The New Orleans Bee.

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Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Montegut street, between Morneo and Lesseps streets, the contents of a grocery store.

The Russian Loan and the Federal Treasury Issues.

The question of the heavy Russian loan, which is being financiered in London, forms the theme of discussion of the New York papers; and among other journals, the New York *World* holds that this measure, being the necessary result of creating Government paper as a legal tender, ought to be a warning to Mr. Chase, and induce him and other paper-money speculators to pause in the issue authorized by law. The *World* says that "Mr. Chase ought not to release the notes returned to him, and ought to stop further issues. They are not wanted." Such are the views expressed by the monetary editor of the *World*; and these views are more fully elaborated in a leading article of that paper, written upon the subject of the Russian loan.

This loan, as it is known, has made its appearance upon the markets of England and France; and it is sought to be effected to meet the accruing debts of the Russian Government.

The *World*, in this connection, says that "the circumstances under which this application is made are significant, and should serve as a caution to Mr. Chase." "Times are flush now," adds the *World*, "for money is easy and speculation rampant; but there is a day of reckoning for which it would be well to be prepared."

The actual circulating medium of Russia, is a Government paper currency, which, previous to the Crimean war, amounted to something less than two hundred million dollars. The heavy expense of that war, induced the Emperor to increase the volume of the currency as a kind of forced loan to carry on the war. It soon amounted to two hundred and fifty millions; but since, it has slightly depreased. The increase of this circulation was followed by the usual results of an inflated paper currency. Although this law makes its standard value equal to that of silver, at the present day, the paper rouble is at a discount of eighteen per cent from the specie standard. Another no less inevitable result that has followed in the train of miseries which an inflated paper currency rarely fails to create, is the heavy advance in all the necessaries of life, which entails untold misery upon the poor of the country. This condition of things has placed the Russian Government in a condition, where it must reduce the volume of its currency, so as to bring prices back to their original standard.

From this statement and condition of things, the *World* deduces a lesson which should have been a warning to the United States Government financiers, with regard to making the Federal Treasury issues legal tender, and with this view, the *World* remarks:

"The lesson to us in this matter is very clear. We are now passing through the same painful experience as Russia; though as yet we have only reached their earlier and pleasanter stages of the inflation. Our paper currency, owing to the failing off in business, was about one hundred and fifty millions; it will soon be over four hundred millions, owing to the issue of government money. Why this is so will appear from the *Herald* of yesterday, one of the organs of the speculators who clamored for the issue of Treasury notes:

"Never before in our history—not even in 1836—did money increase and multiply at this financial center as fast as it is doing at present. Money is pouring in, not only from the government, which is creating its daily millions in the shape of legal tender paper, but likewise from the banks of New England, the Middle States, and the West, which are keenly alive to the opportunity now offered them of increasing their circulation. Every bank in the country—with the exception of the banks of this city, which have never made money on their circulation—is expanding its paper issues. *The real expansion of the day is not in the ratio of the government issues of paper, but in the ratio of the square of those issues*; for every dollar issued by government serves as the basis for an issue of two dollars by some bank or other."

This is the fate which the New York *World* predicts to a people that is cursed with an inflated paper currency, which is raised by law to the standard of specie, and which, whilst it may create a flush and make money easy for a short time, cannot ultimately fail to bring upon the people the direst miseries.

THE BAY'S NEWS.

We publish this morning very interesting news from various points, from which we have been in daily expectation of advices for the last week. Our source of information is chiefly the *Picayune*, from whose columns we have borrowed largely a complete condensation of the latest telegraphic dispatches to the Mobile *Evening News*, of the 16th inst., (Monday last.) The *National Advocate* published a second edition in the advanced portion of the forenoon, and its columns we find very recent intelligence from Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Richmond.

The dispatches of the Mobile *Evening News*, as republished by yesterday's papers, furnish us with news—which we now lay before our readers—from Richmond to the 15th inst., and from various Northern points to the 11th inst., and European intelligence to the 31st ult.

By these advices we have but "meagre accounts" of Jackson's reported victory over Shields at Port Republic. Frémont, in his telegraphic dispatch to the Secretary of War, says that he engaged Jackson's entire force on the 8th inst., and that the loss on both sides was very great. The total Federal loss is estimated at 6800 killed, wounded and missing.

The *National Advocate* says that "a dispatch from Richmond, received at Savannah, states that Gen. Lawton, with his Georgia Brigade, 6000 strong, was to have left on Wednesday to reinforce Jackson."

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 11th says that a Richmond dispatch gives a terrible record of the loss of officers on the Confederate side, at the battle of Fair Oaks, or Chickahominy, as it is most generally known. This loss includes five Generals and twenty-five Colonels. The Richmond dispatch which announces the above says:

"The *Herald* does not print the dispatches referred to in its article, which shows it to be a sheer fabrication." We do not clearly understand this portion of the dispatch. It seems to intimate that no such dispatch was ever sent from Richmond. It is no material difference, we apprehend, whether it is a fabrication or not, as it contains no material results as to the issue.

The latest advices from Richmond, up to the 15th, give the particulars of a reconnoissance by the Confederate General Stuart, in which he is said to have captured 175 prisoners and 100 horses and mules, and destroyed three large transports on the Pamunky, laden with commissary and ordnance stores.

The *National Advocate* publishes a Richmond dispatch dated the 15th, which says that all is quiet at that place.

It is said that Reverdy Johnson is coming to this city as Commissioner of the State Department.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury was asking authority to issue $150,000,000 more legal tender notes.

The New York *Herald* reports that gold advanced to 13 per cent, on account of Chase's call for $150,000,000 more notes.

We publish, from the *National Advocate*, Vicksburg news, taken from the *Whig* of that city; but the dates are not mentioned. The Citizen is also mentioned as a source of authority, and it is from this paper, we suppose, that the *Advocate* learns that Gen. J. C. Breckinridge had arrived at Vicksburg from Corinth.

The European advices received at the North, state, among other items of importance, that "Mr. Lindsay gave notice that he should call attention to the relations of England with the Federal and Confederate States, on the 27th of June. Nothing is said about intervention or recognition."

The only item of commercial intelligence, apart from the advance of gold, mentioned above, is the report that cotton was firm at 36 cents.

We are requested to direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. George F. Brott, who offers for sale, on this day, June 24th, on board the schooner Ralph Post, lying directly opposite the French Market, a cargo of ice, 100 boxes lemons, 100 barrels Irish potatoes, &c.

City Taxes.—It will be seen by an advertisement of Mr. Adam Giffen, City Treasurer, that the collection of the city taxes for 1861 is resumed at the City Hall, in current funds.

The New Roman Catholic Church in New York.—Work has been resumed on the great church for nearly the last two years. Some $100,000 were expended on the foundation and basement. It is expected that work will be resumed in the Spring season, after the Archbishop returns. The cost of the building above the foundation is estimated at $500,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—During the week ended at 6 P. M., Sunday, June 22d, the total number of deaths was 156, an increase of 27 on that of the previous week:

Sex—Male adults, 48; female, 21; male children, 3; female, 30; not stated, 5.

Color—White, 118; mulattoes, 7; blacks, 23; not stated, 8.

Condition—Free, 130; slaves, 18; not stated, 8.

Principal Diseases—Inflammation of bowels, 8; congestion of brain, 4; inflammation of brain, 2; softening of brain, 1; cholera, 1; cholera infantum, 5; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 13; infantile convulsions, 9; acute diarrhea, 5; chronic diarrhea, 3; diphtheria, 2; drowned, 5; acute dysentery, 4; chronic dysentery, 2; entero-colitis, 2; bilious fever, 1; congestive fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; pernicious fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; continued fever, 3; gastro enteritis, 2; infantile marasmus, 5; meningitis, 2; old age, 4; still-born, 6; premature birth, 4; teething, 3; trismus nascentium, 5; unknown, 3; executed, 4; other diseases, 34.

Ages—Under 1 year, 46; 1 to 2 years, 10; 2 to 5, 14; 5 to 10, 5; 10 to 20, 8; 20 to 30, 9; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 8; 50 to 60, 12; 60 to 80, 3; 80 to 100, 3; not stated, 23.

Nativities—British America, 1; France, 4; Germany, 9; Ireland, 9; Prussia, South America, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and New York, 1 each; Louisiana, 87; not stated, 40.

Provost Court—Judge Bill.—Mlle. Agnes Robertson was brought up yesterday morning, on the serious charge of having received a contraband letter. She alleged, however, that the document presumed to be of that character was too old in date and of too little importance to be so characterized, and the Court deeming her plea plausible, dismissed her.

Antonio Cann, otherwise Keany, was arraigned on a charge of having undertaken, as early as four o'clock on Sunday morning, to castigate his wife at the common residence, on Rampart street. The Judge deemed the circumstances sufficient to call for the sending of the accused to the Parish Prison for one month.

Mrs. Duke, Jane, his wife, and Geo Reagan, who were arrested on a charge of having seriously disturbed the peace of their neighbors, by bacchanalian indulgences on Saturday night, were let off on promising to be less boisterous in their future caps.

Wm Smith—a son of the old man, of course, and no doubt a near relative of the immortal John of that ilk—was brought up, with another man, on the charge of having entered into a general rough-and-ready, kick-and-gouge and-bite, scrimmage, on Saturday night. The parties *aforesaid, sans ceremonie*, were sent to the Workhouse for one month.

Wm Brown, who sought to improve the state of his understanding by stealing a pair of shoes, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

Madame Charles Berard, who keeps a stall in one of our markets—gallantry may be accepted as the motive actuating us to forbearing to say which—was fined $20, for this, to wit: that she did, without due regard to the sanitary security, olfactory organization, and pleasant predisposition of visitors to the aforesaid locality, refuse to remove the garbage therefrom, and, furthermore, did insult the Acting Commissary, who did urge her to do her duty in the premises.

James O'Neil proved that he was not the man supposed to have been in a skiff in which were found divers and sundry chickens, and a lot of green corn, supposed to have been stolen. He was, therefore, dismissed.

Thornton, a slave belonging to Mr. Barry, was sent to the parish prison for one month, for having been found with three pairs of stolen shoes, and for resisting the officer who arrested him.

Mrs. Hughes was arraigned on a charge of having attempted to pass some counterfeit tickets. As soon as she found she was detected in the nefarious game, she threw the filthy incre away, but it was recovered and brought in evidence against her, too strong to be rebutted. She was sent to prison for a month.

Leonard Cook and Baptiste Mouth were up under rather odd circumstances. Leonard had undertaken to call for the arrest of Baptiste, in rather vehement terms, on a charge of roughism, or something similar. The officer who responded to the call of Leonard, however, was considerably embarrassed in the first instance by finding Leonard the only obstreperous one of the two parties, and actually assaulting the other by seizing him by the shoulder, while Baptiste manifested much more weakness than energy, in all respects. Under the circumstances the pair had to answer for the state of affairs. What Judge Bell thought that was, will be pretty evident from the fact that he let off Baptiste on payment of a quarter, and fined Leonard five dollars.

Jean Vil, an enterprising darkey, who undertook to sell liquor without a license, was sent to the parish prison for two months.

Chas Robinson, whose *animus furandi* could not resist the temptation of a jar of apricots, received a like sentence.

J. W. Carroll, who was proven to have made use of objectionable and obscene language in one of the Theloptonville street omnibuses, and moreover to have threatened the lives of police officers, was let off merely with a fine of $5.

Hector Bruce, who brought edged cold steel in uncomfortably close proximity with the skin of a fellow man, though, fortunately for both parties, without serious results, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

John McCune, a private in the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment and another soldier appeared to prosecute Mr Schoepfin, barkeeper at a coffee-house corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets. They charged her with assault and battery. The evidence showed, however, that they had gone to the coffee-house to purchase liquor, that they were refused in accordance with the terms of Gen Butler's proclamation, that thereupon they got fonily abusive, and resentment was provoked. The Court dismissed the accused, and *ex reverso*, as Mr Seiler, her representative, put it, sentenced the two men to two months' confinement in the Parish Prison.

D. C. Johnston, charged with refusing to redeem his shinplasters, was ordered to close his establishment.

A pawnbroker case occupied the Court some time. It was the old story, but as by request we do not mention one name, so we refrain from giving the other, or giving lengthy details. A watch was pawned for a trifle, presently the owner wished to recover his property; pawnbroker denied ever having heard of or seen such property, owner waxed wroth and pictured probable unpleasant results to pawnbroker, pawnbroker suddenly recollected all about it, and proceeded to calculate the Shylockian interest which had accrued on the original loan; owner hastily demurred to the extortionate demand, and had pawnbroker arrested; efforts at compromise were then made, and after some failures, one was successful—namely, that owner should pay $25 and pawnbroker restore watch; this done, pawnbroker had owner subpoenaed before Court to restore the watch, on the ground that the compromise was exacted from him by compulsion. The Court decided that no such charge could be recognized, and dismissed the case.

Morris Heidingsfelder and M. Stiewal were fined $20, for being engaged in an obstreperous and menacing row at the German Theatre, on Sunday night. They endeavored to set up the defense that the place was disorderly and indecent; but one reply to this was obvious—that if they knew this they had no business there. And, therefore, true or false, it did not avail them.

Arrests Last Evening.—Charles Petrie, formerly lieutenant of police, was arrested last evening, by order of Gen. Butler. He is to be detained in custody for further examination until he furnishes $10,000 bail.

Agnes Robertson was arrested on Orleans street, charged by Edward Murphy with larceny.

John Collins, a reputed juvenile vagrant, was arrested on a charge of losing the arm of Mrs M. E. Gubbido, of Chartres street.

Sophie Wood, Susan Parker and Charlotte Kay were arrested for stealing a bonnet belonging to Mrs. Lebretonniere, of Dauphin street.

Louisa Bushe was arrested on Claiborne street, in the First District, charged with having drawn a weapon on Frank Marsine, with intent to kill him.

Edward Jones, John Brophy and Thomas White were locked up on a charge of having robbed Frank Cook of $40, on Perdido street.

Escaped from Custody.—Charles Macarthy, John Connors, Thos. Hall, J. O'Brien and Jas Brown, prisoners, effected their escape from the Parish Prison, about one o'clock, P. M., yesterday. Hall was shortly afterwards retaken, but the others are still at large. They effected their objectship knocking down the gate keeper.

Juan Capdeveille made his escape from the custody of an officer yesterday, and not had been recaptured at our last accounts, though he can have no hope of final escape.

Longevity.—The Coroner held two inquests on Sunday, but the inquisition went to prove nothing more than the longevity of the subjects, two folks of African origin, who had respectively attained the ages of 95 and 92.

Another Recapture.—John Smith, one of the convicts who escaped from the Parish Prison yesterday, as elsewhere reported, was rearrested at 8 o'clock last night. He was confined on the charge of having been a party to throwing a cabman into the Galvez Canal, as was published some time since.

European Intelligence.

The *Picayune* contains the following summary of European intelligence, as contained in the Richmond dispatches of the 14th inst.

These dispatches (14th) from Richmond give the following items of late foreign news:

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., had arrived at Halifax.

The French army in Rome was about being reduced to a single division.

The English Conservative party have collected all their force for the purpose of upsetting Lord Palmerston on the retrenchment question.

A ministerial crisis is therefore deemed to be imminent.

Mr Lindsay gave notice that he should call attention to the relations of England with the Federal and Confederate States, on the 27th of June.

Nothing is said about intervention or recognition.

A summary of this news by the arrival is published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

The London *Times* says that President Lincoln has right in describing this war as a battle for life; this is the biggest fight of the kind yet seen. No more ninny days business can be done, however, to be fortunate, will expect to surpass any thing heretofore fought.

Latest News from the North.

The *Evening Picayune* and the *National Advocate* published last evening a batch of interesting and late news from the seat of war, as contained in the Mobile *Evening News* of the 16th; at last, the *Picayune* credits this paper with its news. We quote from the *Picayune's* summary. The editor finds, in the papers which have been last him, Richmond telegraphic dispatches, dated on the 14th inst., and giving a summary of dispatches contained in the Northern journals of the 11th and 12th. The following is a condensation of the news as prepared by the *Picayune*:

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 12th has received a dispatch, dated Chicago, June 11, which says that Gen. Mitchell won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga. The rebels were completely routed after two days' hard fighting.

Meagre accounts are given of Jackson's victory over Shields at Port Republic. The dispatch says: "Our men opposed them at every step, but with numbers so much inferior to the enemy, they being five to one, were compelled to fall back three or four miles with heavy loss."

The New York *Herald* of the 11th says that a Richmond dispatch gives a terrible record of the loss of rebel officers at the battle of Fair Oaks, including five generals and twenty-three colonels.

The *Herald* says the Richmond dispatch of the 14th to the Mobile *News* does not print the dispatches referred to in its article, which shows it to be a sheer fabrication.

Fremont telegraphed to the United States Secretary of War that he engaged Jackson's entire force on the 8th instant. The battle lasted with great obstinacy and violence five hours. The loss on both sides was very great. The Federal troops occasionally fought under a murderous fire of greatly superior numbers.

The bayonet and canister were used freely, and with great effect by the Federals.

Milroy had command of the centre, which was broken. The right was commanded by Stahl, with all the brigade. The left by Blenker's, Bohlen's and Sterrweiker's brigades composed the reserve of at least 30,000.

The Eighth New York Battalion were cut up, losing 300. Total loss estimated at 6800, killed, wounded and missing.

The Confederate forces greatly outnumbered the Federals at all points, "but we says the dispatch of Fremont, "have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat."

A dispatch from Richmond, says the Mobile *News*, received at Savannah, states that Gen Lawton, with his Georgia Brigade, 5000 strong, was to reinforce Jackson.

A Richmond dispatch of the 15th says that Brig. Gen. Stuart has made a circuit through the Federal lines, from Richmond via Hanover Courthouse, Old Church and Tunstall's, to James River, and back to this city, this morning. He captured 175 prisoners, 300 mules and horses, and destroyed three large transports on the Pamunkey, laden with commissary and ordnance stores.

To the above, we have to add the following latest advices from Richmond, which we find in the *National Advocate*:

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.—June 5.—The *forces* with which Gen. Stuart accomplished his *brilliant reconnoissance*, consisted of the First and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Cobb's Legion, and three pieces of the Stuart Artillery. The expedition left Taylorsville on Friday morning, routed a squadron of Yankee cavalry at Old Church, and captured and burnt three Federal transports at Putney Mills, on the Pamunkey, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores.

Thence they proceeded to Tunstall, on York River Railroad, and captured a number of Yankees. They fired into and riddled a train, the engineer of which was killed and fell off the engine. After putting on a full head of steam, the train dashed on to Pamunkey river. When near Tallyeville, they captured and burnt one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores, and returned to Richmond, bringing 160 prisoners and 300 mules and horses.

The *Picayune* continues its summary:

From a letter from the special correspondent, "Bonetman," of the Mobile *News*, dated Richmond, June 8:

Since the battle of "Seven Pines," one week ago, but little has been done along the lines. Skirmishes occur daily, but they amount to nothing, the summary of a week's casualties being three men wounded and a half dozen horses killed.

I am afraid, now, that McClellan has as regularly besieged, and will only advance by parallels and regular approaches. This is a slow but a sure way of reducing a city, and I sincerely hope that the Yankee General will not be allowed to get his first parallel this side of the Chickahominy. Sebastopol was able to stand this manner of attack ten months, and in proportion to the strength of the two cities, Richmond will hardly stand it as many days. A city, no matter how strong, can be reduced to a certainty by regular approaches; capture being only a matter of time.

The great object is to prevent the first parallel, and it seems strange to me that men who learned the art of war at West Point, under old Mahan, who made this subject a particular hobby, should look on calmly and allow the Yankees to throw up field works in front of their lines. Possibly the policy of this course is beyond the comprehension of one who has attained no higher military rank than captain, and, therefore, patiently await its consummation, devoutly hoping we may be entirely successful.

A flag of truce has been sent to the enemy, asking for the bodies of the Alabamians who were left on the field. Sickles, with his characteristic brutality, refused admission within the lines, and I have to new little hope they can be recovered.

This correspondence says that General F. J. Pettigrew was not killed, but is a prisoner of war. Also Col. Lightfoot and Lieut. Col. Long, all of North Carolina.

I have just learned that Gen. Lee has begun throwing up a line of fortifications opposite the first line of McClellan. This will stop for a time the approach of that general, and for some time we may be regaled with battles at long range. This morning there was considerable firing on the part of the Yankees who advanced to drive our men from our works. They did not accomplish their object; and to-morrow we shall have a large seige gun mounted. Our artillerists are confident that they can beat the Yankees shooting, as the recent trials of skill have invariably resulted in our favor.

The Federal gunboats have again appeared in the river, but are careful not to come too near the batteries. I am satisfied now that we have no danger to apprehend from the iron-clad boats for we have demonstrated the fact that the large guns at Drury's Bluff will let daylight through them with the greatest ease.

The great elevation of the batteries from the river prevents the boats returning the fire with the usual precision and rapidity.

The *Picayune* contains the following items of Northern intelligence:

The Richmond dispatches of the 14th in the Mobile *News*, contain the following miscellaneous items:

Secretary (Treasury) Chase, United States, asks authority to issue $150,000,000 legal tender notes, and bills for that object have been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Secretary (State) Seward) United States, has gone to New York, to be absent several days.

"Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, is going to New Orleans, as Commissioner of the State Department."

News from Vicksburg.

The *National Advocate* contains the following latest intelligence from Vicksburg:

The *Whig* says Vicksburg *will never* surrender. The citizens have taken their personal property from the city, leaving nothing behind but the bare walls, which the enemy may batter down or burn, if he sees fit.

The *Citizen* says the lower fleet never ventured within fair reach of the batteries, and when the upper fleet comes down there is no ground for fear but that the batteries *above* the city will be able to hold them in check.

Gen J. C. Breckinridge has arrived at Vicksburg from Corinth.

A dispatch from Richmond, received at Savannah, states that Gen. Lawton, with his Georgian brigade, 6000 strong, was to have left on Wednesday to reinforce Jackson.

Richmond, June 16—All quiet. New York *Herald* reports gold advanced to 13 per cent on account of Chase's call for $150,000,000 more notes. Cotton firm at 36 cents.

Later from Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, June 14.—This place is still threatened by the enemy, who are reported to be below Shell Mound, on the opposite side of the river at Rankin's ferry.

They are supposed to be Mitchell's forces. A picket skirmish took place at that point last night.

Col. Stanes, of the Third Tennessee Cavalry was supposed to be cut off, but he came in this morning.

He had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Murfreesboro', in which he killed 8 and captured 63 prisoners.

A battle is expected at Powell's Valley, between Kirby Smith's forces and Gen. Morgan.

No prisoners were taken by Halleck's army—not one.

Exciting Debate.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York *World*, we find the following report of the proceedings of the Federal Senate of the 12th ult.

The question before the Senate was upon the resolution from the House with regard to the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the 19th of May, and insert the "24 of June," as the day of adjournment, when the following debate arose:

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) hoped they would not attempt to fix any day for the adjournment in the present condition of business. It was evident we could not get through by such an early day as designated.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) concurred in what was said by the Senator from Massachusetts, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Davis said there was great danger of too much legislation. A great deal of the legislation had been of the most mischievous character, and he wished to set an early day for the adjournment, so we could not pass any more such acts. You have passed measures at this session which are unconstitutional, and subject to be vetoed by any President who is regarded as the whole white Population of Kentucky, and such as I will counsel my people to resist by every mode of resistance they can devise.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.)—I call the Senator to order for uttering treasonable sentiments on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Davis—The Senator does not know the meaning of treason.

The Chair called the Senator to order. He said the Senator would put the words in writing.

Mr. Wilson (Mass) sent the following words to the clerk's desk: "Congress has passed measures which the State of Kentucky would resist, and which I shall counsel my people to resist by every means in their power."

Mr. Davis—That is not what I said. I said that, in my judgment, Congress had passed unconstitutional measures, and so far as these measures are unconstitutional I will advise my constituents to resist them, and I here repeat it.

Mr. Wilson said that was a great modification of what the Senator said before.

Mr. Fessenden raised the question of order whether any Senator has the right to denounce the acts of Congress as unconstitutional.

Mr. Wilson (Mass) had the language of the Senator read as taken by the reporter, the same as above. He said, after the modification of the Senator, he did not care to press the motion, but called him to order for language which patriotism did not sanction, and language which was the treason uttered in past days on this floor, and he was not willing to hear such language reported here now. The Senator last summer counseled the people of Kentucky to maintain neutrality. He now proposes to counsel them to resist by any means in their power. If he means resistance through the courts, that was simply idle talk; but if he means resistance by arms, that was treason, and he warned the Senator that he should denounce such language as treasonable whenever he heard it.

Mr. Davis said, when he had any language which he chose to utter, he should not ask the Senator from Massachusetts what words he shall make the utterances in. He never advised the people of Kentucky to maintain neutrality. No one desired more to support the cause of the Government. He would advise his people to resist any law which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. Before any decision is made any citizen has a right to judge for himself of the constitutionality of an act, and a right to resist according to his own judgment. If he goes to the extent of treason, he is amenable to the punishment of a traitor. That was his position, and he intended to pwn it. The Senator from Massachusetts warps as what he will not permit to be done. He did not intend to consult that Senator at all as to his line of conduct.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) endeavored to call the Senator's attention to a speech he (Davis) made some time since, when he said he would appeal to the armies in the field for the vindication of the Constitution, and where he said in relation to the confiscation bill, that he hoped it would not pass. If it did pass, then another war, but a just war, would be begun. He asked if he meant the utterances that if the bill passed he would go to the army and preach disaffection and mutiny! He thought the language treasonable and calculated to stir up mutiny, and denounced it as such.

Mr. Davis said the senator entirely misinterpreted his language, and then denounced his own misinterpretation. If any people or party undertook to carry out unconstitutional measures, he would resist them. The people of Kentucky acknowledged obedience to the constitutional law, but they have the right and intend to resist by every means they can command any execution of unconstitutional law, and intend to make the same war on the party who attempted to enforce such law as they did on the Southern secessionists.

Mr. Fessenden said that the senator from Kentucky had given them advice as to what course they should pursue, and the evil consequence of not following his advice, but, after all, he supposed a majority would decide, and he thought the senator from Kentucky would submit. He (Fessenden) did not attach so much importance to what the senator said about "resistance, etc. Of course he did not mean to counsel armed resistance at once, and that every citizen might resist, for that is rebellion.

Mr. Davis said he would only counsel revolution as a last resort.

Mr. Fessenden said if he counselled the people to stand it as long as tolerable, that was good advice, but the way the senator meant was evidently a war of words. That we already had on every bill which was not agreeable to the senator, and he would counsel his friends not to trouble themselves much about that.

The resolution of adjournment was laid on the table.

Interesting Personal Narrative of the Battle of Shiloh.

The following interesting narrative of the battle of Shiloh, published by the St. Louis *Democrat*, has not, we believe, been republished in this city.

Lieutenant T. H. Simmons, of the Illinois Fourteenth Regiment, relates the following interesting incident which occurred on the battle field of Shiloh.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday, the 6th of April, Lieutenant S was wounded, being shot through the left lung. He was supposed to be in a dying condition, and was left on the field by his companions. About three o'clock in the afternoon of that ever memorable day, our forces having been driven back from their position, a Confederate officer of high rank, and his staff, came upon the ground where Lieutenant Simmons lay. The rebel officer observing him lying there not yet dead, and from his uniform taking him to be a Federal officer, approached him, when the following conversation ensued: The rebel officer asked Lieutenant S how far it was to the Tennessee river. Lieutenant S, being too weak from the loss of blood to speak loud, beckoned him to come closer, and in a low tone replied, "Two miles and a half." The Confederate officer shook his head doubtingly. Lieut. S observed it, and said to him: "You seem to doubt my word. But you see," he added, pointing to his wound, "that I am dying, and upon the word of a dying man, *to the best of my judgment, it is two miles and a half to the river.*" The rebel officer turned to converse with his staff, and ordered his Surgeon to give the Lieutenant some stimulants. The Surgeon gave him some brandy and morphine, which revived him considerably. The conversation with his staff, which the Lieutenant overheard, was about as follows:

Officer—It is now after 1 o'clock. It is two miles and a half to the river. The distance is greater than I expected, but we can drive Grant to so close quarters yet to-night that his capture or capitulation will be an easy thing in the morning. The officer turned again to the Lieutenant and asked him about Buell's forces—their number and position. Upon this subject Lieutenant S was entirely ignorant, of course. The officer then remarked to him: "It no matter how far it is to the river we shall whip you anyhow, and force General Grant to surrender to-night, or early to-morrow morning, and then capture Buell, if he makes his appearance on the field." Lieutenant S replied, "You are not so certain of that. You have got hard fighting to do before you capture our forces yet, and Northwestern freemen are not the craven dogs to lie down after the first brush, and allow themselves to be taken." "No matter," said the officer, "we shall whip you. *Your men won't fight!*" Upon this subject, said the Lieutenant, "you will probably be better informed before you get through with tomorrow's fight. You surprised our men this morning, and they were thrown into some confusion; but even this day's work will show that *our men will fight!*" "Well" said the officer, "I admire your courage, and wish such men as you were not fighting against the South. You cannot conquer the South and won't you sorry you engaged in the war?" "No, sir," said Lieutenant S, "and I would do it again." "Do your people all feel that way?" asked the officer, "*Yes, sir*" replied the Lieutenant.

The officer said no more, but with a nod took mounted his horse and rode off. One of the Rebel officer's aide had dismounted to water his horse in a creek close by, and before remounting came near where the Lieutenant lay who beckoned him to come to him, and asked him "who that officer was?" The aid said "that is General Beauregard." The Lieutenant, however, had recognized him from his striking resemblance to photographs of the Rebel General.

Lieutenant Simmons states that he lay upon the field forty-eight hours, and from 11 o'clock on Sunday, the time he was wounded, until 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the ground whereon he lay was fought over *twelve times*, and that he was not trampled to death seems almost a miracle. He also states that the Rebels, officers and men, stopped and talked with him several times, gave him water, and with one exception treated him kindly.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Progress of the New Monitors.—The three iron gunboats of the Monitor model, which were ordered by the United States Government immediately after the engagement of the Monitor with the Merrimac, have been commenced at Greenpoint, near New York. They are to be built very much like the Monitor, except that they are each to have two revolving shot-proof turrets instead of one. The model is also slightly altered, so as to make them better sea-boats, and to give them greater speed. Like the Monitor, they are to be propellers, the deck being but little above the water line. Their length is to be three hundred and two feet over all, with a breadth of beam of forty-one feet, and a depth of hold of twelve feet. The armor is to be six inches in thickness. There are at present but two of them commenced, but the blocks have been laid for the reception of the keel of the third. The work is well along on the first one, however, which is inside the ship house. The frame, which is entirely of iron, is up, except at the bow and stern, and the work of uniting on the first layer of iron plates has already commenced. The iron ribs and the plates are forged in a separate workshop, but small forges are set up all along each side for heating the bolts. As large a crew of men as can work with convenience are busily engaged in riveting the plates. It will be at least four months before the first boat is launched.

A State Prisoner Shot.—About four o'clock yesterday morning, a sentry on duty at the Old Capital prison discovered a prisoner, named Henry C. Stewart, endeavoring to make his escape by lowering himself from the window by a rope. Stewart was halted, but paying no attention, the sentry fired at him when he was about eight feet from the pavement, the ball entering the calf of his leg, passing upwards, shattering the knee and passing out of the thigh. Stewart was picked up and taken into the hospital, where the limb was amputated. He lingered after the amputation until one o'clock, when he died.

Stewart was a State prisoner, who was arrested about the 15th of December last. He is about 21 years of age, and a son of Dr. Stewart, of Baltimore. The matter is now undergoing an investigation.—*Washington Star, May 12.*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN, MONDAY EVENING, June 23 1862.

SUGAR.—We notice further sales to-day of about 200 hhds., on the spot, at 4¾@4¾c ℔ lb. for Fully Fair to Prime. The want of freight-room and the very high rates of freight operate very seriously against transactions.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have not a transaction of any moment to report. The last sales were at 16c ℔ gallon. The stock in store is liberal.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing slowly at 10c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice Northern is retailing at 22c ℔ lb.

CORN.—The stock is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to retail sales at 60@ 62c ℔ 70 ℔ bushel.

BACON.—There is a very limited retail business doing at 10c. for Clear Sides, and 9½@10c ℔ lb. for smoked Hams.

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

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 24 1862.

No arrivals. Amount of stock sold was 45 Texas Beeves, and 60 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 203 Texas Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	6c@ 7c
Texas Beeves 2d quality, ℔ lb net	5c@ 6c
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	4c@ 5c
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	12@ 20
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	10@12
Hogs, ℔ 100 lbs gross	7c@ 8c
Milch Cows, ℔ head	$100@120

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, June 24, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

U S transport propeller Bee, on, Walker, from Baton Rouge—1st inst, 15.

Bark Charles Keen, Swan, from Philadelphia—to bal last, to master—3d inst, 35.

Schr Leonard, fr m the Coast, to master—21 inst.

Schr Emilie, from the Coast, to master—26 inst.

Sloop Helena from the Coast, to master 23 inst.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Justice Story, Jones, 24 days from Boston, to master—Ass'd mdse.

Brig Nereus, Gates, 25 days from Boston, to master Ass'd mdse.

Brig Virginia Antoinette, Boles from Havana.

Schr Planet, from Nassau (N P.)

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Ellen, F. Manso: 16 pipes cognac 120 bbls do 2 0 bbls do 80 crates do 11 cks do 100 bbls rye for 100 bbls whisky 150 do mackerel 50 qtl do 50 kits do 12 bbls beans 12 bbls do 100 beans 1000 bas nerling 150 bbls vinegar 2 do asparagus 105 bbls pork 40 rolls leather 4 bxs do 28 bbls dried apples 17 do cucumbers 50 do beans 50 do cranberries 10 do lemons 175 do wine 31 bxs do 2 bbls shoulders 100 bxs candles 30 cbs cheese 20 kegs lard 30 do 100 bxs tobacco 100 do tobacco 1 do oil 16 cases sardines 12 do olives 176 bags oats and pkgs mdse to order.

NEW YORK—Per schr Ralph Post: 100 bxs herring 100 bbls cider 100 tubs butter 12 firkins do 25 cases do 25 kegs do 100 kits do 168 kegs lard 2 cases do 10 reams paper 100 bbls potatoes 110 do beans 4 bbls do 150 cases brooms 8 cases oil 10 do linseed 12 bbls sugar 125 do vinegar 20 qtl hay 100 kits do 45 bbls pork 3½ tons iron 25 cases ginger and pepper 20 do preserves 21 do brandy 6 tons 77 do pickles 50 do mustard 10 do soap 25 kegs do 10 kegs nails 9 do dates 1 do prunes 10 bbls flour 8 do pigs lead 100 bbls ale 6 tons 50 bbls soap 10 cases cheese 240 boxes domestic 10 do segars 500 pkgs mdse to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Leonard—100 bbls molasses to Lapeyre & Fenn.

COAST—Per schr Emilie—90 bbls sugar to order.

COAST—Per sloop Helena—45 bbls sugar to order.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., June 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 41.

Any vessel attempting to leave this port without leave, any person or persons who did not come here under, and have not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation and her master punished by imprisonment.

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

By command of MAJOR GEN BUTLER

R. S. Davis Capt and A. A. A. G. je 16

NOTICE.

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

ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

je24 1m

Conti Street Baths.

THE price of Baths, at the establishment on Conti street, is TWENTY FIVE CENTS, as formerly. je24 6t

Lost Bills.

ON Friday, June 20th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a bundle containing a sum of $956