THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,543.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1865

Planters buy their ale sheets of Drake & Markham. 56 Camp street, New Orleans.

☞ On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

BLAFFER & CO.'S ALE AND PORTER.—No establishment of a similar character in this city has achieved a higher repute than that of J. A. Blaffer & Co., late for Massey, Collins & Co.'s Philadelphia ale and porter. By an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that they have ale, porter and cider, by the cask, barrel or bottle, and that they are prepared to promptly fill orders for shipment. Their bottling house is at 26 and 28 Bienville street, and their wholesale depot at 32 New Levee.

CHOICE MESS PORK.—Messrs F. Dollonde & Co., 37 Natchez street, advertise 150 bbls. heavy mess pork from Louisville, overweight.

THE SOUTHERN STAR.—If a brilliant advent be auspicious of a triumphant career the *Southern Star*, which made its first appearance yesterday morning in our journalistic firmament, may claim at the outset the prestige of assured success. Minerva like, it springs into existence as complete in all departments as any of the long established journals of the city. Though out of the old and familiar habitat of uptown journalism, it gains materially by the novelty of its position, its office at 61 Carondelet being in all respects the most spacious and commodious of the kind in the city.

As we have before stated, the *Southern Star* is under the proprietorship and chief editorship of Mr E. L. Jewell, who proposes to shape his course in accordance with the principles of the National Conservative Democracy, and to support the general policy of the President with a view to an speedy restoration to the Union as possible.

This morning, we understand, the new paper will appear as the official journal of the city.

Last evening Mr. Jewell evinced his appreciation of the amenities of journalistic life by convoking at his office a professional reunion which proved decidedly one of the most cordial and enjoyable occasions of the sort which we have experienced.

Provisional Governor for Louisiana.

The *Southern Star* of yesterday, speaking as if by authority, makes, in regard to the position and the course of Gov. Wells, some editorial remarks which seem to place the question of a Provisional Governorship for this State in a clearer light and in a more definite shape than it has heretofore been presented. We extract from those remarks the following important statements:

Some delay has occurred in substituting the Provisional for the executive and fixed Government of the State, owing to the non-receipt by the President of the necessary application from the Governor. It is expected that the will not long continue so, as it is known the commission is ready.

Gov. Wells yielded up any doubts he himself entertained as to the benefits that are expected to accrue to the State by the substitution of the provisional for the existing system of State government, considering that in the meeting that so called the more advanced party in the State in their demands, it would tend to harmonize and conciliate all.

When the substitution takes place, all legislation during the last forty years, that is since 1829, will be a nullity, as will be the Constitution sucked into existence by military maternity.

Some inquiries naturally arise in connection with the contemplated substitution. In such case will it be deemed necessary to call a State Convention and frame a new Constitution, or revise the old one of 1852, as precedent steps to the election of State officers, a State Legislature and Congressional Representatives. The total repudiation of the Constitution of 1864 would clearly indicate the necessity if the President attached the same conditions and functions of reorganization to the Provisional Governorship in Louisiana as in other States. But would it be possible, for the sake of convenience and economy, and as a practical fulfilment of what was required in the way of Constitutional change, to reserve from the repudiation of the acts of the Convention of 1864 the annulment of the secession ordinance and the abolition of slavery, and to proceed with elections as in due order, or as for the filling of vacancies, under the old Constitution with an anti-slavery modification?

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, E. E. Vaill, commanding, arrived last evening from New York with dates to the evening of the 29th ult.

The Geo Cromwell brings the U. S. mails and the passengers in the list appended below.

We are indebted to Purser W. H. Hampstead for the following report of her trip and for other customary courtesies:

Wednesday, August 30th, at A. M. 25 miles south of Cape Canaveral, spoke steamer Foote for Galveston having been driven back from Cape Florida by a hurricane on the night of Sunday 27th.

Tuesday, 1st August, at 6:30 A. M. off Cape Florida passed steamship Glacus from New York, August 25th, for New Orleans.

Same day at 9 A. M. 15 miles north of Carys Fork passed steamship Herman Livingston bound south.

The Geo Cromwell sailed from New York in company with steamships Liberty, Wilson, for Havana, and Grenada, Baxter, for Charleston S C.

Mrs Hamblin and daughter, Wm H Dolce, Mrs Co Wines, Mrs Mc Biane, Miss L Koss, Mrs Seymour, Wm L Seymour, L Lefevre, F Hornsed, J Gallaher and child, Capt Anderson, D Ayer, J Eleazer, J Waterman, H Parsons, Col W Sayles, T C Sanford, F Oatley, H Doherty, Mrs Willis, Mrs T L Barlow, J S Crane, Lt C Crocker, Wm Stuart, C F McLimart, S Stutesman, D G Bardwell, Mrs E Lee and 3 children, S A Holman, Mr O Connell, Miss Stuart, Mrs Hatch, Miss C Neville, P Burke, John Thompson, Henry Johnson, Miss Mary Stone, Mrs Jas Stone, Peter Flemming, Thomas Doyle, Hugh Moore.

The steamer Luna, from St. Louis, arrived last night with Western dates of the 29th.

We are indebted to Mr. T. M. Frazer, clerk of the Luna, for acceptable favors.

Specie per steamship George Cromwell.

Adams Express Company	$15,000
Confiscs. Bk A	10,000
Vassar, A. M	50,000
Barnett & Co	20
Butler & Co	5,000
Total	$80,020

News from Havana.

By the arrival of the English schooner Morris, captain Fronty, who made the trip from Havana in the unusual time of 62 hours we have the *Diario* of that city of the 24th August, which has no important news.

The schooner Talisman arrived at Havana from New Orleans on the 23d August.

Sugar, ordinary, good to superior, was quoted at 10 to 11 quebro, good, 15 to 16, with little doing, prices nominal.

Change on London at 60 days sight 15 to 15 3/4, on Paris, 3 to 3 1/8 premium. New York 28 to 29 do.

No Conflict in Mississippi.

The *Picayune* of yesterday contains the appended editorial statements. We trust that the information on which they are based is not only good present authority but that they will stand the test of future experience.

We are gratified to learn, on good authority, that the President has sustained the action of Gen. Sharkey in calling out the militia, to suppress internal disorders in Mississippi.

The action of Gen Osterhaus in taking charge of the case of Mr. Potter, who had killed a negro, was in pursuance of previous adjudications, and as the law of Mississippi, as it stood, did not admit of negro testimony, the military tribunals must decide questions of that sort under the law of evidence as it changed. Gen. Osterhaus was anxious for and suggested such a provision to be made by the convention; but that body did not desire to do the work proper for a legislature.

There is no conflict between the Governor and Gen. Osterhaus, and that between him and Gen. Slocum is decided by the President in favor of the Governor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Steamer United States Across the Bar.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

S. W. Pass, September 3, 10 A. M.

The steamer United States from New York, crossed the bar at 9 A. M. to-day.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

Cotton and Gold in New York Yesterday.

New York, Sept. 2, 12 M—Middling Cotton 44c. Gold 44½.

News via the West.

By the steamer Enterprise we have Western dates of the 30th from which we gather the subjoined.

To Mr. J. H. Allen, clerk of this steamer, we are obliged for valued favors.

Trial of Capt. Wertz.

Washington, August 26.—The Wertz Commission met this morning, and after the reading of the record of yesterday Dr. A. W. Barnes, before having been sworn, identified a certain paper as in the handwriting of J. H. White.

The Judge Advocate then moved to amend the first charge on which the prisoner is arraigned, by substituting the name of Joseph White as one of the prisoners with whom the defendant is charged with conspiring to cause the death of Union prisoners.

Mr. Baker objected to this proceeding. He argued that the prisoner was arraigned on the charges by order of the President, and, until original authority should supply the deficiency, no further testimony could be received affecting Dr. White and the prisoner at the bar.

The Court overruled the objection when the name of Dr. White was inserted.

Mr. Baker said the name of John H. Winder also appeared as one of the alleged conspirators. The fact was, however, notorious that Winder is dead, therefore this Court is sitting here trying a man not in existence. He moved to strike out the name of Winder.

Judge Advocate—Do you appear for Winder?

Mr. Baker—No.

The Court—Do you hold that Winder is on trial?

Mr. Baker—I hold that Winder, who is dead, cannot be tried for conspiracy.

Judge Advocate—We have been informed that Winder is dead.

Mr. B—It is a notorious fact of which the world has taken cognizance.

Judge Advocate—Booth was dead when the other conspirators were tried, yet in that case the counsel for the defence used no objection to his name in the charges.

Mr. B—A Military Commission could do many things not common for civil Courts to do, but they could not try a dead man.

The Court overruled the motion to strike out the name of Winder.

Dr. Barlowe further testified that at Andersonville, the prisoners were arrested for buying green corn, which the guard took away from them. Corn is an anti-scorbutic in cases of scurvy, and is useful diet. The slops of the cookhouse were thrown into the stream which ran through the prison, the exhalations from which were horrible and very unhealthy, besides the stake overflowed by the rains, rendering the premises more intolerable. Immense bodies sometimes lying unburied three days. The stench was terrible, sensibly affecting the atmosphere, and was worse than from any dissecting room. Complaints of these things were often made in high quarters. These men were in the morning frequently found among the living.

The largest number of deaths in the stockade for one day in August, 1864, was 207. The witness found Capt. Wertz in charge of the prison when he went there, and left him there at the time he made his escape. Rations were cut off from the entire number of the 30,000 prisoners for an entire day, owing to the alleged offence of a few others. Witness remembered Wertz said to him, he (Wertz) was more service to the Confederate Government than any of the poor rebels in front.

Cross examined by Mr. Baker—Was a medical student of Amherst, Massachusetts, on the breaking out of the war and had been licensed since. A. He was mustered out on the 7th of December. The witness had never seen our men in the army wearing a ball and chain, nor had he seen them punished in any other way than by detention in the guard-house. He had seen men in our hospitals affected with syphilis, but none of the cases were so bad as those at Andersonville. Our cases were primary, while those in the rebel prison were secondary as a general thing.

The Court interrupted the witness when said that the rebel force at Andersonville was between 30,000 and 50,000. Fuel for them was cut by a large force of colored men. There were axes enough to supply our men for a like purpose; the witness gave as his honest opinion that if there had been proper food, clothing, quarters, and other necessary supplies, from 70 to 80 per cent of the deaths might have been prevented. In the dispensary he had seen some supplies which had come by way of Richmond such as dried beef, say 200 or 300 pounds, and bologna sausages. He saw several boxes of clothing at the depot; nobody in his ward saw any thing of the clothing, once or twice a little of the dried beef was brought in, but it did not afford each man in the ward half an ounce. The witness did not know who used the remainder of the beef and sausages.

Queen Victoria.

The Canada *Observer* makes the following observations upon the personal appearance of Queen Victoria:

Of late years, especially since the sad loss of her husband, Queen Victoria has undergone a great change both in mind and body. She never was possessed of great beauty, and the charm of her presence always arose far more from the natural expression of an amiable disposition than from any regularity of feature or grace of manner. She never was endowed with the irresistible fascinations of the Queen of Scots, nor with the imperious air of Elizabeth, which extorted a reverence that could not be refused. Her eyes are blue and bright, her hair dark, and her complexion is now somewhat sallow. It is marked by deep lines of affliction, and yet those do not make her expression less attractive. It has been well observed that sickness and sorrow refine most countenances, and here is another illustration of the truth of the saying. As the approaches of age she has gained that which may be called the beauty of goodness. It is undoubtedly true that old age, provided it be found in the way of righteousness, gives to the features a beauty not their own.

If the emotions of the mind be good, the lines of the face will become more and more beautiful, as time wears, and the sensuous charms of color, delicacy and the regularity of features fade. This is certainly apparent in the face of Queen Victoria at present.

In stature she is rather inferior to the average height, and looks far more majestic when seated than standing; and yet wherever and whenever she is seen, she always bears the obvious marks of a noble lady. No one could meet her under any circumstances without perceiving at once that she is high-bred, accustomed to command.

She cares little for dress; and at Balmoral, Osborne, or any of her palaces where she is in the bosom of her family, she wears very plain and unpretending garments, such as some, at least, of our fair country women would not alow themselves to be seen in at any time. She dislikes pomp and display, and does not often appear in public, never, except when some great occasion seems to demand it. Amongst all the Americans who have visited Europe, very few have seen Victoria, while nearly every traveller has looked upon Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, who are frequently seen driving about Paris with the greatest freedom. In consequence of this reserve, the spectacle is much more imposing and attractive when she does appear.

She is an extremely good horsewoman, and manages her steed with great address and fearlessness. At the encampment at Chobham, a few years ago, she appeared on horseback, and was, of course, the admired of all beholders; as she rode on the field on her fine dark bay Templar. She wore a long dark robe of some thick rich material, a closely fitting jacket, with but few ornaments, and a low dark hat, with a long black ostrich feather. In her hand she carried an elegant riding whip, with a bandle of gold and a carbuncle set in the top of it. She rode along the lines with grace, and reality, for the time, she recalled to mind, irresistibly, the queenly presence of Elizabeth, as she passed before her soldiers at the threatened invasion of the Grand Armada, and with burning words urged them to do and dare every honorable deed in behalf of Old England and its Virgin Queen.

Victoria always appears well at a review, and has that magnetic power of the eye, which leads every soldier to believe that his sovereign looks directly at him as each as consider. This quality is not enfrequently possessed by great generals, though very few women ever have sufficient nerve to show it.

The Car Disease—Sensation in New York.

The New York journals can never be long without a sensation. If the national article fails, they must call upon local resources for a supply. They have been drawing liberally from this reserved stock lately. Having luxuriated for some days in the moral Gehenna revealed by the Ketchum-Jenkins-Jones defalcations, embezzlements, swindles, depravities and debaucheries, they turn to revel in impurities of a different nature unveiled in the investigation of what is called the "car disease." They pass gracefully and gustfully from unlimited rascality to bottomless filth, and serve up along with the daily diet of their readers, enough physical loathsomeness to satisfy even New York appetite for unheard of and incredible abominations. The sewer dropsy and swill milk nuisance, first exploited some years ago by Frank Leslie, and then paraded by the whole press of New York in every style of scientific exposition and indignant comment, and in all the glory of pictorial embellishment representing the unnatural condition and aspect of decomposed and decomposed cows, whose blood was displaced by spoiled beer and still poison, and also depicting the pathetic case of the atrophic and scrophulous baby victims of the morbid secretions of the said cows—all this is surpassed in downright physical impurity and leprous horror by this latest sensation connected with contagious disorders generated by the popular use of one of the most highly boasted improvements of modern civilization, the street cars.

Some notion of the nature of these disorders may be derived from the following in the New York *World* of the 23d, which presents a comparatively mild view of the matter:

The astounding revelations published in the columns of the *World* during the past two days, in relation to the dangerous, reckless and unlawful manner in which passengers are packed in the city cars, spreading infection, disease and death through the sweltering and seething masses of our citizens who daily seek conveyance to and from their homes by means of the horse-cars, is beginning to have its natural effect. During the past few days there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of passengers carried by the city railroad cars, and this is particularly noticeable on the two most filthy lines—the Third and Eight Avenue Railroad Companies. It is understood that there has been a decrease of over thirty per cent. in the number of passengers on the Third Avenue road during the past two days, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding Monday and Tuesday last week. Persons past the meridian of life, and ladies of feeble health and weak constitutions are peculiarly subject to attacks of loathsome diseases. It is a well-known fact, not disputed by any sane person, that the conductors invariably avoid remaining inside of these moving charnel-houses, from their thorough acquaintance with the sanitary arrangements of the cars, and, as a general rule, those conductors prefer to wear the iron dust boards smooth, by constantly sitting down upon them, uncomfortable as they are, sooner than encounter the known terrors of the reeking pestiferous cushions within the cars. A conductor on the Third Avenue road asserted, in our hearing, yesterday, that he had not set inside of his car during the eight years he had been on the road; and, on being questioned as to the reason of his continued abstinence, answered, "If I go in that car, the cushions are a little too *lively* for me, and besides the smell is rather strong." Very many of the conductors are sallow, gaunt, and nervous in their appearance, from constant exposure to the atmosphere of the crowded and filthy vehicles, and some of them are very far gone. No adequate remedy is provided to prevent the further spread of this disease by the directors and stockholders of the different companies, we may expect to see the city cars decorated, all special drivers and conductors kept close to the direct circuit, to waste away with the ravages of this modern and plague-like scourge. So careful were the anglers in the matter of cleanliness in public conveyances, that the shrine in which the Cyclops Regnar were sacrificed had to be purified by fire and water after the races of the day, in order to make it safe and healthful to the riders. There are a vast number of persons at present suffering from the effects of riding in the cars, and the best and most physicians are consulted all to no avail, as the disease has presented itself in a form entirely unknown to the profession. The disease is scrofulous and cutaneous in its tendencies, and after the first symptoms have appeared Blotches and pustules spread over the face and skin, disfiguring the face as if eaten with a cancer. One worthy and esteemed citizen writes us that he dates the origin of a fistula, with which he is now suffering, from his first ride in a car on a warm day last summer. We have no doubt that an analysis of the bills of mortality would show that a majority of the cases of bowel complaint, dysentery, lung diseases, consumption and diseases arising from impurities of the blood are engendered and contracted in the city cars. We are in receipt of hundreds of letters daily thanking us for the course the *World* has taken in the matter. It is impossible to print all of them, but we give a few to show how public interest has been developed in the matter. We have received no letters calling us to task for our course in the premises.

FROM A HERALDISTAN.

The article "Car Contagion," has drawn the attention of a large number of communities traveling to and from that city daily. We, from experience, know the complaint. The remedy is case bottoms to those well-worn, oiled, greasy and dirty seats.

A few years ago a certain ferry company of this city, New York, intended to renew their ragged cushions, when, on examination by competent persons, were found to contain vermin and filth, which had been the ancient of a supply of contagion and vermin to our private dwellings. Now, they use cane bottoms, and soap and water twice, daily, and no further nuisance. HUMANITY.

YORKVILLE, August 27.

To the Editors of the World:

Sir—I have noticed for the past few days a number of communications in your paper regarding the spread of the "car disease." I have a little girl about twelve years of age, who is to the habit of attending school in the Twenth ward of your city. To reach the city in time for school, it was necessary to take the Third Avenue cars every morning. For some time past, myself and the mother of the girl have noticed an alarming decline in her health, and we are at a loss to know to what cause to attribute her illness. We questioned closely, and she told us that a man, who occupied the car in the morning, she felt a sickening sensation creeping her, which she could not account for, her breathing became short and laborious, and as soon as she left the car it passed away and she became herself again. Now, there must be some reason for this, and also I have read the articles in the *World* in relation to the "car disease." I have kept my child at home, and shall keep her there until she regains her health and spirits. In my opinion, the New York Board of Health wardens are guilty of a breach of trust placed in them by the public in allowing these pest-houses to become the distributors of disease and infection. Why not appoint a committee to inquire into the sanitary condition of the city railroad cars? I make the suggestion as an interested person, and should like to view a report from such a committee.

PASSPORTS GRANTED HEREAFTER, CONDITIONED NOT TO RETURN.—*Washington*, August 26.—The Executive order, Department of State, 28, states that parties prosecuted, asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports upon application therefor. Usually such passports will, however, be issued upon the condition that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President.

Other persons implicated in the rebellion who may wish to go abroad will apply to the Department of State for passports, and applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases by the President of the United States.

[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Capt. Maury and Gen. Hisby Smith.

New York, August 26.—A Havana letter of August 12th says:

Capt. Maury has found service with the Emperor, as superintendent of a national observatory, which is to be established, and Major Mordenal, as topographical civil engineer, will be appointed for the present with Col. Tate as in charge of an important branch of the public railway service.

Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith remains here to communicate with his friends, but of course he desires to return to Florida where she would be of great service in the establishment of a good Government, as well by his sound judgment, industry and influence at home where he is highly esteemed, as by his own conviction as to his duty for the future, and that of citizens of the country who have played on their stream of independence.

THE POPULATION OF MEXICO.—The population of Mexico was over five millions by the census of 1793. It had only increased to 8,000,000 in 1853.

Of the entire population in 1858, it is estimated there were 1,250,000 whites of European descent, 4,000,000 Indians, 3,000 negroes—the population of over three millions, which must appeal from the National Intelligencer to the People of the South.

The *National Intelligencer*, that oldest of conservative journals in the country, contains in its issue of the 23d a lengthy and earnest appeal to the people of the South. The appeal sets out by saying:

We cannot consider it a presumption not when the *National Intelligencer* addresses itself to the people of the South. For nearly fifty years past this journal has been a household word among the citizens of the whole South, whose confidence (though in times of passion unwonted) friend it has been from, except in the bloody act of rebellion, and this relation it will continue to hold if the people of the South will only permit it to so long pursuing, and so much esteemed, to continue. We need not remind the South that the course of the *Intelligencer* has never yet gratified any extremists, for it has never believed that safety dwelt in extremes.

The parent Government, through a long and terrible struggle, has finally maintained itself, and now this old journal would come to you to counsel you to do it did of yore, Men of the South: and to protest you, as far as its strength is able, against all the mischiefs that threaten your future—from mischiefs among yourselves, and from the baleful effect of poisonous and dangerous factions that lived before the war, and which still survive, and of others that have sprung up out of the decay of battles.

At highly pertinent to matters of vital concern to the South at this moment, we append the following extracts, the sentiments and conclusions contained in which, however they may grate upon the feelings of some, deserve to be frankly and fairly weighed by all classes in the South, since they are obviously inspired by a friendly and—for which, like Hamlet, deems it necessary to be cruel to be kind.

Whatever absurd politicians in the North may say of attempt to the contrary, similar is doomed by the people, and *those who are only your enemies in the North*, who seek for party purposes, delude you that there is the slightest hope for that institution in future. Just so long as any claim is set up for the reconstitution of slavery by anything that can be made to look like a conspiracy to that effect among the politicians North and South, just so long will the masses of the North, justly fearful that you shall be held down in a territorial condition, and that you shall be denied equality as States within the Union. We beseech you, then, to have done with the few of such false guides, of prejudiced friends, and of devilish prophets so well fitted from to certain ruin by professions of friendship like these! Whether in the North or in the South, they are guides from the bottomless pit.

As with regard to such men as you shall put forward to fill offices of dignity and trust. If these are selected to fill your *local* posts of honor and credit from among notorious rebels—men whose names have been associated with the conspiracy that led to the rebellion—such act will be received as evidence, and such evidence will require no judgment, that the cause of the South is seditious, and that the rebellion is constituted, while it is simply impossible that men of that class can be admitted to the Congress of the United States. Let us admonish you, in the most friendly spirit, that the time is past, myself and the mother of the girl have noticed an alarming decline in her health, and we are at a loss to know to what cause to attribute her illness. We questioned closely, and she told us that a man, who occupied the car in the morning, she felt a sickening sensation creeping her, which she could not account for, her breathing became short and laborious, and as soon as she left the car it passed away and she became herself again. Now, there must be some reason for this, and also I have read the articles in the *World* in relation to the "car disease." I have kept my child at home, and shall keep her there until she regains her health and spirits. In my opinion, the New York Board of Health wardens are guilty of a breach of trust placed in them by the public in allowing these pest-houses to become the distributors of disease and infection. Why not appoint a committee to inquire into the sanitary condition of the city railroad cars? I make the suggestion as an interested person, and should like to view a report from such a committee.

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[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Gen. Meagher of Vetoes to have Leave of Sojourn from the Army and of Allegiance Exempted from Draft.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 1, 1865.

General Orders, No. 34.

Under the 21st Section of the Act of Congress, "to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1863, and the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated March 11th, 1865, the Provost Marshal General of this Department will furnish the Register of Voters of the State of Louisiana, with the names of all deserters, (residents of the State) and of all persons who residents of the State, who, after having been duly enrolled, have left the jurisdiction in which they were enrolled, or have gone beyond the limits of the United States for the purpose of evading any draft duly ordered, and have refused or neglected to comply with the President's proclamation.

The Provost Marshal General will also furnish the Registrars of Voters with the names of all persons (residents of this State) who have been exempted from the draft on account of bilocage, or who have, under that plea, at any time since the occupation of the district of their residence by the United States forces, evaded the laws and obligations of citizenship.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby,
WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
MARSHALL BURBANK,
1st Lieut. A. D. A. G.

Appeal to Southern Young Men to Go to Work.

The Delaware *News* contains an appeal by "Hope Southern," on the part of her Southern country women, to her young countrymen.—Amid its glowing and somewhat passionate language there is a strain of sense and wholesome advice. The idea that the next battle of the Southern people into be one of work, that the crown of victory is yet reserved for superior brain and brawn, superior activity of all the powers, moral, intellectual and physical, is happily set forth in the following extract:

Our country is going to rule—not because we have failed to establish our independence—not because our slaves have been taken from us—not because the land has been ravaged and its desolation pulls our hearts—but because we are idly down in the ashes of sorrow, and the day goes by at the time when our inertia allows us out of the world. Young men—my country—my country—the crisis of fate, on the balance, where descent shall decide the status of the Southern people, never was the need so great—the danger so near. If you would only understand it.

The philosophers stone, which is to change our grief to joy, our tears to smiles, repopulate the land, build up cities, establish agriculture on a basis never before seen, make the vast fledgeless Southern hosts one immense Garden of Paradise in its perfected cultivation—people reclaiming the joyless realm of the dead—prosperous, and happy, and self-reliance people, whose patriotism shall again crown the world's applause, whose great men shall rise in energy, because of their intellectual preponderance, and by their wise legislation secure to the South, under the Union, the full development of equal equal rights with the North! Is not this a future worth contemplating? Young men the results lie with you, and the secret is contained in the legend word work. The analogies with that intelligence are here obvious; those men, among they lived many lives to the day of Adam's perfection than any, they recognized the secret, and to Vulcan gave more power in work, more connection with the lofty minds of humanity and the gem beautiful of the goddesses for a wife, you Wisdom was a blacksmith.

Let the imposers you, go to work! If nation still is left, if your pride and self respect have not been swallowed up by idolatry, go to work! Lower you heads grand brain, lower you wrist raises your hands above the ruins of disaster and prove to your devoted country women what a noble race you belong to. The world's disaster offers a good chance. The race but has strength and wind some gain and where as the blooded colonial must shrink and bleed when his endurance is most tested—so now is the time to show your blood.

To you, young sons of aristocratic pride, I specially address myself. Have you been any experience, now is the time to show it. Your physical courage has been honestly established, but the hardest trial awaits you. Do you dare the test of moral courage—of humble energy and quelling temper? Do you dare to show as here well you can fight, as still high or, a mobile danger is now awaits you. Show us the nature of your blood and tuition. Let no one of you are really brave and chivalrous, for ambitious forces is only a mere tool in the hands of the tricks of conspiring politicians.

It might not be amiss to give open expression of Southern rebelle to any Northern and other feet whose significance is future, lest so long as any claim is set up for the reconstitution of slavery by anything that can be made to look like a conspiracy to that effect among the politicians North and South, just so long will the masses of the North justly fearful that you shall be held down in a territorial condition, and that you shall be denied equality as States within the Union. We beseech you, then, to have done with the few of such false guides, of prejudiced friends, and of devilish prophets so well fitted from to certain ruin by professions of friendship like these! Whether in the North or in the South, they are guides from the bottomless pit.

As with regard to such men as you shall put forward to fill offices of dignity and trust. If these are selected to fill your *local* posts of honor and credit from among notorious rebels—men whose names have been associated with the conspiracy that led to the rebellion—such act will be received as evidence, and such evidence will require no judgment, that the cause of the South is seditious, and that the rebellion is constituted, while it is simply impossible that men of that class can be admitted to the Congress of the United States. Let us admonish you, in the most friendly spirit, that the time is past, myself and the mother of the girl have noticed an alarming decline in her health, and we are at a loss to know to what cause to attribute her illness. We questioned closely, and she told us that a man, who occupied the car in the morning, she felt a sickening sensation creeping her, which she could not account for, her breathing became short and laborious, and as soon as she left the car it passed away and she became herself again. Now, there must be some reason for this, and also I have read the articles in the *World* in relation to the "car disease." I have kept my child at home, and shall keep her there until she regains her health and spirits. In my opinion, the New York Board of Health wardens are guilty of a breach of trust placed in them by the public in allowing these pest-houses to become the distributors of disease and infection. Why not appoint a committee to inquire into the sanitary condition of the city railroad cars? I make the suggestion as an interested person, and should like to view a report from such a committee.

PASSPORTS GRANTED HEREAFTER, CONDITIONED NOT TO RETURN.—*Washington*, August 26.—The Executive order, Department of State, 28, states that parties prosecuted, asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports upon application therefor. Usually such passports will, however, be issued upon the condition that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President.

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[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD,
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Gen. Sheridan.

New York, August 26.—A Havana letter of August 12th says:

Capt. Maury has found service with the Emperor, as superintendent of a national observatory, which is to be established, and Major Mordenal, as topographical civil engineer, will be appointed for the present with Col. Tate as in charge of an important branch of the public railway service.

Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith remains here to communicate with his friends, but of course he desires to return to Florida where she would be of great service in the establishment of a good Government, as well by his sound judgment, industry and influence at home where he is highly esteemed, as by his own conviction as to his duty for the future, and that of citizens of the country who have played on their stream of independence.

THE POPULATION OF MEXICO.—The population of Mexico was over five millions by the census of 1793. It had only increased to 8,000,000 in 1853.

Of the entire population in 1858, it is estimated there were 1,250,000 whites of European descent, 4,000,000 Indians, 3,000 negroes—the population of over three millions, which must

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, September 2, 1865.

COTTON.—The demand continued active to-day, but the movement was checked by the stringent regulations of factors of well as the limited supply and the sales did not exceed 1600 bales, including 500 to one buyer and 300, 250, 200, 100, and some smaller lots to others. A much larger business would have been done could buyers have filled their orders at yesterday's prices. The market is manifestly stiffer and we modify our quotations by raising the outside figures for Good Ordinary and the higher grades as follows: Ordinary 31 @ 31c, Good Ordinary 33 @ 33, Low Middling 39 @ 41, Middling 42 @ 43.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	83,399
Received to-day	2,123
Received previously	6,988—7,101
	90,500
Exported to-day	1,721
Exported previously	88,779
	3,500
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	86,781

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were some light receipts of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses this morning. There is a fair supply of the Cuba product offering, but the market continues extremely dull, with only a very limited retail demand. A few hogsheads Louisiana Sugar sold this morning at 11 @ 11½c ℔ lb for Common and 17c for Prime.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Extreme dullness prevails in the Produce market, and at best, the sales on the landing are only in a retail way at very weak or drooping prices. Considerable retail sales are being made by dealers and speculators, in store, the purchasers of which should be no sufferers, when over of this market, for Western Shippers who almost exclusively prefer to realize in a whole sale way, and on the landing.

FLOUR.—The stock is small. The market, however, is drooping, the dealers being well supplied and the demand being altogether local and very limited. The sales to-day are confined to 250 barrels Good Extra on private terms, 100 and 150 do at $11, 119 Good Extra at $11 10, and 275 choice do at $12, per barrel. Yesterday, not previously reported, 400 barrels superfine sold on order for $9 62½, and 450 do in two lots at $9 75 ℔ lb.

GRAIN.—The market is well supplied and very weak, the demand being altogether local. The sales to-day are confined to 1,300 sacks Corn, of which 100 prime new at 80c, 500 Ordinary new at 65c, 500 sacks old Corn at 90c, 100 sacks Oats, of which 50 White Mixed and 50 White Yellow and Mixed at 60c per bushel, and 100 and 350 choice White at 81 per bushel.

BRAN.—Prices are ruling with a downward tendency, and the sales to-day comprise 500 sacks on private terms, and 177 sacks choice at $1 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—47 bales Ordinary, New York, sold at $22 50 per ton.

PROVISIONS.—The Bacon market is very dull. Rifled Hams are offered at 16c, and clear sides at 20c ℔ lb at retail.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $31 to $31 50.

BALING STUFFS.—We have heard of some small sales—said to be at 21c per yard—at which Bagging more is obtained. Bale Rope is retailing at 12½c ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—There were sales a few days since of 5 kegs to a dealer, comprising 1 bad low stemmed at 12c, 1 Fair at 17c, 1 Good at 20c, 1 Fine at 22c, and 1 at 25c ℔ lb.

COTTON.—There is not much Cotton offering to go forward and consequently freights are dull. The rates for Cotton by steamships for New York are ⅝ @ ¾ ℔ lb, and by sailing vessels ⅝ @ ¾ ℔ lb, including vessels for Liverpool to the Continent of the United Kingdom, and by sailing the same unfavorably, if possible, when interdicts slavery forevermore on our soil.

Let this be done "with a will," and supported by the sacrifice of the sacrifices for office from among men of honest intentions and sentiments towards the new order of things; give expression by convocation and resolutions to the sentiments which your newspapers declare that nine tenths of the masses of the South entertain; throw away as unworthy, the idea that few who are, each meteors are guided and wanted, as the blooded colonial must shrink and bleed when his endurance is most tested—so now is the time to show your blood.

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