New Orleans Bee.

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PUBLISHED BY ... R. MARKEY.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG 20, 1862

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, floor.

By R. T. Montgomery, at the Southern Express Company, Camp street, 200 unclaimed packages.

We understand that Captain A. O. Murphy, commander of the "Atlantis," who was taken prisoner in Barataria Bay last April, has been granted a cartel for an exchange against a Federal officer in the hands of the Confederates. Captain Murphy will leave shortly to effect the exchange.

Coal Oil Lamps, &c.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Charles Loeffler published elsewhere. He offers, it will be seen, a full assortment of coal oil lamps and articles of tinware, which he will sell cheap.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Southern Express Company, 90 Camp street, about 200 unclaimed packages, to pay charges. The contents of which being unknown, curiosity and the desire of making a large and easy fortune at a small risk, should attract a host of purchasers and induce speculation.

Spanish and Consular American Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Southern Light at New York, on the morning of the 6th, we are put in possession of the following intelligence from various points along the Spanish main:

FROM PANAMA—FRENCHIFICATIVO IN FAVOR OF A NEW GOVERNOR.

The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Panama under date of the 25th of July, says:

A political movement or pronunciamiento has taken place this afternoon, which, according to dispatches received by Colonel Santa Coloma, from Carthagena, by the schooner Convention. It is to the effect that the proclamation of a new Governor, and the deposing of the old one, Senor Gandia, without any ceremony whatever. Senor Manuel Diaz was ushered by a military demonstration if he would accept the gubernatorial chair, and acceded readily. Immediately Capt. Nuiro, an old soldier of this republic, was dispatched to the interior of the State to raise a force, Colonel Capella, of the Carthagena troops, I understand, will follow him, with the same object. There is no doubt matters progress; but when they will end is beyond conjecture to prophesy.

Diaz had issued a proclamation as new Provisional Governor of the sovereign State of Panama.

IMPRISONMENT OF FRENCHMEN AT ACAPULCO.

By the Orizaba, arrived this evening from California, we learn that all the Frenchmen in Acapulco were imprisoned on charge of having communicated important information to the French fleet. Of course all the Yankees escaped just that port before this took place. The Frenchmen were, however, soon released.

GUATEMALA.

Don Senor Lewis Batres, the Consejero of the then Guatemalan Government and President of the House of Representatives, died at Realexco on the 17th of June.

NICARAGUA.

Senor Candres has retired from the Presidential contest, leaving the field open for General Tomas Martinez, who will, without opposition of any kind, be elected President of Nicaragua for six years more.

General Martinez has made a good President, and has the confidence of the whole population of that republic. He has secured to Nicaragua a peace of over six years, and no doubt he will be able to govern through his next term without war.

The people of Nicaragua love him, and he deserves their confidence.

The President has recently appointed Don Pedro Zeledon, Chargé'affaires, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Senor Zeledon is the gentleman who some yars since made a treaty with Sir Brian, as Magesty's Minister, Sir Wm. Gore Ousely, and also with the United States Minister, the late General M. S. Lenoir, of Tennessee.

Senor Zeledon is a good friend of Americans, and wishes to see his country settled with industrious people.

The Transit Company in Nicaragua appear to be in earnest. They have now about 100 men at work on the road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay. The iron bridge at Gore's is finished, and the road will soon be in good condition.

COSTA RICA.

The United States Minister at San Jose had notified the government of Costa Rica that an agent of the Transit Company had been sent to Nicaragua with $6000, and had paid that amount, according to agreement, and that the company were now prepared to open the Transit in accordance with their contract. This notice is given to Costa Rica, as it is necessary to procure her consent to the opening of said Transit, that being her right by a treaty with Nicaragua.

FROM ECUADOR.

The Panama correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from that place under date of July 25th, says:

From this republic we have no important news. It appears that on the 19th of last month the troops of Pasto, belonging to General Arboleda, marched into the territory of Ecuador, to the number of 1,000 troops under command of Colonel Erazo, of the Ecuadorian army, who had been treated into that republic, and that the officer in command of the forces of Ecuador, or that province, tried to prevent their entering the State, and that in the attempt he was shot by Colonel Mosero, the officer in command of Arboleda's or the Pasto force. The government of Ecuador has consequently sent a large force and near to the frontier to demand of the authorities of Pasto a apology for the insult to the government for invading their territory, and also a demand to deliver to the lawful authorities of Ecuador the two Granadian officer, Matios Romero, to be tried in accordance with the present treaty existing between Ecuador and New Granada, and that, if those just demands are not complied to, Ecuador will know how to defend her rights and honor.

If the authorities of Pasto should refuse to give up Mosero, it will please General Arboleda in a very bad position; for he will then have to fight General Mosquera in his front and General Flores in his rear. Unless the government of Ecuador puts her just demands, there will not be much choose hereafter for General Arboleda.

A Penalty in Maine—Flying from the Draft.

We clip the following from the New York *Post* of the 8th inst. The correspondent writes from the town of Norway, in Oxford county, Maine. He says:

But in this patriotic town is a small set of pro-slavery men, who have not the courage to commit open acts of treason, but vent it in secret by Captain John A. Jones. As they approached her, a dog on board commenced barking furiously; they piled their oars vigorously and quickly, and reaching the bow sheltered themselves from the shower of bullets. The crew were sleeping soundly, but the captain, awakened by the dog, rushed on deck from the cabin, and was met at the very door by Martin (himself a sailor), who seized him by the collar, and, placing a pistol at his head, ordered him that to speak a word was death.

Taking the surprised captain back into his cabin, he was allowed to dress and secure what ever valuables he wished to carry away with him. The mattresses were then drawn out, ripped open and fired, the door locked and the captain escorted to the beach. In a few minutes the party reached the shore, when the flames burst from the fired vessel, and the whole fleet was in commotion. Small boats plied about in every direction, between were attached to vessels, anchors weighed and a general pulling and tugging commenced to keep clear of the burning vessel.

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The losses of this achievement, concealed in the woods above Cosgrine's Point, watched the event with the utmost satisfaction, and then returned to their prisoner into quarters.

They stated that they would have taken the whole crew, but their boat was leaky, with a hole in one side, just a little above the water line, so that if they had taken the crew in, all would have gone down together. Had they stopped to lower a boat from the vessel, the manoeuvre would doubtless have been observed, and their capture the consequence.

The following dispatches are published in the Northern papers:

ARREST OF EDITORS AT HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, August 6, 1862.—Gen. Wadsworth, by direction of the War Department, today arrested the editors and proprietors of the *Patriot and Union*, charged with issuing treasonable publications calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting throughout the State. The whole party left for Washington this morning.

ARRESTS AT TORONTO.

Toronto, C. W., August 6, 1862.—The captain and crew of the steamer City of Hudson, an American boat, partially owned by Dana Gardner, were arrested here to-day for issuing British bills in order to desert. Several officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, stationed at Oswego by this boat [illegible]

LOUISIANA DEATHS IN HOSPITAL AT PADUCAH.—From a list of recent deaths in the general United States hospital at Paducah, Ky., we take the following names of Louisianians: May 16—Lodaire Allen, Company G, 13th Louisiana. April 17—James Whittaker, Company B, 19th Louisiana. James Whitten, Company B, 17th Louisiana.

News from Richmond and the Rebel Source, &c.

This is one of the headings of the Baltimore correspondence of the New York *Herald*, from which we extract some interesting passages. The writer commences his correspondence as follows:

I have been in possession of the information embodied in the following letter for the last ten days. It is derived from an individual direct from the South, to whom I am forbidden to give any other designation, although in one story than I would in some, designate Mr. Seward, or Governor Morgan, or any other eminent man, as "an individual." I will say, however, that there is probably no person at the North so well acquainted with affairs at the South, the position and strength of the Southern armies, the state of feeling among the Southern people, the resources of the country, condition of the Confederate finances, plans of the rebel leaders, and the means at their command for the execution of these plans, as this individual. The information which he imparts, therefore, may be relied on as correct in every particular. It is corroborated, too, by other information which I have derived from other sources.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH NOT FIGHTING FOR SLAVERY.

My informant declares that throughout the whole of the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, and in a large portion of North Carolina and Tennessee, there is but one sentiment among the people—namely, unshaken devotion to the Southern cause, perfect confidence in the Confederate Government, and a settled determination to persevere in the struggle until their independence is achieved. The latter is the prevailing idea. I have myself, during the progress of the war, and particularly since last March, conversed with dozens of the rebel officers, prisoners, all men of education and intelligence, and I have always remarked that they spoke of Southern independence as the cause for which they took up arms and for which they are struggling. Slavery is a matter of secondary importance. I have yet to find the first one who went into the war on account of slavery. They say they like the institution of slavery because it is suited to their climate and productions, and because their interests, in the light of political economy, require slave labor. "But," they say, "we would sacrifice that, as we are sacrificing our lives and our fortunes, if it is necessary, in order to achieve our independence."

HOW THEY RAISED THEIR ARMY.

They have now in the field their army of 700,000 men. Nor is that all. Their war system and mode of raising troops is far more perfect than that of the United States Government. Their War Department has no such difficulty after keeping that number of troops constantly in the field, as long as the war lasts. And this is to be done not by calling for new regiments, or for one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand new troops at a time, but simply by keeping full all the regiments now organized, by filling up them new recruits as they may be wanted. Each one of the regiments in the field is to keep constantly at home, in the neighborhood where the regiment was raised, one or more recruiting officers. This officer is to be kept constantly advised by the colonel of the effective strength of the regiment. All sick and wounded soldiers are to be sent at once home, as early as though till they recover. These, and vacancies caused in battle, are to be filled by those recruiting officers sending the number of men necessary to restore the ranks to the full standard. These new recruits are to be obtained by conscription, in cases where volunteers do not offer. In every county and parish lists are already made out of all the men liable to military duty, and from these the new recruits are to be drawn. This plan was devised by Gen. Lee, the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army, and it met with the warm approval of both Jeff. Davis and the War Department.

HOW THEY ARE ARMED—CANNON FOUNDRIES, &C., AT THE SOUTH.

Of arms there is an abundant supply, both of cannon and muskets, as well as swords and equipments for the cavalry and artillery. The rebels have to start with, when the rebellion broke out, the 380,000 muskets which John B. Floyd had sent to them from the national armories, besides the 110,000 muskets which were seized by the insurgents in the Southern arsenals. They have received, by means of thirty-two vessels that run the blockade, between the 1st of May, 1861, and the 1st of July, 1862, 270,000 more. They have had also, during the last twelve months, the exclusive use of the manufacture of muskets at Charleston, Savannah, Augusta and Columbus in Georgia; Branchville in South Carolina; Mobile and Tuscaloosa in Alabama; Jackson in Mississippi; Fayetteville in North Carolina; Lynchburg and Richmond. At these works they have made 60,000 muskets, and are making them now more rapidly than ever. They have also the manufacture of a million of muskets. Many of the above vessels which ran the blockade brought cannon and gunpowder also. The rebels have foundries for cannon, both brass and iron, at Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and Fayetteville. The quality of the cannon made by them may be inferred from the tests which those of them have been subjected to have fallen into our hands. It has been found impossible to burst them, or to break off their trunnions, and they are now in use among our own artillery. Besides these, the rebels have thirteen powder mills in successful operation.

How the Schooner Louisa Reeves was Burned.

We find in the Northern papers the following Southern account of the burning of the schooner Louisa Reeves, of which we published the Northern version a few days ago:

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BURNING OF THE UNION TRANSPORT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 30.]

On Saturday morning a party of five of the Prince George cavalry, Captain Marks, consisting of Corporal Telfer Cooke, and privates Thomas Martin, William Daniel, Alexander Dinbury, jr., and William Williams, crossed City Point and carried out successfully a private little enterprise of their own, which resulted in the burning of a large Federal transport, the captain of its commander, and the consequent terror and surprise of the Yankee fleet in the immediate neighborhood.

The party left Coggins's Point, on the south side of James river, five miles below City Point, about one o'clock Saturday morning, in an open boat, armed with naked sabres and their revolvers. The Federal fleet of transports and gunboats were anchored in the river, and were in various positions. The transports lay scattered along the channel, some not twenty yards apart.

After getting amidst them, the party made a reconnoissance to discover the largest, and finally selected a splendid looking schooner of two hundred tons burden, which proved to be the Louisa Reeves, of New York, loaded with corn, oats and other articles of forage, and commanded by Captain John A. Jones. As they approached her, a dog on board commenced barking furiously; they piled their oars vigorously and quickly, and reaching the bow sheltered themselves from the shower of bullets. The crew were sleeping soundly, but the captain, awakened by the dog, rushed on deck from the cabin, and was met at the very door by Martin (himself a sailor), who seized him by the collar, and, placing a pistol at his head, ordained him that to speak a word was death.

Taking the surprised captain back into his cabin, he was allowed to dress and secure what ever valuables he wished to carry away with him. The mattresses were then drawn out, ripped open and fired, the door locked and the captain escorted to the beach. In a few minutes the party reached the shore, when the flames burst from the fired vessel, and the whole fleet was in commotion. Small boats plied about in every direction, between were attached to vessels, anchors weighed and a general pulling and tugging commenced to keep clear of the burning vessel.

In the meantime, the crew of the Louisa Reeves, awakened by the smoke, yelled "fire!" and scampered over the deck with baskets or anyone with all the celerity and nimbleness of New York "plugs." A boat was sent from one of the adjacent vessels to their relief and assistance, and for the additional purpose of saving the schooner if possible. But the crew had scarcely mounted the deck, before a shell and case rifles, which were in the cabin, exploded. All hands commenced a general stampede, and tumbled over the bulwarks into their boats in the utmost confusion. No further attempt was made to save the vessel and she burned to the water's edge.

The losses of this achievement, concealed in the woods above Cosgrine's Point, watched the event with the utmost satisfaction, and then returned to their prisoner into quarters.

They stated that they would have taken the whole crew, but their boat was leaky, with a hole in one side, just a little above the water line, so that if they had taken the crew in, all would have gone down together. Had they stopped to lower a boat from the vessel, the manoeuvre would doubtless have been observed, and their capture the consequence.

Important Correspondence.

The *Delta* published yesterday the subjoined correspondence:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, August 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the Delta:

Sir—I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to send you the following important official correspondence, in order that it may be kept upon record in an enduring form.

The flag under which the Confederates have hitherto fought is so dark as to that a slight change of color will not be observable.

Respectfully, yours,

R. S. DAVIS,
Captain and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters in the Field,
Near Baton Rouge, August 14, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces at Baton Rouge:

Sir—The object of this communication is to call your attention to acts of outrage recently committed in the streets of the Confederate States, under the orders of officers of the United States army, and to other acts which, I am informed, are in contemplation under the same orders.

Many private houses have been wantonly robbed, much private property has been taken or destroyed without compensation, many unarmed citizens have been seized and carried away into captivity upon false and frivolous pretexts, information has reached these headquarters that negro slaves are being organized and armed to be employed against our people.

It is currently reported that the Mayor of Baton Rouge has been ordered (in case he can not procure negroes) to impress all able-bodied white persons, for the purpose of loading coal upon the boats of the United States fleet.

It has been the earnest desire of the Confederate authorities to conduct this war according to the usages of civilized nations, and they will adhere to them so long as they are respected by the United States.

I am instructed by Major General Van Dorn, commanding this Department, to inform you that the above acts are regarded as in violation of the usages of civilized warfare; and that in future, upon any departure from these usages, he will raise the Black Flag, and neither give nor ask quarter."

I have the honor to request an answer to this communication, informing me of your future purposes touching the matters herein complained of.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major General C. S. A.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Baton Rouge, August 14, 1862.

General—In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to make the following statement:

None of the acts therein referred to have been committed, to my knowledge, in this part of the United States, under the order of our officers.

No private houses have been wantonly burned. Since your attack of the 5th instant, during the temporary occupation of this city from the public property of the United States. I have endeavored to adopt such measures as will ensure, in strict accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, the safety of my present position. The accomplishment of this purpose compels me reluctantly to burn a small number of houses, including those of the United States Government, and of my personal enemies. While it is not impossible that, through a mistake, injustice may have been done in individual cases; and although the vigilance of officers may not always prevent wrong on the part of subordinates, yet I believe that no unarmed citizen has been seized or carried into imprisonment upon false or frivolous pretexts. No negro slaves have been armed against you in this department. I have no information respecting the order alleged to have been issued to the Mayor of Baton Rouge.

It is foreign to my thought no wanton destruction of private property. I shall permit no unarmed citizens to be seized upon false or frivolous pretexts. I shall not arm negroes unless in accordance with the laws of the United States.

But I am informed that a corps of blacks fought against us in the recent battle of Baton Rouge; that many rebels were found tied to trees, shot through the head.

And I am asked to remind you that a most barbarous system of guerrilla warfare is authorized by your officers, and practiced by your troops in this department. While we saved your drawbridge and saved life, you shot ours at White River. I am informed, too, that occasionally you have raised the black flag, the destruction of no mansion. Nevertheless I shall never raise the black flag, which all civilized nations abhor; but I shall try to maintain the flag which you have on other occasions held up as food.

Your obedient servant,
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces.
Major-General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, C. S. A.

How to Make Drafting Fill the Public Treasury.

Under this heading the New York *Herald* has an article which explains that portion of its dispatch from Washington, on the effect of the drafting order, in which it is said that those who attempt to evade the draft will be compelled to contribute either their personal services or *their money* to the prosecution of the war. We did not at first understand how they could be compelled to contribute their money. The plan suggested by the *Herald* explains this:

Those who are drafted will be obliged either to go to the wars or send competent substitutes. To go to the wars or send substitutes, of course according to circumstances; but five hundred dollars would seem to be a fair average. Now, if only fifty thousand drafted men out of the three hundred thousand called for shall procure substitutes at five hundred dollars each, we shall have the immense sum of twenty-five millions of dollars extracted upon substitutes, who will be sure to waste and fritter away the money they receive. Why should not the government at once this twenty-five millions of dollars for its own treasury? Why pay the expenses of the war? This can be done very easily if the government will announce that, upon the payment of five hundred dollars, it will provide a substitute for drafting of a large Federal transport, the captain of its commander, and the consequent terror and surprise of the Yankee fleet in the immediate neighborhood.

The party left Coggins's Point, on the south side of James river, five miles below City Point, about one o'clock Saturday morning, in an open boat, armed with naked sabres and their revolvers. The Federal fleet of transports and gunboats were anchored in the river, and were in various positions. The transports lay scattered along the channel, some not twenty yards apart.

After getting amidst them, the party made a reconnoissance to discover the largest, and finally selected a splendid looking schooner of two hundred tons burden, which proved to be the Louisa Reeves, of New York, loaded with corn, oats and other articles of forage, and commanded by Captain John A. Jones. As they approached her, a dog on board commenced barking furiously; they piled their oars vigorously and quickly, and reaching the bow sheltered themselves from the shower of bullets. The crew were sleeping soundly, but the captain, awakened by the dog, rushed on deck from the cabin, and was met at the very door by Martin (himself a sailor), who seized him by the collar, and, placing a pistol at his head, ordained him that to speak a word was death.

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Mode of Drafting by the United States Government.

Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner:

When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of the brigade, in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing such brigade, from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, &c.

In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment (to a brigade), it is to be determined in the same manner.

In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number composing the military force of such brigade, such additional draft shall be made of an equal number from the military roll of the uncommissioned militia of each town or ward, filed with the city, village or town clerk; &c.

When such a draft is ordered, all males residing in regimental districts are compelled to enroll themselves; the exemptions to them to be filed (in cities) in the county clerk's office. On the day appointed the Mayor or Supervisor of the ward, in presence of the regimental commander of the district, drawn by lot from this list a number of names, in accordance with the number called for by the draft. Any male then drawn may provide an able-bodied man as a substitute, who is then taken in his stead. No persons of the requisite age are exempt of this drafting, except clergymen and those incapacitated by reason of bodily ailments. The old militia law of the United States, passed in 1791, exempts the Vice-President, judicial and executive officers, members of Congress, custom house officials, post officers and officials connected with the mail service, inspectors of ports, pilots and mariners in actual service.

Serious Riot in Brooklyn—Trouble Between the Negro Laborers and a party of White Laborers.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th instant contains the following particulars of an attack on a tobacco factory in South Brooklyn:

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious riot occurred at the foot of Sedgwick street, South Brooklyn, between a large number of Irish laborers employed on one hundred recruits, employed in the tobacco factories of Mr. Thomas Wilson. At one period the disturbance threatened to assume rather extensive proportions, and it was thought, in fact, that the whole southern region of the City of Churches was about to become the scene of a general upheaval.

The particulars of the affair, as gathered from various sources, appear to be these:

For several days past the negro population in the vicinity above alluded to are charged with having used insulting language to white females on several occasions. This conduct, of course, had the natural effect of exciting the indignation of the Irish laborers in the neighborhood, some of whom are married, and daughters had, it is said, been thus insulted, and consequently were accordingly vowed against the colored people. On Saturday last hostilities assumed the first practical shape. On the afternoon of that day one of the negroes employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory was standing in the doorway of Grady's liquor store, on the opposite corner of the street, with a white man, who wanted to pass in, asked him quietly to give out of the way. The negro said he would not, as he had as good a right there as "any other man." The white man then asked the negro to step one side, which the latter coolly refused to do, upon which the former kicked him out of his way. On seeing this, another colored man ran across from Lorillard's with a knife in his hand to stab the white man, but was prevented from doing any injury by a policeman who came up. This ended the affray on Saturday.

Yesterday morning a delegation of white men went into Mr. Lorillard's factory and insisted that negroes should not be allowed to work there. Mr. Lorillard said he would comply with the request, and that he employed no colored labor over from working. About one o'clock in the afternoon over a thousand white laborers, foremen and others, assembled in front of Mr. Watson's factory, armed with clubs, brickbats, stones and other missiles, and commenced a heedless assault on the windows. Several persons who had been previously secreted in the building to protect the negro workmen to ease of the threatened attack. Once or twice, therefore, as the rioters entered the door, they endeavored to drive them back, amongst them, where the negroes were. Here they were met by the policemen, who succeeded in preventing their entrance. One of the assailants then set fire to a pan of tar on the first floor, and in an instant all the wooden work about that part of the building was in flames. The fire was, however, speedily checked by the police before much damage was done. Finally, while a few policemen were holding the rioters at bay, a large reinforcement arrived from the Forty Second, Forty third, Forty-fourth and Fiftieth precincts, and the building were speedily cleared, when a general row commenced between them and the police. A negro attacked officer Donnelly, of the Forty-third precinct, thinking he was going to arrest him, and inflicted a serious wound on his head with the side of a box. Sergeant Wright got badly cut during the *melee* in the shape of a pitchfork.

At this time the rioters cried out, "Boys, get the bloody building on fire and burn the d—d niggers." This was received with the wildest shouts of approval by the crowd, who again surged toward the premises with this intention of carrying out the threatened work, but were driven back, notwithstanding the showers of stones, brickbats, &c., the police piled their clubs vigorously, and their intentions was frustrated. Some one or two of the negroes were hurt in the row; but all the rest were well protected by the police, who sent them away in all directions, and thus ended the affair.

The following is another version of the origin of the difficulty:

About one o'clock yesterday a white girl brought some drinking water to a workman in the factory, when she was insulted by a negress, who wanted to take the water from her by violence. To save herself she ran up to the upper floor, followed by three negroes, who being observed by the white men in the factory, took the part of the girl, when a regular fight ensued.

Another story is that the white men brought their rights as laborers were interfered with by the negroes, and consequently they attacked them; but what we have stated at the commencement appears to be the true cause of the difficulty. The facilities which negroes have now for gaining employment in the Navy Yard at Canton house and other public places appear to have made additional ire to the people who made the attack.

A number of persons were arrested as rioters. No indication of a renewal of the disturbance was apparent, when the reporter of the *Herald* left.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HILTON HEAD.—We find in the Hilton Head correspondence of the New York *Tribune* the following paragraph, which in addition to what we have already given from that source, will prove interesting at the present juncture. The correspondent is speaking of the threatened attack of the ram Fingal, and goes on to say:

Under cover of her guns, the rebels, who have assumed large forces at Savannah, Hardeeville, Bluffton, Grahamville, &c., can cross in the night and attack us here. They have built in their shallow inland-running creeks and the weakened garrisons of Hilton Head and Port Royal Island will have to fight for their lives against four times their number, preventing them into their lines of creeks from the mainland side of the islands; and the ram, in rear of their works, (if they manage her dexterously) driving them back, to the sea. Only the comfort of knowing that Gen. Hunter is the kind of officer who will give them a hard fight for it before they can replace the stars and stripes with the stars and bars.

EXPECTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.—The New York Times of the 5th contains the following:

Cincinnati, Friday, August 8—Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that a greenback has arrived there from Knoxville, who reports that a rebel force of 15,000 infantry, with proportionate artillery, are now at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full. There is considerable excitement in all parts of the State. Recruiting progresses with unusual rapidity. All the regiment authorized will be filled this week.

The Ninety-third Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Anderson, brother of "Bomber" Anderson, is now full, a thousand men having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler and Preble counties.

The City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and members of the Bar held meetings this morning to take into consideration what action is necessary in relation to the murder of Gen. McCook.

The contributions to the Bounty Fund reach $66,000.

Mr. Vallandigham writes to the New York *Herald* the subjoined card:

DAYTON, Ohio, August 1, 1862.

J. mes Gordon Bennett, Esq.—Sir—Since M. Y. Newsd. Sir—I thank your for your favor of yesterday, and am sorry to trouble you again. But contradictory lying demands emotional contradiction.

The statement in the Columbus (Ohio) *Despatch*, in your Tuesday's issue, that I was "arrested," and that I was implicated in "treasonable plots," is an other lying "disloyal," is an impudent fabrication of the enemy more cowardly who telegraphed it. How long is the telegraph to be prostituted to such infamous falsehoods?

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAMAGE TO THE ERIE CANAL.—*Albany*, August 4, 1862.—A dispatch, dated Medina, Orleans county, to-day says that part of the culvert and thirty feet of the towpath at Knowlesville have gone out, and that navigation, in consequence, will be delayed three days.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—*Louisville*, August 2.—The stern wheel steamer Commodore Perry, with a heavy cargo of cotton and tobacco, from the Cumberland river to Cincinnati, collapsed a flue while the passengers were at supper, at the foot of Fifth street, and immediately afterward took fire. Several women jumped overboard, some of whom were saved. Two or three firemen were badly scalded, and probably one or two killed. The books and papers of the boat were lost, but the money was saved. The boat was owned in Pittsburg and was insured. About thirty passengers were on board.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Comet.—A comet is now visible in the heavens. It may be seen towards the west.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—Thomas Hughes, the driver of the car by which the little son of Mr. Gomez was run over on Sunday, as already reported, was released for examination on the charge of driving carelessly. It was proved, however, that he was free from blame, and he was discharged.

Mrs. Strahan was fined $25 for disturbing the peace.

Mr. Ampenbow was fined $50 for trading with slaves.

Anthony Harrell was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for stealing sugar.

Mrs. Doyle was fined $25, for assault and battery to kill.

C. Carrillac and H. Perrier, whose case is elsewhere published, were fined $10 each.

Mr. Roy was sent to Fort Jackson for a year, for seditious language and defaming Major-General Butler.

Henry Mallet, for smashing an acquaintance, had to give bonds to keep the peace.

Charles Sumpter and James Hazan were sent to Fort Jackson for six months. It will be recollected that they were charged with a burglarious attempt to enter Mr. Stanton's premises. John Hagan, who was charged with them, was sent back to his regiment.

Mr. Antony Fernandez was dismissed on a charge of depriving a negro of his freedom and of a legacy devised to him by his father Mr. F. showed that he had been fully discharged from all liabilities as administrator of his father's estate by the Second District Court.

Post-Office Robbery.—A youth of eighteen years of age, who gave the name of John Williams, which, however, is known to be assumed, was caught by the Postmaster on the 15th inst, in the practice of going to the post office and asking for letters which he had no right to take out. He was taken before Judge Kinsman, who sent him to the Parish Prison for three months. He claimed to be from New York, and showed a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance. It appears, however, that he was born in this city.

Worthy Pair.—Margaret Hall was arrested in the First District Hall on Monday night, charged with entering the house of Mrs Sanchez, on Villere street, and throwing water on her.

She says have done this, we presume, to make Mrs Sanchez merely groggy, seeing that she had too much whisky in her head for the little weakening of the stronger liquor she perhaps thought would do Mrs S. good. But it did not, for she was arrested, not only on the charge of being drunk, but also of keeping an assignation house.

Rebs Found.—Officer Tomme reports having found a breech-loading rifle on a vacant lot, corner of Germans and Chiborne streets. He lodged it at the police station.

Dissipated.—Mary Powers was arrested in the Third District, on Monday, on the charge of being an habitual drunkard, and continually abusing Patrick Carollo and his wife.

Insane.—Michael Mitchel, at the request of his wife, was, on Monday, taken into custody as being insane.

Shooting.—Thos. O'Connor was arrested on the steamboat landing, on Monday, on the charge of violating the law by firing a pistol on the steamboat landing. He is further charged with carrying a concealed weapon—a revolver.

Suspicious.—John McGregan was arrested, on Monday, on the charge of having found with a rifle in his possession under suspicious circumstances.

Threats.—Michael Kane and Mary O'Neil were arrested on Religious street, on Monday, on the charge of threatening to kill Alexander McDonald, and of selling liquor to soldiers.

Robbery.—Charles Brough reported at the Fourth District Police station, on Monday, that his house, 242 Pytania street, was entered in the day time, and robbed of a silver-plated castor, marked "Lizzie Semmonds."

Trying to Pass the Lines.—Octave Cavelier and H. Perrot were arrested at Gretna on Monday, on suspicious characters, trying to pass the Federal lines.

Trading with Negroes.—Isaac Anspacher and Daniel Dempsey were arrested at Gretna on Monday, on the charge of buying corn from negroes, and trading with them contrary to law.

Carelessness.—Mary Briggs was arrested on Franklin street, in the Second District, on Monday, on the charge of having stolen a revolver and some money belonging to Lucia McDonald, of the Federal gunboat New London.

The Attempt at Burglary at Mr. Slawson's.—Wm. Hardee and P. Pindebach were arrested in the Second District on Monday, on the charge of being accessory to the attempt at burglary at Mr. Slawson's, on account of which was published yesterday.

Hey Thieves.—Jack Battaille and Dominique Porter were arrested on the charge of entering the premises of Paul Vens, and cutting hay with intent to steal it.

Military Inquest.—A military inquest was held on the body of the man whose death from accidental drowning is recorded yesterday. The evidence showed that a soldier was examining the pistol with a view to purchasing it, and raising the hammer to remove the cap, it slipped from his hold, and discharged the weapon. The soldier was censured for his carelessness in handling the pistol.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 19—9½ P. M.

SUGAR.—The [illegible] have been transferred to about 200 hhds., including 100 hhds Grand Ecore, and 150 hhds. Ker [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The sales embrace [illegible] covered from 20 to 21c, and 22c for [illegible]

FLOUR.—The market is dull; the supply is heavy and held at 5@ @ bbl.

PORK.—Sales include Weber and White [illegible] private terms. The purchase is no [illegible]

BEAN.—The supply is very light. We have heard of sales at $1 @ $1 10 @ bush.

HAY.—The [illegible] demand is supplied at [illegible] @ bushel.

WHISKY.—Rectified is selling at $1 20@1 25, and there was a sale with Louisiana Bank at the [illegible]

Our quotations are [illegible]

COFFEE.—Sales include Rio at [illegible] @ 40c; Laguayra at [illegible] @ 40c; Java [illegible] @ 45c; Cuba [illegible] @ 40c; Mocha [illegible] @ 45c; Maracaibo [illegible] @ 40c; Jamaica [illegible] @ 40c; Brazil [illegible] @ 40c; Rio [illegible] @ 40c; Laguayra