

New Advertisements this Day

Grand Trunk Ferry Steamer—Jas. Tibbitts. Passengers for Scotland—R. Shaw & Co. Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Notice—Sons of Temperance.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, JUNE 30TH, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE RULER OF NEW ORLEANS.

General Butler is industriously building up for himself a reputation of a most unenviable description. Since the capture of New Orleans his headquarters have been established in that city, and like some original despot he sways an iron sceptre over all and sundry. His reign was inaugurated by the arrest of the Belgian consul, in the matter of a certain amount of specie found in that functionary's charge; then we hear of his infamous proclamation respecting the women of New Orleans, which has excited such deep disgust in the British parliament, and as we learn from the World's Virginia correspondence, has intensified to a tremendous degree the hatred of the confederates. That writer states that Brigadier General Cobb, of the rebel army, while conversing with an officer of the federal forces, under a flag of truce, had declared that previous to this disgraceful order of General Butler the gulf between the North and South was not unfathomable, but that this proclamation had made the gulf deeper than hell and broader than eternity. He said it had just been read to the troops under his command—that it had touched the most secret springs of pride on the one hand and revenge on the other, and that now there could be no union. Next in the list comes the execution of a poor man named Mumford, whose crime consisted in having hauled down the flag of the Union. Then we hear of the hanging of some four others, said to be soldiers of the federal army, for theft. The latest intelligence we have of him, is that he has got into a snarl with the consuls of Greece, France, and England, about some 200,000 dollars' worth of sugar, the particulars of which are explained in the annexed correspondence. The insolent reply which he makes to the foreign consuls on this subject has elicited from the World the opinion that an officer who is clothed with absolute power is under no necessity of resorting to argument much less of descending to ingenuous and cutting forms of expression. Our relations with foreign governments, says that journal, are so ticklish that a firm assertion of our rights cannot be assisted by an offensive bearing towards their agents—

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.

Sir: It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negropont, carrying on business in this city, that certain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messrs. Ralli, Benachi & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold in this place in the place in which said sugars are stored, without further orders from you.

We beg here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the sugars in question (3,205 hogsheads) have been bought for and are the property of the British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.

The purchase of these sugars was effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, partly for all the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such sugars are carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties, i. e., by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchaser here upon the home life owners of the produce, and which these transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May 1st—had they had any fears before—that this property of foreigners, was as well as would be accorded that protection, as stated in the proclamation, which had been granted, heretofore to such property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such shipments were made; but, by your order as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be allowed to be shipped to the place of destination, as they may see fit, or that the undersigned, if comparable, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession of the facts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing and existence of which, in the present circumstances, the legitimate business of our country.

We beg to remain, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) GEORGE COPPELL, H. B. M. AGING Consul, CH. MEJAN, French Consul, M. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.

To Major-General B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: In the matter of the sugars in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known in the United States authorities to have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas has been engaged in buying confederate munitions, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the state to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunitions of war. That Mr. Covas was one of the agents of an association of co-partners of Greek merchants residing here, in London, and at Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That these confederate munitions so purchased by Mr. Covas, had been used in the purchase of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value amount to \$200,000, are a part. I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until the matter could be investigated.

I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas's own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with the notes. Now this is claimed to be a strictly mercantile.

It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market. But the government of the United States had said that with the port of New Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile" transactions. It would not be conceded for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate treasury notes and sending the specie to Europe, to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war, was not a breach of the blockade, as well as a violation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the specie bills is a more safe and convenient way of sending the laws than sending bullion in specie, and thus assist that rebellion in the point of its utmost need?

It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not the motive. Granted "a moral argument?" It was done from the desire of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been done by aliens during this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which is done by a subject, would be treason or a high misdemeanor.

My proclamation of May 1st assures respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves, and criminals of deeper dye or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly for a private gain, and they now find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "bitter" which they have sown. They are not to get foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion too, and even their honest acts subjects of investigation by the authorities of the United States to their inconvenience, they will upon reflection, blame only the over-zealousness and greed of their own fellow citizens, who have, by their aid to rebellion, brought distrust and suspicion over all. Wishing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have prompted my action. There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings." Do you or either of you to "waive" if you do feel disposed, to do so? What right have you in the matter? What authority is vested in you by the laws of nations or of this country, which gives you the power to use such language to the representatives of the United States, in a quasi official communication?

Commercial agents, merely of a subordinate class, consuls have no power to waive or condone any proceeding past or present of the government under whose protection they are permitted to reside as long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty and prevent his having redress. If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have still less power to shield him from punishment. I longer resort to such a cheap and vulgar expedient, as to take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation, which has been supplying you to make such a proceeding, that the government whose subjects you are, as would in former times, you are in its traitorous designs, that you have become rascals in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of your fellow-citizens to the consideration of a great and just government, entitled to equal respect with your own.

In order to prevent all misconception, and that for the future, you gentlemen may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners, I permit me to explain to you what I think. I longer resort to such a cheap and vulgar expedient, as to take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation, which has been supplying you to make such a proceeding, that the government whose subjects you are, as would in former times, you are in its traitorous designs, that you have become rascals in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of your fellow-citizens to the consideration of a great and just government, entitled to equal respect with your own.

Your obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER, Major-General commanding. Messrs. George Coppel, claiming to be H. B. M. AGING Consul; A. MEJAN, French Consul; M. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

At the International Exhibition, in a comparatively obscure corner, there stands upon a table a little model of "Blake's stone breaker." It does not occupy half a cubic foot of space, is of plain japanned iron, and has nothing externally to attract the eye. But that little model, plain as it is, is yet one of the ornaments of the collection. Its object is to break stones for road making and to crush ores. In construction it is the very simplest combination of mechanical powers. The actual breaking apparatus consists of two jaws—one stationary, the other moving. The stones fall between the jaws and the pressure of the moving one against the stationary one crushes the stone between them. With this machine stones of twenty inches thick at their smallest part can be broken up into pieces an inch and a quarter square, at the rate of eight cubic yards an hour, with a power of twelve horses. If you walk along the "pleasant roads of England," you will see at frequent intervals along the roadside an old man sitting by a heap of stones which he is industriously breaking. He rarely stops, and he works slowly but at least works continuously. If a cubic yard of cobble stones, three or four inches in diameter, were set before one of these old men to be broken into two-inch pieces, he would think it a hard, if not an impossible day's work. A machine of Blake's would crack them up in ten minutes, perhaps less. This is not wonderful, because no combination of machinery is now wonderful. But it may be allowed to be ingenious. The characteristics of the machine are extreme simplicity and enormous power. As the jaws of the gorilla would close upon and crush a hazel nut, so do the jaws of Blake's stone-breaker close on the lumps of granite, and stones larger than common human heads.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

This afternoon at four o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General left in the steamer Victoria for Montreal. He was escorted to the place of embarkation by a guard of honor and the band of the 60th Rifles, and the moment of his departure was announced by a salute of artillery from Durham Terrace.

Ex-President J. Buchanan recently received from the Prince of Wales a magnificent full length portrait of himself. The donor took this method of returning thanks for the attention and courtesy exhibited toward him while visiting the White House.

CITY COUNCIL.

On Friday night the Corporation held its usual sitting—His Worship the Mayor presiding. Petitions were presented for the introduction of water into Richardson and Antilly streets. A petition was presented from the proprietors of the ferry steamer Canadian praying for a reduction of their ferry license. Messrs. Montzambert, Wallace and Wickes presented a petition asking that Mr. Chalmers be employed to report upon the possibility of effecting a tubular communication between Quebec and Point Levi. The Secretary of the Harbor Commission's letter, requesting an improvement in the approaches to the Custom House and at Point-a-Carrey, was read. A number of navigators forwarded a petition through Mr. Lemieux, asking that the plan of the breakwater at Palais Harbor be altered, so as to permit of the use of the slip of the gas wharf. A report was presented from the Finance Committee recommending that Mr. P. Smith's offer for the reconstruction of the Lorette Mills be not accepted. The Mayor announced that the insurance on the building (\$10,000) had been paid by Mr. McGehe, the agent, and he expressed his thanks for the readiness with which the claim had been met. Three Reports were presented from the Police Committee—the first recommending the passage of a by-law to prevent the galloping of horses in the streets of the city, which was passed; the second, suggesting the establishment of a hook and ladder company for St. John and Montcalm wards; another for St. Peter's and Chemin wards; and that the St. Roch's company be raised from 25 to 50 men. This Report was also adopted. The third report, in favour of Mr. Wright's tender for 500 feet of hose, was sent back, after considerable discussion, because tenders had not been asked for in the usual legal form. A tavern license was granted to R. Walsh. Attention having been drawn to the fact that wooden-houses were being erected in Montcalm ward, in contravention of the by-law forbidding the same, the Mayor stated that actions would issue on the following day (Saturday) against the parties offending. On motion of Coun. Marsden, seconded by Coun. Land, a vote of thanks was presented to the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company, through D. McNeil, Esq., their agent, for the prompt payment of the amount of insurance effected on the Lorette Mills recently destroyed by fire.

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(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

MILITARY DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

Sir,—It appears from a remark in your last issue that the order for the re-embarkation of the volunteer drill sergeants and sergeants who arrived last winter is countermanded. I think that the order must give general satisfaction to all who have the opportunity of being acquainted with the sergeants thus selected; and I must say further that if the order had been carried out it would have been a great injustice to the men, inasmuch that when the order was promulgated in the most kindly and considerate manner, the sergeants were required in Canada during the winter, and were to be likely to occur, these men, then holding leading positions in their different regiments, volunteered to come to Canada, under the impression that they would be likely to be employed in the early part of themselves and families, after their term of service had expired. Now, what is the effect to those men by being sent home again? In the first place they will find men promoted to their former positions; they will then become what is called supernumeraries, though not on the same pay as their position entitles them to; but, as it is not well known, to military men in particular, that supernumeraries are a nuisance and an eyesore to all non-com's in the regiment, especially as they are not employed, they are supposed to be waiting to be taken up. Many of them are married and have broken up their little homes under the impression that they would re-form them again in Canada for life; therefore these men feel the disappointment of being sent home, and they are likely to bear the sting of command sergeants together with their own disappointments. Surely the trifling pay that these men would have expected in addition to their regimental pay could not have been so great to the Province, but that the services of a few of them might have been retained; and there is no doubt that if the Provincial Parliament were to signify their intention to employ these men, or any portion of them, the authorities would allow as many to remain as would be wanted. Efficient supernumeraries could be obtained at a cheaper rate than they could be secured in the Province under other circumstances. However I am perfectly aware that individual writing is not likely to benefit a military man; but I would like to see the men again receive their orders for embarkation, and the press of the country will take the matter into their hands, and not allow 60 or 70 individuals to return home dissatisfied to propagate a certain amount of dissatisfaction as to many of the officers of the army. Emigration to this country is none of the best, and I cannot see that unfavorable reports spread by intelligent men are likely to better it.

I remain yours, &c.,

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(From the London Free Press, June 25) For the past two or three weeks a rumor has been in circulation to the effect that General Russell, commanding the London District, of the garrison of Quebec, had been recalled to the west, to gain the rear of our position. But in skirting a wood they came upon the advancing lines of the Etaw Regiment, Col. Simonton, who had come to meet them. Declaring they were friends, not to shoot, they got close and fired into our men, killing many. But the response they got was cutting. The wood edge was strewn with the lying and the dead. Thirty or forty bodies were picked up here. The movement was foiled. Nothing was left but to retreat to every portion of the field. It was a bloody fight, fought against odds, by exhausted men, without preparation. It was a signal victory of southern patriots over the moral invaders of their soil. The five regiments attacking are said to be the 8th Michigan, one from Massachusetts, the New Hampshire and Connecticut regiments. But for the distance of our troops and the brief time occupied in the action, together with the fact that the army was in a position to take up the rear, preventing the escape of the army to the enemy's rear, their whole force might, perhaps have been taken or cut up. From the account of prisoners, who assert that there were nine United States regiments at that morning, it is probable that four regiments were held in reserve to support the five regiments who were to protect the retreat. The following is the congratulatory order of Gen. Pemberton: "The major-general commanding the department, tenders his heartfelt thanks to every brave and gallant soldier of his command, whose happy fortune it was to participate in the glorious work of Monday, the 18th June, last. "To the gallant and indefatigable Col. T. G. Lamar, and the brave men who so steadfastly supported him, especial thanks are due. And to the noble dead a debt of deep and lasting gratitude."

INTERVENTION IN AMERICA.

(From the Times) The task of intervening even in the most friendly way between the two hostile communities in America, is one of an intricate delicacy that the country will gladly leave in the hands of the government, to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as it may think proper. The statements of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell last week, lead to the belief that the British government at least has no intention of offering mediation at present, and that no proposals on the subject have been made by the French Emperor. Lord Russell, more outspoken than his colleagues, declared that in his opinion the moment has not yet arrived for mediation. In the present state of the war, and in the present state of embittered feelings on both sides, such an offer would rather tend to pre-empt any good result being attained, it a similar step should be hereafter taken. Certainly there is no objection on the part of her Majesty's government to mediate at the present moment. With this decision of the Cabinet there will be no disposition to quarrel. An offer of mediation at the present time can amount only to an expression of opinion on the probable issue of the war. As we have before said, there is not the smallest chance that it would be accepted by the Federals, who, flushed with their success in Louisiana and Tennessee, and proud of their vast losses and buoyant courage, still look upon the conquest of the South as merely the work of a month or two. The endurance, the courage, and the bitter animosity of their

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On Sunday night two companies, consisting of the Charlottetown Light Infantry, of the Charlottetown Battalion, under Capt. T. Y. Simons, and Company A, Captain Smart, from Smith's battalion, were thrown out half a mile from the town. The rest of the men of these two battalions of infantry, stationed at Seclusionville to support the battery, were laboriously occupied during the night. The two companies of Lamar's South Carolina Volunteer Artillery—Reid's and Keit's—were also engaged in labor until a half hour of dawn, when they were ordered by Captain Lamar to take a nap. At break of day the pickets came running in just before the advancing line. When Col. Lamar was notified, and looked out from the work he was to defend, the enemy had approached to within four hundred yards. But twenty-five of the garrison were awake. It was a complete surprise, and nothing but the nerve, promptness and energy of the officers, especially the commanding officer, saved the battery from easy capture. The first round was fired when the column was within thirty paces of the guns. It was well directed by Col. Lamar himself. The shot burst through the closed ranks with great havoc, and the foe was thrown into confusion. The men of the second, or reserve, were startled by the sound, or aroused by shakes or bayonet punches from their officers, sprang to their arms. The two infantry battalions rushed to their quarters for their weapons, formed up, and were ordered to the assistance of the gunners. Three land batteries, two sections of field artillery, and three gunboats came to open upon the work. The second charge of the enemy was made and repulsed with slaughter, and again the third. The successful efforts, which occurred by five o'clock in the morning, Colonel Lamar fell through the effects of a Mine ball striking him through the lower part of the arm, and running round his neck under the skin. To his credit be it said, however, in the early part of the action, due to the preservation of the position under circumstances of great peril from the surprise. His brave example and personal efforts greatly inspired his command. After Col. Lamar was wounded he was unable to direct his troops, and the command was carried off as soon as practicable. His place in the battery was filled by that able, accomplished and indefatigable officer of the regular artillery, Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Wagner, being the senior officer in rank. A. A. Colonel Guillard had been stationed at the post with his battalion for some time, and had done good service. Col. Wagner, who was only temporarily there, requested him to assume command, adding that he would aid him in every way possible. This he did until the conclusion of the fight, between eight and nine o'clock, sustaining a terrible flesh fire, and directing the gunnery with great coolness and precision. Upon falling to storn the work or flank it on the left or right side, the enemy drove off and came upon the right flank, on the other side of the small creek and north of the marsh. Here, at the short distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, three regiments, employing in the main muskets, and partially covered by small growth, and underbrush, poured upon the two batteries of infantry, drawn up facing them across the marsh, a continuous and deadly fire. The gun-carriages were perforated and torn by many balls. The line formed to the rearward of the battery on its right flank. The contest was very unequal and trying. It raged for some time, but at this critical juncture, the Louisiana battalion came up gallantly at the double file, and on the left side of the battery, and the line formed to the rearward of the battery on its right flank. The contest was very unequal and trying. 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