o'clock an army ambulance was before the prison door, and, attended by a guard, Mumford was placed in it, accompanied by Chaplain Salter. The procession was then formed, with Captain Magee's company of cavalry in advance, Captain Stafford and his Deputy Provost Marshals following; then seven companies of the Twelfth Maine regiment, under command of Colonel Kimball, with the ambulance in the centre. The line of march was taken through Fulton street, up past Jackson square, through Conde and Esplanade streets, to the United States Mint.

The procession was followed by an immense crowd that had surrounded the Custom House from an early hour in the morning. In front of the Mint there were probably ten thousand people, a fair proportion being women with infants at their breasts. The housetops in the neighborhood were also covered with curious observers. The scaffold, which was of very simple construction, had been erected from the portico right in the centre of the front of the Mint. The prisoner, with his escort, was taken up to a room on a floor level with the portico, and then allowed to rest some time. The chaplain again endeavored to induce him to rely upon a higher Power than his own righteousness, but without any success. He reiterated his thorough confidence in the correctness of his whole life to insure his future happiness. In about a half an hour he was enveloped in a long, flowing, black domino; his collar and cravat were removed, his arms pinioned, and he was then conducted to the gallows. He stepped upon it with great firmness and without the least hesitancy.

Captain Stafford read the order for the execution, and then gave the prisoner permission to address the crowd. He made a long, rambling speech, which was a mere repetition of his assertion of innocence and of his peculiar views on his future existence, and closed with an appeal to his hearers to imitate him in bringing up their children righteously. The crowd received his remarks in perfect silence, and did not at any time make the slightest demonstration, although the night before the rowdies of the city held a meeting and voted that Mumford should not be hung. They certainly chose the wise part in not interfering with the administration of justice.

A black silk mask was then put over Mumford's face, the noose adjusted to his neck, the hood drawn over his head, and at five minutes before eleven o'clock Captain Stafford waved his handkerchief three times, and the drop fell, and the unfortunate man was on the limitless shore of eternity.

His coolness was wonderful. In speaking his voice was perfectly steady, and when the hood was drawn over his head I could not discern so much as a tremor of his hands. The fall, which was about four feet, dislocated his neck; but owing to a slight accident the knot was displaced and worked up under his chin, leaving the windpipe partly free. The result was that muscular contraction did not cease for ten minutes, though it was at no time violent. The body hung for thirty minutes, when Dr. W. T. Black, Surgeon of General Shepley's staff, who, with Dr. George A. Blake, of the United States Sanitary Commission, was in attendance on the execution, ascended a ladder and ascertained that the heart had ceased to beat (a prevailing custom, but hardly necessary after a man has hung for half an hour). The body was then allowed to hang nearly twenty minutes longer, when it was cut down and placed in a plain pine coffin. The crowd then dispersed quietly. There was a little coincidence about this execution worth mentioning. The rope used on this occasion was taken from the parish prison, and was intended for one of Gen. Butler's agents, who was captured early in April and confined in that place. He was to have been hung with that rope the same day that the fleet passed the forts; but that event caused a postponement, which saved the life of the agent.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the execution the remains were taken from the Mint, and under an escort from the Twelfth Maine regiment, and followed by three carriages, containing the bereaved family and a few friends, were borne to the Firemen's Cemetery and deposited in a tomb where three children of the deceased had been previously buried. Chaplain Salter read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians and made a prayer, and thus closed the last scene in the tragedy.

The following brief sketch of the life of Mumford is mostly from his own lips. He was born of a very respectable family, in Arslow county, North Carolina, on the 5th of December, 1819, and was consequently, at the time of his death, in the 43d year of his age. When but three years of age his father died, leaving him about fifty thousand dollars. While yet a boy he went to Florida, and remained there during the Florida war, returning to his home in 1837. In 1842 he left his home and went up the Red river, where he married an estimable lady, acquiring considerable property with her. In 1844 he came to this city, where he remained until 1846, when he went to Mexico as an orderly sergeant in the Third Louisiana regiment, of General Persifer F. Smith's brigade. Shortly after he arrived in Mexico he broke his leg, got sick and was obliged to be discharged from service. Since then he has followed gambling as a profession, and was so noted for his proficiency at cards that planters would come to the city and furnish him money to play with, giving him half of all he could win. He was wild as a boy, and in manhood squandered his own and his wife's fortunes, leaving his family at his death almost penniless. He was uneducated, but not unintelligent, and I think his impulses were generally kindly. In person he was of middle height, about five feet seven, broad frame, but quite thin, dark complexion and eyes, straight, glossy black hair, and a long, flowing brown beard and moustache. His face was deeply pitted with smallpox. Before his death he requested that his beard should not be cut. On the morning of his execution he was dressed very carefully and neatly in a black and apparently new suit, white shirt and collar, and a black felt hat.

This summary and severe punishment of active treasons something new in this country; but, divesting one's self of the natural feeling of commiseration, it is impossible not to see that if there had been as much resolution at Washington in the early stage of this rebellion as General Butler has shown in New Orleans, six months at the outside would have sufficed to have closed this unhappy war.

The raising of the beautiful flag upon the City Hall, by the Union Association of New Orleans, was a most happy offset to the sad scene which an hour previously had been enacted at the Mint. The hour of noon was set for the glorious work; but long before that time St. Charles street, in front of the building, and the other streets adjoining, were filled by a crowd of not less than ten thousand people, who were not afraid to lend their countenance to this act of loyalty to the dear old Union. The windows of many houses in the neighborhood were filled with ladies, whose charming, delighted faces bore evidence of their joy at seeing the old flag restored to the place that had been usurped by the emblem of treason. In Lafayette square, opposite the hall, Capt. Thompson's First Maine battery was stationed. Just before twelve o'clock the committee of thirty-four (an intentionally significant number), from the Union Association of New Orleans, of which Mr. Anthony Fernandez is the President, and Mr. Dufau the Secretary, ascended to the top of the building, and as the clock struck the appointed hour the elegant symbol of American liberty waved in these beautiful, undulating stripes which, as N. P. Willis would say, seem to "italicise" the glad freedom of our great and noble country. As the national ensign floated from the staff, the battery, which fired admirably, pealed forth a salute of thirty-four guns, the band (which belonged to New Orleans) played the national airs, and the crowd united in rousing, enthusiastic cheers, while the ladies evinced their zeal by a vast amount of handkerchief fluttering. The committee then withdrew to the Mayor's parlor, where the Military Commandant, General Shepley, waited to receive them. The President, Mr. Fernandez, made a very neat and graceful speech, replete with patriotism and good feeling, and General Shepley responded, assuring the committee of the kind and beneficent intentions of the central government toward the erring sister States of our common land. After each member of the committee had shaken hands with the Commandant they left, apparently in the happiest frame of mind.

It was interesting to watch the emotions depicted in the countenances of the throng outside the building. It has seldom been my fortune to witness a pleasanter expression than that displayed upon the upturned faces as their eyes lingered (and moistened as they lingered) upon "Old Glory" restored to its natural abiding place. Who now shall say that loyalty is dead and sepulchred in the once proud and happy Crescent City? It is not dead; but through all these weary months it has lain sleeping, drugged by the foul and nauseous narcotic of secession.

The "Union Association of New Orleans" is a society composed of some of the most respectable gentlemen of this city. They hold their meetings twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The President is Mr. Anthony Fernandez, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New Orleans. He is a Spanish creole, and served under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. The Secretary, Mr. Louis Dufau, is also a Spanish creole, and holds an honorable and eminent position at the bar of this city. The object of the Union Association is to promote the restoration of the constitution and laws of the United States as they existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. Each member is obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The society is calculated to do a good deal of good, and ought to be heartily encouraged.

The arrival of the three steamers from New York and Philadelphia, to-day, brought us the news of General Banks' retreat. It flew like wild fire throughout the city, and caused great joy among the rebel population and depressed the large number of citizens whose hopes are bound up in the success of the Union cause; but when the truth of the matter became developed by the papers of the 28th ult. the excitement subsided, and the people began to look upon the misfortune as of much less importance than was at first supposed. A large number of passengers arrived by the steamers, many of them being partners and agents of well known mercantile houses in New York. These gentlemen bring large quantities of goods to dispose of.

Among the passengers by the Blackstone were Messrs. George S. Denison, Collector, and William C. Gray, Deputy Collector, of this port, and a number of clerks for the Custom House. Besides these there was Dr. M. F. Bonzano, who has come to take charge of the United States Mint. I learn that the above appointments are only temporary.

Almost all of the mortar fleet arrived here to-day and are anchored in the river. Captain Porter has taken the position of Admiral for his flagship.

The transport ship General Butler sailed this evening for Boston.

General Butler has issued the following order in regard to the Mint:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 33.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1862.

Dr. M. F. Bonzano having been sent to New Orleans for the purpose of superintending the Mint, he and his assistants will have authority to examine and take such measures as he deems proper in that building in the transaction of that duty. By order of Major General BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. General.

Adjutant C. W. Hilbourn, of the Sixth Michigan, arrived yesday from Baton Rouge, with despatches from General Williams to General Butler. All is quiet at Baton Rouge. The Adjutant brings no news, which is considered rel able, that Fort Pillow is evacuated by the rebels and Commodore Davis' fleet is at or near Memphis. He also states that Beauregard has fallen back forty miles from Corinth, alleging as an excuse that the water at Corinth is bad. The most terrible sickness and want undoubtedly exist in his camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Ogden, of General Lovell's staff, arrived here yesterday, under flag of truce, from Jackson, Miss. He brings a communication from Lovell, in which Lovell states that J. Davis is determined to inflict the death penalty upon a citizen of the United States if Gen. Butler shall inflict that punishment upon W. Van Benthuysen, who has been held at Fort Jackson as a hostage for his brother, T. P. Van Benthuysen, who deserted from Ship Island nearly four months since, and upon our arrival here went off with Lovell's command. This W. Van Benthuysen holds a commission as major in the rebel army, and assisted his brother to escape. For these offences he was sent to Fort Jackson, but a few days since was released on his parole.

I don't think General Butler was so frightened by this threat of Mr. Davis as to lose any considerable amount of sleep from it, but the following correspondence will best explain the little difference between Mr. Davis and General Butler:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT No. 1, JACKSON, Miss., June 4, 1862.

Major General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Commanding United States forces at New Orleans:—

SIR—I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate with you under a flag of truce, and to say that he has been informed that W. Van Benthuysen, a citizen of New Orleans, has been placed in arrest by your orders, charged with assisting T. P. Van Benthuysen to escape from this city, and also with upholding the Confederate government, and that you have further ordered that if the said T. P. Van Benthuysen (who is charged with desertion from the United States service) be not found and delivered up, W. Van Benthuysen shall, in his stead, suffer death—the penalty of desertion.

The President, therefore, directs me to notify you that, if the facts be as above stated, he shall rigidly apply the *lex talionis*—inflicting the same penalty, even to death, upon a citizen of the United States, as may be inflicted upon the said W. Van Benthuysen.

I take the occasion to add that, at the time of the reported desertion of Van Benthuysen and his two comrades, I made a full investigation, and satisfied myself that they were driven ashore by the wind and tide involuntarily, and they were accordingly held as prisoners of war until the evacuation of New Orleans.

They stated at the time that they did not wish to be regarded as deserters, but I learned from Van Benthuysen subsequently that, being reported as a deserter, and fearful that he would be held as such, he concluded to escape.

This letter will be transmitted through Lieutenant Colonel Ogden, of my staff. Your obedient servant,
M. LOVELL, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

GENERAL—The communication by flag of truce, under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Ogden, of your staff, was handed me this morning. I take leave to assure you that the information on which Mr. Davis acted was incorrect—the threat unnecessary, as it would have been unheard and my judgment determined any given course of action necessary and just.

Major Van Benthuysen, an officer holding a commission against the United States, in arms, was arrested by my order for aiding the escape of a scoundrel and spy, who had at the same time been false to your party as he was to mine, and confined in Fort Jackson, and told that, as his offence was not the worst in the rebellion, if he would produce the spy, who, I was informed, was under his control, he would be released, and so far his offence was condoned. Being afterwards assured that the spy had escaped, in fact, to Richmond, upon Major Van Benthuysen's application, he was released some days since upon his parole, and is now, as I believe, quietly attending his ordinary avocations about the city of New Orleans.

To prevent the necessity of flags of truce containing threats to me hereafter, allow me to add that in no degree will they change the course either of punishment or of justice which my judgment may determine.

I have failed to find any other thing in your note which requires reply. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

Colonel Ogden returned to Jackson, Mississippi, the "Headquarters of Department No. 1," at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, taking with him Gen. Butler's reply to Gen. Lovell and "Mister Davis."

The following order was issued yesterday, and has caused an immense fluttering among the quasi secessionists of this city:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 40.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

Any person who has in his possession or subject to his control any property of any kind or description whatever, of the so-called Confederate States, or who has secreted or concealed, or aided in the concealment of such property, who shall not, within three days from the publication of this order, give full information of the same, in writing, to the headquarters of the military commandant, in the Custom House, to the Assistant Military Commandant, Godfrey Weitzel, shall be liable to imprisonment and to have his property confiscated. By command of Major General BUTLER.
WM. H. WEITZEL, First Lieut. and Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.

Since the above order was issued Mr. Weitzel, the Assistant Commandant, has been in receipt of hundreds of letters informing him of the location of arms and munitions of war, quantities all the way from a pocket pistol or a single knapsack to large numbers of muskets. He flies the letters and in a few days will start off a half dozen army wagons to call at the places indicated in the letters and collect the war material. The people stand a fair chance of being entirely disarmed.

The flagship Hartford, the sloops-of-war Brooklyn and Richmond and the gunboat Pinola all started up the river on Sunday. The entire mortar fleet are now anchored off the levee, and will probably go up the river this morning or to-morrow. An army of occupation will accompany the fleet. The plan of operations at Vicksburg will astonish the residents of that place, and probably cause them to do some tall swearing at the ingenuity of the Yankees.

Captain Hoffman, chief of General Williams' staff, arrived here yesterday from Baton Rouge, with despatches to General Butler from General Williams. The captain reports that there had been an exchange of shots between our gunboats and the batteries at Vicksburg, without any result. He also says that Camp Moore is almost abandoned, all but a few hundred of Lovell's forces having gone to Vicksburg. Everything is quiet at Baton Rouge.

This city is full of rumors of battles at Richmond and Corinth. One report is that McClellan has been completely annihilated; another, that he has gained a splendid victory. Then we hear that Beauregard has suffered a disastrous defeat. It is almost impossible to get at the truth of these stories here, and they make us intensely anxious to receive reliable news from the North.

There was also a story last night that General Lovell had managed in some way to cut off Colonel Dudley with his regiment—the Thirtieth Massachusetts—from the main column at Baton Rouge, under General Williams. We have advices from there as late as last Sunday night, which render the story entirely improbable, as on that evening Colonel Dudley had just returned from a little expedition, and was safely quartered in the city. The report of the evacuation of Fort Morgan is probably untrue, although Captain Porter, of the mortar fleet, believes it.

The ship James Hovey, which sailed from this port last week, is fast aground at the Southwest Pass. The ship George Washington, Capt. Cummings, and the bark T. W. House, arrived at this port on Monday from Ship Island.

The first number of the *National Advocate*, a paper published by the veteran banker Jacob Barker, is issued to-day. Its basis and motto is pro-slavery.

The annexed order was issued yesterday and is well calculated to draw the line between loyal citizens and those of secession proclivities:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 41.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1862.

The constitution and laws of the United States require that all military, civil, judicial, executive and legislative officers of the United States, and of the several States, shall take an oath to support the constitution and laws. If a person desires to serve the United States, or to receive special profit from a protection from the United States, he should take upon himself the corresponding obligations. This oath will not be, as it has never been, forced upon any. It is too sacred an obligation, too exalted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges to be performed by unwilling service. It enables its recipient to say, "I am an American citizen," the highest title known, save that of him who can say with St. Paul, "I was free born," and have never renounced that freedom.

Judges, justices, sheriffs, attorneys, notaries, and all officers of the law, and all persons who have ever been or who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States in this department, who therefore exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever, which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act, judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other persons than the actor, must take and subscribe the following oath:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and will support the constitution thereof." All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records, or certificates certified or attested by, or bearing the signature, performed, or made by any of the persons above described, from and after the fifteenth day of June instant, who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

It having become necessary, in the judgment of the Commanding General, as a "public exigency," to distinguish those who are disposed toward the government of the United States from those who will hold allegiance to the Confederate States, and ample time having been given to all citizens for reflection upon this subject, and full protection to person and property of every law abiding citizen having been afforded, according to the terms of the proclamation of May 1, 1862:

It is further ordered, That all persons ever heretofore citizens of the United States, asking or receiving any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property, or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence, must take and subscribe the above oath, or give reasons why their request can be heard, or any act done in their favor by any officer of the United States within this department. And for this purpose all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been resident therein for the space of five years and upward, and all foreign born who have claimed and received a protection of their government, duly signed and registered in the proper office more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that many persons resident within this department have heretofore been aiding rebellion, by furnishing arms and munitions of war, running the blockade, giving information, concealing property, and abetting by other ways the so-called Confederate States, in violation of the laws of neutrality imposed upon them by their sovereigns, as well as the laws of the United States, and that a less number are still so engaged, it is therefore ordered that all foreigners claiming any of the privileges of an American citizen, or protection or favor from the government of the United States (except protection from personal violence), shall previously take and subscribe to oath in the form following:—

I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that so long as my government remains at peace with the United States, I will do no act, or consent that any be done, or conceal any that has been or is about to be done, that shall aid or comfort any of the enemies or opposers of the United States whatever. Subject of ——.

At the City Hall, at the Provost Court, at the Provost Marshal's office, and at the several police stations, books will be opened, and a proper officer will be present to administer the proper oaths to any person desiring to take the same, and to witness the subscription of the same by the party taking it. Such officer will furnish to each person so taking and subscribing, a certificate in form following:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, ——, 1862.

—— —— has taken and subscribed the oath required by General Orders No. —, for a —— of ——.

By command of Major General BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Lieutenant Charles Cornwell, of Company I, Twelfth Connecticut regiment, died at Carrollton on the 7th inst., of typhus fever. His remains, in a metallic coffin, and under charge of Lieutenant Hurlburt, go forward to his home in New Haven by the Ocean Queen.

The Bank of America resumed specie payments yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 11, 1862.

Sailing of the Ocean Queen—Mrs. General Butler Among the Passengers—Hon. Pierre Soule and Sheriff Massieu (Prisoners) Sail on the Same Steamer, &c., &c.

The United States transport steamer Ocean Queen, Captain Terry, leaves at ten o'clock this morning for New York. She carries a very large number of passengers, among whom are Mrs. Benj. F. Butler, Mr. Kinsman and Lieutenant Clarke, of General Butler's staff, Captain Snow, late captain of this port; Lieutenant Bartlett, of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn; Chaplain Colby, of the Twelfth Maine regiment; Chaplain Salter, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, and a number of other regimental officers who go home on a furlough on account of illness. Mrs. Butler's departure is a source of regret to her numerous friends and admirers in this city; but the increasing warmth of the season has for some time admonished her of the necessity of seeking a climate more bracing and vigorous. She has the best wishes of all in the division for a safe and pleasant trip home. Colonel Kinsman is her escort, and is also bearer of despatches from General Butler to the government at Washington. Lieutenant Clarke is obliged to visit his home in Boston to recruit his health, which is quite shattered by the climate and his laborious duties as Aid-de-Camp. Mr. George R. Downing, Jr., of 19 Maiden lane, New York, is also a passenger by the Ocean Queen. He has made certain arrangements here by which he possesses peculiar facilities for the collection of Northern debts.

Honorables Pierre Soule, and A. Mazareau, Sheriff of New Orleans, who were arrested and paroled about three weeks since, will be sent North by the Ocean Queen, and placed in Fort Warren on a charge of treason.

It is said that Mr. Soule has made good use of his parole in burying his personal property.

The Latest Monetary and Financial Report.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, June 11.]

Nothing has transpired in financial circles since our last to materially alter the condition of the market, and business of every kind still progresses in an exceedingly languid and unsatisfactory manner. There were no commercial or mortgage securities to be found at any time in the hands of sellers, and the bank movement was almost exclusively restricted to full or partial renewals of maturing obligations, while transactions in specie and uncurrent money were, if anything, still smaller than heretofore, and operations in exchange were confined to trifling negotiations in sterling bills at thirty per cent premium, and in france at four francs per dollar for city and bank notes. Stocks and bonds were almost wholly neglected throughout, but holders manifested no disposition whatever to press sales, and, in fact, operators appeared to be as far apart as ever on the question of prices. No large lots of any description have changed hands from the opening of the week, or, at least, no particulars of any actual transfers have been made known except those of twenty-five shares Bank of Louisiana stock, which have been reported at the reduced price of $110 per share. To-day the Bank of America has commenced paying off its liabilities in specie in the following order, viz: 1st—All depositors' balances on the 16th September, 1861, which have not been since withdrawn; and 2d—All notes of the bank known as its old issue, which were signed by the State Auditor, and bear a prior date to May 21, 1862. We have been unable to ascertain the exact amount of the present liabilities of this bank; but, according to the official returns to the Board of Currency, the aggregate deposits on the 14th September, 1861, footed up $884,498, and the total circulation at the same date reached $174,090.

The Latest Commercial Report.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 11.]

We have but few changes to notice in the general aspect of the market since our last weekly review, excepting, however, a general tendency to a reduction in all articles, the prices of which have been inflated by scant stocks, but of which there is now a prospect of fair supplies. Sugar, on the contrary, has shown increased firmness, the sales of the three days comprising 250 hhds. on plantation, below the city, sold on Saturday at 4c., with 15,000 gallons molasses in the cistern at 15c. We also heard of 900 hhds. on the spot, sold on Friday, at 4c. a 4½c. for fair to fully fair. Nothing of any moment was done on Monday, but yesterday buyers again came forward and took 250 hhds. inferior at 2¾c., 100 fair at 4¼c., and 40 prime at 4¾c. Fully fair may now be quoted at 4½c. and good common at 5¼c. Clarified white is extremely dull, and rules at 5½c. a 6½c. The movement in sugar is checked, both by want of freight room and the high rates asked by masters, and by buyers not being provided with acceptable funds. With bills of the city banks, sterling exchange or specie, purchases could be effected to a large amount at prices which would leave a handsome margin on shipments to New York and Philadelphia, but mere credits on the North cannot be negotiated unless to a very limited extent. Parties who wish to enter this market should provide themselves with sterling exchange. In molasses, in addition to the plantation sale noticed above, 50 bbls. fermenting, on the spot, sold on Monday at 20c. and 50 reboiled at 24c. Yesterday 1,791 bbls. flour, ex steamer Blackstone, from New York, was offered by Mr. D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at public sale. There was in extraordinarily large attendance of buyers, the city bakers generally not having supplies for another day's consumption; but the holders appear to have had much higher views with regard to prices than purchasers were willing to pay, and hence, after one or two ineffectual attempts to sell, the whole lot was withdrawn. Had the sale gone on, it would probably have ranged from $15 a $19, perhaps averaging $18; but it is said that nothing less than $20 would have been accepted.

Nothing has been reported in tobacco, and but little in any other branch of trade. Yesterday 250 sacks white corn sold in small lots at $2 per bushel, and 100 sacks bran at $1 50 per 100 pounds. Oats retail at $1 75 per bushel, and whiskey at $1 10 for Louisiana, and $1 75 for corn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1862.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.
Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large in any street of the city of New York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.
The sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND, on board the barge Industry, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East river, which shall have been found in the streets running loose or at large without being properly muzzled.
Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the pound on the day they are received on payment of expenses.
N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.
By order of the Mayor,
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

THE NEW YORK LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION are holding a Festival this week, at Mozart Hall, 663 Broadway, for the benefit of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. Music this (Thursday) evening, by the Choral Band of Lee Avenue church. Admission 10 cents.

THE THIRD MEETING of the EMANCIPATION LEAGUE will be held in Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening, June 19, at eight o'clock. Senator Wilson having been detained in Washington by his Congressional duties, addresses will be delivered by Dr. Orestes A. Brownson and George B. Cheever. Doors open at 7. William Cullen Bryant, President of the League, will occupy the chair.
Tickets 25 cents each; for sale at the door.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A MODERate capital, would like an interest in the Grain Bag business. Address, with real name, and appointing an interview, M. Morton, Herald office.

GOLD MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—THE UNDERsigned are desirous to have a capitalist associated with them in working these mines who can furnish $10,000, or two persons with $5,000 each. The mines are already in operation, and a very large profit can be realized from the enterprise. None but principals need apply, to GEORGE E. MILLS, Esq., at the office of N. W. Busteed, room No. 2, No. 5 Wall street, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE ACQUAINTED WITH THE Death Oil manufacture, having means to establish a factory in an advantageous locality. Apply at 32 Platt street, up stairs, or address I. M. Van Sickle, Woodbridge, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with a cash capital of $25,000, wanted, to purchase a half interest in an old established and profitable manufacturing cash business in this city, with a cash business of about $75,000 per annum, but which is now doing more than four times the above amount of business, and can be further extended. Full particulars given upon interview, by addressing E. J. C., box 969 Post office.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE CASH business, long and well established; $1,250 capital required. Also, in a lucrative business, paying well, $275. Other openings to offer.
IRELAND, HINCKLEY & CO., 63 Nassau street.

THE INTEREST WHICH MATTHEW KIHOE HAD IN the business of receiving, distilling, &c., carried on at No. 12 New Chambers street, and No. 94 Roosevelt street, has terminated at his date.
NEW YORK, May 22, 1862. WM. T. WALTON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ENTERPRISING PARTIES, WITH from $10,000 to $50,000, who wish to engage in the manufacture of a patented article, yielding large profits, and now in full operation, are invited to address, stating their name, P. D., box 3,194 Post office. None but principals will be treated with.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$3,000 WILL BUY A LARGE INterest in a very valuable patent in the United States. Address B. C., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE COMMISSION business, for the sale of butter, eggs and country produce in general. The business has been established three months and is doing well. The advertiser, not having the capital, would like to take some good responsible person as partner. From $300 to $500 is all that is required to do a safe cash business that pays well. None need apply unless they can give the best references. Inquire at 352 Washington street, in the basement.

WANTED—A MAN (ENGLISH PREFERRED), WITH $1,000 cash, to go to England immediately with an enterprise which will realize a fortune in a short time. Full particulars given on application.
R. URWICK & CO., 57 Chatham street.

$250.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A HIGHLY RESpectable and very remunerative business, whereby several thousand dollars can be made yearly without investing any more money or incurring any risk whatever. Apply at 78 Cedar street, office No. 3.

$500.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD INVEST THIS amount and devote his time in some profitable cash business; can fill any position; persons of strictest integrity only treated with. Address, with real name, stating business, Jobber, box 177 Herald office.

$1,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—IN A PERFECTly safe business; an enterprising man can realize $5,000 within one year, as will be shown upon an interview; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., E. M., box 125 Herald office.

$2,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH the above amount, in the coal, wood and feed business, well established and making money. For particulars apply to M. PRICE, 575 Broadway, or address S. M., box 100 Herald office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL or active, with $5,000, by the party controlling the right to State of New Jersey to erect a bakery in Newark for manufacturing the Patent Unfermented Aerated Bread. Address U. A. B., Herald office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DECAY.—Results for 19 months treating institutions whereby aged constitutions may be invigorated, and self-induced diseases permanently removed. Sold and sent free by mail by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, 174 Bleecker street, four doors from Macdougal, New York. Price 25 cents, in postage stamps. Consultations from 11 till 2, and [illegible] this 3.

THE REBELLION.

ABLE BODIED MEN WANTED—TO FILL UP COMpany H, Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteers, Vosburgh Chasseurs. Col. Geo. A. Buckingham, now in camp at the Red House, 105th street and 2d avenue. The location is beautiful and the camp grounds delightful, good bathing, &c., &c. This fine regiment is nearly full, and it is presumed will receive marching order in a few days. The men, as soon as mustered, are provided with comfortable quarters, good clothing and abundant rations, and pay commences immediately. The position of sergeant is vacant, and will be given to any one qualified that can bring a few men. Relief for the families of volunteers given, and one month's pay in advance. Apply at 94 Mulberry street, corner Canal.
Capt. ALEX. WARREN SMITH, Recruiting officer.

ATTENTION, PHŒNIXMEN.—A FEW MORE REcruits wanted for Company I (McManus Volunteers), as this regiment will leave shortly for the seat of war. This company is officered by brave men, who have seen service. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Quarters, rations and clothing furnished immediately. Recruiting offices open daily at John Lee's, corner of First avenue and Third street; James Clare, corner of Forty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue, and at headquarters, corner of Essex and Grand streets. This splendid company is now quartered on Staten Island.
EUGENE O'SULLIVAN, Captain.

A FEW RESPECTABLE RECRUITS WILL BE TAKEN to fill up Company K, Eighth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., now stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va. Apply to Capt. JOHN P. HAYDEN, at the armory, over Centre market, this day at 10 o'clock A. M.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT WANTED—FOR A COMPAny about to be mustered into service; none need apply who is not duly qualified for the position. Apply to A. PHILLIPS, 257 Broadway.

BLISS GUARD. ATTENTION.
RECRUITS WANTED.
Men in good physical health, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, have now an opportunity to join a volunteer regiment now organizing in the New York Volunteers, under the sanction of Governor Morgan, Commander-in-Chief.
Pay will range from $13 to $23 per month. A few first class men can get non-commissioned officers' posts, with a chance of promotion to $90 per month. Therefore be early.
Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the government, and sent to good and wholesome quarters in the vicinity of the city.
One hundred dollars bounty when discharged, and families provided for during absence.
Also wanted, if applied for immediately, wagoners, teamsters, musicians, &c.
Rolls may be found at
WM. O. SHEA'S, 16 Centre street, corner Chamber street.
JAMES RILEY'S, corner of Water and Roosevelt streets.
THOMAS MITCHELL'S, 148 Cherry street.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
ROBERT H. MELVIN, Captain.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES.—THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE Brigade.—Marion N. Croft, Colonel; F. B. Spinola, Brigadier General. Twenty five men wanted to fill Company C in a regiment. Quarters given to recruits immediately. $13 paid in advance when mustered into the United States service. Relief given to the families. This regiment will be one of the first in the field. Officers are men who have been tried on the battle field. Recruiting depots of this company—520 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street; 35 Chatham street, and 156 Maiden lane. Pay and quarters from date of enlistment. MICHAEL MURPHY, Captain.

CAVALRY.—LIEUTENANT JAMES FAIRGRAVES (late of the First Fire Zouaves), wants 20 men for the First Battalion New York Mounted Rifles, now at Norfolk, Va., to start immediately. Good inducements for men to enlist.
Two or three sergeants wanted.
Recruiting offices, 35 New Bowery and 36 Roosevelt street.

MCCLELLAN INFANTRY.
Being authorized by the Governor of the State of New York to raise a company of volunteers, to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company, to apply immediately.
$100 bounty and pay from $13 to $23 per month. One month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate, June 3, 1862.
Headquarters, 602 Broadway.
Captain WM. W. BOLES,
Late Lieutenant in Mexican War.
Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Captain F. S. Larned, United States Army.

MCCLELLAN GUARD.
Being authorized by the Governor of the State of New York to raise a company of volunteers, I call upon all young men desirous to join the above company. Immediate subsistence will be furnished.
$100 bounty when mustered out of service.
Pay $13 per month.
One month's pay in advance in prospect; according to a bill passed by the Senate June 3, 1862.
Lieut. C. F. M. DENICKE, Recruiting Officer.
Headquarters 199 Bowery.

NOTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR.
HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK HARBOR, FORT HAMILTON, L. I., June 12, 1862.
Captain F. S. Larned, United States Army, is now at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, mustering for pay the released prisoners who recently arrived in the city.
All wishing to receive their pay proper and commutation of rations, must repair without delay to this post.
HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT, Empire Brigade, Corcoran Zouaves, 455 Broadway.—The above regiment being the first in the field, under the new call of the President, and authorized by the State authority, bearing as it does the honored name of Corcoran, attached to the Hon. F. B. Spinola's Brigade, and commanded by such officers as Marion N. Croft, Colonel, and James C. Burk, Lieut. Colonel, both of whom have had experience in the field, and are known to the leading officers of the army as officers of ability. The other officers of the regiment have been under the fire of the enemy. Parties wishing to connect themselves with the regiment will find it to their advantage to call at the recruiting headquarters, or at the various recruiting stations throughout the city, immediately.

RECRUITS WANTED
For Company K, Phœnix regiment.
This magnificent Irish regiment, organized by COLONEL CORCORAN, should be the grand rallying point for all true Irishmen who wish to serve their country.
It will be commanded by Colonel MATHEW MURPHY, at present Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. M.
The officers of this regiment were instructed by Colonel Corcoran before his departure for the seat of war, and several of them served under him during the memorable three months campaign.
Quarters, rations and clothing furnished as soon as mustered in. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enrolment.
$100 BOUNTY
when discharged from the service. One month's pay in advance.
Relief tickets will be given to soldiers' families.
Recruits will be received at the following places:—
Dennis Burns', corner of Nineteenth street and First avenue; at Patrick Murphy's, corner of Second avenue and Fifty-second street; at Wm. McKeon, 190 Mulberry street, and at headquarters of this company. BERNARD O'REILLY, Captain.
M. E. O'Meara, First Lieutenant.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Captain James J. Byrne, of the "First Fire Zouaves," having been announced to enrol a company for this brigade, has opened a recruiting office at Lafayette Hall, 307 Broadway, New York.
This is a splendid opportunity for the members of the "First Fire Zouaves" that are again desirous of leaving for the seat of war.
Comfortable quarters, subsistence and clothing furnished as soon as mustered in.
Pay $13 per month, to date from day of enrolment.
$100 bounty when the war is over.
Applicants for non-commissioned offices should apply early. JAMES J. BYRNE,
Recruiting Officer,
Lafayette Hall, 307 Broadway, New York.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
Captain Jacob Wolsey having received authority to enrol a Company for this brigade, has opened a recruiting office at