THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
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MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

We had thought that the time had come when distracting and exciting rumors had been finally banished from our streets, and that the citizens of New Orleans would once more be allowed an uninterrupted succession of quiet and calm. But such is not the case. Scarcely two days since a luring *ignus fatuus*, in the shape of a Jackson paper of the 23d, put the community in what seems to have become its normal state, great excitement, bearing the news of renewed hostilities in Virginia. The *ignis fatuis* in this instance did not, however, lead those whom it allured far into the unknown regions of error, for it was soon ascertained by those who had seen the paper, that it contained no such news, in fact that the report was but another of those mendacious canards got up to delude and try the patience of a too easily yielding public.

Close upon the heels of this rumor, comes another, which in the end might prove, and we trust it may be so, no more real than the other. It is this. It is mentioned in street corners, even in the high-ways and upon the public marts, in a word it is the *news of the day*: that the three measures before the U. S. Congress—the emancipation, confiscation, and conscription or militia bills—lately reported in this paper, had passed, and were now the law of the land.

We have already said that we hoped this rumor would go the way of all the mendacious rumors which have filled our city of late; but inasmuch as these questions are now before the public, and form subjects of legitimate discussion, we do not outstep the proper limits in turning our attention to them at this juncture.

For the present we will pass by the question of emancipation and confiscation, and limit ourselves to the Militia bill of 1795, as introduced by Senator Wilson. This bill we have already given in our paper, with brief extracts of the debate which arose upon its introduction in Congress.

It will be remembered that Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, had offered two amendments to the bill, one of which was to the effect that "there shall be no exemption from the performance of military duty under this act by reason of any militia law of the United States, on account of color or lineage." It is to this feature of the bill that our remarks will be directed.

This subject has already been treated in our paper, but in reverting to it at this period, in view of the rumored passage of the bill itself, we will not be considered irksome or charged with giving an undue importance to the subject. Its importance is intrinsic, and no act of ours could heighten it.

Taking, then, for granted the passage of the Militia bill, with that feature engrafted upon it, how sad a picture we are called upon to contemplate. The utter moral and social revolution which it would bring about in the country cannot be better described than it is in the following brief extract which we make from an article in the New York *Herald*, in which this proclaiming of the equality of the black race with the white, which the New York *Tribune*, among other journals, inaugurated in the North, is thus treated:

When the war had fairly begun, like the filthy *Ami du Peuple* and *Père Duchesne* of the French Revolution, which proclaimed the equality of the black race with the white, and inaugurated the bloody massacre of St. Domingo, the truculent *Tribune* commenced to advocate the emancipation of the negro slaves of the South by the Federal arm, the confiscation of all the property of their masters, and their extermination, root and branch, by fire and sword, in order that the Abolitionists of the North might possess their lands and amalgamate with the emancipated blacks, so as to produce a mulatto population, a mulatto religion and a mulatto Government. The first step in the amalgamating process is to organize and arm the blacks, in order to raise them to the dignity of the white race; the next is to make them members of Congress and Governors of States; and, lastly, to cap the climax, by electing Fred. Douglass or some other ebony idol as President of the United States. Then the work of amalgamation of races will go on till the fair Anglo-Saxon, Celt and Teuton are transformed into a dirty yellow or whitey brown. Is it for this that the white men of North and South are deluging the plains of Virginia with their blood? Forbid it, God and nature; forbid it, humanity and the interests of civilization.

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch that the United States steamship Connecticut, from Galveston, passed the Quarantine station at six o'clock last evening, bound up.

No news of the Blackstone or Creole.

A CURE FOR DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.—Diarrhea and dysentery are the prevailing diseases of the season. It will be seen in our advertising columns that a cure, said to be certain, is to be had at 117 St. Ann street, between Dauphin and Burgundy.

ANNUAL COST OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—According to the budget of the years 1861-'62, the amount voted for the Department of the Minister of War was $75,010,644 for the year. This sum, however, was voted when the empire was in a state of profound peace; how much money may be required to place a French army in Mexico, and how many enemies the Emperor Napoleon may gain by such an outrage, time alone will tell.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Times.—"Old Time is still a flying," mocking the cares, the vanities, the follies, the crimes of man. Two-thirds of the calendar summer has nearly gone; but old Sol is still reigning with all his estival fierceness. Our thermometrical register for the week ended at 4 P. M., yesterday, shows the following record:

Hour.	M. 21st	Tu. 22d	W. 23d	Th. 24th	F. 25th	Sat 26th	Sun 27th	Weekly Average.
At 8 a. m.	84	72	83	83	82	81	84	82 71
At 2 p. m.	82	89	91	87	87	87	90	88 86
At 6 p. m.	90	90	92	90	90	89	90	88 43
D'y av'e	8..%	87	87½	87½	86	85½	88	86 71

During the greater part of the week the weather has been clear, hot and frequently sultry, although we have not been without pleasant breezes. On Thursday, at 9 P. M., the thermometer marked 87 deg.; the sky was cloudy, the atmosphere very close and sultry; and the lightning played over the heavens in vast vivid sheets. An hour afterwards a storm burst over the city, which caused only some four or five hours afterwards, during which the lightning struck several places about the city, but fortunately without causing any serious damage to property and none to life. The following morning opened cloudy and threatening; but the weather cleared up afterwards and maintained the general character which we have given it above, to last evening, when there was some lightning and storm threatening.

Our thermometer hangs on the coolest wall of a well ventilated room, and for such a position, the temperature indicated is pretty warm. It does not seem, however, to affect the public health unfavorably, as far as we can judge; but we have not seen a mortuary return since the 14th instant. From the reports of members of the medical profession and the condition of things at the Charity Hospital, we feel safe in saying that there is no unusual sickness either in kind or in extent prevailing in the city.

As for business, there has been little or nothing doing, although we saw on Saturday several wain loads of cotton passing through the streets, whence brought or whither going we know not. Flour has again taken an upward start, as have several other descriptions of provisions. Shinplaster tribulations have again been forced on the community.

Of the general events of the week, our local columns have kept our readers informed. Had circumstances permitted we might have noted each passing day as the anniversary of one or more great events. Last Monday, for instance, is set down by some of the chronologists as the anniversary of the opening of the window of the Ark, in the year 1756 A. M. But Newton, Hales, Usher, and other authorities differ by hundreds—not to say thousands—of years, as to the year of the Creation. How shall we rely, then, on this settlement to a day, of even so interesting an event? The same authority from which we have quoted, elsewhere gives the 28th as the day! Coming to a later date, we might have noted the same day as the anniversary of the sailing of Cavendish in 1586, on the second English voyage round the world. But even here we are at fault; for one authority gives the date as the 22d, and not the 21st; and then there is the question whether in these cases the date is given in old style or new style, which would make an additional difference of twelve days. If we were to attempt to settle the question, we should almost certainly fail; and if we did not, we should beyond all question find the result not at all worth the trouble it would cost. Coming further down, we might have noted the same 21st as the anniversary of the day on which the treaty of Breda, between the English, Dutch and French, was concluded, in which New York was exchanged for Surinam; of the assassination of Darius III; of a terrible earthquake in the year 365; of the battle of Shrewsbury, where Hotspur fell in 1403; of the execution of Lord William Russel, Duke of Bedford, in 1683, by Charles II; of the signing of the Bull suppressing the Jesuits by Pope Clement XIV, in 1773; of the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain, by Ferdinand, in 1814; and of the death of the immortal Robert Burns, in 1796, and of the valiant [illegible] Peter Thelluson, one year afterwards.

We might, going through the week have noticed that Tuesday was the anniversary among numerous other recorded events of the execution in Smithfield of John Frith and Andrew Hewet, in 1534, and of Peters and Turwert, in 1575, for their religious opinions; of the assassination of Henry III of France, by the priest Clement in 1589; of the signing of the treaty for the union of Scotland with England, in 1706; of the capture of Gibraltar by the British in 1704; of the action in 1802, between the United States frigate Constellation and nine Tripolitan gunboats, four of which were driven on shore, and the rest driven to take shelter in port; of the death of the illustrious father of physiological anatomy, Bichat, in 1802; of Piazzi, the discoverer of the planet Ceres, in 1826; of the Duke of Reichstadt in 1832; and of Sarah Margaret Fuller D'Ossoli in 1850.

Wednesday the 23d we might have noticed as St. Bridget's day, as well as on other accounts. Of this festivity, Brand, in his Popular Antiquities has the following notice:

"July 23. The departure out of this life of St. Bridget, widdow, who, after many peregrinations made to holy places, full of the Holy Ghost, finally reposed at Rome: whose body was afterwards translated into Suevia. Her principal festivity is celebrated upon the seaventh of October." See the Roman Martyrologe, according to the Reformed Calendar, translated into English by G. K. of the Society of Jesus, 1627. In the Diarium Historicum, 4to Francof, 1590, p. 111, we read under 23d Julii, "Emortualis Dies S. Brigittæ Reg. Suec æ, 1372."

Col. Vallancey, in his Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language, 1772, p. 21, speaking of Ceres, tells us, "Mr. Rollin thinks this deity was the same queen of heaven to whom the Jewish women burnt incense, poured out drink offerings, and made cake for her with their own hands." Jerem. ch. xvii, v. 18, and adds: "This Pagan custom is still preserved in Ireland on the eve of St. Bridget, and which was probably transposed to St. Bridget's Eve, from the festival of a famed poetess in the time of Paganism. In an ancient glossary now before me, she is described: 'Bridget, a poetess, the daughter of Dagha; a goddess of Ireland.' On St. Bridget's Eve every farmer's wife in Ireland makes a cake called *Bairinbreac*; the neighbors are invited, the madder of ale and the pipe go round, and the evening concludes with mirth and festivity."

Yet, according to the Flowers of the Lives of the most renowned Saints of the three Kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland, by Hierome Porter, 1632, p. 118, Bridget's day (Virgin of Kildare, in Ireland) was February the 1st."

Of Thursday, the 24th, we might at least have noticed that it was the anniversary of the death of Abubekir, father-in-law of Mohammed, in 634;—of the capture of Fort Niagara by the English, cutting off communication between Canada and Louisiana in 1759;—and of the disappearance, after a loud detonation, of the waters of Lake Canterno or Porciano, Italy, through a large opening in the bottom, into the sinuosities of the neighboring mountains.

Friday, the 25th, we, *par excellence*, might have noticed as St. James's Day, on which apples used to be blessed with a set form of prayer in Latin, not without an allusion to the forbidden fruits of Eden. This prayer Brand gives us, and adds:

"Halsted, in his History of Kent, I, 537, parish of Cliff, in Shamel hundred, tells us that the rector, by old custom, distributes at his parsonage-house on St. James's Day, annually, a mutton pie and a loaf, to as many persons as choose to demand it, the expense of which amounts to about £15 per annum.'

"On St. James's Day, old style, oysters come in, in London; and there is a popular superstition still in force, like that relating to goose on Michaelmas Day, that whoever eats oysters on that day will never want money for the rest of the year."

In a note to this, we are told, "Buttes, in his Dyet's Dry Dinner, 1599, says: 'It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all monthes that have not an R in their name to eat an oister, because it is then venerious.'" On the 25th it was, we are told, that Pope Alexander VII, in 1659, acknowledged the King of France sovereign of the conquests his subjects had made in America, notwithstanding the *universal grant* to the King of Spain in 1493.

On the 26th we can spare time and space only to say that "Petronius, in the account of Trimalchio, has preserved a *Roman newspaper*, (diurna acta) for this day. 'On the 26th July thirty boys and forty girls were born at Trimalchio's estate at Cumæ. At the same time a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words of his master. The same day a fire broke out in Pompey's gardens, which began in the night, in the steward's apartments.'" We may add that it is also the festival of St. Anne. We had a new moon at 5h 26m, P. M., on Saturday.

The 27th, yesterday, was the sixth Sunday after Trinity, in the Gospel for which we have so emphatic a lesson against fostering anger: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother have ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." The day is the anniversary, among other events, of the overthrow of Robespierre and the Mountain party, which put an end to the "Reign of Terror," in 1794; and of the commencement of the second revolution in France, in 1830, by a resistance to the decrees of Charles X. "About 3000 victims fell in this glorious struggle."

So much for the past. To-day, the 28th, is what is called Mace-Monday. "The first Monday after St. Anne's Day, July 26," says Sir Henry Ellis, "a feast is held at Newbury, in Berkshire, the principal dishes being bacon and beans. In the course of the day, a procession takes place; a cabbage is stuck on a pole, and carried instead of a mace, accompanied by similar substitutes for other emblems of civic dignity. A character in the Devonshire Dialogue, ed. 1839, p. 33, says—'Why, dant'e know the old zouls keep all holidays, and eat pancakes Shrove-Tuesday, *bacon and beans Mace-Monday*, and rise to see the zin dance Easter Day!'" On this day, in 1794, Robespierre was guillotined; and, in 1835, the Duke of Treviso was killed by an infernal machine intended to assassinate Louis Philippe.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—future days must be left to their chance of future jottings.

Charity Hospital.—Bridget Farrill was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday, with a contused wound in the head, alleged to have been inflicted by Mrs. Mallady, with a brick-bat. Mrs. Mallady, as will be seen elsewhere reported was arrested. The affair took place at 130 Johnson street, which must have had quite a lively time of it, apparently.

Michael Dunn, while working at one of the freight-hoisters on the levee on Saturday, got his great toe so badly hurt by something which fell on it, that he had to be taken to the Charity Hospital, where Dr. Lewis found it necessary to amputate the member.

A Frenchman named J. F. Lamon, was also taken to the Charity Hospital, with the third toe badly hurt. He had kicked a mule and the mule had kicked him. He will probably save his toe.

As was Expected.—The man Goffin, who was arrested for feloniously entering M. Simon's house, on Exchange Alley, on Friday morning early, and who was taken to the Charity Hospital for treatment of the wounds he has received while resisting the officers, is reported to have made his escape on Saturday, as was expected.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Catherine Choppin was brought up on Saturday on a charge of selling bread short of weight. The baker who supplied her with the bread appeared in her behalf and stated that the bread had been made of full weight, but had lost a portion in baking and keeping till the morning. This explanation was so manifestly an endeavor to impose on the Court, under the assumption that it was ignorant of the universal practice of bakers to make precise allowance for such losses, that the Court sentenced the baker to one month's confinement in the Parish Prison.

Another baker, named Hume, brought up for a similar offence, was fined $100.

Mrs. Hubbard, whose reputation or rather bad repute is of old standing, was fined $100 for keeping a house of ill fame on Camp street.

Jacob Hoener was fined $100, for having used language hostile to the United States. He did this, apparently unwittingly, to a U. S. recruiting officer.

Wm. Cavendish was sent to the Parish Prison for a month. His offence is elsewhere stated.

Mrs Lahey got a similar sentence for selling liquor to soldiers.

Peter Weitzel, for resisting an officer in discharge of his duty, was fined $20.

Patrick Cummings, blacksmith, was ordered to pay a workman of his, named Rogan, $14 at once for labor by the day, and $12 57 at reasonable convenience, Reagin's share of the amount earned for work done by him on halves.

Mrs. Strong was ordered to pay Mr. Strong's nephew $56 25. The boy had been brought from Ireland in 1860, by Mr. Strong, and by him employed at $10 and found. Mr. Strong went to Virginia and wrote home to allow him $15 per month. In May last, he left the house. Mrs. Strong contends that there was only $7 due him; but the Court decided that at the rate of $15 a month, the amount due him was as above awarded.

Betsey, a rotten-toothed, prognathous, skinny, insolent negro wench came into Court to claim her freedom, on the ground that her mistress had refused to support her and turned her out of doors. Her mistress appeared, however, and satisfied the Court that the wench lied, and her complaint was dismissed.

A wife who complained that her husband neglected her, especially in sleeping at his furniture store, instead of at home, on which account she wanted a divorce, was recommended to try to get along with him, at least for a little while longer.

The Court took under advisement an application for the discharge of a man named Dean, who has been confined for eighteen months, on a charge of passing counterfeit notes, without being brought to trial.

Smith O'Connor tried, through his lawyer, to get discharged, on the ground that no one appeared against him; but it was so clearly a mere scheme of the "artful dodger," that the Court remanded the accused till some one should appear against him.

Arrests.—Fred. Lining and Fred. Miller got quarreling over a game of cards they were playing in a coffee-house on Poydras street, on Saturday, when the first seized the stakes, amounting to $4 50, the other his opponent's watch, and they both called the police, by whom they were both arrested.

E. Cook was arrested on the charge of assaulting his wife with intent to kill, and of being an habitual drunkard.

A soldier of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts was arrested on Perdido street, for, besides being drunk and disturbing the peace, interfering with an officer in the execution of his duty.

Antonio Borzoni, a baker, was arrested for selling bread short of weight.

Mary Gilmore was arrested for selling liquor to soldiers, and is further charged with being drunk herself.

Henry Waterman was arrested on Poydras street, drunk, and supposed to be a deserter from the United States service.

Beverly Magoffin was arrested in the Second District, on the charge of having feloniously taken a pair of shoes from a store on the Levee and run off with them.

A poor devil named Bonalien was arrested for stealing a melon in the French Vegetable Market.

John Skelton was arrested on Saturday morning, in the upper part of the First District, on the charge of threatening the life of Thomas Creade.

James Darbinson was arrested in Corderoy Alley, on Saturday, charged with assaulting the wife of Francis King.

Francis King, *per contra*, was arrested on the charge, preferred against him by Darbinson, of assault and battery.

Capt. J. P. Murphy, of the C. S. 1st Reg. La Volunteers, and private P. Schweizart, of the 13th Conn. Vol., were arrested on the charge of having threatened the life of John T. Paul, harboring his negroes, and stealing his dog, besides which he is charged with insulting officer Dash, in the discharge of his duty.

Per contra, Capt. Murphy had Paul arrested on the charge of having contraband correspondence, and of using disrespectful language to United States authorities. Capt. Murphy also had W. J. Kay arrested on the charge of being a spy. Both Paul and Kay were released by Judge Bell under bonds of $500.

John Connor was arrested at 2 p. m. yesterday, for playing "Peeping Tom, of Coventry," under the wharves.

Fred. Balineke was arrested on Carondelet street for disturbing the peace, and resisting officer Foley in the discharge of his duty.

L. Hugo, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Hart, of 104 Howard street, on what charge is not stated, have been summoned to appear.

W. H. Danvers was arrested on Saturday at 9 P. M., on the charge of attempting to rescue a prisoner.

Mrs. Mullady was arrested on Johnson street, on the charge, preferred against her by two of her neighbors, Mrs. Manthe and Mrs. Cohen, of assault with intent to kill. Elsewhere it will be seen that she sent Mrs. Farrell to the Charity Hospital with a broken head.

Mr. Harry Williams, the well-known old gentleman, who keeps a watch-making establishment on Camp street, and whose age and eccentricities have long made him regarded as privileged, was arrested at a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday night, charged by George Browne, of Company F, Connecticut Volunteers, with tearing down placards advertising for United States recruits.

Barney Williams Again.—This beauty, we understand, has been again signalizing himself. He went to the well known grocery store kept by Mr. Pringle at the corner of Claiborne and Gasquet streets, two or three days since, and as his antecedents were well known there, he was requested to leave. This hurt his innocent feelings, and he is reported to have forthwith laid a complaint that Mr. Pringle's house and its frequenters were of the most dangerous character. The consequence was the advent of a detachment of some seventy men, the occupancy and search of the house by them, and the arrest of all found there. All who know the house and its keeper will at once believe that as a matter of course nothing to compromise its honest owner was found there. It has for years been a quiet common resort for respectable residents of the neighborhood, to chat away time in the cool of the day, without distinction of sect or party; and little did any of them dream of the possibility of such a creature as Barney Williams being able to injure them. We know at least two of the gentlemen arrested—two worthy young medical practitioners—and two more inoffensive, quiet, retired, and gentlemanly persons it would be hard to find. We learn that there were seven or eight arrested altogether, and the statement is that they were in no way offending against the law. Surely, if the circumstances of this case are as represented, the perpetration of such atrocious wrongs will no longer be left in the power of Barney Williams.

Guerrillas Reported.—Officer Elliott, of the Fourth District, reported at midnight on Saturday that at the continuation of Washington street, near the woods, a gun was discharged near him; and that twelve men came out of the swamp in rank and file, and disappeared again. The officer supposed them to be guerrillas. May they not have been Federal pickets?

Jack Ashore.—Quite a heavy haul of Jack Tars was made in the First District Saturday night. No fewer than ten from the gunboat Jackson, eight from the Clifton, one from the Iroquois, one from the General Butler, and one from the New London, were bagged.

Calumniating.—Wm. Cavendish was arrested yesterday for villifying officers Robinson and Farris, in reference to Mother Taylor's charge against them of having stolen her money, as reported a short time since.

Attempt at Burglary.—The notorious Bob Lytle was arrested Saturday night, on the charge of attempting to break into the house at the corner of Gravier and Rampart streets.

Not to be Imprisoned for Debt.—Judge Bell, referring to a case in which a man had been arrested for debt and imprisoned all night, intimated that this course would not be allowed in future.

More Gross Injustice.—The *True Delta* of yesterday gives the subjoined instance of another gross wrong done under cover of law, the most oppressive that can be inflicted. The case needs no comment:

"In the upper part of the First District reside a mother and four children. The husband and father is in the Confederate army. The mother keeps a small retail grocery, as a means of supporting herself and children. Next door to her lives a family whose husband and father is in no army, but who professes to be a Union man. The children of this family are larger than those of the secesh family, and, as is very common among children, they quarrel and fight, the larger ones always coming off first best. The secesh mother has stood this state of things for some time. But the other day her motherly feelings triumphed over her discretion, and she declared in very emphatic terms that the gross imposition upon, and abuse of her children must be stopped. This was the head and front of her offending. Imagine, then, her surprise on receiving, the next morning, a semi official note, informing her that complaint had been made that she was in the habit of annoying her neighbors on account of their Union sentiments, and warning her that if the complaint was renewed she would be summarily dealt with."

Searching Prisoners.—The *True Delta* says the clerk of the Provost Court is opposed to the searching of prisoners. We cannot but think there is some mistake here. It is so palpable that prisoners might conceal about them weapons with which they might commit suicide, or assault other prisoners or officers passing or entering the cells, instruments with which they might effect escape, property which they had stolen, and so forth, that it can scarcely be possible that any proposition to abandon the practice of searching prisoners could be for a moment entertained. That it may be thought advisable that some additional checks should be imposed on the management and disposal of property taken from prisoners, is very probable. And this is perhaps what was intended.

No License.—Mrs. Morse, who resides on Levee street, was arrested on Saturday night, on the complaint that she had been selling liquor without a license.

Beating a Wife.—Dan Linden was arrested yesterday on the charge of cruelly beating his wife.

The South Carolina Negroes.

Mr. George H. Blake, a gentleman of position in Portland, Maine, publishes the following account of affairs at Port Royal, from which place he has just returned, having terminated his "missionary" labors:

From the time of the capture of Hilton Head to the advent of the Superintendents, a period of nearly five months, the negroes were thrown entirely upon their own resources for sustenance. Government having negligently made no provision for their maintenance, and our army meanwhile having stripped them of what the rebels left. That condition of things contrasted unfavorably with their former, and when the Superintendent would say, "Jeff, take your hat and go into the field," he would reply, "*My ole massa, him feed me well, give me corn, pork, plenty molasses—den I work. Him no say work without him feed; ah, dat not right—me no work for you and find myself*," they understand *this* point at least. Another illustration and difficulty is: A number of contrabands are employed about the fort, as laborers. They are supplied with army rations and paid, averaging $6 per month. This is well known to all the negroes on the plantations, at least in the immediate vicinity. They would all work at similar rates; but when required to work on the plantation, planting corn, *without definite pay being promised them*, they complain, and, I think, justly. Government, after the first crop of cotton is gathered and sold, will undoubtedly institute a ratio of pay for them. That was a great mistake, in my humble judgment, in urging, and in some cases *forcing* the contrabands to labor on the plantations at planting cotton, without even a promise of definite pay. Only a general promise was given them of pay at some future time.

A few words about teaching them to read and write. There is a noted eagerness on the part of all to learn the alphabet. Old and young of both sexes will crowd around you, as you seat yourself on a bale of cotton, and for an hour repeat patiently after you the letters of the alphabet. But as to learning those over fifteen years of age, that is, the present generation, even the complete rudiments of an English education, is a thing both *unnecessary* and *impossible*—unnecessary, for we need all above fifteen years in the field, or in trades, and because, there are so many other essential and practical duties to teach them, in order that they may become successful free laborers—and impossible, for after the *novelty* of learning the alphabet is over, the difficulties will rapidly develop. But there is reason to hope for the largest success with the young and rising generation, from seven to fifteen years of age. There is abundant material out of which to make intelligent, educated free citizens. God bless those who will patiently teach these contraband children. The ladies who went down under Mr. Pierce's charge, went for this purpose, and they are for the most part doing nobly. There are, besides the schools on the several plantations, three large ones successfully operating at Beaufort. Dr Peck has charge of one, Dr. Johnson a second, and the ladies a third.

Before I went South, Fremont had issued his proclamation, giving unconditional emancipation to the slaves of the rebels in Missouri. I hailed that proclamation as a God send, and most heartily endorsed it. I only wished then that our noble President would catch a similar spirit. I return North from South Carolina with altogether new and different feelings. My experience and observation, though limited, has taught me a new lesson. There must be a controlling power exercised over the negro of the present generation, educated as he has been under a system of slavery—else you ruin the blacks and weaken Government. Slavery is a curse; do away with that, but not by any immediate and complete emancipation; for then you would have either four millions of paupers for Government to sustain, or, being incapable of self-support in its fullest sense, they will prey upon the communities wherever they shall scatter. Of course there are many already capable of self-support; but the experiment at Port Royal has demonstrated, at least in my judgment, that the negro, educated a slave, must be taught the true meaning of "freedom," before all its privileges are granted him. He need not be kept a slave, but some immediate control should be exercised over him; a sudden elevation to the full privileges of "liberty" would upset the whole race of blacks, and destroy the very object sought. I never heard Mr. Phillips yet tell what the result of sudden freedom would be to the slaves, or what disposition can be made of him after his liberation. Can you tell of any practicable project, on so broad a platform, without party distinction, with so much hope for success, as the "missionary enterprise at Port Royal?"

Foreign Clippings.

From the late foreign correspondence of New York papers, we condense the following items of foreign intelligence:

The mortal remains of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, had been deposited in the vicinity of those of his brothers—Napoleon and Jerome—beneath the dome of the Invalides. There was not much ceremony about it, neither the Emperor or Empress being present. It is said to be the intention of the Emperor to collect the scattered remains of his dead relatives, and deposit them all in the Invalides, making that noble building the mausoleum of the Bonapartes. Now they rest, most of them, in foreign lands. Joseph, until his recent removal, lay in the Church of Santa Croce in Florence. Now he and Napoleon the Great, and Jerome, are buried in the Invalides. Louis, the father of the present Emperor, is at Leu, in France; Lucien at Cammo, in Italy. Cardinal Fesch lies in the Basilica of St. Laurence, in Rome. "Madame Mere," the mother of the Bonapartes, at Cometo, in Italy; Josephine and her daughter Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor, at Rueil, near Paris; the Princess Eliza at Trieste; the Queen Caroline at Florence, and the King of Rome, Napoleon the Second, at Vienna. A very pretty collection these dead founders of the most powerful dynasty in Europe would certainly make now if brought together.

Notwithstanding the present cold and stormy weather, which in Paris is more like that of November than June, the journals in the vine-growing districts of Burgundy state that the grape has not been so far advanced at this season for twenty years past as it is now, and the crop promises to be very abundant.

Prince Napoleon had left for London, where he will remain only a week, the "interesting condition" of the Princess requiring his presence near her.

Madame Ristori is certainly going to America. She is considered by many as a superior actress to Rachel. She is much more impulsive and electrical, but not so classic.

Recruiting at the North—How it Goes On.

The New York *Times*, of a recent date, reviewing the effect of the late General Orders, published by Adjutant General Stillhouse, of New York, on the subject of recruiting for the late requisition made by the President of the United States, says that the orders "do not appear to have been received with that enthusiasm which, under the circumstances, is desirable." It further adds: "The orders seem to have produced a general feeling of distrust and doubt." To explain this, the *Times* goes on to say:

To exhibit the way in which the orders are regarded, the following conversation, had with an authorized captain of an incipient company, will afford a good illustration:

"You don't seem very busy to-day, Captain?"

Captain.—Busy! No. What's the use of trying to be busy?

"Why, what is the matter?"

Captain.—Matter! Who's going to work himself to death trying to raise men, when he doesn't know what will be done with him and them after he has raised them?

"You will be mustered in, of course."

Captain.—Not so sure about it. Have you read the Adjutant General's orders?

"Yes."

Captain.—Well, what do you make of them?

"Why, really—I—I—don't exactly know."

Captain—That's it; I don't exactly know. None of us exactly know.

The remark was made with sarcastic pungency.

"You see," continued the prospective Captain. "You see there's something wrong, up there at Albany, or somewhere. They are not going to act right by us. I can see how it is. We, that get the men, are to work, and work, and think we are to have the reward we look for; and then, at the last moment, we are to be kicked overboard for a lot of those political suckers that don't do anything all the time but sit in their chairs and plan to fool us and help themselves at our expense. They don't fool me that way."

"Perhaps, you may not comprehend the meaning—"

Captain.—Comprehend the meaning! Who can, I should like to know. I tell you they are going to put us first into the hands of a set of Ward politicians, and after that grind us through that infernal Albany mill. How much do you think there'll be left of us?"

This was a question not easily to be answered, and so the conversation closed by one of the parties leaving for scenes of further investigation.

Everywhere the same sort of feeling appeared to be prevalent. Whether it is well founded or not remains to be discovered, but it has certainly had a bad effect on the cause it was intended to promote—that of speedy and enthusiastic enrollment.

French Fleets in American Waters.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes to that paper, in view of the European news in which it is stated that Admiral de la Graviere will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in the American waters, a letter, from which we make the following extracts:

It is hardly to be conceived that our Government will permit this piece of French impertinence to be accomplished—more particularly in view of the rumors of an intended intervention on the part of the Emperor, in our little family quarrel. We clearly have the right to forbid any such "concentration" in American waters, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in exercising that right, and in doing it so emphatically that the attempt will not be made, or, if made, that we may distinctly understand upon what terms we are to stand with the French Government.

On page 149 of *Wheaton's Elements of International Law*, (edition of 1855) it is laid down that—

"If, for reasons of State, the ports of a nation generally, or any particular ports be closed against vessels of war generally, or against the vessels of any particular nation, notice is generally given of such determination. If there be no prohibition, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all Powers with whom it is at peace."

Unless, therefore, prompt notice be served upon the French Emperor that, "for reasons of State," this "concentration" cannot be permitted, we cannot complain of an act which is so exceedingly objectionable under the present circumstances, and so fraught with danger to ourselves in case Napoleon's intentions are such as have been represented.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—In the removal of the old liberty pole in front of the Shakespeare Hotel, in the progress of the work of widening Duane street, yesterday, a box found at its foot containing the following paper in a good state of preservation:

The Whig electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of New York have, on this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, planted the pole beneath which this box was deposited, decorated with the emblems of Freedom, and surrounded it with the motto of the Union, and the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the heroes who fought on the field of the Revolution, dedicated it to the purpose of bearing aloft that standard of liberty, beneath which the heroes of '76 so nobly rallied, so gallantly fought, and so gloriously won. And, actuated by the same spirit and principles that actuated the Whigs in the year 1776, the Whigs of the Fourth Ward, for their future maintenance of the civil rights they inherit from their forefathers, and support of the Constitution of the United States, herewith deposited, have, on this occasion, solemnly pledged their lives, their fortune, and their sacred honor.

JAMES LEFFERTS,
MINARD S. THRASHER,
HAMAN KING,
JOSEPH N. LOAN,
THOMAS M. ADRIANCE,
JAMES H. BRAINE,
JOHN CRANWELL,
Committee of Arrangements.

The French in Mexico Forced to Capitulate.

The *True Delta* published yesterday, under this heading, the following item:

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO FORCED TO CAPITULATE.—The Memphis (Grenada, Miss) *Appeal* of the 23d instant says: "We have New York papers of the 16th. The *Tribune* contains later news from Mexico, via Havana, which states that the French forces had been forced to capitulate for want of food, after having eaten all the mules belonging to the artillery."

This news comes to us, as will be seen, without date, as the *Tribune* does not seem to have mentioned the date of its advices from Mexico, by the way of Havana. Although unprepared to decide at present upon the character of the news, we cannot withhold repressing our conviction that this often repeated defeat of the French in Mexico is nothing more than the reverse at Orizaba, which now comes to us from various sources, and differently related.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—*Light-Vessel at Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay.*—A light-vessel has been placed to mark the Shoal and Spit making out from the southeast of the mouth of the Potomac river, in Chesapeake Bay. The vessel is schooner-rigged, painted lead color, and "Smith's Point" painted in large white letters on each side. Two reflector lights, illuminating the whole horizon, will be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, which should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel, from ten to twelve nautical miles. During snow-storms, fogs, and hazy weather, a bell will be rung, a fog horn blown, and a gong sounded alternately at intervals of not exceeding five minutes.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—*New London, Wednesday*, July 9.—Col. W. O. Irish, publisher and proprietor of the New London *Chronicle*, and late Paymaster General of the State of Connecticut, died this evening at 7 o'clock.

The American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is stamped a text of Scripture.

CONSUL LAWRENCE GONE TO FLORENCE.—*Boston, Wednesday*, July 9.—T. Bigelow Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence, left in the Arabia to-day.

WAIFS.

The author of "Tristram Shandy," who knew human nature pretty well, says: "A sober man when drunk has the same kind of stupidity about him that a drunken man has when he is sober."

"Did you mean that remark for me?" "No; who are you? I never saw or heard of you before, and never wish to see or hear of you again." "I am satisfied with your explanation, sir."

An editorial office is located immediately over a recruiting office, and the editor says the fifing and drumming drives every thing out of his head. What a scampering there must be.

What a suspicious master the man must have been who first invented a lock? but what a trusting creature the woman who first allowed a latch-key.

"Do you shave yourself?" "Yes. Why do you ask?" "I see you have cut yourself in five different places." "Ah, I have a dull razor that won't cut."

We do not easily discover our own faults; the clearest eyes do not see the cheeks below, nor the brow above.

In good society, we are required to do obliging things to one another, in genteel society we are required only to say them.

If an editor omits any thing, he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are, people get angry. If he glosses over or smooths down the points, he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper names, he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a mullet. If he does, he is a rattle head, lacking stability. If he condemns the wrong, he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrongs and injuries go unmentioned, he is a coward. If he exposes a public man, he does it to gratify spite—is the tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs." If he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard, if he does not, his paper is dull and insipid.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Wrecks of U. S. Vessels in Hampton Roads.—T. F. Wells, of Boston, has a contract from the United States Government to raise the sunken United States vessels in Hampton Roads, valued at a million of dollars, and consisting of the following vessels:

Pennsylvania, 120 gun ship, Delaware, 81 do., Columbus, 80 do., Raritan, 50 do., Columbia, 50 do., United States, 50 do., Congress, 50 do., Plymouth, 22 do., Germantown, 22 do., Cumberland, 24 do., Dolphin, 4 do., Merrimac, 12 do., two new rebel steamers—water boat and powder boat.

The Cumberland lies in eleven fathoms water, and it is the intention of the contractor to raise her by means of four whaleships, of four hundred tons each, which will be partially submerged by being partly filled with water, and then, after attaching to the sunken ship, will, by means of the rise of tide and use of steam pumps, bring her up.

It will be recollected that the Merrimac was plated with eight hundred tons of iron, all of which it is expected will be recovered. The Congress and Cumberland each had iron safes aboard, containing respectively, $35,000 and $18,000 in specie, which will, without doubt, be recovered by means of diving apparatus.

The undertaking involves an outlay by the contractor of some sixty thousand dollars before commencing the work. He will employ something like two hundred men, among whom will be twenty divers, who will descend to the sunken ships in the Wells & Gowen submarine armor. Such of the vessels as are not raised will be blasted with gunpowder, and all the material that is of value recovered. The contractor is the same party who raised the steamer Erie, from Lake Erie, in 1854, and had been engaged in other submarine operations. We understand he is to commence operations at once, and is to receive forty-five per cent. salvage from the Government in the value of all property recovered.

Rearrest of a Notorious Rebel Sympathizer.—Tuesday last Provost Marshal Gassaway, of Newport, Ky., arrested Robert Maddox, one of the most prominent and violent Secessionists of that region, and placed him in confinement at the Barracks. This is the third time Maddox has been in possession of the United States authorities, and will, we think, be the last. Some months ago he was arrested, with H. D. Helm, ex Sheriff of this county, but through influence was afterward released. Subsequently he was arrested by a file of soldiers, against whom he fought like a tiger, and was wounded before being captured. Again he was released by the influence of friends.

Lately he has been making himself obnoxious to Unionists who reside near his farm at "Fourmile." He has insulted women whose husbands and sons are in the Federal army, and has been practicing with revolver and rifles upon a target in the shape of a man, which he facetiously terms a "Lincolnite," vowing he was a rebel all over, and hoped to see the time when the Northern army would be overwhelmed and exterminated. He was brought to Camp Chase on Wednesday.—*Ohio State Journal, July 7th.*

A Caution to Housewives.—The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* says that as Mrs Horace May was removing a can of strawberries, which she had just sealed up, from the stove to the table, an explosion took place, blowing off the lid of the can, and quite severely scalding the hands and wrists of Mrs. May with the hot fruit.

Preparations are making by a company for the construction, near Paris, of a gigantic Crystal Palace, which is to cover nearly thirty acres of ground, and to be surmounted by a single dome of immense proportions, 111 metres high; that is, higher by several yards than the dome of the Invalids.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 26 1862.

SUGAR.—The demand is limited, owing to the want of freight room. To-day's sales embrace about 250 hhds, in several lots, at 5¼ @ 5½c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 6c ℔ lb for Prime.

MOLASSES.—We have again to report a very dull market, and no sales. The last were at 11c for thin Fermenting.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—The market is quite bare of these articles. A supply would command extremely high prices. The last sales were at $50 @ $1 ℔ ton for Northern Hay, $2 @ $2 25 ℔ bushel for Oats, and $2 25 for Corn, and $4 ℔ 100 lbs. for Bran.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is very limited and high prices are being realized for all descriptions of Provisions.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 26 1862.

Arrived Saturday 58 Texas Beeves and 52 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 48 Texas Beeves, 16 Hogs and 32 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 204 Texas Beeves, 6 Hogs, 28 Sheep and 5 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ lb net	$0 22
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ lb net	0 18
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ lb net	0 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20 @ 25
Veal, 2d quality, ℔ head	25 @ 30
Hogs, ℔ 101 lbs. net	$19
Milch Cows, ℔ head	$19
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	$16 @ 20

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 28, 1862.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Bark Smyrniote, Weston, Boston, Master
Schr J A Griffin, Foster, New York, Master
Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Pettis, New York, Master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

U S gunboat Westfield, ——, from Vicksburg—in the stream
U S supply ship Houghton, ——, from Vicksburg—pt
Steam propeller Saxon, Clapp, from the Upper Coast, to master
Schr Elodie, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Mary Ames from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Evans's Flatboat, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Lone Star, Gamble, from the Coast
Lewis Whiteman, Hutchings, from Baton Rouge
Empire Parish, Paris, from Donaldsonville

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Aid, ——, from Ship Island, to U S Gov't—pt
Schr Medora, ——, from Pensacola, to U S Gov't—pt
Schr Louisa, from the Coast, to master—3d dist
Schr Monterey, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Critique, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Breeze, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Bostick, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Southerner, McQuaid, from Burnside's Plantation

TOWBOATS.

Calhoun, Bay, from the Passes
Fox, Palmer, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Calhoun, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 26d instant, barks Fernandia Flood, Young America, Osmanli, and Isaac R Davis, schr G W Hynson—brought up schrs Aid and Medora.

The Fox, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 26th instant, bark Mahlon Williamson—brought up 2600 bags oats to U S Quartermaster.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Undaunted
Ship J F Chapman
Ship Henrietta
Ship Carrera, —— from Philadelphia, via Key West, to master—Coal to U S Gov't
Ship Pampero
Bark Guilandi, waiting orders with cargo as t
Bark Powhattan, from Philadelphia
U S transport bark Petrea, Sugden from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—651 tons coal to U S Gov't
Bark Exeter, (British) from Turk's Island, to master
Schr D Clark, from New York
Schr Alsop
Schr Mary Patterson
Schr Otsalona

EXPORTS.

BOSTON.—Per bark Smyrniote—1 bale cotton 2 do wool 441 hhds sugar 2 bbls do 20 do rosin 882 hides 300 staves

NEW YORK.—Per schr J A Griffin—1 bale cotton 1 bag do 504 hhds sugar 250 bbls rosin

NEW YORK.—Per schr Stephen Hotchkiss—4 9 hhds sugar 100 bbls molasses 2 do sugar

IMPORTS.

SHIP ISLAND.—Per schr Aid—Flour and hay to U S Gov't

PENSACOLA.—Per schr Medora—Coal to U S Gov't

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

UPPER COAST.—Per propeller Saxon—490 hhds sugar to Brot & Martin—14 do Toledano & Taylor

BATON ROUGE.—Per steamer Lewis Whiteman—100 hhds sugar to V Allain & co—3 do Jackson & Manson—2 bales cotton and sundries to order

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer Empire Parish—115 hhds sugar 69 bbls molasses 5 half do do to order

BURNSIDE'S PLANTATION.—Per steamer Southerner—415 hhds sugar to J H Wilberel—6 do Thibodaux & co—6 do Millsap Value & co

COAST.—Per schr Louisa—9 hhds sugar to G Saladoo—11 do P Lasanate

COAST.—Per schr Monterey—60 hhds sugar to order

COAST.—Per schr Critique—8 hhds sugar to order

COAST.—Per schr Breeze—61 hhds sugar to Freilsen & Stevenson—100 do to order

COAST.—Per schr Deal 6—100 bbls sugar to order

COAST.—Per steamer Lone Star—114 hhds sugar 150 bbls molasses to order

COAST.—Per schr Elodie—50 hhds sugar 140 bbls molasses to order

COAST.—Per schr Mary Ames—99 hhds sugar to order

COAST.—Per schr L'Eclair—47 hhds sugar to E Rochereau

COAST.—Per Evans's flatboat—30 hhds sugar to order

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

	dist.	pier.
Ship R D Shepherd—loading	4	45
Ship South (British)—loading	4	15
Ship Maurice (French)—loading	3	37
Ship Deogones (Spanish)—loading	2	26
Ship Ohio—loading	4	64
Ship Merchant—loading	1	34
Ship Brazil—loading	1	22
Ship J P Whitney—loading	1	25
Bark C W Poultney—loading	4	47
Bark Lorry—discharging	2	19
Bark Smyrniote—cleared and waiting steam	4	62
Bark Intrinsic (British)—discharging	3	32
Bark Faula (French)—loading	1	17
Bark Elf	3	41
Bark Alcyon (French)—discharging	in the stream	
Bark Conrad	2	6
Bark Winslow—loading	in the stream	
Bark Gan Eden—loading	1	17
Bark Harvest Home	1	19
Bark Reindeer—discharging	1	19
Bark Harvest Moon—discharging	4	40
Bark Wave Crest—discharging	1	19
Bark James Smith—discharging	2	24
Bark Sultote—discharging	4	25
Bark F C Alexander	1	31
Bark A A Drebert	point	
Bark Exeter (British)	in the stream at quarantine	
Brig Maria Fedche (French)—loading	4	45
Brig Darien—loading	4	46
Brig Emma (British)—discharging	4	47
Brig Planet (British)—discharging	4	53
Schr John Gilpin (prize)	L P T	
Schr C Dennis—discharging	2	10
Schr Orleans (Mexican)—discharging	L P T	
Schr Planet (British)—discharging	4	45
Schr Elizabeth English—discharging	1	31
Schr Ellen Townsend—discharging	1	20
Schr Coquette—cleared and waiting steam	L P T	
Schr Forest King—cleared and waiting steam	1	32
Schr Shark—discharging	1	16
Schr S H Hotchkiss—cleared and waiting steam	2	22
Schr Henry Nutt—cleared and waiting steam	L P T	
Schr J A Griffin—cleared and waiting	1	16
Schr Holcombe—discharging	in the stream	
Schr Geo Darby—cleared and waiting steam	1	17
Schr Cora	Algiers	
Schr Pathfinder—loading	3	36
Schr S P Stickney—discharging	1	22
U S steamship Connecticut	in the stream	
U S vessel of war Mississippi	in the stream	
U S vessel of war Pensacola	in the stream	
U S supply ship Houghton	point	
Also 7 Gunboats		

AUCTION SALES.

Dairy, Dairy, Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Dorgenois and Customhouse streets

36 Milch Cows,
2 Horses,
3 Milk Carts
1 Provision Cart.

The Good Will, as well as the Utensils of the Dairy. Terms cash. jy28 td

NOTICE.

Having understood that speculators and brokers are buying our notes at a discount, this is to notify holders to call at our office, corner of New Levee and Notre Dame streets, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and get them redeemed in current funds.

jy28 3t H. FASSMAN & CO.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Fearing that the decision of the Provost Court—as published in your Friday's issue—in a case concerning the receipt of some Cotton by me, through the agency of United States Transports, might convey an erroneous impression to many of my friends, you would oblige me by stating that the cotton which I received per steamers Sea and Whitman, arrived here quite unexpectedly as a consignment from one of my best friends in Baton Rouge. Having been shipped on board of U. S. Quartermaster's steamers, the owner of the cotton probably applied to those boats for freight accommodations. So far as I am concerned, I never asked any favors of U. S. Government vessels for myself, nor do I ever intend to solicit them.

B. F. CASTENDYKE.

New Orleans, 26th July, 1862. jy28 1t

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—Claret Bottled, 100 hampers; Rice, 50 tierces, Fruits, Fish and Vegetables preserved in tins, for sale by

jy28 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, a resident of New Orleans, and of good business qualifications, desires employment. Reference given. Address S., at this office. jy28 4

For Baton Rouge.

THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH, S Paris Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week, leaving THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to

R. A. GREGORY, 90 Common st.

New Orleans, July 23 1862. jy24 1w

For Bordeaux.

A A No. 1 British vessel will load for the above port with dispatch. If a sufficient number of passengers offer. For particulars, apply to

jy24 1w JOSEPH KELLEY, 86 Gravier street

RICHARD J. EVANS, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished. GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy. Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 53.

The Commanding General of this Department takes pleasure in publishing the following endorsement from Washington of what he has considered the useful services of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and the troops under his command:

"The news of the brilliant achievement of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, and the brave men under his command, at Manchac Pass, was very gratifying to the Department, and it entirely approves your action in allowing the regiment to retain the colors which they had so gallantly taken from the enemy."

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G. jy28 3t

NOTICE.

The collection of the City Taxes for 1861 will be resumed on MONDAY, 28d inst., at the City Hall, in Current Funds.

ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

jy24 1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions.

JONAS H. FRENCH.

jy12 tf Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WHITE WINE—30 half casks and 200 boxes Sauterne. In store and for sale by 186 COMPTOIR, 71 and 73 Gravier street

PRINTING PAPER, Newspaper, Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes; for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SULPHURIC ACID—8 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., my12 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st