The New Orleans Times.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1862.

Assistant Banker Table Day.

M. J. B. Cenas, at 12 o'clock, at the Assistant Banker's, prompt on the Quadly road, in front of the road, and on 7 Annex street.

M. B. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Bank and Bienville streets, yard.

M. J. Seville, at 10 o'clock, sardines, cigars, fancy articles, &c.

By B. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at 68 of Magazine street, sugar and teas.

CONFISCATION BILLS.

There are several bills before the United States Congress, providing in one way or another for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in rebellion against the authority of the United States. A day or two ago the *Tribune* published the text of one which had been submitted to the Senate from a recent quarter. It resembles in some respects the bill of Mr. ELIOT, which we analyze below, but is more sweeping and stringent in the provisions. It is unjust, embarrassing, and in many particulars by construction as well as by fine and imprisonment unless all persons who shall hereafter take an active part in armed resistance to the authority of the Federal Government, and laying down special rules for their indictment and trial, the seizure of their property, and the emancipation of their slaves, if they have any; the sale of their effects, and the transfer of the proceeds to the Treasury of the United States.

Another bill has been reported to the Senate by a Select Committee. It proposes with confiscation of property all persons hereafter convicted of treason, and inflicts the death penalty or fine and imprisonment according to the enormity of the offence. It disqualifies for office all who have aided the rebellion, and seizes the property of persons engaged in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States, and sets their slaves free. It authorizes the President to proclaim an amnesty to the rebels if they lay down their arms within thirty days, and it prohibits the surrender of fugitive slaves save to loyal owners. This bill is exceedingly severe, but less so than the former.

Another project of confiscation has been introduced into the House by Mr. ELIOT. It provides for the confiscation and forfeiture to the United States of the property of the persons hereinafter named, viz:

Firstly.—Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or navy of the Rebels, now in open warfare in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly.—Any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States.

Thirdly.—Any person acting as governor of a State, member of convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so called Confederate States.

Fourthly.—Any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifthly.—Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy or in a branch thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its name or character.

Sixthly.—Of any person who, holding property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist, and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and the said estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of these persons are declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances shall be null and void, and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

It further provides for the forfeiture of the property of all persons who fail to return to their allegiance within sixty days after proclamation and public warning by the President. The third section authorizes proceedings to be instituted in any district or territorial court, in the name of the United States, and the property seized to be sold under the decree of such court, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Another bill, reported by Mr. ELIOT, is as follows:

If any person or persons within the United States shall, after the passage of this act, willfully engage in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons held or declared to be slaves, and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from servitude, any thing in the laws of the United States, or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and whosoever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of such slave shall seek to enforce his claim it shall be sufficient defense thereto that the claimant was engaged in said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same contrary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person claiming to be entitled to service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall in the first instance and before any order is made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted, or countenanced in the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

There may be others, but we have not seen them. The result of the action of Congress will be made known to our readers, if we are enabled to learn it.

Particular attention is called to the sale of Julius Hertzig, auctioneer, to take place to-day, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at No. 14 Commercial Place. The list of articles for sale includes wines, olives, preserves, Julienne, tapioca, quinine, and various other articles, much needed in the trade.

M. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the various sales advertised by him for this day.

SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.—We learn that Flag-Officer Farragut has received an official dispatch from Commodore Porter announcing the capitulation of Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th ult. says that "it is confidently stated that the recall of General Hunter is fully determined on by Mr. Lincoln."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in alluding to the apprehension occasionally expressed that the West might take advantage of its superior political power to oppress the North, says:

It is very probable that hereafter the West will in a measure decide the civil policy of the Government; but her strength will not be used to destroy the prosperity or deny the rights of any people of any other section of the country. We shall probably have to take in hand the radicals of the East and South, and preserve the "balance of power" between them. We shall hold them strictly to constitutional obligations, while we will see that neither inflicts injustice on the other. The down-Easters will find in the end that the people of the West are as just as they are patriotic. Men who spare their own lives and those of their own children in the ranks of their country, are not likely to blight them with taxes and shirk their share of responsibility. The people of the West ask that the burden shall fall equitably upon all, and rest with such preponderating weight upon special interests, vital to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the community, as to crush them out altogether.

The Authorities and the Poor.

The subjoined communication was addressed to the Military Commandant and the City Council by Major-General Butler on the 4th instant:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 4, 1862.

To the Military Commandant and City Council of New Orleans:

GENERAL BERTHAUT AND GENTLEMEN—Public necessity compels some action in relation to the unemployed and starving poor of New Orleans. I am willing to labor, and not pay work by which to support themselves and families are suffering for food.

Some of the sins of their fathers are to be visited upon the second curse commands the father upon them. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground."

The condition of the streets of the city calls for the prompt action for a greater cleanliness and more perfect sanitary proportions.

To relieve so far as I may be able to do both objects, I propose to the City Government, namely:

1. That the city shall employ upon the streets, squares and unoccupied lands in the city a force of men, with proper implements and under competent officers, to the number of two thousand, for at least thirty working days, in putting them in such condition as to, with the blessing of Providence, shall insure the health as well as cleanliness of the city.

2. The employment of military organizations with details in the city a larger number of those who ordinarily labor in during the summer, especially women and children, than are now employed, and then have during the last months, under the pressure of want, to work for my pay; I will see that the means which shall be thus saved to the city shall be carefully reserved for by the widows and children of those among the strong men, stalwart in the field, who shall leave their number women and children behind them.

3. That such sum of the funds to be paid by the [illegible] as may be necessary, not [illegible] shall be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the poor.

4. That the [illegible] shall [illegible] to each [illegible] for [illegible] work, a full [illegible] containing over fifty ounces [illegible] which, with economy, will [illegible] a man and woman.

5. That these rations be fully equal in value, at the current prices of food, to the sum paid for the day.

6. That proper master rolls be prepared of [illegible] and details so arranged, that only those that labor, with their families, shall be fed from this source.

7. No convicted soldier or person who has served in the Confederate forces shall be employed, unless he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

I shall be glad to arrange the details of this proposal through the aid of Col. Shaffer, of the Engineer Department, as soon as it is [illegible] heard on, by you.

I have the honor to be,
B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

In pursuance of these recommendations General Butler submitted the following message to the Common Council, which was received on Thursday evening:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT }
OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 5th day of June, 1862. }

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I have deemed it my duty to consider your honorable body, for the purpose of laying before you a communication from Major-General Butler, which is herewith submitted for your consideration.

In connection therewith, I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the fact that while vast numbers of laborers in this city are unemployed, and suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, the condition of the levees, streets and public squares of the city is such as demands and would justify the immediate employment of a very large force of laborers in making such repairs and improvements which the public safety and health imperatively require.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend to your honorable body the adoption of such resolutions on the part of the city authorities, as to co-operation with the aid proffered by Major-General Butler, in behalf of the United States, shall afford employment to the starving laborers, and, at the same time, keep the streets, the levees and cleansing the streets of the city, shall guard all apprehension of danger to the property in the city from the floods of the Mississippi, or to the health of the citizens from miasmatic, generated in the accumulated filth of the public squares.

I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body that whatever such repairs are necessary, in consequence of the neglect of any contractor to perform his obligation to the city, that such section should be taken as will hold him to a rigid accountability, and require a prompt re-imbursements to the city of all expenditures consequent upon the non-performance of his contract.

Respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New Orleans.

The Board of Aldermen failed to obtain a quorum, but the Assistant Aldermen took immediate action on the subject. Mr. LOEB, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a series of resolutions providing for the employment of 2000 laborers for thirty days in the thorough cleaning and keeping in good order of the streets, thoroughfares, levees, &c., and allowing them each $1 per day. The resolutions further authorize the appointment of a number of superintendents of the work, at a salary not exceeding $3 a day.

The joint action of the civil and military authorities will accomplish two objects, both beneficial. It will ensure some relief to a large segment of our population now suffering from want, and will keep the city in a condition eminently favorable to the preservation of health.

Since writing the above, the Board of Aldermen held a meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Messrs of General Shepley and General Butler were read, and the resolutions adopted by the lower Board concurred in, with an amendment substituting the words "Street Commissioner" instead of "Surveyor."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Council.—A meeting of the Board of Assistants was held yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., convened by General Shepley, as the request of Mr. Bonzo and other members of the Board. Mr. Magnol was in the chair, and eight members present.

The message from the upper Board relating to the appointment of the resolutions passed by the lower Board, (which substituted the word "Street Commissioner" for the "Surveyor," to employ the 2000 laborers recommended by Gen. Butler and Shepley,) was taken up.

Mr. Leeb moved to lay the original resolutions and the amendment on the table, in order that he might offer a new proposition covering the same ground. Mr. Leeb's motion being made, he offered a resolution that the Finance Committee be directed to employ a sufficient number of laborers for thirty days to do the repairs and work in his department in cleaning and draining the canals, &c.; and that the Street Commissioner should also employ a sufficient number in his department of cleaning the streets and gutters, for the same purpose, the 2000 laborers in both departments, at $1 per day, payable weekly. Further, that men of family should be preferred, and that the Surveyor and Street Commissioner employ as many persons and furnished to the Military Commandant temporarily at the limit of the Mississippi, or to the health of the citizens from miasmatic, generated in the accumulated filth of the public squares.

Mr. Leeb made an amendment that the city reserve its right to hold the contractors to their obligations; which was passed, with his original resolution.

On motion of Mr. Bonzo it was resolved to cancel the contracts for cleaning the gutters and repairing paved and unpaved streets from the date of the passage of the resolution—if the contractors should consent. Passed by 8 to 2.

The Board then adjourned to await the action of the upper Board, which would meet at ten o'clock, P. M.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board held a special meeting last evening—Mr. Smith in the chair.

The resolution of the lower Board, relative to the employment of the 2000 laborers, sent by message for concurrence, were read, and immediately concurred in.

Mr. Bonzo's resolution appointing the assistant Marshals to collect the streets and gutters, with the consent of the contractors, was also affirmatively concurred in.

And the Board adjourned.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—"The clock case" was the first to be called on yesterday morning, and we were glad to see that it was at last adjusted, and that it was again "wending its way," as an ambassador of the march of time.

A colored boy named Agnis was brought up for stealing a goose from a Teuton of the locality, and the latter was a formidable array of prosecutors and witnesses, for not less than eight Agnis was "a goose gosling." The testimony, however, showed that the goose was only sick, and that the boy was benevolently carrying it, when the proprietors came up with the cry and cry, denouncing him as a thief, thereby showing themselves to be very geese.

Anthony Carrol was charged with bigamy by his wife. She proved that she was lawfully married to him some months, but asserted that she had discovered he was married before, and that the other [illegible] had given her the information) was then in Court. The case looked very "blue" against Anthony; but when the other woman was called she unblushingly swore, and with much of the apparent *gusto*, that though she had lived with him six or seven years, and had three children by him, they were not married yet at all—at all. The charge of bigamy suddenly fell to the ground; but the Judge, said he would not pass unwitnessed of justice to grant an order against morals and decency as that developed in the case, so he fined Anthony $50, and ordered him to "cut his house in order" for the future.

Several "dangerous and suspicious characters" were sent to the Workhouse.

Ann Bayne, in spite of the fact that she was named Christine—also, Mary Ann Keene—convicted of selling light weight bread—were Workhoused three months.

Jos. Delano, another dangerous character, was sent down for six months of six months' hard labor.

A. Eaton, for harassing ills, was paroled.

Wm. F. Gardner, for vagrancy, Turner and setting it to the crew of the ship Hartford, was fined $100 or three months in the Workhouse.

Thos. Lee, suspected of robbing a hen-roost, was discharged.

Four others, charged with petit larceny, [illegible] them more than a season, [illegible] bringing about the treason. Prime order, [illegible] pay [illegible] vote fairly sticking out of [illegible] Harrah for the road agent [illegible] champagne dinner as Secretary! Cheers—quick!"

Almost without knowing how, I consented—hoisted my cheer, and jumped up by De Fontebois's side on the land ground. Before from driving to hear him talk, it certainly was a comfort to be [illegible] of twelve miles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]