New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 13,185

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By J. B. Crozat, near the City Park—Horses, mules, cart, harness, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at the Eagle Warehouse, 36 District—Salt.

FLOUR, BUTTER, &c.—E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, has for sale 50 barrels superfine flour, 75 firkins and 10 half firkins choice Goshen butter.

WINES, FRUITS, &c. TO SELL FOR EXPORTATION—J. N. Carion, No 20 Toulouse, advertises a large stock of light wines, cordials, fruits &c., which they are ready to sell for exportation. See advertisement.

Bakers and dealers' attention is called to the unreserved sale of 191 sacks coarse Liverpool salt, which will be sold this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Eagle Warehouse, Third District, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, WHISKY, &c.—S. B. Bevans & Co., corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, have added, by the Evening Star and the steamboat W. H. Arthur, to their large stock, consisting of family and superfine flour, of choice and various brands, mess pork, choice yellow Goshen butter, Goshen and Western cheese, coffee, candles, lard, teas, &c., together with Byrne's ale in casks, and old Bourbon Monongahela and Cabinet whisky. See advertisement.

THE CONTINENTAL HOUSE.—The old and well known establishment, corner of Custom-house street and Exchange Alley, has been purchased by Mr. W. G. Schafer, who, having newly refitted it, and supplied its bar with the choicest wines and liquors and the best of lager beer, will be happy to see his numerous friends and administrator to their enjoyment. The more thoroughly to effect this hospitable purpose, he has engaged two first rate musical professors who will discourse nightly in his saloon on the piano and the flute, free of charge.

DU REALISTIC.—The *Courrier Français* resumed publication yesterday, expressing a purpose to sustain the Union cause, and trusting that it will continue to be the organ of those who speak the French language in Louisiana.

Le Bulletin Français, a new journal to be published three times a week, has made its first appearance. Its aim is to be a medium of communication between French residents and their own country, touching American affairs incidentally and within due bounds.

The *National Intelligencer* understands that in order relieving Major General Butler from duty in the army on James river has been revoked, and that he has been restored to his command there.

From the Baltimore Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention and Rebel sympathizers—Strong Resolutions.

Baltimore, July 30.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday ordered, by a vote of sixty to sixteen, the following resolutions, passed the previous day, to be transmitted to the President, to General Wallace and Governor Bradford:

Resolved, That this convention, representative people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the commander of the military department, in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon known sympathizers with the rebellion, residents in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States, resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate loyal sufferers.

In the debate upon the order, Mr. Cushing, of Baltimore, stated, what is known to everybody to be true, that the rebel party of this city had a list prepared of citizens of loyal proclivities of the town, who were to be assessed to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid whenever the city is captured by the rebel army.

Mr. Starling, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution yesterday in the Constitutional Convention, and it will be adopted by nearly three to one:

Whereas, There is in Maryland a class of persons whose desire for the success of the rebel army is a matter of public notoriety, who have been demonstrated more clearly by the recent raid was due to be the invitees of rebel raids, the guides, welcomers and entertainers of rebel raiders, who have revelled at the burning of our homes and the plunder of our property who only want the opportunity to place the lives and property of loyal people at the mercy of their rebel friends by pointing them out for destruction, and under the protection of the rebel army usurp the government of the state; and whereas the experiences of the past two weeks now clearly shows that the presence of such persons in the midst in time of war is no longer to be tolerated, and justice to ourselves, our families, and our country, no less than the weak minded disloyalists themselves, the only hope of whose reclamation lies in vigorous policy, require that the sternest justice should at once be meted out to those who persistently refuse to obey the laws, and therefore and the dangerous class be separated from the peaceable and loyal, by the exercise of the undoubted power of the government to arrest and detain dangerous persons during times of war, therefore

Resolved, That this convention, on the part of the loyal people of Maryland, demands of the government of the United States that all adult citizens of this state, who shall refuse to register on oath their allegiance, submission and obedience to the United States, and this present in the pension of public enemies, and all persons who shall be proven to have taken part with, or openly expressed their sympathy with the recent invasion of the state, shall be banished beyond the lines of the army, or imprisoned during the war.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention transmit certified copies of the preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the commander of the military department in which Maryland is embraced.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

General Dix and the Newark Journal.

General Dix deserves credit for taking the right and lawful course in regard to the editor of the Newark *Journal*. In the temperate opinion the *Journal* and private and public wrong made the pulisher or editor liable to prosecution and punishment under the twenty-fifth section of the Enrolment act, which makes it a punishable offence to "wilfully discourage in the performance of military duty." He, therefore, called the District Attorney's attention to what he considered a violation of the law.

Whether the article complained of in the *Journal* subjects the writer or publisher to the penalties of the act remains now to be tried and decided by a court and jury. General Dix has done wisely to leave the matter where it belongs, in the hands of the courts.

We believe there is a disposition, in all parts of the country, to punish all offenses against the laws, and especially all acts which tend to the injury of the Union or the embarrassment of the government. We believe the government would have done wisely to depend upon and use this disposition, and prove the general unanimity of the people, by submitting to judge and jury every case in which civilians offered disloyal opinions. If this much case some offenders had escaped, through the lack of laws in accordance with which to punish their acts, the country and Congress would have seen the need for more stringent laws, and would those have prevented the repetition of action injurious to the common welfare. In this way people and government would have worked together, and the required code could have been created much better, and more satisfactorily to everybody, than by arbitrary arrests and imprisonment. We hope the example now set by General Dix will be followed by other agents of the government. If it is, we warn copperheads that their case is a badger, for the verdict of a jury will be much more severe and decisive than the arbitrary rule of a General or a Secretary. They will cease to be hostages and become criminals, if convicted of violating the laws.

It should be understood that General Dix did not order the arrest of the editor, as asserted in some of the journals, but simply requested the District Attorney to indict him.

Suspension of the N. Y. Round Table.

Messrs. Henry E. Sweetser and Charles H. Sweetser, the proprietors of the above paper, have suspended its publication. They consider the paper as it stood at the time of its suspension a general success, but too costly a luxury to be afforded in the present financial condition of the country, in their own words:

Why, then, is the Round Table suspended? The sole and only reason consists in the uncertain financial condition of the country, which so affects the price of everything necessary to the existence of a literary paper, that its conductors deem it imprudent to press the enterprise while the war and its burdens shall continue. However the opinions of men may differ as what the future has in store for us, we think there is a very general agreement that, with the exception of the strength and wealth of the country by the ravages of war, the prime of all necessaries and commodities must greatly advance, while terms the people will be compelled to dispense with. The conductors of the *Round Table* are that may be imposed upon them as citizens, but they cannot feel it to be their duty to carry their enterprise into so debasing a tissue.

Deaths in the Confederate Army.

According to the Richmond papers, the number of deaths in the Confederate army reported to the Second Auditor's office at Richmond, up to December 31, 1863, is 57,905, distributed among the States as follows: Georgia, 9,504; Alabama, 8,987; North Carolina, 8,361; Texas, 6,977; Virginia, 5,943; Mississippi, 5367; South Carolina, 4,511; Louisiana, 3820; Arkansas, 1,949; Florida, 1,119.

Dry Goods in New York.

The following is from the review of the dry goods market in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 23d ult.:

DOMESTICS.—There has been very little movement of any sort since our last. The high prices might be reckoned sufficient to check the demand even if nothing more were to be named; but we presume the unsettled condition of monetary affairs has done more to prevent sales than even the extravagant quotations. As long as the money market was easy and every one was flush, there seemed to be no obstacle to buying for cash or on thirty days credit. But now that the pinch has come, the matter of credit is a subject of more importance. The jobbers stocked up a little too rapidly amid the general excitement, and many have expended their ready means while the customer do not come forward to relieve them of their heavy load. They would still go on to some extent if they could now obtain four or six months credit, but sellers are unusually cautious. It is not altogether, as we have heretofore stated, a question of solvency. The seller does not ask himself about it the buyer will pay him at the end of six months, but in what will he pay? The question of crops is also a serious one in relation to trade. The drouth has been so universal that all parts of the country are more or less affected, and thus while produce will be high, tow will have a large surplus to sell. All this is taken into account, and restricts the activity in a wide circle of buyers. We notice a few Mexican and New Orleans merchants here, but the general trade is comparatively quiet.

PRINTS.—The movement has been less active but the stock on sale is not large, and prices are well sustained. The Pacific have some rich goods which are selling at 42. The Merrimac are distributing some staple things after their best fashion on W cloth at 42; the same printers have good styles on purch used fabrics at 40c. Sprague is selling his regular fancies at 40, his pinks and purples are bringing 41. The National and Mourning are selling at 38. Arnold's are offered by the same agents at 35. These goods come from works long established at North Adams, Mass., but they have never been in better assortment than the current year. No goods of the same class excel them in style or coloring. The American Print Works sell about on fast as received at 40. Hamilton's are also quoted at 40, and the Rhode Island at 37½. The Manchester are selling at 38 net. Richmond's at 37 and Indianola, and 40 for pinks and purples. Allen's at 40 and Pet Fabrics, 40 for blocks, and pinks and purples. Many have argued that prints will drop out of consumption at cure rates; but it has happened before that the consumption might be relatively increased by the present condition of the market. It is certain that a moderate fall is necessary, and calculated that a moderate fall is necessary, and calculated that a moderate fall is necessary, and calculated