits: they cannot but be greatly more numerous under the state of affairs which it is only prudent to consider as at least of possible eventuality. *If, forte fortunâ*, all our troubles should be ended before the autumn, so much the better! No harm will have been done by preparing for a less happy lot.

We see but one way in which this can be done; and that it is rather late to enter upon. Late as it is, however, it is not by any means too late. The way to which we refer is by immediately setting to work to cultivate and prepare vegetables and fruit, so that they may be available in the case we contemplate. Something may be done, too, by management and economy, towards providing meat and fish—but not much we fear. Those who have the land to enable them to adopt our suggestions ought not to disregard it and those who have not ought to endeavor to get more or less upon some terms or other. It would be no waste of consideration, either, if those who have it in their power should urge them and aid them to do so for all to the evil consequences that may arise from neglecting this preparation must fall chiefly on the class we desire to influence to it, they will not fail to extend more or less to all other classes.

It is of no avail to urge that provisions can be furnished us from abroad at cheaper rates than we can raise them here because, under our supposition, the labor that should earn the price to be paid for them, will be unemployed. It will not be a question in which of given ways that labor may be most advantageously employed, but how it can be productively employed at all so as to procure means of subsistence. We believe that if the force of our arguments be admitted, and our suggestions adopted, there need not be any such suffering among us, even under the most unfavorable course of events, as cannot well be borne and assuredly none will rejoice more heartily than we shall, if the state of the country shall soon become such as to render superfluous whatever exertions may have been made in the direction we have pointed out.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, that the number of deaths during the week ended on Sunday evening last, was twenty-five less than that reported for the previous week. The condition of the Charity Hospital, and of the other institutions of similar character, as well as does the information we have from prominent members of the medical faculty, fully corroborates the inferences which would naturally be drawn from that fact. The health of the city is time far all that could be desired. The extent of sickness is not above the average, and the diseases prevailing present nothing of an unusual character, in any respect whatever.

We cannot venture to prophesy from these *facts* that we shall not have a change in this condition of the city before the advent of the period when it is generally regarded as safe from the breaking out of the most dreaded of our diseases—yellow fever. But it is well worthy of remark that there are many important questions undergoing trial during the present season. One of these is, the very important one of the effect of quarantine in preventing the prevalence of the disease. Another is the effect of non acclimatization and of certain habits and observances in predisposing to it, or protecting from it. A third is the effect of cleaning canals, gutters, etc., and turning up the earth. A fourth is the effect of the meteorological conditions which have prevailed. It is undoubtedly true that the passing of the season entirely without the disease would not suffice to settle the vexed question of the efficacy of quarantine; but it is equally certain that it would greatly strengthen the case of those who affirm it. And so with regard to the other points. Wherefore it is earnestly to be hoped that for future purposes those who have it in their power will record carefully and faithfully everything bearing upon the subject that may come under their notice. Indeed, we presume this will be exacted as a duty from those who have it best in their power—the medical officers of the United States army and navy. The Secretary of the Board of Health, too, ought to be in like manner engaged in making a record of facts on the subject, and that of others without bias, and all the more acceptably if without any expression of opinion.

Up to the present time there appears to have been much to throw doubt on some very confidently held opinions upon the points to which we have referred; but as we are, for obvious reasons, without full information upon them, we should not be justified in adopting any conclusion. Nor would it be useful to discuss them: although we hope the opportunity of gathering sufficient information for doing so at some future day will not be allowed to pass unimproved.

FROM TENNESSEE.—We learn further from the *Delta*, the particulars of Gen. Negley's expedition to East Tennessee. That portion of the news referring to Chattanooga was anticipated by the intelligence published here on the 14th ult. Our latest advices from Chattanooga bring up to the 13th ult., or two days later than the news now published.

Nashville, Tuesday, June 12.—Dispatches from General Negley to Governor Johnson announce the success of his expedition to East Tennessee.

He took eighty prisoners, including a number of officers, rebel citizens, a drove of cattle, and a large number of horses intended for the rebel service.

The advance of General Johnson's rebel force in Tennessee has now been complete than represented. [illegible] without battle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—J. A. Goldman, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, was arraigned on the charge of having on the previous evening broken windows at the Planters' House, corner of Julia and Magazine streets, drawn a revolver on Mr. E. B. De Bare, the proprietor, threatening his life, and also of declaring that he would kill all the Yankees in the city and particularly General Butler. The case was clearly proved against him; but it was urged in mitigation that he was under the influence of King Alcohol at the time. He was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

Martin Nolan, who was arrested at the same time and place as Goldman, on the charge of aiding and abetting him, was dismissed, as the evidence against him was not conclusive.

The name of Gomez would seem to be earning for itself quite an unlucky notoriety. One of the cases was up on Monday on a charge which was not established against him—and another was up yesterday with the like result. This Gomez was charged with having shot at special officer Barney Williams, under very aggravated circumstances. The complainant was quite positive as to his having been shot at, and as to his having been done by the accused. Williams, according to his statement, had, by order of the Provost Marshal, seized some six or eight muskets, and was carrying them to their destination in a car. When he was getting out of the car with them, the accused, he declared, seized hold of one of them and discharged it at him, the ball penetrating his pantaloons and shirt, but fortunately without wounding him. Complainant was exceedingly verbose and vehement in his testimony, and got quite rolled at the insinuations of Mr. Mendiverri, who defended the accused, that there was possibly no shooting at all, or that at all events the police must have gone off accidentally, and that Williams must have dreamed that he had seen accused seize the gun and fire at him. The excitement of complainant became intense, however, when Mr. Mendiverri went to the witness-stand to testify that he bore a bad reputation, while the accused was a notably peaceful and inoffensive man, and the consequence was a strong illustration of the saying of poor Sam Butler:

"Too much or too little will
Equally render the owners ill;
For nothing but to be undone
Much easier than if they'd none."

Williams retorted on the counsel, and quite a wordy encounter ensued, in the course of which the complainant's energetic action caused a large knife to fall from his person; and it was taken possession of by the Court. In the course of his effort to secure the conviction of the accused, Williams added to the charge against him, that he had endeavored to take complainant's life that very morning, as the latter was passing the guard room, and stated that the manner of the attempt was—*by throwing a loaf of bread at his head!* The Court did not consider the case made out against the accused, and discharged him. In this some may consider him lucky, but in having been arrested, kept in prison, although he offered bail, been put to expense for counsel, and compelled to lose his time, all without cause, may well excuse him for regarding himself as under the influence for the time being, at least, of a very unlucky star, which, by the way, might pass for a pun if the complainant were a namesake of his that our readers wot of.

Antoine Dubeck, Edward Dubeck, John Capdevielle and John Baronet were charged with having on the 24 ult., entered the house of a man named Monteratt, and robbed it of $600 in money, two promissory notes, each for $100, a number of tools, keys, and other articles of minor value, which the prosecutor keps in his trunk. The stolen property was recovered under a search warrant granted by the Provost-Marshal to search the premises of Baronet. The evidence as to the commission of the robbery was clear, and the connection of the first three named of the accused with it was sought to be established by showing that they constantly associated with Baronet, and occupied the same room with him, or at all events had a key to and consequently free access. The case was not concluded, because the money, which had been deposited in the Provost Marshal's office, could not be procured for identification, the safe being locked, and the person having the key of it absent. It is to be deposed of to-day.

Richard Flemmroy for indulging in a prelude of mutual scurrility, shameless extoperation, filthy obscenity, and a general outpouring of *language des halles* with a grand fist, foot, tooth and nail performance in which the wooden dew were dined $5 each.

Dr. W. L. Davis, an eye and ear doctor, was arraigned on a charge of having defrauded a soldier who had gone to him for treatment. The complainant seems to have a very high opinion of doctors in general, to believe with the fellow in Ben Johnson's "Volpone, that like there there particularly referred to.—

"They are
Made (fair terms and strong words, let me beleve)
Of great men's favors, that their wrath is death,
Which they will either open mountains cold
Setting that drop for twopence ere they part,
Which they have valued at twenty crowns before."

He deposed that he went to the accused for treatment for sore eyes; that the Doctor undertook to treat him and charge him at the rate of a dollar a day, requiring him to pay a portion in advance; that he took a $10 bill out of his pocket for the purpose of doing this, and handed it to the Doctor, asking for change for it; that the Doctor said he had no change, and that as the complainant was to return, the bill might as well be left with him; that the Doctor blistered him behind the ears and gave him six pills of which he took two, and because these made him sick, threw the other four away; that he did not go back to the Doctor six days, and when he did, that he demanded back his $10 that to this the Doctor demurred but afterwards offered to return him $1 of it, and that he refused to accept that. The Doctor in his defense said that he regarded the $10 merely as a retaining fee, or sort of deposit to assure him of the good faith of the complainant to continue under his treatment and to pay him, and that although he thought this he had in consideration of the complainant's circumstances, offered to take $5 for his services. There was some talk about change at the time, but he told the complainant that it was unnecessary to give any change, as he did not expect to be able to cure the complaint, before his charges would amount to more than $10. Judge Bell told the complainant that he appeared to be a bad patient, and that it was most probable he had misunderstood the doctor. He suggested to the doctor however that he might be satisfied with $5, and return the other $5 to the complainant, which the doctor did, and was discharged.

Several cases were postponed till this morning, and we therefore do not think it necessary to notice them till they are disposed of.

The court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Mortality Report.—For the week ending at 6 o'clock A. M. Sunday, June 29, 1862. Total number of deaths, last week, 156; this week, 131; decrease, 25.

Diseases.—Apoplexy, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; congestion of brain, 1; softening of brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 6; delirium tremens, 2; acute diarrhea, 2; chronic diarrhea, 6; diphtheria, 1; acute dysentery, 1; chronic dysentery, 1; fever, 1; congestive fever, 4; hectic fever, 1; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 10; typhus fever, 2; gastro enteritis, 3; hooping cough, 3; measles, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 6; peritonitis, 3; pneumonia, 2; pleurisy, 1; premature birth, 1; inflammation of stomach, 2; still born, 1; trismus nascentium, 2; wounds, 2; not stated, 4; other diseases, 21. Total, 131.

Sex.—Adult males, 41; adult females, 35; male children, 43; female children, 31; sex of one not stated. Total, 131.

Color.—Whites, 97; mulattoes, 11; blacks, 15; color of eight not stated. Total, 131.

Condition.—Free, 102; slaves, 14; condition not stated, 15. Total, 131.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 28; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5 years, 11; from 5 to 15 years, 1; from 15 to 25 years, 6; from 25 to 30 years, 2; from 30 to 40 years, 14; from 40 to 50 years, 10; from 50 to 60 years, 7; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 11; from 80 to 100 years, 1; not stated, 19. Total, 131.

Nativities.—Africa, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 3; France, 3; Germany, 1; Ireland, 8; Italy, 1; Switzerland, 1; West Indies, 1; Louisiana, 57; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 1; South Carolina, 3; Missouri, 1; Alabama, 1; unknown, 1; not stated, 45. Total, 131.

The Murder of Johnson.—The inquest in the case of the murder of the colored seaman Johnson, was resumed yesterday; but with no satisfactory results. During the day, a man named Conrad Bender was arrested in the Fourth District by Corporal Allyn, on the charge of having been the actual perpetrator of the deed, notwithstanding the manifest circumstantiality with which it had been originally charged against Morris, as already reported. The evidence was not sufficient to satisfy the jury, who was the really guilty party, and therefore the inquisition was further postponed. Both Morris and Bender in the meantime remain in custody, as although there was not enough evidence to convict them, there was none to positively exculpate them.

Fires.—Two fires occurred yesterday morning about 3 o'clock—one destroying a grocery at the corner of Prytania and Josephine streets, and the other the stable at the corner of Julia and Franklin streets, with the upper part of a contiguous coffee-house.

A fire on Monday night broke out at No. 868 New Levee street, but was extinguished before making much headway.

The Negro and the Knife.—Another instance of the audacity which the present state of affairs has infused into a certain class of negroes was witnessed yesterday. A drayman was offended in some way by one of them, when he dismounted from his vehicle and threatened to whip him, when the negro drew out a case-knife and shook it at him, threatening him with it, if he should dare to approach him. This took place at the corner of Customhouse and Old Levee streets. The drayman, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," all circumstances considered, remounted and drove off. Our informant, if he had been able to recognize the parties, would have doubtless thought it his duty to have the affair investigated by the police authorities.

Sticking Gas.—A man named Michael Smith, was taken to the Charity Hospital shortly after 9 o'clock on Monday evening, with a stab wound in the middle of the left shoulder blade. From the character of the wound, it appears that the knife must have penetrated the lung. It is stated that the affair took place in the Second Ward, and that the parties had been at work together on the day of the occurrence. The wounded man is a native of Ireland, and is married. The author of the stab is still at large, and will probably be not readily apprehended, as he is said to be a native of Spain, and to have left the District of Columbia immediately after the occurrence.

The Free Market.—The following distribution was made yesterday to 1744 families: 2200 pounds bacon, 942 bushels cornmeal, 23 barrels sugar, 76 bushels peas.

Irredeemable Notes.—The City Treasurer gives notice that the city will no longer be responsible for the notes of G. W. Holt, Asa Holt, or McDonnell & McGraw.

Insane.—Catherine Ryan was taken into custody in the First District yesterday, on the ground that she was insane.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Delaney, sailed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, direct for New York with the following passengers:

S S Riddle, J W Riddle, J F Whipple, S A Miles, J O Watkins, J W Keep, J A Migo, Mr Leavette, Chas Spencer, T F McGuire, O G Bennett, O M Gill, W S Wright, R Markham, F Piquet, Mr Hostetter, Mr Gilliatry, J Otjes, H Levesice, Smith Bros, Wm Nisgle, Mr Brunster and lady, Mr Cullen, W S Donnell, Mr Suttle, J W Adar, R Vandamlo, J E Pitcher.

Late News from the Gulf.

The *Delta* published yesterday the following summary of news from Galveston:

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of May 23, has the following important news:

On Saturday morning the frigate Santee had a white flag up as a signal of a desire to communicate with the shore. During the day a messenger came ashore bearing the following demand:

U. S. FRIGATE SANTEE,
Off Galveston, Texas, May 17, 1862.

To the Military Commandant Commanding Confederate Forces, Galveston, Texas:

SIR—In a few days the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston, and enforce its surrender.

To prevent the effusion of blood and destruction of property, which would result from the bombardment of your town, I hereby demand the surrender of the place, with its fortifications and batteries in its vicinity, with all arms and munitions of war. I trust you will comply with this demand. I am, respectfully, etc.,

HENRY EAGLE,
Captain Commanding the United States Naval Forces off Galveston, Texas.

The bearer of the above message stated that an answer could be made any time within twenty four hours. Owing to the wires being down during the day, this message was not telegraphed up till in the evening.

This morning Gen. Hébert has instructed Col Cook to reply that when the land and naval forces made their appearance *the demand will be answered*. Meanwhile we can assure the people that the island will not be given up on a mere paper bombardment. Nothing will be left undone to provide for the enemy when he comes.

The General Commanding advises the people to keep cool—there is no danger. When the enemy lands and endeavors to penetrate into the interior, he will be fought on every inch of ground. In the meantime every man should stand by his arms, and be ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

The foreign consuls have communicated with the captain of the Santee, with a view of fixing some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects. The following is Capt. Eagle's reply to them:

U. S. FRIGATE SANTEE, May 22, 1862.

Gentlemen—Let me assure you that no person can deplore more than myself the misery that would result from the bombardment of the town of Galveston and its fortifications, yet it is a duty that will become necessary to enforce its surrender.

It is not in my power to give you any assurance of security during the bombardment, for it is impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take.

HENRY EAGLE, Capt. Commanding
U. S. Naval Forces off Galveston.

To the Foreign Consuls, Galveston.

From Vicksburg.

We give below some important items of news from Vicksburg, as published by the *Delta*. It will be observed that the news is quite stale, having been republished in Richmond on the 9th instant from Vicksburg papers of the 30th May. We published on the 24th ult. much later news. But the character of the intelligence must be taken as a warrant of its interest, and moreover, as published at present it may serve to fill the blanks in our advices from a point so important as Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Thursday June 12.

Richmond papers received here contain extracts from the Vicksburg press, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in that vicinity. News from Vicksburg to the 30th ult., published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst says:

Two of the enemy's gunboats amused themselves by throwing shot and shell into the heart of Vicksburg. About one hundred and twenty five missiles were thrown during that time, but comparatively few of which appeared to be directed at our forts. We have heard of no casualties, beyond considerably damaging some private residences, and one or two churches.

The reports of Vicksburg papers state that De Soto, Mississippi, has been destroyed by our fleet and adds that "but three little buildings now mark the spot which once gloried in the name of a city."

The same report adds, that the Federal gunboats shelled the town of Grand Gulf, Monday, and their transports landed a number of troops, who pillaged and sacked the town of everything they could lay their hands on.

From Memphis.

The *Delta* has the following items from Memphis. The news as republished to-day, is not of as recent a date as that given yesterday, still the items do not lack interest.

Memphis, Tuesday June 10.—Quiet prevades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the national rule is not only surprising, but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. The Provost Marshal is officing in chronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are requested to take the oath of allegiance before the permission is granted.

Guerrillas and rebel cavalry, which have been hovering around the city ever since the national occupation of it, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

The City Recorder was yesterday arrested by the Provost Marshal, for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the streets with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cotton that can be found.

Applications to ship 6000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis *Avalanche* is still outspoken in its secession sentiments.

The *Avalanche* is much more guarded and inclined to submit quietly.

Both advise peaceable submission to the national rule. Many stores have been opened, and have resumed business. Some traders refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meats and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

Memphis, June 9.—Intelligence was received this morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebel fleet here, and the surrender of the city, reached St. Francis river, Arkansas, a steamer, acting under Gen. Hindman's orders, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some four hundred bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about forty miles west of here.

Turnout yesterday and last night the city was as quiet as any Northern city. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally refused. There has been no movement either in fleet or land forces since Friday. It is said as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here. Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

The *Picayune* condenses the following upon the proceedings of the Federal Congress on the 12th ult.

In the Senate, on the 12th, a bill in addition to the act to provide for salvage in cases of capture was reported by the Committee on Commerce. The resolution to admit to the floor of the Senate the Senators elect from Deseret was laid over. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the rebel Gen. Buckner, captured at Fort Donelson, and now a prisoner at Fort Warren, ought to be transferred to the civil authorities to be tried for treason, whereof he stands indicted, in the Kentucky District Court. After some discussion, during which Mr Davis said Buckner ought not to be exchanged, but taken to Kentucky and hanged, the subject was laid aside till to-day.

A bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts for the Government, was introduced by Mr. Hale. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money had been paid Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands taken by Great Britain, and if the same has not been paid, why not. The bill for the relief of Gen. Grant was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up and discussed, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, the tax bill was reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Stevens recommended a general non concurrence in the Senate's three hundred and fourteen amendments, and a committee of conference on the points in dispute between the two houses. This was agreed to by a vote of eighty against fifty-eight. The report of the Conference Committee on the amendments to the Indian appropriation bill was accepted. A petition from New York merchants, asking an extension of the time for warehousing goods, was presented and referred. The bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain army officers, conferring citizenship upon all volunteers who serve and are honorably discharged on proving one year's residence, and prohibiting fraudulent contracts by concerted with him and intermediaries, and holding all contractors under the Government responsible for the acts of their agents, was taken up and passed. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of volunteers and their families, was made, and the bill passed. The bill for the creation of [illegible] and fell in the District of [illegible] the house adjourned.

Washington Intelligence.

The *Picayune* says:

We find the following items in the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 12th June:

This morning a draft of 26 men were sent from the marine barracks to Boston and Philadelphia, for the new gunboats Sting out at these places. The new gunboat Paul Jones, Capt Steadman, recently built at Baltimore, arrived at the navy yard last night. She is a sidewheel, and schooner rigged, and is calculated for six 80 pounders broadside, and two 100-pound pivot guns fore and aft.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to sail on his mission to Louisiana on the steamer Connecticut, from New York on Tuesday, 17th June.

The Post-Office Department has received information that the Overland Mail Company is now in readiness, and will resume its services suspended by the Indian attacks.

The Circuit Court, to-day, in the matter of John and William Jackson, claimed as fugitive slaves by Dennis Duval, of Maryland, reiterated its former decision in refusing to admit testimony as to the loyalty of the claimant, but permitted the admission of testimony as to whether the slaves had been actually engaged in aid of the rebellion. The fugitives were returned to the claimant. The counsel for the slaves claimed that the Court should return the fugitives only at the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, but the Court decided against the point.

The Senate to-day confirmed A. V. S. Lindsay as Postmaster of Nashville, Capt. Albion P. House, of the Fourth Artillery, Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The motion to reconsider the vote by which Thomas Clowes was confirmed Postmaster of Troy has been disposed of, and the appointment is now completed.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Washington correspondence (12th June) of the New York *Herald* says:

Advices from Gen McClellan's headquarters this evening state that a reconnoissance made this morning as far as Meadow Bridge found the enemy quiet but in force.

Some skirmishing had taken place during the day but with little result on either side.

The weather was good, and the roads and grounds drying rapidly.

The news received to-day from Gen McClellan's headquarters indicate steady progress in the siege of the rebel "last ditch." The most intelligent military men who have recently had an opportunity to examine Gen McClellan's position and preparation, pronounce his success sure and unavoidable. They say it is only a question of time, and that the result will effect nally wipe out the rebellion.

Joseph C. Baker, Esq. President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed to Secretary Chase as follows on Monday last:

Cincinnati, June 9, 1862.—I would like to announce by authority that all payments of provisions and manufactures may be made to Memphis, and also to New Orleans if Vicksburg is taken. Our merchants and manufacturers will not abuse the privilege.

JOSEPH C. BAKER,
President Chamber of Commerce.

To this dispatch Secretary Chase responded as follows:

Washington, June 9.—Shipments may be made to Memphis, and all other places in possession of the Union forces, under the existing regulations to prevent aid to the rebels, and subject to the inspection and control of the military commanders at points of arrival and destination, and also from all such places, with permission of the military commanders. Tender to the Chamber of Commerce and my fellow citizens of Cincinnati my heartiest congratulations on the partial reopening of our great rivers soon, I trust to be completed. May they never again be closed to American commerce.

S. P. CHASE.

The Federal Fleet Makes a Second Attempt to Ascend the James River.

We copy the following from the *Herald*:

A letter published in the Newark Advertiser, dated on board the United States steamer Wachusett, on James river June 7, gives some important information regarding our fleet and partially explains the delay in its movements. Yesterday we moved up the stream from our old position at City Point, in company with all the fleet, eight vessels, the Wachusett being the flag ship and leading, and left the navy to the batteries below Richmond. But we did not get there, having brought up in a cornfield about ten miles below, where we lay for some time, high and dry. Jersey mud is no compared to the sacred soil of Dixie. We are covered with Virginia real estate from the mainmop gallant signal trucks down to the keelson. Everybody is ashore exercising the lush. Great precaution is taken against sharpshooters; bags, hammocks and sails are stowed in the gangways. All the crew are under the forecastle and behind the outwarks out of danger of the rebel sharpshooters.

It was 3 o'clock when we came to a stop, and at 8 o'clock the rebels opened on us a blind fire from a valley at us from the opposite shore, after which they took shelter in a house. We turned our guns upon them and down came trees, rocks and everything in the passage. Some time following [illegible] down the stream, [illegible] for the night. We are waiting for the Monitor which has broken her engine. [illegible] repaired we will try [illegible] Last night the patches were sent to [illegible] Mr. [illegible] to a man from the [illegible] prisoner the Inquisitor [illegible] probably [illegible]

Latest from Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

We extract the following from a summary of news in the New York papers received by the Nashville, which [illegible] date:

We publish elsewhere [illegible] from Mexico reported to the Federal [illegible] on the 11th and 12th of May, and [illegible] was a sanguinary one, and the Federalists have [illegible] must have fought with [illegible] extraordinary severity. The Federalists were strong, but the numbers of the Mexicans are not given, though they have brought up to fifteen to twenty thousand men. We give an abstract of the official report of the battle, together with other very interesting [illegible] which we refer to the perusal of our readers.

From South America we have [illegible] dated in Buenos Ayres on the 14th of April. Citizens of the United States residing there were treated at the national ball given in honor of the anniversary of the 25th of February which had just been received. The relations were good in respect to the reports of the allied powers and Mexico, fearing the State would endeavor to apply the new principle of European invasion to themselves. Congress adjourned without doing anything the result [illegible] was hurriedly dispatched by the last steamer. Peace was steadily urging her mighty claims upon Buenos Ayres. Mr. Palmer, Minister of the United States in the Argentine Confederation, has left for home, and Mr. Helper, our new Consul, had arrived. Manuel Rosas, ex Dictator of the Confederation, had been condemned to death after a ten years trial. His property is declared confiscated but, as Rosas resides in Southampton, England, the death penalty cannot be enforced and no person seemed inclined to purchase his estates. The produce market of Buenos Ayres was quiet. Foreign lumber went off freely and flour, on board, was at $8 to $9.

Our correspondence in St Domingo City writing on the 5th of May, furnishes a very important letter with regard to the progress of the island under the new rule of Spain, as well as the position of the great social problem of the continuance of negro slavery or the institution of the emancipation of the black population in the Spanish West Indies. St Domingo, he says, has already benefited vastly in all her material interests under the liberal and enlightened policy of Queen Isabella. Great lines of railroad, calculated to open up the trade of the valley of Yuna, with expensive plans for river navigation, were already decided on, and, as Spain invariably pays in hard cash for her public works, it was thought that many Americans would find profitable investments for their capital, as well as personal employment.

The Spanish officials expected large arrivals of negro contrabands and free blacks from North America, and the writer asserts that slavery is doomed to soon end in the Spanish colonies. Indeed it is said that the "institution" is now so hampered in its workings that the planters of Cuba and Porto Rico are seriously debating to propose to the Government in Madrid a plan of emancipation, with compensation. Spain intends, it is thought, to build up in the Antilles a powerful free black empire, in which the colored man will enjoy fully, as he now does, the same measure of political, military, municipal and religious liberty as the white, even if he is still excluded from the social circle by prejudices of caste.

Real estate had advanced greatly in value in St. Domingo. Trade was lively in the city. Carpenters, masons and painters commanded good wages. The health of the city was good.

The *True Delta* contains the following extract from the London correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*, in which it is said that "intervention on the American continent has commenced in Mexico, and adds:

According to present appearances England and Spain have withdrawn from the field, and left the Emperor free to establish an Austrian monarchy on the southern border of the United States. There is some jealousy and mortification here, but England puts the best face she can upon it, for it is useless to complain. But intervention, on the part of France, is becoming a habit. When a man places himself at the head of civilization, and believes that he has a mission to regulate the universe, what can you expect? It will be some days before this reaches you. I cannot tell what has happened in ten days past, nor what will be done in the ten days to come, in America, before this comes to hand, but I shall be much surprised if the action of M. Mercier do not prove to be but the prelude to some further and more important action.

FROM ARKANSAS.—The *Evening Delta* contains the following:

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* of the 4th ult. says that Governor Rector, of Arkansas, has had a response to his call for armed men, in order that the State should rely on the prowess of her own rebel sons, and not on the Confederacy, in carving out the idea of rebellion, and that 12,000 men had rallied to his standard, including McCulloch's old corps, Pike's Indians, and new conscriptions. The force is accompanied by Reins and others, and has twenty-five pieces of artillery. The, [illegible] of Louisiana is expected to [illegible] Texas, and Fort Smith has been [illegible] common mustering point. Missouri, Texas and Arkansas are to be made the final scenes of rebellious warfare, according to Governor Rector; but he need not calculate on a protracted campaign, for there are Union troops enough in the States named to take speedy care of both him and his guerrillas.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1862.

SUGAR.—We notice sales to-day of about 150 hhds on the levee at 2½@2¾c ℔ lb. for fully fair to prime. There may have been other transactions, the particulars of which have not transpired. Some parties were in treaty for lots in store.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull. We have heard of a small sale, but the particulars had not yet transpired. The last sales reported were at 16c. ℔ gallon for fair to prime.

FLOUR.—The market is quite bare. It has been retailing at the advanced rates of $5 14@$5 19 ℔ bbl. There were sales at auction to-day at $5 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—We notice the sale of 5[illegible] sacks at the advanced rate of 72 ℔ bushel. The stock is very nearly exhausted, and holders are asking a still further advance.

PORK.—Small lots of Mess command $20@$22 ℔ bbl according to quality and condition.

OATS.—The retail demand is supplied at 45 ℔ bushel, which is a material decline.

HAY.—Choice Eastern is selling in small lots, at $20 ℔ ton.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 16c. for Clear Sides, and 13@13½c ℔ lb. for sugar-cured Hams.

BUTTER.—Good to Choice Northern is retailing slowly at 24@25c ℔ lb.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing slowly at 15@16c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY.—The recent receipts of Rectified are held at $1 50. Rectified and Louisiana Rum, mixed, is retailing at 40 ℔ gallon.

CHEESE.—Imitation English Dairy is retailing at 12½@14c ℔ lb.

SALT.—The retail demand is supplied at $4 for Liverpool Coarse and $7 for Fine and $4 ℔ sack for Turks Island.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 2, 1862.

Arrived yesterday, 25 Texas Beeves and 50 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 75 Texas Beeves and 40 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 9 Texas Beeves, 10 Veals and 100 Sheep. We quote

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	@6c 20
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	@5c 10
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	@4c 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20@25
Hogs, ℔ lb, the gross	20@25
Milch Cows, ℔ head	$18@$120

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 2, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Trade Wind, Delaney, New York, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Star Rhindle (British), Hewitt, from Sassau, NP 4th ult.

Small steamship Rhode Island, Trenchard, from Boston 11th inst. via Hampton Roads, Fort Royal and Key West, to U S Quartermaster at the stream.

BELOW COMING UP

Steamship Star Lachlan (British), [illegible]
Ship Nightingale, from Key West to U S Navy.
Ship J P Whitney, Avery, from St Thomas, in ballast.
Ship Pampero, [illegible]
Ship Mary French, [illegible]
Bark A A Drabert, from Philadelphia.
Bark Powhattan, from Philadelphia.
U S transport bark Fortress Sturges, from Philadelphia to U S Quartermaster general to U S Navy.
Bark F C, from Philadelphia.
Bark Isaac R Davis.
Bark G W Hall.
Bark Intrepide (British), from Liverpool, via Havana.
Brig Mary Elizabeth (French), [illegible]
Brig Ariel (British), ——, from Rio de Janeiro.
Schr Mary Catherine, [illegible]
Schr Geo W Jones, [illegible] Beaufort, from Ship Island.
Schr Anna Bess, from New York.
Schr Forest King, from Ellsworth.
Schr E K Howard, from New York.

PASSENGERS

Per steamship Rhode Island, from Boston—Lieutenant Commander [illegible] Dr [illegible], Assistant Surgeon J R Foster, Assistant Paymaster R H Douglass, Acting Master's Mate Henry Cornwell, I N Meyer, Wm [illegible] and J A Folsom, Chief Engineer J P Moore.

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Trade Wind—[illegible] boxes [illegible] 5 bbls do [illegible] domestic.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 49.

Mrs. Philips, wife of Philip Philips, has not been once imprisoned for her traitorous proclivities and acts of disloyalty to the United States, for which act she is now in jail, and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 13th June, 1862, for account of the succession of Mrs. Julia LeBlanc, the following described property situated in the Third District of this city, viz.: Two slaves, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Esplanade, Marais, Tremé and Rocheron streets, measuring 51 feet front on Esplanade street, by about 111 feet 7 inches and 4 lines in depth on one side and 112 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on the other side, and 33 feet in the rear. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story house, kitchen, and servants' rooms. The first story built of bricks and frame upper story, are fixtures to the main house.

RACHEL, negro woman, aged about 36 years, washer and ironer, a good subject.

BEN, negro man, aged about 45 or 50 years, a good subject.

Terms and Conditions.—For landed property one-third cash, balance at 1 and 2 years, for which secured by mortgage on the property and bearing 8 per cent. interest from date to maturity and 1 per cent. after maturity if not paid. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor.

For the slaves cash.

jy2

Succession of Mrs. Julia LeBlanc.

BY ALFRED BOULIG