The Daily Crescent.

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NEW ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1862.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. R. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at Fmt. No. 17, Exc.

THE TAX BILL.

We have before us, in the New York *Herald* of the 25th ult., the Tax bill which was passed by the Congress of the United States on the 23d ult. It fills thirteen columns of the paper in the smallest type, and contains one hundred and eighteen clauses. Our space would not admit of its insertion if we thought our readers would be interested in having it before them at full length. This we do not think, but as there may be a desire to know something of the general nature of its provisions, we have condensed to give a sketch of them. We are unable to give the whole even of this to-day, because the *lists* of certain imposts are not in the paper before us.

The first section provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the Treasury Department. It is to be made by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The salary is four thousand dollars a year. The Secretary of the Treasury may assign to him the necessary clerks; and he is granted full franking privileges. By the second section the President is authorized to divide the States and Territories and the District of Columbia into collection districts, which shall not exceed in number the representatives in Congress to which the State or Territory may be entitled; except in California, where they may equal the number of Representatives and Senators. From and for each such district he may appoint an assessor and a collector, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Each assessor is to subdivide his district into assessment districts, subject to conditions which the Commissioner may provide; and to appoint from and for each of them an assistant assessor. Each assessor and assistant is to take an oath of allegiance and office, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, half to go to the informer, with costs. The collector is to give a bond for such amount as the Commissioner shall fix, and to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, with not less than five sureties for the faithful performance of his duties. He is authorized to appoint deputies, whom he is to pay, and for whom he is responsible. By the first of August this year, and the first Monday in May in future years, except in certain cases, those subject to imposts under the bill are to make to the assistant assessors a detailed account of their rate, amount, and character. At those periods the assistant assessors are rigorously to examine their districts to verify the returns and ascertain cases of omission to make them. These omissions may be supplied by the officer, the party liable consenting to his list and signing it. Making false or fraudulent returns is made subject to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs, recoverable in the U. S. circuit or district court of the locality; and true assessment lists are to be made by the assessors or assistants, who are authorized to enter premises for the purpose. From these lists there is to be no appeal. In case of absence at the time of the officer's calling, parties liable to assessment are to be required by a note or memorandum through some one of suitable age and discretion, or through the nearest post-office, to furnish the list within ten days from the date of the notification. In cases of omission to comply, except on account of sickness, the officer is to make out the list, add fifty per cent. to the sum to which the imposts may amount, and hold the parties liable for the total; besides which, except in case of sickness or failure to receive the note, they are to be fined one hundred dollars and costs. The officers are also required to assess unclaimed property. Persons residing in different districts from those in which the property they control lies may make returns to the officer of the districts in which they live; he is to transmit them for verification or correction to the officers of the districts in which the property is situated; and then they are to be returned for the action of the officers to whom they were first made. These lists are to be made with reference to the time appointed for collecting the imposts; and from them are to be made two alphabetical lists of the persons making them—one of those whose property is in the districts in which they are made, the other of those whose property is in other districts—with full particulars attached. Set forms are to be provided for these lists, which are to be delivered to the assessor within thirty days after the day by which they are required to be returned to the assistant assessor, or as the imposts become due where this does not occur at stated periods. Notice is to be given by newspaper advertisement in each county of each assessment district, where there is a newspaper, and by notification posted in at least four public places, of the time and place at which the lists may be examined, and they are to remain open to inspection fifteen days. These notifications are also to state when and where in the county after that time, appeals in writing as to the equability and correctness of the imposts will be tried and determined by the assessor, who is authorized to summarily dispose of them during the following fifteen days. No impost can be increased without at least five days' notice to the party interested, to appear and object, if he judge proper. The assessor immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals, and as imposts become due, is to make out lists of persons and property liable to the imposts, and of the amounts, in his collection district, with a separate one of the cases in which the persons liable do not reside therein; and the assistant assessors making out these last lists are to transmit copies thereof to the assistant assessors of the districts in which the persons liable reside, that the imposts may be collected of them. In all other cases the assessor is to furnish the collector, within ten days after the time of hearing appeals, and from time to time as may be required, with certified copies of these lists. Assessors not complying with these requirements are to be fined five hundred dollars and to forfeit their compensation, subject to exoneration in whole or in part by the Commissioner. The pay of assessors is to be three dollars for every day employed in attending to the process of valuation; five dollars a day for hearing appeals, revising valuations and making out lists; one dollar for every hundred taxable persons returned; and five per cent. on sales. Assistant assessors are to have three dollars a day employed in collecting lists and making valuations, and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons returned. Reasonable charges for stationery are to be allowed; and the Secretary of the Treasury may increase the compensation in California, Oregon and the Territories, not beyond that there paid to similar officers; and where a collection district embraces more than one Congressional district he may allow the assessor such compensation as he may judge necessary. Each collector is to give to the assessor a receipted full copy of the lists furnished by the latter, and is to forward two receipted aggregate statements thereof—one to the Commissioner, and the other to the First Controller of the Treasury. Within ten days after receiving the annual collection lists, collectors are to give at least ten days' public notice, as in the case of the lists being open to inspection, where and when he will in each county attend to receive the dues, and that ten per centum will be added to the bills of those neglecting to pay them within the specified time. If a demand, within twenty days after such neglect, or within ten days in cases other than those for annual imposts, be not complied with, the collector or his deputies may distrain and sell property of delinquents, giving an inventory thereof, with notice of the sum demanded and of the time and place of sale—not to be less than five miles, nor less than ten nor more than twenty days respectively—and publishing the same in the county newspaper, or, if there be none, posting it at the postoffice, in title be within five miles, and in at least two other public places. Payment of the demand and costs may be made before the sale. In the event of sale a commission of five per cent. is to be allowed the officer, in addition to other costs. His bill of sale is to be a legal transfer. Tools or implements of trade or profession, one cow, arms, provisions and household furniture kept for use, and apparel necessary for a family, are exempted from distraint. Provision is made for the release of sureties, proceeds, and in cases where the property cannot be sold for sufficient to cover the claims demanded for, with costs, it is to be returned to the government on behalf of which the collector may act. [illegible] Where [illegible] is refused, it is to be offered at [illegible] and at other times the [illegible] may be postponed for five days. [illegible] to give a bond [illegible] to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties [illegible] to be [illegible] to the Treasury. [illegible] Collectors are to give [illegible] to the proceeds, which are liable to [illegible] of the United States. Collectors are to be allowed five per cent. on the first hundred thousand dollars, and one per cent. on all above that, provided that commissions shall not exceed ten thousand dollars per annum, with stationery, and where the Secretary of the Treasury may think proper, a further allowance for deputies. In the event of distraining and sale being alleged to have been wrongfully made, the assessor is required to investigate the complaint of the aggrieved party and report thereon to the Commissioner, who may cause restitution. Where the laws of the United States cannot be executed, as soon as the authority thereof shall be re-established, the President is required to cause the imposts under this act to be collected, with six per cent. interest per annum from the time they would have been due. The officers appointed under this act are authorized to perform the duties connected with the collection of the tax imposed by "An act to provide increased revenues from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; where not otherwise provided for. The sum laid on Nebraska, however, is to be acquitted by allowing it towards legislative expenses for the current year; and Tennessee is allowed till the first of December next to assume her portion of said tax.

The imposts commence with an excise of twenty cents per gallon on all spirits for sale or home consumption, of proof corresponding to fifty degrees of Tralles's centesimal hydrometer; at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and variations from these standards are to be calculated from Professor McCulloh's table of commercial values, in the manual for inspectors of spirits. The collector of each district is to designate one or more inspectors where necessary, to be entitled to such fees as the commissioner shall prescribe, for inspecting, gauging and proving, to be paid by the distiller. Fraudulently altering or using inspectors' marks is subjected to the penalty of five hundred dollars, for each cask or package. The distiller may erect a fire-proof building contiguous to his distillery, to be used only for storing spirits, and to be constituted a bonded warehouse, under the custody of the collector or his assistant; and the duties are to be paid on the removal of the spirits therefrom, on the net number of gallons after deductions for leakage, evaporation, and transit, or otherwise, not exceeding five per cent. Minute records are required to be kept of all acts connected with the processes of distilling, removing, selling, and transferring the spirits; and they are to be at all times open to inspection. Quantities not less than fifty gallons may be sent to any collector within the United States, under permit from and in the name of the collector of the district from which it goes. By the collector receiving it the prescribed allowance for evaporation and waste is to be made. The agent of the distillery is to pay the duties thereon, with freight and all other expenses; if not, they are to be stored at the risk of the owner or agent, and an addition of ten per cent. is to be charged. Spirits and refined coal oil may be removed for redistillation or for export without payment of the duties, where these amount to over three hundred dollars, on bond being given for double their amount and to export them or pay the duties within a certain time, to be prescribed by the commissioner.

On beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, an impost at the rate of one dollar for every thirty-one gallons for sale or home consumption is enacted. Similar provisions for the keeping of records to those made in the case of spirits and for the removal of the liquors from breweries to depots or warehouses, are made.

Those not making the required records are to forfeit all liquors made, vessels employed in making them, and five hundred dollars and costs of suit; the seizure to be made within thirty days, and proceedings to enforce it commenced within twenty days thereafter. When the duties on spirits and malt liquors are not paid as required by the act, ten per cent is to be added thereto; a lien for them is imposed on the distillery or brewery, and the vessels therein; and, if the whole be not paid within ten days, it is to be recovered by distraint and sale in the manner above generally provided.

In our next we hope to be able to lay before our readers a summary of the imposts for licenses required for the exercise of all callings; of specific and *ad valorem* duties on manufactured articles and products; of taxes on auction sales; on railroads, steamboats and ferry boats; on railroad bonds; on banks, trust companies, savings institutions and insurance companies; on passports; on advertisements; on income; on stamps; and on legacies and distributive shares of personal property; with the appropriation made; and the provisions for allowance and drawback.

THE FASHION.—M'me Deganche, who has succeeded Mrs. Turner, of Canal street, No. 110, informs the ladies of New Orleans that she will spare no means and efforts to maintain the well deserved reputation of the well known fashionable store of Mrs. Turner.

She is prepared to furnish our Creole ladies, so noted for their taste in *articles de modes*, articles of superior quality and workmanship.

M'me Deganche has been connected with the principal millinery establishments of this city. See advertisement elsewhere.

PLANTATION CLOTHING.—Messrs. Hebrard & Co., Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street, have on hand a large supply of plantation clothing for male and female, which they offer at very reasonable prices. See their advertisement in another column.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF RUSSIA.—Baron Von Der Ostensacken appointed Consul-General of Russia at New York, has been recognized as such by the United States Government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—John Hughes was ordered to pay $10 to Antonio Maria, for cutting the strings of his harp, as reported.

James Brock and another Englishman were fined $25 each for being intoxicated and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

The driver of the omnibus, by which a boy named Goldenburg was run over, as reported, was discharged.

Wm. McDonald, whose arrest for stealing a package of coffee we have already reported, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Lieut. Sturdevant, U. S. cavalry was examined on the charge of having appropriated to his own use, sashes, with the name of Jackson on it, a relic of 1814–'15, together with a valuable revolving rifle, which he seized under authority to search for arms; and of stealing a revolver from a cavalry soldier, while he was asleep in a coach. The first named articles were taken from the residence of Mr. LeBlanc, and were found in lessee's room; but other pistols and a shot gun taken therefrom have not been discovered. As to the sabre and rifle, he said he had kept them as relics, as others had done, and not without authority from the Provost Marshal. As to the revolver, he said he knew nothing about it; and it appeared that it might have been stolen by his negro servant. It was found hidden in a wood pile. He was further charged with having drawn a pistol on one of M. LeBlanc's negro servants; but he said he had done this merely to screen from suspicion the negro who had given information of arms being concealed in the house. Judge Bell reserved his judgment till to-day.

Arthur, a slave boy, 10 years old, was sent to the Parish Prison for a year for stealing potatoes.

A woman, in male attire, who had given the name Henry Goldsmith, but who afterwards admitted her name to be Henrietta, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

F. W. Andrews was fined $10, for using language hostile to the United States on the levee.

John Mahner was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for stealing mattresses from his wife; and the latter for miscreating conduct before the court was sent to the workhouse for one month.

A little girl, who said her mother had turned her out of doors, and that she had nowhere to go, was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Brown and another who went to Hinth's restaurant, and enjoyed a dinner on the Fourth, but refused to pay for it, were ordered to satisfy the claim.

Daniel Kane, complained of as being about to leave the city before satisfying a judgment for $100 existing against him, was required to satisfy it before going.

A woman, who had charged Mary Garvin with stealing her clothes while in her employ, was only restored until Mary should get her pay for washing them. The witnesses testified that Mary had not stolen the clothes. The complainant said she had to leave the City, if the prisoner would not pay her.

[illegible]

BANKS' DEFEAT IN PARIS.—A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the evening of the 10th, says:

The American (Federal) community in Paris are greatly depressed by the news of Banks' defeat, though it seemed by said to have taken place. [illegible]

[illegible]

his house for service, but afterwards retained $34 she had intrusted to him, as payment therefor, was ordered to refund.

Wm. Haranges was fined $20 for seizing hold of the club of a policeman who had gone to his coffee-house in the Third District, to demand the cap of a man, which accused had seized to secure the drink which the man had taken and refused to pay for.

John Klein was fined $10 for being drunk and disorderly. Henry Craig, f. m. c., had to pay $5 for insulting police officers who attended a ball given by him.

A suit against Thompson & Co. to recover the value of gunny bags entrusted to them by Mr. Reed, for sale, was dismissed. The defendants alleged that they had sent the bags to St. Louis, where they had been sold, but that the interruption of communication had prevented them from getting returns.

Two colored girls were sent to the Workhouse for abusing white folks too freely.

Mary Schneider, for breaking nine panes of glass, was ordered to pay $1 50 damages.

The slave Margaret, was fined $3, for stealing some pickets or boards from a fence, to use as firewood.

There were numbers of cases of drunkenness disposed of lightly, in consideration of its being holiday time.

Arrests.—On Saturday, Susan Car, Margaret, and Dummy, the first white, the other two slaves of Mrs. Taylor, of Dryades street, were arrested on a charge of stealing $76 from Ralph Orr.

John Jamison was arrested in the Third District on the charge of threatening to kill his wife.

Henry T. Brooks was arrested on the charge of extorting money by pretending to have authority to furnish licenses to cafés, &c.

Frank Levail and Jenny Connors were arrested for stealing $7 50 from the house of a Mrs. Gorman.

Dan. Holland was arrested for using language hostile to the United States.

Abe Parker was arrested on Saturday on a charge of assault and battery.

Henry Parker was arrested for grossly insulting P. D. Gaudin's sister, and threatening Mr. Gaudin.

Wm. Posey was arrested for stealing corn from Isaac Johnson's garden.

Maria, slave of P. C. Cummings, was arrested on a charge of violently assaulting Mrs. Cummings.

James McGee was arrested yesterday on the charge of having robbed Annie McLudson, of Girod street, of $11 50 from under her pillow. She had precisely that sum about her.

We learned from the Third District last evening that special officer Berwin had been arrested there, by Sergeant Cooney, on the charge of levying black mail. We did not learn particulars.

Cut.—A man named O'Brien was taken to the Charity Hospital on Friday, with two cuts under his left eye. They are not serious. He says he does not know who cut him; but a man named Clemons has been arrested on the charge of having done it. Whisky, in all probability, had its full share in the transaction.

Notice Again.—All troubles between landlords and tenants must be referred to the Provost Marshal. They positively will not be listened to in the Provost Court. This has been repeatedly announced, and ought to be generally known now. People will spare themselves and the Provost Court some annoyance, if they will attend to it.

Fire Alarm.—A box containing straw caught fire on Friday night, in the grocery of Leonard Pasch, on Ursuline street, near Levee street, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent their doing any more damage than running a needless fire alarm.

Costly Mistake.—The alarm for the fire of Thursday was improperly sent from a box at some distance from the place where it broke out, and consequently, we understand, led to the firemen and engines being directed wrong, and the consequent delay in grappling with the flames in time to prevent their gaining great ascendancy.

The Wounded from Fort Pike.—Butler, who who was so badly injured at Fort Pike, as we reported on Saturday, died soon after his arrival at the hospital.

Robinson's arm had to be amputated; and he is doing well.

Sunday School Celebration.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Methodist Sabbath School Union was celebrated last evening, at the McGehee Methodist Church, on Carondelet street. It was largely attended, and all present seemed much pleased and edified by the proceedings.

Boy Astray.—A little boy, 2 years of age, was picked up in the Fourth District yesterday. He was astray, and could not tell his home. He had light hair and fair complexion.

More Children Astray.—At the First District police office yesterday one child 2 years old was reported astray at Mr. Reilly's, on Julia street, near Tchopitoulas street; and another at Mr. Wild's, 91 Cypress street. The latter was claimed.

Free Market.—There were 1712 families supplied on the 4th inst., with the following provisions: 242 bushels corn meal, 21 barrels rice, 9 barrels molasses, 65 bushels peas, 5 sacks salt and 4900 ears of green corn.

Cotton Seized.—On Friday three bales and one bag of cotton were seized at the house of George Hennemyer. He says that he saved it from being burnt.

More Assumptions.—Charles Ments is in custody on a charge of pretending to be a police officer, and usurping corresponding authority.

Hon. Pierre Soulé and Sheriff Manureau in New York.

The arrival of Mr. Pierre Soulé in this city yesterday as a prisoner, and at the same time passenger, on board the Ocean Queen, created considerable interest, and all kinds of inquiries were made everywhere to know how he had come, where he was going, and what was to be done with him. The captain says that the conduct of Mr. Soulé was exceedingly orderly and quiet during the whole passage. He was by no means cast down or dispirited, but conversed freely with any person who felt disposed to address him, at the same time being careful to avoid any conversation of a political nature. He was treated in the same way as all the other passengers on board, no distinction whatever being made. It was the special order of Gen. Butler previous to his embarkation. Mr. Soulé came on board the Ocean Queen at New Orleans without any guard or protection, and was perfectly unknown to the other passengers on board, so quiet and gentlemanly was his conduct. He was immediately followed by the gentleman selected by General Butler to deliver him over to the United States authorities in this city.

On the arrival of the steamer in the harbor, a tug was immediately sent alongside by the United States Quartermaster (Mr. Tompkins) for the purpose of conveying the prisoner to the United States Marshal's office, and, indeed, his presence on board was kept so secret, and so reserved was he in his general conversation, that it was only on leaving the vessel that the majority of those on board discovered who was the gentleman with the long gray beard.

When the news of the arrival of Mr. Soulé reached the city yesterday morning, quite a large number of citizens assembled on pier No. 4—the dock at which the Ocean Queen generally lies—and so great was the anxiety to see him that hundreds loitered about the pier for the whole day; but as night came on, it became evident they would be disappointed, as the vessel still lay riding at her moorage in the stream. The disappointment among the curious crowd, when it was ascertained that Soulé had left the vessel in charge of the United States Marshal, was evinced on every countenance.

All access to or communication with the distinguished gentleman is strictly forbidden.

At about one o'clock the party arrived at the Marshal's office. There was a great concourse of persons present, anxious to see these notabilities. Mr. Soulé was attended by a colored servant, who, with hat in hand, was as reverential to his master as ever "Jaunes" was to his lordship of Berkley square.

No one was allowed to converse with the distinguished Southern prisoners. They were locked in the Marshal's inner office in the care of two aids; but from a furtive glance we were able to see that time, or the cares of this distracted country, had wrought a change on the raven hair. Mr. Soulé appears to be about sixty-five years of age, with the keen eye of Daniel Webster, a head like the first Napoleon, and a figure midway between the rotundity of both.

The charges under which General Butler ordered the arrest of Senator Soulé in New Orleans were, that he was a leader of a secret society known as the "Southern Independent Association," of which such member was solemnly sworn to oppose at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the Union, the second charge is that Mr. Soulé is the author of the letter sent by the late Mayor of New Orleans to Com. Farragut, and that he was the principal supporter of the rebellion in that city.

Upon the arrival of Marshal Murray, he telegraphed to Washington for instructions as to where the prisoners of war should be sent, he not having had any official instructions. The telegram was sent at ten minutes to 8 o'clock; but at the closing of the Marshal's office at half-past 5 o'clock no reply had been received. In the meantime Messrs. Soulé and Manureau were provided with accommodations at the Astor House for the night.

June 19.—Pierre Soulé and his fellow prisoner of war, Adolphe Mazureau, remained at the Astor House all last night. Mr. Soulé suffered intensely from neuralgia, but was much better in the morning.

No answer to the telegraphic dispatch of yesterday having been received, in consequence, it is supposed, of the non-arrival of Secretary Seward in Washington, Marshal Murray dispatched another telegram this morning, in reply to which he received directions from Secretary Stanton to transmit the prisoners who had been delivered to him by Major Kinsman to Fort Lafayette "until further orders."

The Marshal immediately sent for a carriage to convey the Southern gentlemen to their destination.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From California, Central and South America.

The New York *Express* of the 23d contains the following South American intelligence:

The steamer North Star arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with mails and passengers from California.

Upon the Isthmus great excitement was existing in consequence of a conflict of authority between the *de jure* and *de facto* Governments of New Granada and the State of Panama—the three contestants for the exercise of the rights of sovereignty and property over the Isthmus of Panama.

Two detachments of troops had arrived at Aspinwall, under command of Mosquera's officers, and their design was to march upon Panama. The Governor of Panama instantly requested the railroad company not to give them transit, and, following this request, issued a proclamation calling the whole male population to arms. It was, however, subsequently stated that the Governor had withdrawn his opposition to the advance of Mosquera's troops, and that, therefore, they were preparing to go thither. The true objects of this military mission are not yet known.

Many families fled into the country, but the sympathy of most of the inhabitants was with Mosquera.

The American ship-of-war Saranac and the British ship Termagant were in port, and ready to protect the property of their respective citizens.

Colonel McKee, the American Consul, acted throughout with the greatest prudence, caution, and firmness; and the wisdom of his conduct has received the unqualified approbation of all patriotic Americans in Panama.

From the West Coast of South America, the news by the arrival is meagre and unimportant:

CHILI.—At the request of the President of Chili, the members of the Cabinet who had resigned had consented to keep their portfolios until the meeting of Congress in June, when they will be called upon to give an account of the business done at the different departments of the administration. The press, however, of both sides of political parties have been urging upon the President to appoint his new Ministers at once, as nothing could be expected to be done for the benefit of the country by parties who were to retire in so short a time from the Cabinet.

PERU.—From Peru there is nothing to communicate, with the exception of an attempted revolution at Arequipa, on the 14th instant, and a rather severe earthquake at Callao and Lima on the 28th. As to the former, the plan laid was to attack the house of Gen. San Roman and assassinate him, which scheme was, however, frustrated about a couple of hours previous to the hour appointed for its execution; one of the conspirators having given notice, which enabled such means to be instantly adopted as led to the breaking up of the plot. Of course the conspirators were the friends of Echeniquez, who was to have been proclaimed by the assassins, as soon as they had done for San Roman. Little or no damage appears to have been done by the earthquake.

VENEZUELA.—From Venezuela we learn that on the 21st of May, at daybreak, the rebels surprised the garrison of Petare, not far from the capital, and got possession of a part of the town. The guards sustained themselves till troops sent to their aid from the capital arrived and put to flight the disordered mass of insurgents. As all this was in the immediate neighborhood of Caracas, the city was in great alarm. The rebels committed great atrocities; wounded and dying men were murdered with bayonets and swords; bodies have been found horribly mutilated—intestines hung upon the trees, eyes torn out, and heads cut up. All the militia in Caracas had been called to arms, and volunteers came forward in profusion. The port of Laguayra has been closed, and no vessel whatever is allowed to depart.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express]
Washington, June 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was passed to print 75,000 copies of the income and internal tax bills passed yesterday, with an index and marginal references.

The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in—104 to 54.

The consideration of the bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, was postponed till Monday.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annulling the laws of Utah on that subject. The offenses is punishable with a fine of not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for five years.

PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY [illegible]

The Treasury note bill has passed [illegible] by yeas 70, nays 46. This, it will be remembered, is Secretary Chase's $150,000,000 loan scheme.

Northern Dispatches.

The Northern papers contain the following late telegraphic dispatches:

FLOOD ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—ALL THE BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY.—*Manassas Junction*, June 24.—All the bridges across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, together with the one just finished, were carried away by flood last night. The river rose twelve feet in a few hours. Timber for the construction of new bridges is already on hand, and the damage will soon be repaired.

Washington, June 24, 1862.—Gen. Pope has arrived at Washington. He was requested to visit Washington to consult with the military authorities, if consistent with his duties in the West.

Gen. Rosseau, of Kentucky, was also at Washington.

A. T. Stewart, of New York, has been lobbying against the privilege of a bankrupt law.

A diplomatic dinner was given this evening to the Mexican Minister. A number of Senators and other distinguished gentlemen were present. The gathering is supposed to have a significant bearing just now.

The War in Arkansas.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 23d publishes the following:

Memphis, Tenn., June 19.—An expedition composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga and Mound City, accompanied by transports carrying the 43d and 46th Indiana Regiments, under Col. Fitch, was sent from here some days since, for the purpose of removing the obstructions in White river.

On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, eighty-five miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the battery, the troops, under Colonel Fitch, landed a short distance below and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of one hundred and seventy-five men, of whom nearly one hundred and twenty-five were killed or wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinzie, James Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Knox.

Capt. Kelty, Flag Officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought that he will recover.

Col. Fitch's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Col. Fitch's loss is small.

Gen. Hallieck has occupied Holly Springs.

The same paper publishes elsewhere the following particulars of the fight:

Dispatches from Memphis, dated Sunday, give us a few particulars in addition to the accounts published in Saturday's *Express*:

Nearly every one on board the Mound City was scalded. Twenty-three of the officers and crew escaped out of one hundred and seventy-five. The scene which ensued was horrible in the extreme. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard and were drowned. Boats from the Conestoga, which was coming up at the time to support the Mound City, were sent to their relief, but the rebels fired at them from the water with grape and canister from their field pieces, murdered most of those who were attempting to escape. Being apprised of the state of affairs in the river, Col. Fitch, with his regiment, pushed forward and carried the fort by storm at the point of the bayonet. The rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces, and the upper one three heavy siege pieces, manned by from 400 to 500 men, under command of Col. Frye, late of the U. S. navy.

About 200 of the rebels are said to have escaped. Over 150 are reported killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is Col. Frye, who was wounded in the shoulder. He was brought to Memphis by the Conestoga. Capt. Kelly, of the Mound City, is severely scalded about the face and hands, but will recover. Second master, Hearth; third master, Kinsie; fourth master, Scoville; master's mate, H. R. Browne; chief engineer, Cox, and assistant engineers John McAfee and Hollingsworth, were killed. The pilot, Charles Young, was severely scalded, and is reported since dead. Surgeons Jones, Carpenter and Manning, are slightly scalded. From eighty to one hundred of our sailors have already been buried, and over twenty are missing. Col. Fitch reports but few of his men wounded, and none killed. The rebels have obstructed the channel above by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat, it is believed to be the Maypole.

A Baton Rouge correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, under date of 9th, says:

Last Saturday, about noon, an order came for our regiment and one section of Captain Nims's battery, to be in line at 5 o'clock, with two days' cooked rations. By half-past five we were on our way with 600 men. That night we marched fifteen miles through the woods, in a strong place, with but one man for our guides. On our way we visited three plantations belonging to men who had become [illegible] in the C. S. army.

[illegible] the plantation of Harry [illegible] company the [illegible] Union [illegible] to [illegible] the Confederate [illegible] the place. By two o'clock we were making our way back to our camp, where we arrived at the end of our journey at 8 o'clock, having marched over 30 miles.

[illegible]

[illegible] NEW STORE IN TWO DIVISIONS [illegible]

From the *National Intelligencer* of the 19th we learn the following with regard to the position of the Belgian Consul at this city. The *Intelligencer*, speaking of the Belgian Consul, confounds, we believe, this official with the Consul of the Netherlands, when it says that Gen. Butler had "some difficulty with him owing to his seizure of Confederate treasure, which that official was charged with abusing his office to conceal and protect." Mr. Deynoodt is, we believe the Belgian Consul, whilst the name of the Consul to the Netherlands is Amédée Couturié. The cause of renewed difficulties with the Belgian Consul, says the *Intelligencer*, is revealed in the following paragraphs:

Recently the rebel steamer Fox, from Havana, was captured by our cruisers, and two bags of mail matter were found on board of her. Among their contents was a voluminous correspondence between parties in Europe and Mons. Joseph Deynoodt, the Belgian Consul in New Orleans, implicating the latter in running cotton through the blockade. Gen. Butler sent for M. Deynoodt, and acquainted him with his having the letters. M. Deynoodt protested his innocence of the charge, but the correspondence was strongly against him, and Gen. Butler determined to refer the matter to the State Department, which he has done in the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 24, 1862.

Hon. Secretary of State:

Dear Sir: The enclosed letters which I send you were captured on the steamer Fox. They were directed to Mons. Joseph Deynoodt, the Belgian Consul here, and I have reason to believe that he has been engaged in running cotton through the blockade. You may think proper to confer with the Belgian Minister on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 5, 1862.

SUGAR.—Yesterday's sales comprised 50 hhds. in store, at 4½c for Common, and 5½c for Fully Fair, and 400 hhds. in several lots, at previous rates, viz: 5¾@5¾c for Fair to Fully Fair. To-day, about 200 hhds. sold on the levee, in several lots, at 4½, 5¼c and 5½c for Fair to Fully Fair. There are some negotiations pending for additional lots, at about the same range of prices.

MOLASSES.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have not a transaction of any moment to report. The last sales were at 16@17c ⅌ gallon for small lots of Rebelled on the levee.

FLOUR.—The market is nearly bare, and the transactions are consequently confined to retail sale. The last receipts from Mobile are being distributed by the Committee of Subsistence at $12 75 ⅌ sack, which is at the rate of $24 ⅌ bbl. The supply from the North has been retailing at as high as $40 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—The supply in first hands is exhausted, and there is very little or none in second hands. It commands $3 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—The market is bare. It has been retailing at $1 5@1 75 ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Good Northern is retailing at $70@$80 ⅌ ton. We know of none in first hands.

BUTTER.—Northern is retailing at 20@25c ⅌ lb., according to quality.

PORK.—Mess Pork is retailing at $20 ⅌ bbl. There is none in first hands.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is selling in small lots, from second hands, at 16c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 16c., Ribbed Sides at 16c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 17@18c ⅌ lb.

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

SALT.—The retail demand is supplied at $4 for Liverpool Coarse, and $5 for Fine and $7 ⅌ sack for Turks Island.

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

Cattle Market.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 5, 1862.

[illegible] Saturday and yesterday, 1 Texas Steer, [illegible] 130 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 56 Beeves and 50 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 149 Texas Beeves, 75 Sheep and 10 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net $00 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net 00 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net 00 15
Veal, 1st quality ⅌ head ..... 20@25
Hogs, ⅌ 100 lbs gross 00 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head ..... $100@120

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 7, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

U S M steamship McClellan, Gray, New York, Master
Bark Charles Keen, Swan, New York, Master
Schr Oliver W Tibbetts, Ray, Key West, Master
Schr S T Baker, Price, Baltimore, Master
Schr Sea Ranger, Amey, New York, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

U S steamship Montgomery, Hunter, from the Rio Grande, 24th ult—in the stream.
Ship South, (British) Wilson, from Calcutta, via Havana—previously reported at Quarantine Station—to F Maxwell & co—3d inst, 41.
Schr Arzac, Bass, 4 days from New York, to master—1st inst, 17.
Schr Eliza Townsend, Townsend, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—in the stream.
Schr Elizabeth English, English, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—in the stream.
Sloop Tonnerre, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.

STEAMBOATS.

Natchez, Abels, from Mobile.

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Palmer, from Quarantine Station.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Manche, (French) Barbes, from Havre, via Martinique and St Jago de Cuba, to Ferrier & Rumboz—in the stream.
Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Unlumbia, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Caleb, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Fleur, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Enoch, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Rebecca, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Schr Brazos, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.
Sloop Belona, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.

STEAMBOATS.

Lewis Whiteman, Hutchins, from Baton Rouge.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Fox from Quarantine Station—Went down light—brought up ship South and schr Arzac.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Nightingale, ——, from New York, to U S Gov.
Ship J F Whitney, Avery, from St Thomas, in ballast.
Ship Pampero.
Ship Mare (French)
Bark A A Drebert, from Philadelphia.
Bark Powhatan, from Philadelphia.
U S transport bark Fetrea, Burgess, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—455 tons coal to U S Gov't.
Bark Elf, from Philadelphia.
Bark G W Hall.
Bark Marie Antoinette (French)
Schr Alice, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.
Schr Mary Patterson.
Schr Forest King, from Philadelphia.
Schr Alsop.

MEMORANDA.

☞ The following is a list of the officers of the U S steamship-of-war Montgomery, off the Rio Grande:

Chas Hunter, Commander; John A Howell, Lieutenant; George F Fletcher, Master; Thos Noble, Paymaster; G F Martindale, Surgeon; George Wales, Chief Engineer; Thos Follard and Pollock, Assistant Surgeons; Noyes, Master's Mate.

☞ The bark Intrinsic, (British) previously reported as being coming up, left the bar on the 4th inst, bound to Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, June 9th—Cleared for New Orleans, bark Yuncs Amelina, Collins; schr Elizabeth, Snow; 11th—schr W Hunter, Baker; 13th—schr Amelia Cornelius, Simonson; bark James Smith, Smith.

Boston, June 4th—Cleared for New Orleans, bark Osmanelli, Dashon; 19th—sailed, ship Undaunted, Tay; ship Catherine, Freeman; ship Thos Blanc, Dunnell.

Philadelphia, June 5th—Cleared for New Orleans, bark Conrad, Salisbury; 8th—schr Corine, Frank; 10th—schr Alice Lee, Gorson.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Charles Keen—1 bale cotton 915 hhds sugar 14 hhds do