THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1864 | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,138

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.

PAPER.—Mr. Wm. Reid, 33 Magazine street, has just received per steamship Columbia 1000 reams paper, 14 by 20, and 1000, 15 by 20, which are for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

HATS.—E. S. Benedict, 25 Magazine street, advertises elsewhere a large and select stock of hats, of French and American manufacture, in the latest style, and received by every steamer. For sale by the package or dozen.

FLOWERS, BOUQUETS AND SHRUBS.—All who are fond of beautiful, fresh and fragrant flowers, can not fail to be attracted by the gardens of Madame Thierry, at the corner of Bayou Road and Derbigny street, where flowers of every variety, color and perfume may be found, together with a fine assortment of plants and shrubs. Marriage bouquets, wreaths, and all sorts of floral decorations are prepared with the greatest care on the premises.

PLANTATION AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Messrs. Voss & West, 119 and 121 Magazine street, advertise 600 dozen assorted hoes, together with a large lot of axes, shovels and spades, screw-shellers, plows, hand corn mills, anvils and bellows, which are offered at the lowest prices.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.—*Miscellaneous Dry Goods.*—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr J Tatum, general merchandise broker, 58 Gravier street, who has in store and for sale, and is constantly receiving, all descriptions of merchandise, a list of which comprising cottons, sheeting, calicoes, muslins, linens, checks, mosquito netting, cottonades, cotton cards, paraso ls and umbrellas, straw goods, boots and shoes, and perfumery and fancy articles, is given elsewhere The advertiser pays special attention to plantation orders, bays and sells cotton, sugar, molasses, and all sorts of merchandise, and makes advances on the same.

SIGN OF THE BRONZE PEN.—*All Sorts of Stationery, &c*—It would be difficult to name any article in the stationery line, of any style or quality, that might not be found in the extensive and carefully assorted stock of the Messrs. Bouvain & Co, Sign of the Bronze Pen, 62 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti, as somewhat detailed catalogue of this establishment is given elsewhere, comprising every material and implement need in outer writing, book keeping, recording plotting, drawing, &c. Printing paper of various sizes is also included in the catalogue Connected with the Sign of the Bronze Pen is a printing office, 67 Gravier street, where all kinds of book and job printing are executed in handsome style and at reasonable rates.

BLACKWOOD FOR MAY.—We have received from the New York publishers, Leonard Scott and Co., Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for May. The contents of the present number are as usual various, and happily adapted by contrast of subject and style to impart increased interest and relish to its perusal, comprising as they do parts of two serial novels, reviews, poetry and satire, some of Cornelius O'Dowd's characteristic sketches, including traits of Garibaldi, and several political papers, including an article on the present Ministry. Blackwood and other republications of Leonard Scott & Co, are for sale at George Ellis's book store, Old Levee, opposite the Post-office.

ARRIVAL OF THE LOCUST POINT.—The steamship Locust Point, Sam'l Hoffman commanding, arrived last evening from New York having sailed on the 4th inst. She brings a full freight and the following passengers:

F William J Seger, G F Rockmath and wife, P D Meade J Blum E S Waltz & H N LeBell, Robt W Tuthill, W O Seve, F Reach, Mr. and Mrs John Bilsen and 3 children.

Specie of the Columbia.

June 13th, 1864

Specie list per steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, from New York.

$25,000 in gold	O Jumonville,
12,000 in silver	Avendano Bros,
15,000 in do	Lizardi & Co,
10,000 in do	H K Pepper,
5,000 in do	Levy & Dufour,
5,100 in do	A Chapoky,
5,000 in do	A H Le-Maire,
1,000 in do	Order,
2,000 in do	Raffi Sanschi & Co,
2,000 in do	A Stern-berger,
2,000 in do	W C Jones,
2,000 in do	J D Weeks,
2,000 in do	E J Hart & Co,
1,541 in do	Wurzeldorf & Co,
$119,259	Total in gold.

Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, June 13, 1864

At 2 o'clock P. M., a quorum was announced as being present.

The special committee to which has been referred the subject of the Judiciary, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday.

The Convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock M., to-morrow.

The Battle of New Hope Church, Ga.

The subjoined dispatch occurred in the extra *True Delta* of yesterday:

New York June 6—The *Herald's* correspondent with Sherman details the battle of New Hope Church on the 27th. About 3 P. M the enemy gave signs of activity, and soon moved a heavy body *en masse* from the wood before McPherson's and Sweeny's division. They marched boldly up hill, exposed to a severe artillery fire. When they had reached less than one thousand yards from our breastworks, our infantry poured upon the rebels mass a terrible volley. The column staggered, but soon rallied, fired and made efforts to approach closer.

The troops now became hotly engaged, and though the rebels greatly outnumbered us they were held at bay. Our artillery having secured a better position, and with canister and shell soon sent rebel mass rushing for the protection of the ravines and woods near by; another attack was soon made upon another portion, that of McPherson's line commanded by Gen. Osborne; though made with even more impetuosity, it met the same fate in the battle which ensued.

But the rebels were brought up for a third attack, still against McPherson's and Sweeny's divisions, 16th corps. They at first presented the same bold front, but it did not last long as they were discouraged and sent back with serious loss.

From prisoners we learned that the attacking force consisted of five divisions, the Army of Johnston's army, commanded by Cheatham, Cleborn and Bates. 5000 will cover our total losses of the day. The rebels buried five divisions against three of ours.

Additional incidents are given in a dispatch from Gen. Sherman's army, dated Dallas, May 29:

Wood's division of the Fourth army corps, and Johnson's division of the Fourteenth corps, were badly cut up on the afternoon of the 27th. The Twenty-third corps had previously held the extreme left of our line, occupying a line also at right angles with its bearing away towards the north. Wood, supported by Johnson, was started out in the afternoon of the 27th and marched something over a mile due east, and then marched south in six lines, through a dense undergrowth, over hills and ravines to a line parallel with the general line, the Twenty-third corps joining in line, arrived to fill up the interval.

About five o'clock, Wood encountered the enemy in strong force, and drove him from one position to another, until a high hill was reached, which it was found impossible to take. Wood's whole division, and Col Stanley's brigade of Johnson's division, were engaged, and a thousand men placed hors de combat. It was this movement of Wood's that gave rise to the report that the rebel right had been turned.

Gen. Howard was slightly wounded in the foot, which will not disable him.

Gen. Johnson was struck by a fragment of a shell; and two of his ribs broken.

Major Hanson, 125th Ohio, was killed. Col Stevenson, A D C to Gen. Howard, was shot through the lungs and supposed to be mortally wounded.

Fighting opens quite brisk this morning. We are raising a hasty ground to this center, but only a battle

Results of a Scout Expedition on the Mississippi Coast.

Below are the principal details of a naval correspondence in last evening's *Herald*:

Ship Island, June 5, 1864.—I again have some important news to communicate. On Tuesday, May 31st, the U S gunboat Kenwood, Wm G. Jones, commanding, and the U S gunboat Cowslip, Robert Caldwell, commanding, went on an expedition up the Back Bay of Biloxi, in command of Lieut Commander W K. Fitzhugh, of the U. S steamer Sebago. At 10 o'clock A. M we grounded on the extensive flats off Ocean Springs, and having sufficient water to cross. After hard labor for twenty-four hours, by heaving anchors and lightening the vessels of their iron pivotings, we succeeded in crossing the flats. There have been several attempts since the war to penetrate into the rivers on the Back Bay of Biloxi, but they have always failed. But, through the perseverance and energy of Lieut Commanding Fitzhugh and the Commanders of the Cowslip and Narcissus, we have succeeded in getting over the difficult shoals. The Cowslip and Narcissus went twenty five miles farther up the Chickasaw River than any steamer previous to the war. They destroyed all the salt works, and boats and left as on the way, and brought down six very fine pleasure yachts; also captured two very important officers, Major Toby and Louis Wilkinson, of the rebel army.

The inhabitants on the river banks received us with joy, and some even the ladies came out undeceived. The country through which we passed is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. Fruits in abundance, and cattle by hundreds were to be seen. We passed seven very extensive saw-mills, and the creeks were full of pine and cypress logs. We did not destroy the saw-mills, as they will be useful to rebels sadly at some future day. All the boats we could not bring off, we destroyed

Since my last, the Narcissus has captured two and to assist them to civil war in turbulence of his side. I know well it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to show who control the government at Washington. Your own well known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, for which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the base thought of abject submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you are I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious plans which he is now waging.

I fear much from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and whose all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on me, all in every of it to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its bosom if the designs of these traitors are suffered to make headway. I know that you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the decision which now appears inevitable, and that by an over earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men who now have sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed? With your influence and position the prestigious of the unfounded discontent now prevalent in your State would be put down without the use of physical force if you would abandon a policy of conciliation and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be secured. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and cheerful aid in carrying with you the honor, dignity and fair fame of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe it will be ere long, it will in our future inevitably become.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency J. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Contra bonos mores—Judge O'Neil, in a suit against the stakeholder in a raffle for a gold watch, decided that parties engaged in such business, who think themselves aggrieved have no redress in Court, as the law leaves them to the same position they were in by their own acts, which are held to be unlawful and immoral, pleaded them. This decision is in accordance with previous judgments of the Supreme Court.

First District Court—Judge Hartstick. Edward Heins was tried yesterday on the charge of having stolen, in May last, one mule, the property of Hypolite Bolleque, valued at $151. The jury brought in a verdict of unlawfully Richard Maugine was found guilty of an assault and battery on Frank Wilf, and remanded for sentence.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING OF EDITION.

The Mollie Able, which arrived yesterday evening from St. Louis, reports that the navigation of the river is no longer interrupted at Columbia, or any other point, and that General Smith's expedition was met below Helena, going up.

Mr. C. Fraser, clerk of the Vicksburg and New Orleans packet *Dry Eagle*, has our thanks for newspaper favors.

[Page the Tree Delta Extra.]

Late News from Europe.

Sandy Hook, June 6.—Steamer Virginia, from Liverpool (to 24 h ult, and Queenstown the 25th, has passed this port.

Cotton market easier—prices weak. Breadstuffs generally dull. Provisions dull.

London money 3 per cent. Consols closed at 91¾ for money. The news from abroad has created a great excitation, and advices per City of Washington increase the excitement. News generally regarded in Europe as disastrous to rebel cause. The rebel loan declined 5 to 6 per cent. Laird's rams were condemned by the British government. The Duke of Malakoff is dead.

Vicksburg and Natchez Items.

[From the Vicksburg Herald.]

DEATH OF REV. S. F. VANATTA.—It will be remembered that as the steamer Brazil was passing Waterproof last December she was fired upon from a rebel battery, and that Mrs. Vanatta was killed, and Revd. S. F. Vanatta wounded. Mr V. suffered a great deal with pain, all of which he bore with true Christian fortitude. But he was so weakened that he finally fell a prey to dysentery, of which he died in the city on Monday the 30th ult.

The cotton crop in this vicinity was suffering immensely for want of rain. The storm yesterday has done great good to all growing crops.

[From the Natchez Courier, 10th.]

Since our last issue, we had but little change to chronicle in the condition of Natchez. Trade has been dull, owing to the unsettled weather. We have had rain at short intervals for next two weeks, and Wednesday night for a time the water fell in great quantities.

Several prisoners-cave been brought to Natchez from the outside, since our last publication. We did not learn whether they were of the regular Confederate cavalry, or belonging to the band of guerrillas, for sometime infesting the interior of Adams, Franklin, Wilkinson and Jefferson counties.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Gen. Butler's Operations.

From our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters of Gen. Butler, June 1, 1864.—It is a weakness of the American people, that on the commencement of a campaign they map out what individually they think ought to be accomplished, and then judge the leaders by that standard. No one has questioned whether Gen. Butler has succeeded in fulfilling the instructions, but many have found fault because he has not done what they wish him to do.

The instructions given to Gen. Butler for the guidance of the movement up the James River, were in substance:

1st To land at a point above Fort Powhatan and march for City Point, or above, so as to secure a base for supplies on James River.

2d. To demonstrate toward Richmond, and if possible destroy the Peter-burg and Richmond Railroad, but to do nothing that would endanger his position on the river.

It was understood that, when a landing had been effected and the force should be ready to move forward, reinforcements were to be sent to enable Gen. Butler to push strongly toward Richmond.

Now let us examine into what has been done. Gen. Butler guitered an expedition of thirty [30 000] to forty [40,000] thousand men at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. The expedition was admirably fitted out, and ready to move promptly at the specified time. The Rebels, through the devices of Gen Butler, were completely blinded as to the destination of the forces.

This army was moved a distance of 160 miles and 100,000 of the troops landed inside of twenty-four hours. Possession was taken of Wilson's Wharf on the north and Fort Powhatan on the south bank of the James River; and then Gen. Butler boldly pushed for City Point and Bermuda Hundred in his transports, at each of which places he landed without opposition. He had then secured a new base of supplies, and the work of fortifying the line was at once commenced. Reconnoissances were sent out to ascertain the force of the enemy, and for the next twelve days there was more or less fighting every day. The occupation of this line and the continued fighting kept a force of 20,000 men busily employed.

The destruction of the railroad was so complete that for twenty-one days no trains ran over the road. It was part of the original plan that a junction was to be effected between Grant and Butler, with this place as a base of supplies. The stubborn resistance of Lee prolonged Grant's campaign from ten to twenty six days, and also prevented General Butler from receiving reinforcements left at Fort Lookout, which, in the extremities of the case, were sent to the army of the Potomac. General Butler was determined to keep Beauregard's force busy, and in his eagerness he made the attack before his defensive works had been completed. The detention of Grant, information of which was sent to General Butler while he was before the defenses of Richmond, and the strength of those defenses rendered it imperative that the troops should return and make strong his original position, so that in no case should that base, it being important to hold this place as a new base of supplies.

After his return, General Butler worked his men day and night on the defenses until in the opinion of his engineers his position was sufficiently strong to be held by a reduced force, meaning to elevate a mobile column of 20,000 men for offensive operations against Petersburg. At the time the latter arrangement was completed, orders were received from Washington to send every available man, leaving sufficient to hold the place, to White House, under Gen Smith, to establish a new base of supplies.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 6th.]

Interesting from New Mexico.

By a private letter to a friend in this city, from a correspondent in New Mexico, we have a interesting details of what is going forward in that region.

From the ramblings against the Apaches in Arizona the most salutary results are anticipated. Accounts of the discoveries in the mining districts there are very encouraging. There is but one story about them. All agree that gold and silver are in abundance, according to every indication, to be found there in inexhaustible quantities. When Apaches are put down and further development of the mineral wealth of the country shall have been made, it is believed that Arizona will prove to be one of the richest mining countries in the world.

Of the Navajoes, we have the gratifying statement that 5000 of them have already come in and that the rebels will soon follow them. They number in all about 8000. All of them intended to be located on the reservation set apart for them, and which has been selected with much judgment. Already, with the aid furnished them, the Navajoes have been perfectly tractable, have dug fourteen miles of ditches—channels for irrigating the land; have set out 21 000 grape cuttings, and have a nursery of peach and apricot trees, which are coming on finely. They will plant cotton and tobacco, besides grain crops, and expect to have prepared six thousand acres for cultivation. At the last date a large number of ploughs were running briskly, and the colony was as busy as a beehive.

THE FACT AS TO THE ALLEGED CHINESE SLAVE TRADE IN CALIFORNIA.—Statements have been made of late to the effect that there is a system of slavery, which is none the less binding because unauthorized by law, and by which females are daily exposed in pens in a street in the city and sold to the highest bidder for the basest purposes. Upon careful inquiry, we are satisfied on the authority, that these state ments are grossly exaggerated, and that the facts are about as follows:

The practice of kidnapping and selling abandoned Chinese women did prevail to some extent until the 1st September last, when the Chinese Companies or 8 cities, representing so many districts, which embrace the whole State, passed a law prohibiting the importation of such people. This law is understood to be strictly observed. There, however, is now a large Chinese population in the State, of which the Chinese female, mostly girls between ten and twelve years of age, who were kidnapped by their countrymen just before the vessels sailed, and sold here to be sold to the keepers of houses of ill fame, or to the wives of Chinese, who are already established in the vile business of their brothers. The officers of the societies found them on Jackson st, in the vile district of that thoroughfare, and immediately took them to their homes on Sacramento street, where they will be cared for until they can be reshipped to China at the expense of the companies. The leading merchants, who are all Christians and determined to stop this infernal traffic, have contributed liberally for this purpose. The Presidents will also bring the matter before the Police Judge, and secure the assistance of the law in forwarding out and punishing the perpetrators of the outrage which are wrongly charged against them as a people. —*San Francisco Bulletin*, 25th.

European Affairs.

[Correspondence of the Republican.]

Paris, Friday, May 20, 1864.—I announced to you last Friday that the London Conference have really effected "something" at last. It had then brought about a cessation of arms for a month. I now go further to announce that it has adjourned until Saturday next, the 28th inst, and when you know these two facts you are acquainted with pretty much all that is designed by courtesy as the "proceedings" of the Plenipotentiaries at the Court of St James. All the rest is darkness, mystery, or rather conference work, and consequently, amounting in fact to literally nothing. And yet I am wrong, for there is one thing which comes out more clearly than anything else in this obscure, and which may produce hereafter important results, and that is the growing and intense hatred spreading up between England and all Germany. The language which you read in the London press, and the sentiments there uttered are reported and reciprocated with interest at Berlin and Vienna, and even at commercial places like Frankfort

I would strongly recommend John Bull and family (whose wives are making big yellow eyes at London this year, not to choose the banks of the Rhine or a German watering place for his excursion. He should, instead, prefer a place more water than wine in its source of travels, and of being "docked" in the bath or shower or to Wash out the offence against Father Isaac. The Germans appear to be particularly vehement: "Germany," says one of their papers, "will never forget the 9th of May," (the day when the House of Commons greeted with cheers the news of the defeat of the Austrian fleet by the Danish vessels) "We will engrave upon our memory that day which has carried outrage to its highest point. The English have now succeeded in lighting up a flame, of hatred from one end of Germany to the other." Such is one of the results of the German and Danish question—the complete estrangement of England and her oldest ally on the continent. What will Great Britain say in the event of a war bursting out between her and a second-rate power, if she finds that Germany bullies and fits out Alabamas in American ports to prey upon her commerce?

The attitude of France in the Conference is another source of embarrassment. She is willing to recognize and abide by the Treaty of London, as far as herself is concerned, but she will not enforce it upon others; and so long as this is the case the two great German Powers laugh at the *bruisum julmen* of England.

The session of the Conference has been again prolonged to the 28th instant, making the third prolongation by decree, and converting into six months, the period originally fixed by the Constitution, as three, for the business of the Legislature.

The *Moniteur* announces this morning significantly, and in opposition to the general report and impression, that the Pope's health is rapidly improving, and that he will shortly resume his usual duties and occupations.

The early approach of summer heats is making people think of leaving town. The Emperor has been holding several splendid reviews of troops, at which the Empress and Prince Imperial also were present on horseback. The Court will proceed shortly to Fontainbleau, where it will stay to the end of June. After that the Emperor will go to Vichy to bathe, and also probably to do a little political business quietly. From thence he visits the camp at Chalons, and then joins the Empress and his son at Biarritz.

The great trial for murder by poisoning with digitalis, has terminated by the conviction and sentence to death of Count de la Pommerais, the doctor and accused. After neither eating nor sleeping for several days and nights before the verdict, on returning to his cell after sentence, he ordered dinner, ate heartily and then slept for nine hours.

Liberalism in England.

[From the New York Times, June 4.]

It is now generally acknowledged in England that Mr. Gladstone's late speech on the extension of the franchise, indicates pretty clearly his political future. It marks him out, beyond question, for the leadership of the Liberal party which, it is acknowledged, will step into power after the Tories have had one more turn in office. The present Ministry is already in a very shaky condition, and nothing except the wars of a decided, well-marked policy on the part of the Opposition has prevented its overthrow or

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 14, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Bark Lamworth (N-Swedish) Hansen, for Borden, master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

US Transport Fleetwing Alabama, Rowan, from Pass Christian, Mississippi Sound, Co detachment Quartermasters.

Ship Lorenzo Fox, Gilmore, from New York 4th inst to A M Morgan, master.

Ship Dryadic, Warner, from Philadelphia to master—4 days in district.

Bark Chico (French) Gaschard, from Bordeaux, to master—42 days.

Bark Mt Hope, Cook, from Philadelphia, to master—in district.

Bark Amanda Burke, from Pensacola, to E W Dorsey—in district.

Bark L M Brown, Royal, 12 days from Bangor, Me, to master—Pitch.

Schr Wave Thomas, from Mansanas, to master—LPT

Schr Hy Crowder, ——, from Rio, to master—Molasses.

Schr Anne Montague, Webster, from Fort Pike, to master—Shingles.

Schr Commander, from Madisonville, to master—Bricks.

Schr Marie Marie, Hue, sch, from Pelican, to master—Shingles.

Schr Fairwater, from Coast, to master—LPT

Schr Ida Bright, Bright, from ——, to master—Shingles.

Schr Tipsway, Gerard, from ——, May 27th, via Mobile (N F) to master—Cotton.

Schr Rio Bravo, from St Louis to C B Cushman—Lumber.

Schr Lafayette, Hall, from Texas, to master—Cotton.

Schr Mattie Sargent, Hall, from Rio, to master—Shingles.

Schr Sarah, Smith, from Rio, to master—Shingles.

BELOW COMING UP

Bark Pirate, (Br) ——, from Northern Rockport, to order—Stone.

Ship Arcadia, (Nor) ——, from Bangor, to master—Lumber.

Ship Ed Shipherd, (Br Hali) from Havana—Sugar and to master.

Bark Lafed, (British) Lewis, 7 days from Matanzas—Sugar and to master.

Schr Lovisa, (Br) ——, from Matanzas—Sugar and to master.

Schr Maria, (Mex) Gonzalez, 6 days from Matamoras—Cotton and to master.

TOWBOAT REGISTER

The towboat Sentinel Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and towed up the Belle Creole, Wm Cook and Carbonado, C L Pratt and Belle Creole, up bank. Chas. Leigh & M Leonard and to Algiers.

The towboat Warrior, Bannerman, from the Passes—Towed down and towed up the Sunset, Jack Walters, and Big Fannie Blanchard, up bank Louisa Cooper.

The towboat Cincinnati, from the Passes—Towed down and towed up the Ariel, Henry Lewis, Atlantic and L M Rice, Sarah Boyd, up bank.

The towboat Ralph—Entry from the Passes—Towed down and towed up the Ariel, Henry Lewis, Atlantic—Brought up bark Wave and to—Mr Alfred

CONSIGNEES

Per steamship Star of the Union from New York—Dupas & Brady, Hy Hecht, Jno Phillips, Jno Phillips, Jno Phillips