THE DAILY BEE.
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Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and will please notify the same at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By A. Bouligny, at 10 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground on Customhouse street.

By Eugene Tourné, at 10 o'clock, at the Union Warehouse, whisky; also, at 11 o'clock, on Felicity road, between Annunciation and Chippewa streets, household furniture.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 67 Magazine street, starch; also, at 11 o'clock, at the same place, boots, shoes and brogans.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Customhouse and Louisa streets, groceries.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, contents of a coffee-house, shoemakers' goods, sole leather.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock at, at their auction mart, household furniture, and an invoice of stationery.

By A. B. Sykes, at 11 o'clock, at his auction store No. 30 Magazine street, pork, hams, cheese, butter, lard oil, sole leather, wrapping paper.

SENSATIONAL WRITERS.

It has often been charged against American journalism that the inflated and extravagant style in which it is conducted, lowers its dignity and divests it of that respect which the British press commands. It is painfully too evident in the great majority of cases, that those who are entrusted with the mission of informing and leading public opinion, are for the most part unfit, either by education or habits, to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon them. For, if we turn back to the history of some of the most widely circulated journals of the country, we will find that they took their birth in the shock and intrigue of party, to subserve the ends and ambitions of factions, and those who were entrusted with their management, did not owe their elevation to the merits of education or peculiar fitness, but chiefly, if not only, to the prominence which they held in the party of which they became the avowed defenders. This system naturally placed at the head of a large number of journals, men, who, however useful they might have shown themselves in exciting the antipathies of parties, became dangerous when they were confided with the guidance and enlightenment of public opinion. The habit contracted during their appearance as partisan-writers, was a dangerous one when the strife of parties had been silenced. They, who to gain a given end, could only succeed by such a system of misrepresentation and gross fictions, exciting the antipathies of their partisans by wildest absurdities, could no longer address the public mind with calm and truth. And those form the class which have been properly styled, sensational writers.

It has been said that the passion for the marvelous and incredible, is found to be strongest where knowledge is least diffused. This is not always true; for there are few countries in the world where the diffusion of knowledge is more general, than in this; and yet, in no quarter of the globe will the ear be turned more readily to the most absurd stories, but there be near so contradictory to sound reason and daily experience. But unfortunately that diffusion of knowledge, which we admit to be so general, is not made through the channels of a healthy literature; but by the agency of misdirected journalism, upon which the greatest mental activity is wasted to produce the most deleterious effects. It would seem as though it were the mission of the journalist to mislead and distract the mind by the perversion and contradiction of reason and sense.

The history of the past furnishes but rare examples of that morbid taste to deal in the marvelous and the absurd. And we would vainly seek the parallel of the system of sensation news which characterizes the American press.

In England, the journalist who would attempt to conduct his journal upon the purely sensational style, would fail ignominiously. But in this country, it seems to be one of the first conditions of success, the more sensational the writer, the better he succeeds. Hence it is that the first-minded scribbler with impenetrable effrontery makes in one breath a statement and its contradiction. In one instance we are told through the columns of a paper that certain events have occurred, and that these events now make up the fixed facts of history; a few hours later, in the same columns you find the direct contradiction of the original statement, leaving the mind astonished and distracted as to the truth.

To him who has studied and observed this system of misrepresentation and prevarication, one fact must be apparent, and that is, that the system as it has prevailed in the South lately, is not a chapter of stories of Southern journalism generally, but seems to have been borrowed as an element of rapid though short-lived success.

The cause of journalism, however, is not lost, and we cannot express the conviction that it will be redeemed from its present slough, when it drags an inglorious existence. If journalism is to be the channel of information for the people, let that channel be pure and above suspicion.

McCraren & Landry will sell, at 11 o'clock this day at their auction mart, a large invoice of stationery, and other miscellaneous articles. Also, an invoice of stationery; the being a closing out sale bargains may be expected.

PARTNERSHIP.—By reference to another column it will be seen that Mr. Henry Sansory the auctioneer, so long and favorably known to this community, has formed a partnership in the auction business with Mr. E. Roger, who also has been long and successfully connected with the auction trade of this city. The style of this firm is E. Roger & Co.

FLOUR.—Four hundred barrels double extra flour are offered for sale this morning, at the foot of Marigny street, Third District, at the rate of $21 per barrel.

STEAMSHIP BOOKING.—The passengers for Havana and for New York are requested to read the advertisement relative to the departure of this steamer.

THE NEW STEAMER FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The *Evening Post* now learns from its correspondent, writing from New York, on the 31st ult., that the fast steamer there to leave that port for New Orleans, was the "Trade Wind." It was to leave on the 7th instant.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Northern papers state that the name of James Robb has been favorably mentioned in connection with the post of Military Governor of New Orleans. The leading financiers of New York are prominent among his supporters for that position. Among the most prominent we find the names of Jacob Astor, Brown Brothers & Co., Mathew Morgan, W. H. Aspinwall, and several others.

OFFICERS OF THE PORT.—The *Picayune* of yesterday morning announces that Captain H. L. Sturgis has been appointed Captain of the Port of New Orleans, and Messrs. J. H. Merrits and Thomas Hanmers, his deputies.

PENALTY FOR DESTROYING U. S. VESSELS ON SEA.—The New York *World* of the 31st ultimo publishes, among its dispatches from Washington, that on the 30th, the following item:

Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill to-day inflicting the destruction of any vessel or goods belonging to any citizen of the United States on the high seas punishable with a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, with the provision that if any persons destroy any vessel of which he is owner, with the intent to prejudice the insurance upon the same, shall suffer the same punishment. The law, as it now stands, makes such a crime punishable with death, and the United States District Attorney of Massachusetts writes that he has been obliged to abandon the prosecution of two cases because of the severity of the punishment, which rendered it improbable that he could obtain conviction.

MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS.—While a comparatively few years past, nearly two-thirds of all kinds of carpet fabrics have been manufactured and come into extensive use. Among these is the well known tapestry, which has been brought to great perfection. The peculiarity of this fabric is the unlimited number of shades or colors that can be introduced, so that the most elaborated colored designs with flowers and scrolls, can be executed. The saving of worsted is also very important in an economical point of view. The appearance is the same or similar to Brussels carpet, but the material more in more simple, much thinner being selected generally as spaces, with the various shades as they follow each other in the design. The process by which this is accomplished is very simple and ingenious, but requires much time in planning and arranging the threads, and putting them on the beam, or the work will be imperfect. The patent Attachment is the invention of Mr. Dodge of the manufactory being to give the looking appearance of Axminster or Tournay, at less cost. It has been very successfully and extensively applied to this description of carpet, as well as carpets. Another description of carpet, having the same appearance of Brussels, or tapestry is also now made in one; this kind is woven plain by the common power, and is afterwards pressed by the steam armory.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—Three of the guns engaged on board of the last ship which left Mexico, otherwise than in British colors, before the American Revolution, are now living. The vessel was the Minerva, and sailed from Mexico thirteen eighty seven years ago, May 27, 1775. The gun carriages were commanded by Miss Copley, Mrs. Gardiner Greene, and Lord Lyndhurst—all children of Copley, the great artist.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,403.

Further Intelligence from Virginia and Chattanooga.

Yesterday's *Delta* contains the publication of dispatches, taken from the Mobile papers. We reproduce them dispatches as they are published, excepting where mutilation of yesterday's news occur:

[By Telegraph to the Mobile [Evening News.]
Latest News from Richmond.

Richmond, June 9.—Commanding yesterday morning with misapprehensions results on both sides, and shelling the woods occupied by our outposts.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th gives a long account of the battle near Richmond, which shows, despite the effort to distort the truth, that the Confederates gained a brilliant victory. The writer admits that our troops displayed great intrepidity.

A large number of Yankee officers were killed and wounded, among the former Colonel Keller Johnson, Kearney of New York, Colonel A. Ledger, of the 87th New York, and three Brigadier Generals wounded. None admitted to have been killed.

General Dix succeeds Wool in command at Fortress Monroe.

European advices to the 22d of May say Palmerston declares that Lyons and Mercier act in perfect accord officially in respect to the American question.

Mexican affairs, in connection with the schemes of Napoleon, are exciting much attention.

Richmond, June 10.—Norfolk is being almost evacuated by the Federals.—The Navy Yard, fortifications and public works have been destroyed.

The troops have been sent to McClellan to aid in the attack of Richmond.

The weather is cold, stormy and disagreeable here.

Our sick and wounded are doing well.

All quiet along the lines. BOHEMIAN.

Richmond, June 10.—The following dispatches were received here to-day, but a late hour last night by Governor Letcher:

Staunton, June 9.—Stonewall Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping, capturing one entire regiment and his artillery, and driving him miles down the Shenandoah.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Our loss yesterday will about two hundred; to-day much heavier. Will not give any additional now than comes to hand?

A great victory has been gained to-day over Fremont.

Fremont has appeared on the opposite bank of the North and Shenandoah rivers.

Our victory to-day over Shields is complete. If General Jackson had reinforcements he would save all.

Our loss is heavy; the enemy's is tremendous. Our cavalry is still pursuing them.

Fremont has crossed North river with a small force at Rockland Mills.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Fremont is falling back and blockading the roads.

Jackson is pressing Shields hard. Urge forward the reinforcements, as that Jackson may follow up his victories.

Further from Chattanooga.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

Chattanooga, June 9—12 M.—The enemy's forces in Sequatchie Valley are reported to be ten thousand [10,000] strong. It is supposed that they are preparing to cross at Shell Mound.

Scouts report that seventy cavalry passed up the river yesterday, to capture the Confederate steamer sent above for safety. Their movements are merely hooked after.

Gen. Mitchell is said to be in force opposite Shell Mound. A number of contraband negroes coming from McMinnsville to Chattanooga, and a detachment of Federal cavalry were captured by the scouts on Friday last.

[Special Correspondence of the Mobile News.]

Chattanooga, June 8—Night.—From signs which are apparent, the enemy made a heavy movement yesterday. It is evident that he was apprehensive of an attack which he did not dare to encounter.

A few days will develop the enemy's intentions. In the meantime our Generals are wide awake, watching the whole line from this point to Cumberland Gap.

Our scouts bring no tidings of the enemy to-night.

South Carolina.

Augusta, June 9.—The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says the news from the coast is unimportant.

On Saturday morning a portion of Gen. Evans's command, under command of Gen. Dominvant, attacked the enemy at Hanover Bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage.

The Federals advanced that evening on James Island; on their approach par troops fled.

Augusta, June 9.—Passengers from Chattanooga this morning report that the shelling continued from 12 P. M., when it ceased. The Crutchfield House is the only building struck.

[Correspondence of the Mobile News.]

Chattanooga, Sunday, June 8, 1862.—The shelling of Chattanooga by the enemy's forces commenced yesterday afternoon about half-past five o'clock. It was known that a portion of Gen. Mitchell's forces, under Gen. Lytle, was approaching this point from Winchester, Tennessee, and that they had been committing all kinds of robbery and outrages. On Wednesday, the 4th instant, Col. Adams, while in command of all the cavalry forces here, allowed himself to be surprised within 350 men of Kentucky Regiment, at Sweeden's Cove, about five miles northwest of this place, on the road leading from Winchester to Jasper. He made his escape with the loss of only six men missing and one wounded, as reported. It is supposed that this force, estimated from 1500 to 2000, under Gen. Lytle, came through Raisy's Cut off, a gorge in the mountain of Walden's Ridge, already described, two miles this side of Kelly's Ferry, which is ten miles below this point, and reached the opposite side of the river yesterday morning. The main body was concealed in the woods covering the ridges and heights, about one mile from the river.

On Saturday morning some small parties of the enemy were seen at the head of the lane, running down to the ferry, and our scouts fired into them, killing, it is said, one officer. The enemy showed no force at this time, neither did they make any demonstration. It appears, however, they were busily making reconnoissance, and storing their light field pieces and mortars in battery, when our battery having injudiciously shot a few rounds too soon, the enemy planted seven pieces of artillery already in position, and opened on the boats at the head of the lane, the seventy opened fire, their sharp-shooters at the same time showing themselves in the woods near the head of the *Rivers*.

The frightful whizzing of the shell as they fell very rapidly near the dwellings of several families residing near the vicinity of the ferry, created the greatest consternation among the women and children, who were seen running in every direction, from the interior to the edge of the town, the wildest terror. While the most heart-rending cries and screams of others in the houses, frantically illustrated some of the horrors of war. Our batteries returned the enemy's fire, and one of the gunners of the Kerrshaw battery, Mr. Lee, a resident of our city, was killed by a shell exploding in the magazine of the battery. Another gunner had part of his leg shot off, and one of the cannons of the Kerrshaw battery was dismounted by the enemy's fire.

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The Surrender of Natchez

Under this caption the *True Delta* publishes the following official correspondence, which it finds in the *Courier*:

City Hall, May 13, 1862.

The Mayor and Selectmen of the city of Natchez assembled in special meeting, at eight o'clock, A. M.

Present—John Hunter, Esq., Mayor; Messrs Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth and Miller.

The Mayor, stated that he had called this meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz:

United States Steamer Iroquois.
In Anchor of Natchez, May 12, 1862.

Sir—In advance of the forces coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag Officer to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States. The same terms will be granted those granted to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens will be respected; but all property in the city belonging to the so called Confederate States must be delivered up, and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. PALMER, Commander.

To his Honor the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:

Mayor's Office, Natchez, Miss.,
May 13, 1862.

Sir—Your communication of the 12th instant has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of the city, and I am instructed to return the following reply: Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenseless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force. It is useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such results. So far as the city authorities can protect you, rest assured that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of all and every one. But such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city. As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To JAMES S. PALMER, Commander United States steamer Iroquois, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Board then adjourned.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Maurice Elcoy is the son of respectable parents residing in Switzerland, well educated, and still quite young. Although they attended he had been for some time prior to the appeals about to be related at the head of a band of thieves, who have committed many night robberies in the streets of the city of Geneva. He passed the evening of the 31st of October last at a beer shop in the city, and was seen at the Theatre des Bouffes for some time before midnight, but, in the interval, he had been to the promenade of the Bastions, where he accosted a citizen named M. Favre, and attempted to rob him, but, meeting with resistance, he stabbed the victim repeatedly with a sword cane. M. Favre soon fell from loss of blood, when the prisoner kicked and jumped on him several times, and at last dragged him so close to the dash that the least movement would have precipitated him into the water. The murderer next went to wash the blood off his hands at a fountain, and, seeing two boys who had witnessed the entire struggle, he threatened to murder them also if they said a word about it. He then went to the theatre, but returned to the spot about 3 o'clock in the morning and pushed the body into the water, where it was found. He was arrested the next day in the midst of a group of persons who were standing on the spot where the crime had been committed. The Court of Assizes had been engaged for three days in the trial, when the above facts were elicited in evidence. The most affecting incident of the trial was the deposition of a poor old man and his female servant, who, on approaching in the corner of the bastion, caught by the prisoner, had witnessed the strike through the medium of an interpreter she fully identified the prisoner as the man who had committed the murder. The prisoner condemned himself with the utmost effrontery and impudence during the whole trial, and did not even attempt to deny his guilt. The jury found him guilty, and the court condemned him to death. He heard the sentence without evincing the least sign of emotion, and on hearing the court he looked on his judges with an insolent contempt which excited the indignation of all present.

FLOGGING IN THE BRITISH ARMY AND MILITIA.—A return was recently issued of the number of flogged in the British army and militia in the year 1861. In the cavalry the total number of men flogged was twelve, and in the Fifty-first Regiment of Foot, stationed at Malta, one fifty lashes were ordered, and in all but two cases inflicted. In the infantry the number flogged was ninety-six, and in the royal artillery forty-one, the number of lashes ordered and inflicted being fifty in the great majority of cases.

On the 25th of August, the one thousandth anniversary of the Empire of Russia, the Government will be declared changed from an autocratic to a constitutional form. The Grand Duke ——, ostensible is the minister of this movement. Prince Gortschakoff is also in favor of the plan.

The new Westminster Bridge, crossing the Thames, near the British Houses of Parliament, is at last completed. It is 810 feet long, 85 feet broad, and has several arches, the two largest with spans of 115 feet.

At the Brighton review of English volunteers a horse died of fright. He was near the eighteen-pounder battery when it was fired, and at the report he leaped suddenly up and fell dead, the cause a rupture of the great vessels of the heart, through terror.

The late King Frederick William IV, of Prussia, wrote a number of prayers, which the Queen Dowager has published as Easter gifts for her Royal relatives.

A carrier in the Post-office of Vienna has been detected in stealing letters. No less than 62,720 unopened were found at his lodgings. He was afraid to burn them up, least the smoke and smell should attract attention. Among the compliments cleared up by the discovery of these missing letters is one involving the inheritance of three orphans. Kallap, the guilty carrier, had been engaged in this work over two years.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that an unusual bitterness of spirit has been exhibited on the part of the laboring classes toward the rich and aristocratic ladies in Western Europe. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakley and Obion counties were flocking to Dresden for protection. Fear of the headed rebel cavalry have stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

A pious Minister, after lecturing a Sunday school upon the most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Old Dan," meaning the hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the school strike up "Jordan am a Hard Road to Travel, I believe."

All the Cincinnati daily papers have advanced their prices one cent per copy per week, in view of the anticipated Government tax on paper, ink, income, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Food Question.—In a consideration of the fact that we have really "fallen upon evil times"—that our currency has been in wretched plight—marketing very often in supply and most exorbitant in price—provision and grocery stores generally closed—business and labor both prostrated, completely *hors de combat*—the wonder with us is, how starvation has been warded off from many families and individuals. There must have been, indeed, a state of stinted and privation—many no doubt were on "short rations"—notwithstanding the Free Market, the City Corn Meal Mills, the distribution by Gen. Butler, and the various acts of benevolence, private and public. The pet of our self-conceit is, however, beginning to look brighter. The markets are fuller, and prices generally begin to show a declining tendency. Flour, though, still rules at about $23 per barrel by auction. Cargoes upon cargoes of every thing needed must certainly ye here soon from the North, now that the way is opened, and we trust there will be a speedy abundance of the delicious and healthy fruits we have been accustomed to from the Southern "islands of the sea."

The restaurants of the city are not, now, what they used to be—in the baleyon days—making the "institution" which for luxury, economy and convenience had no rival, but in my city we have sent with in our travels. A man who could not then keep hanger at a distance was poor, indeed, and such a thing as successful starvation was unknown. To go into a restaurant now a-days with a pocket not very well lined, is a hazardous experiment—the mere apprehension of the bill "oversizing his pile" is enough to frighten away the appetite away. It is very strange, too, how one gets plated at one of the best-looking restaurants, where rents are cheap, and every thing tempting you to be perfectly satisfied that you are safe for the "inner man" could there be had at comparatively low rates. It's all a delusion, according to our experience and observation, and after repeated experiments, we have come down into the perfect conviction that a first class restaurant is the safest place to resort to for economy—taking comfort, style, quantity and quality into consideration.

We have succeeded, in these respects, better at Frits's restaurant, (formerly the Confederacy) on Common street, than anywhere else, and we tell our friends so for their own benefit.

City Council—Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening, Mr. Smith in the chair. The only business done was concurring in a message of the lower Board to pay certain bills. Adjourned to 6½ o'clock this evening.

Board of Assistants.—Mr. Magloil in the chair. The meeting was called by Gen. Shepley, at the request of Messrs Beggs and other members.

The resolution went down for concurrence from the upper Board, to drop the proceedings in the Supreme Court on an appeal by the city, in the case of the City vs. Mich. Carwen and his securities for failure of contract, was laid on the table indefinitely.

A petition from the police of the First District, asking pay for the month of June, was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution in favor of granting 12½ cents additional for the maintenance of the jail prisoners. Adopted. The old price was 25 cents; the resolution gives the Sheriff the additional 12½ cents from the time of his election in November last. [Query—If he fed the prisoners upon 25 cents, have not the prices diminished, and does not he pocket the surplus profits, say about $2000?]

On reconsideration, the resolution was defeated.

Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of extending the batthead at Milneburg.

Mr. Bent offered a resolution to pay the Sheriff $1,000 for extra expenditures for the maintenance of the jail prisoners, instead of the 12½ cents additional, which had been defeated above. It was adopted. But, in the motion to send it up for concurrence, Mr. Thayer strenuously opposed the whole proposition, and the same finally withdrawn it.

A Very Dull Day.—Yesterday was remarkably dull in the local item line, and, if it had not been for the arrival of the steamer City Gossamer, we should have been at sea.

We could only learn that "a man named Jean Pierre was accidentally drowned in the Old Basin on Thursday evening, and that the Fifth District Court was not in session. The cold wheels of the City and State Government have come to a decided stand-still.

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A very large number of persons appeared to take the oath of allegiance.

Patrick Mahon, for an aggravated assault and battery, was fined $100—in default, six months in the Workhouse.

Richard Horrane was fined $100 for selling liquor without license; Thos. Pauline also.

James Granuis was Parish Prisoned six months for insulting somebody.

The following is the result of the appeal of the Bank of Louisiana to Gen. Butler in the Durand case:

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

In the matter of the appeal of W. M. Mercer, President, and Eugene Montreuil, Cashier of the Bank of Louisiana, defendants, from the judgment of the Provost Court, upon the complaints of A. Durand, complainant.

The case in application by the defendants representing the bank, sound to the General Commanding, asking him to revise and set aside the judgment of the Provost Court, made in favor of the plaintiff, Durand.

It is founded upon the legal theory that over all matters within garrison, camp, and perhaps general military department, wherein martial law has been declared, the power of the Commanding General is absolute, and after looking at him as the representative of the martial power of the Government here, all applications for redress must be made when any wrong is supposed to have been done.

This view being stated, so far as I can see, I have, with the best thought possible under the circumstances, re-examined the case and the testimony submitted to the appeal.

Hence is claimed on two grounds, first, that the Provost Court had no jurisdiction of the cause, and second that the judgment was not in accordance with the law which should govern its decision.

The argument assumes that law to be General Order No. 30, and does not dispute the authority which is given by the office of that order, but contents itself with endeavoring to construe the order.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the court is put upon two grounds—first, that the Provost Court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter; second, that the proper parties were not before the court as to enable it to act with regard to the rights of those who were not summoned in the case.

It is said that the question being one of a right of property, cannot be entertained by a court which only exists to punish the infraction of military orders and police regulations.

A technical answer to this objection, which is in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction, would be in order when the case is first put in issue, but till after the hearing upon the merits it is a familiar rule that a party shall not be allowed to go into court and have a hearing on his case, and told me if I did get religion I could not go with gay company, and lie or steal, or do such and such thing; *but I have found him out to be a great liar.*"

PRODUCTION OF MOSAICS.—The mosaics now made are composed of pieces of glass, sometimes of enamel, which are prepared in every size and made of all kinds of colors, and every different hue, and for large pictures they take the form of small cakes. For small works they are prepared in threads, varying in thickness from that of a piece of string to the finest cotton thread. Heaps of these, of all tints and colors, are prepared in glass, or slab of copper, marble or stone, the size of the picture to be executed, and the thickness required for the intended work. This slab is hollowed out so as to resemble the bottom of a box or tray, to a depth proportioned to the size of the picture. It is filled with plaster of Paris, well smoothed, on which the outline of the proposed design is very accurately traced, and an inked pen is passed over the outline to produce a mark. The workmen then select their sharp-cutting hammers are made use of for splitting the threads and reducing them to their proper size and form.

TROUBLES IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.—The New York *World* of the 30th has the following:

St. Louis, May 29.—A Cairo special to the *Republican* says trouble is breaking out afresh in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakley and Obion counties were flocking to Dresden for protection. Fear of the headed rebel cavalry have stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamp in that region to plant a battery to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi.

A pious Minister, after lecturing a Sunday school upon the most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Old Dan," meaning the hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the school strike up "Jordan am a Hard Road to Travel, I believe."

All the Cincinnati daily papers have advanced their prices one cent per copy per week, in view of the anticipated Government tax on paper, ink, income, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Food Question.—In a consideration of the fact that we have really "fallen upon evil times"—that our currency has been in wretched plight—marketing very often in supply and most exorbitant in price—provision and grocery stores generally closed—business and labor both prostrated, completely *hors de combat*—the wonder with us is, how starvation has been warded off from many families and individuals. There must have been, indeed, a state of stinted and privation—many no doubt were on "short rations"—notwithstanding the Free Market, the City Corn Meal Mills, the distribution by Gen. Butler, and the various acts of benevolence, private and public. The pet of our self-conceit is, however, beginning to look brighter. The markets are fuller, and prices generally begin to show a declining tendency. Flour, though, still rules at about $23 per barrel by auction. Cargoes upon cargoes of every thing needed must certainly ye here soon from the North, now that the way is opened, and we trust there will be a speedy abundance of the delicious and healthy fruits we have been accustomed to from the Southern "islands of the sea."

The restaurants of the city are not, now, what they used to be—in the baleyon days—making the "institution" which for luxury, economy and convenience had no rival, but in my city we have sent with in our travels. A man who could not then keep hanger at a distance was poor, indeed, and such a thing as successful starvation was unknown. To go into a restaurant now a-days with a pocket not very well lined, is a hazardous experiment—the mere apprehension of the bill "oversizing his pile" is enough to frighten away the appetite away. It is very strange, too, how one gets plated at one of the best-looking restaurants, where rents are cheap, and every thing tempting you to be perfectly satisfied that you are safe for the "inner man" could there be had comparatively low rates. It's all a delusion, according to our experience and observation, and after repeated experiments, we have come down into the perfect conviction that a first class restaurant is the safest place to resort to for economy—taking comfort, style, quantity and quality into consideration.

We have succeeded, in these respects, better at Frits's restaurant, (formerly the Confederacy) on Common street, than anywhere else, and we tell our friends so for their own benefit.

City Council—Board of Aldermen.—The Board met last evening, Mr. Smith in the chair. The only business done was concurring in a message of the lower Board to pay certain bills. Adjourned to 6½ o'clock this evening.

Board of Assistants.—Mr. Magloil in the chair. The meeting was called by Gen. Shepley, at the request of Messrs Beggs and other members.

The resolution went down for concurrence from the upper Board, to drop the proceedings in the Supreme Court on an appeal by the city, in the case of the City vs. Mich. Carwen and his securities for failure of contract, was laid on the table indefinitely.

A petition from the police of the First District, asking pay for the month of June, was laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution in favor of granting 12½ cents additional for the maintenance of the jail prisoners. Adopted. The old price was 25 cents; the resolution gives the Sheriff the additional 12½ cents from the time of his election in November last. [Query—If he fed the prisoners upon 25 cents, have not the prices diminished, and does not he pocket the surplus profits, say about $2000?]

On reconsideration, the resolution was defeated.

Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of extending the batthead at Milneburg.

Mr. Bent offered a resolution to pay the Sheriff $1,000 for extra expenditures for the maintenance of the jail prisoners, instead of the 12½ cents additional, which had been defeated above. It was adopted. But, in the motion to send it up for concurrence, Mr. Thayer strenuously opposed the whole proposition, and the same finally withdrawn it.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 14, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roanoke, Ocsok, for New York.

ARRIVED YEST