New Orleans Bee

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THURSDAY MORNING. NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 25, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 67 Magazine street, figs.
By B. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, on St. Ann street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets, fine furniture.
By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the store of Messrs Bornio and Brother, 34 Gravier street, 43,400 cigars.
Also, by the same, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, a saddle pony.
By E. S. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 44 Old Levee street, chest wine, bitters, soap, soyar, etc.

The United States steamship Tennessee arrived yesterday evening at 5:30 with General Page, staff, and about 20 rebel officers on board. The Tennessee anchored in the river and sent the prisoners ashore in a tugboat.

We are requested to call the attention of dealers and customers of cigars to the 43,400 Havana cigars of direct importation, advertised to be sold this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., without reserve, in the store of the well known importers, Messrs Bornio & Brother, No. 34 Gravier street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

E. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at store 44 Old Levee, a large assortment of claret wines, champagne, bitters, whisky, olives, bar tumblers, beer glasses, cigars, tobacco, brooms, soap, starch, candles, pickles, preserves, &c., also 20 bbls. of onions in good order, and one top buggy for families. See advertisement under auction sales.

A French View of Mediation.

The Paris *Patrie*, replying to an article on mediation in the London *Times*, a journal which it characterizes as the "officious organ of the Cabinet of St. James," remarks:

"Its conclusion is then, as it would seem, that of Lord Palmerston in answer to the Peace Association: 'Let events take their course, the moment to intervene has not yet arrived.' He would say, in other words, let the two parties destroy one another, and we will then fly to the succor of one of them! Denmark heard almost the same language, when the English Government promised to protect her the day her capital should be invaded and her King dethroned!

This idea of what constitutes generosity will make it scarcely possible for the *Times* to appreciate our observation. Nevertheless we maintain, in the name of humanity and civilization, the right and the duty on the part of Europe of attempting a mediation in America. The intense passion of the American people, of which the *Times* speaks, is real; we know well that the combatants on both sides are animated by an equal hatred, but it is because these sentiments of hostility increased in proportion with the ruin gathering in the North and in the South, that we believe it more necessary than ever to attempt the separation of the furious combatants.

A mediation, such as we understand it, would, in the first place, have the effect of sparing the pride of the two peoples. Neither would ever consent, perhaps, to ask for mercy, but both have already comprehended that the contest was unplumbing itself without a prospect of its object. Let overtures then go forth from Europe, proposing to the two Governments the establishment of a sort of political tribunal by which the actual situation will be studied along with the grievances of each of the parties, and these overtures would certainly be appreciated.

We believe this the more firmly that there is always in the independent journals of New York, to one who rightly reads them, amidst their sorrowful reflections a regret to see Europe impassible. This impassibility is construed into jealousy on the part of England; it is also denominated calculation, speculation, vengeance—so that when the *Times* pretends that a diplomatic intervention would only irritate the Washington Government, it takes the impression precisely from the bad feeling which already prevails in the United States against the English policy."

It is this bad feeling which the Cabinet of St. James would have to remove, and the means which we indicate would be the best because it would exhibit, perhaps for the first time, the English Government placing over its own interest those of a rival nation.

Additional via Mobile.

The following are additional extracts to those given last evening from the Mobile *Register* of the 20th in possession of one of our contemporaries

THE SITUATION.

Yesterday in this city was a day quiet unto dullness. Even the rumor-mongers were dumb and not a startling report was to be chased in the streets. Except the flag of truce from the fleet, the events were nothing. We hope, though we do not know, that the truce message may lead to an exchange of the Fort Gaines garrison, which Col. Anderson made a present of to the enemy. Admiral Farragut is reported to have said, when he saw the Pelham Cadets, that he did not see what such mere boys were doing in arms, and that he had a great mind to send them back to their mothers to be well spanked.

Latest advices from Atlanta are encouraging. Time is Sherman's enemy. He has not gained an inch since Gen. Hood presented a fighting front to him, and that is a month ago. Meantime a storm appears to be gathering in his rear. In Virginia, as well as among the honest editors of the North, Gen. Grant's campaign is believed to be a dead failure.

In Mississippi the great Forrest is making head against the Yankee column and dealing upon occasional panicking blows. If the Mississippians do not flock to him, he ought to be whipped by the odds against him. His name is Bedford Forrest and he will not be. How glorious to repose faith in such a man!

FROM ABOVE.

The Yankee raiders reported near Elyton the other day, we learn through the Mississippian, turn out to be tories and thieves from North Alabama. The best information we have of them is that they are going through the country robbing the citizens and taking them prisoners. They have burned the mill of an old gentleman named Morris, near Ashley, and destroyed other valuable property in that section. It is supposed that they have a young man named Morris, whom they took prisoner a few days since. The report that they have visited Elyton is untrue.

ALABAMA MILITIA.

Our city this week, says the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 19th, has been swarming with the militia called here from certain counties by the proclamation of the Governor. They have come to organize and go forth to do their part in repelling the invasion of the State, while the regular soldiers from Alabama are battling with the formidable armies of the enemy in other States. The period, in the progress of the war, has arrived when all the home people, capable of it, are called upon, by every consideration capable of influencing freemen, to defend their State from the attack of the hated foe. They have come too, and are still flocking to the place of rendez-vous, willing and ready to participate in the glorious work. It may be somewhat a sacrifice to abandon their business for the camp and field, but the emergency is upon us which if not met promptly, there will be nothing left for us to attend to, not even our lives will be our own. Impressed with this view our people are moving from every section of the State, and woe betide the invaders when the conflict comes.

MAJOR GENERAL GARDNER.

Our citizens will be gratified to learn, that at the suggestion of Gen Higgins, the Press gang has been requested to assign Gen Gardner to the command of the Mobile troops, pending the expected attack. Gen. Higgins will thus be able to give his exclusive attention to the batteries. We hope the President will at once accede to the request.

From Atlanta.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF JULY 22.

An Atlanta letter, in the *Register*, has the subjoined remarks on the battle in front of Atlanta on the 22d of July:

Under cover of darkness on the night of the 20th, the enemy opposite our extreme right moved from his position, evidently in haste, leaving behind us his dead several stand of small arms and several boxes of ammunition. Early on the morning of the 22d, to conform to his movements, the right corps of our army, after moving to the left, occupied the ground which until then had been our centre. Lee's corps in the meantime falling back to the rear. By 8 A. M. on the 22d the latter was put in motion towards the left, and at 12 P. M. taking the Spring road, filed out of the fortifications. By 1 P. M. our line of battle was formed parallel with our line of defences, and after throwing out a line of skirmishers moved forward.

Our skirmishers soon became engaged, and succeeded in driving in those of the enemy, and themselves falling back on the rear of our line, our forces moved forward in quick time, the enemy's main as falling of the meantime like a shower of rain. Within some sixty yards of the enemy's rude works, which were strongly manned, our line was halted and ordered to remain the position for some ten or fifteen minutes; and until our fearfully thinned ranks, which even in the very face of those volleys of liquid death stood firm, re-peopled the having forward of the second line, which, supported by a third, met the same fate, and are the entrenchments were gained, suffered severely.

My own brigade (Clayton's Louisiana) was the foremost line of Clayton's division, and had it been permitted to advance without halting, the enemy's works might have been carried at this point at a far less sacrifice. There was evidently a sad mistake somewhere, which in future should be guarded against.

Being wounded early in the action, as I gained the road in rear, I saw portions of Hardee's and Stewart's corps moving along the road to gain position, among those of the others, Cleburne's brigade, of which the 6th and 36th Louisiana so recently formed a part.

During the engagement but little artillery was used on either side. After checking the final movement of the enemy, his defences were abandoned, and our force after falling back, labored industriously with the spade during the night. Our loss was upwards of 2000, the 4th and 36th, as well as the whole of Gibson's brigade lost fully one third in killed and wounded. The loss inflicted upon the enemy, whose works protected them, I understand was small.

Upon the arrival of our wounded at Jonesboro, Griffin, Macon and Columbus, the ladies supplied them beautifully with sandwiches. The various relief committees, too, did their duty in a kind and beoming manner. At the Distributing Hospital, at Atlanta, I found Mesrs. L. D. C. Wood, W. L. Robinson and Goodrich, the well known merchants of the "Crescent City," busily engaged in feeding and waiting upon our wounded, also several prominent gentlemen of your State and Louisiana.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Our army has been and is being largely reinforced from quarters and sources, which I will not specify. With all our losses we are growing in numbers daily. We are in a hopeful way up here. I believe that Grant is holding on before Petersburg merely to help Sherman. The game is to keep Lee there in full force, while Sherman fights at Atlanta. If Grant retires Lee can spare 30,000 men, who can come down through Knoxville, towards Chattanooga, and raise the siege of Atlanta. If we had 15,000 men at Blue Mountain, we could accomplish the same objects. Oh, for 20,000 more men! With them we could win all points and end the war.

Let me tell you of a cute Yankee trick which wins as often as our men are fools or cowards, and which is often the case. The Yanks conceal themselves near our lines, and suddenly raising a loud yell, commence firing rapidly. A yell generally indicates a charge, and the terrible clatter they make confirms the belief that they are coming. Our men, often commanded by a fool or a coward, become panicked and run, leaving the position to the Yanks. But the Yanks instead of charging lie flat on their bellies, and yell and shoot. Sometimes they run forward a few paces and then lie down. The Chinese, who use their gongs to frighten their enemies, know more of war than people suppose—I believe I can take six men with gongs, and run some brigades in our army.

THE SUPERSEDURE OF JOE JOHNSTON.

A Richmond letter to the *Register* says of the supersedure of Joe Johnston:

One word more in regard to the removal of General Johnston. The President was the last to yield to the public mass about Richmond to yield to the necessity of relieving him of his command. He had appointed him to satisfy the people, though against his own judgment, and he desired to give Johnston every opportunity consistent with the safety of Georgia, to reinstate himself. He gave Johnston all the support he could have given anybody. I have honestly tried to get at the truth of the matter, and what is here said I believe to be the truth. Forrest could not be spared from the West, though he was ordered to go to the relief of Johnston weeks ago; if he did not go, the President is not responsible for it, nor is Gen Bragg. He may yet march into Georgia, however, and other forces from the West. But these are things hardly fit to be published.

I do not know that Joe Johnston had obtained his own consent to abandon Atlanta, but I am informed, by persons who can hardly be mistaken, that such was the painful conviction forced upon the mind of the President by his acts and private dispatches. The President does not place the same estimate upon the abilities of Johnston that others do, but those who believe or assert that he has withheld from him the support which he could have given to him, and would have given to others, do him, I firmly believe, great and cruel injustice. I am as you well know, not a partisan of the President, but I feel bound to defend him against a charge so foul and monstrous. While I have not been able to approve of all his acts of administration, I must nevertheless accord to him true patriotism, pure intentions and great abilities. A

Flag of Truce to the Enemy.

A flag of truce went down to the Federal fleet on Friday in charge of Major Cureil, Exchange Commissioner. We understand that the object of the flag was to treat in relation to the prisoners lately captured at Fort Gaines, but that they having all left for New Orleans, Admiral Farragut has no longer any control over them, since they were turned over to the Federal commander at New Orleans.

We are assured Major Cureil will spare no efforts in endeavoring to exchange these valuable and valiant soldiers, and returning them to their homes and government.

They had news on the Harford (one which Maj Cureil was recently from Pensacola as late as the 16th. On that day Admiral Buchanan was doing very well, and they still thought his leg would be saved.

The following officers of the steamer Tennessee are at Pensacola:

Admiral Frank Buchanan, Commander Jas D. Johnston, Lieut Wm. L. Bradford, Lieut A. D. Wharton, Fleet Surgeon D. B. Conrad, Asst Surgeon R. G. Bowles, 2d Asst Engineer J. O. Coppinger, Master's Mate Forrest and R. M. Carter.

All the other officers of the Tennessee are in New Orleans.

Exchanged Prisoners at Charleston

The Charleston *Courier* gives a list of the fifty Confederate officers exchanged at Charleston for Federal officers, in retaliation for whose exposure to the fire upon Charleston the same number of Confederate prisoners of equal rank were exposed to the fire from the Charleston forts. In the list are the following names:

Major General Edward Johnson, Major General Frank Gardner, Brigadier General Jno. H. Stewart, Brigadier General J. J. Archer, Brigadier General Jeff Thompson, Major J. M. Wilson, Seventh Louisiana, First Lieutenant and Aid C. DePree, Major General Gardner's Staff, First Lieutenant and Aid P. G. Jackson, Brigadier General G. P. Anderson's Staff, Lieutenant Colonel M. J. Smith, Louisiana Artillery, Major Wm. H. Manning, Sixth Louisiana Infantry.

Shocking Murder and Suicide.

(From the Liverpool Courier, July 27.)

Another of London's dreadful tragedies has just been committed—this time in Smith street, Somerstown. For some years a woman named Rosina Bishop has been cohabiting with a man of the name of James Brown, a carpenter, about fifty years of age, the woman being only about thirty-five. They lived together in the above house as man and wife, and occupied the two parlors and the back kitchen, the front kitchen and the first floor being let off to lodgers. In addition to being known as frequently giving way to drink, they quarrelled, and the man has frequently ill-used the woman, so much so that the neighbors and lodgers have for a long while declined to interfere between them. On Tuesday morning last both parties were seen about together, and they were then apparently on the best of terms. A short time afterwards they were heard quarrelling in the back kitchen, and the deceased woman was heard to scream as if in great agony, and then a heavy fall was heard. The man Brown was seen about the house at usual that day, and on the following he reported that he had the old woman had had a row, and that she had left him. No notice was taken of this, nor of the fact that the man did not return, as he had given out that he had got work at the docks, and he had before been known not to return till the Saturday night.

On the Saturday night he returned as usual, and appeared as if nothing had happened. His son, a youth, called to see him, and they, it is stated, had supper together, and then slept in the same bed. At the usual hour on Sunday morning both got up, and as it was supposed that the murdered woman did not intend to return, the man Brown was invited to take dinner with his lodger in the first floor, and he did so. Before dinner he was asked why he did not return on the days he had been absent, and he at once replied that he did not like to do so, as he thought he would get by the woman an opportunity of returning, and he was surprise that she had not done so. He ate a hearty dinner, and late on Monday night retired, as it was thought, to bed, as at the time being as cheerful as he usually was. On Monday morning an old woman who occupies the front kitchen took notice of a very unpleasant smell that pervaded the whole of the house, which apparently had its origin in the back kitchen. The police were at once sent for, and Inspector Gibson, of the S division, and Police-constable Woodrow, 165 S., immediately attended. On entering the back kitchen the constable kicked in the cool cellar the body of the murdered woman.

She had been violently rushed in, and as there was hardly length enough, her shoulders and head were partly resting against the wall. Dr. Jackson of Brewster street, Somerstown, was sent for. A horrible sight then presented itself. The face of the woman was black, and the whole body was decomposed. On the side of the head was a fracture so large that a man could place his fist in it. A further examination was made by Dr. Rotherie, of St. Pancras road, in conjunction with Dr. Jackson, showed other bruises about the head and body. On the legs were six large bruises, and their appearance denoted that they had been inflicted shortly before death. Inspector Gibson having obtained the particulars necessary proceeded to search the place, and finding both parlor doors shut and locked, proceeded to break open the door of the front parlor. On entering he was surprised to find the body of the man hanging close to the folding doors. It was close to the ground, with his head leaning on one side, and round his neck was a common clothes line. He was in a sitting position and appeared to have expired without a struggle.

The inspector immediately cut him down, and the doctors pronounced that from all appearances he had been dead for many hours. To make a fastening for the rope the man had tied a piece of stick to the cord, and having placed the cord over the top portion of the door had shut it closely too. The appearances denote that it must have been a most determinate act of suicide, as the murderer, although only a few inches from the ground, had to hang his head on one side to render the rope taut. The deceased woman is described as having been of very prepossessing appearance and of the most cleanly habits; as her garments and the appearance of the house denote. It is stated that she was a married woman, that her husband is alive, and resides and works at Birmingham, and that she has had no children. The murderer is also said to be married, and to have a wife and family now living.

The whole number of prisoners taken from McCook and Stoneman's raiders, and received at Macon, is reported by the papers of that city to be 3000.—*Western paper.*

When you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is impossible to follow a gentleman, you may be sure that it is high time for him to join a temperance society.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Gold Case.—Mrs. Jackson, who with her husband resides at a plantation near Stamps Landing, above Natchez, wanted her share of the proceeds of last year's crop in Louisiana scrip. The crop had been to the extent of 53 bales of cotton, &c. The cotton realized about $32,000. Mr. Jackson ordered his commission merchant Bower, Gardner and Harrison to forward $5,000 in gold to satisfy the lady. The order was received and the money shipped on the steamer John Pierce, against a bill of lading. At Natchez the clerk of the boat and an informer went to the Provost Marshal and reported the package of gold. A detective was sent who seized the coin. Proceedings were instituted against the shipper and Mr. Bower for violating military Order No. 22 and the trade regulations and the laws of war, in sending gold pots to a district proclaimed to be in a state of insurrection. The defence by the venerable Jacob Barker and Mr. Robinson was that there was no guilty intent against the spirit of the laws and that Mr. Bower had no interest in the matter. Both contended the acquittal of the accused and the release of the funds. The case was taken under advisement.

Worthless.—Jamek Cio, who offered iron covers for waterworks street plugs for sale, was sent down for 30 days to get a character. H. Bailey, who was hid in the house of Mr. Sunshine on Howard street, was workhoused until he be vouched for, by order of Recorder Vennard. Agnes King, a vagrant, Jos. Bowers and Ch. Brown, for cutting the colored man A. Ramos, and Mary Duplessis for being drunk in the market, were workhoused for 30 days each by order of Recorder Woolley.

Neglected Boys.—Jno. Green was caught stealing empty sacks from a butcher cart in Constance street. B. Collins and Richard, two other straying boys were arrested for stealing 13 bars of soap from a grocer. Judge Vennard sent them to the House of Refuge to be taught honesty. A boy named Rogan was shot for stealing fruit, the property of a nervous old man on Felicity road, who seized a gun and fired, the boy is under the charge of a physician.

To Be Tried.—Eilen McNab, charged with having severely cut a man at the Lake end, is held for examination. Mr Blanchard, who shot a boy who was stealing his fruit, gave bail to appear, and Arthur Masford is held for trial before the First District Court for cutting one Hortense in Girod street. No. 173, 31 Ms.

Fined.—Molly Robinson, of Bacon street, was, as usual, in contravention to ordinance No. 1070, for which she was fined by Recorder Vennard. Kate Flannery, a virago of Philippa street, paid a fine of $10 for a row, and Mrs. Harrison, for being disorderly on Gaynes street, was fined $5.

Harboring Deserters.—J. Smith and Eliza Key, who were arrested for harboring soldiers and deserters, were sent to the chain gang for sixty days. A soldier, charged with desertion, was found secreted in the kitchen of Mj. Sullivan, who was arrested.

Confusation.—Oscar Stone was tried for attempting to carry down a quantity of goods through the lines on all answer to the description in the permit. He had substituted a portion of goods for a larger quantity permitted, but not packed up. The court ordered that such goods as were not on the permit be confiscated. The other property and the prisoner were released by Judge Warmoth.

To Take a Excuse.—J. Black in whose possession a quantity of jewels and broken silver had been found, was acquitted of the charge of Johnston that other do. but those who believe or assert that he has withheld from him the support which he could have given to him, and would have given to others, do him, I firmly believe, great and cruel injustice. I am, as you well know, not a partisan of the President, but I feel bound to defend him against a charge so foul and monstrous. While I have not been able to approve of all his acts of administration, I must nevertheless accord to him true patriotism, pure intentions and great abilities. A

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

Surrender of Fort Morgan with 600 Prisoners on the 23d.

(From the Era Extra, this morning)

We have just received the following exciting intelligence

The rebel stronghold Fort Morgan, surrendered to the Union forces, at half-past 5 o'clock, last evening

SECOND DISPATCH

Southern Pass, Aug 24, A. M.

Captain Fuller:

By arrival the United States steamer Tennessee, from Mobile, I learn that Fort Morgan surrendered yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M.

We took 500 prisoners and lost one man. Prior to the surrender the buildings inside the fort were burnt by one shell.

The United States steamer Bienville is in sight, coming up with more prisoners, and from her I will get you full particulars.

M. SHAW, Operator

THIRD DISPATCH.

Captain W. G. Fuller

Lafayette, August 24, 1864.—I am informed by the Captain of the Tritonia that Fort Morgan surrendered to the fleet yesterday.

Report of Admiral Farragut.

(From the Times Extra.)

Commodore Palmer has just received the following from Admiral Farragut.

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, August 23d, 1864.

Dear Commodore—Fort Morgan makes an unconditional surrender at 2 P. M. to-day, to the forces of the army and navy.

Page did not make up with us long as I expected. We will cheer our flag and salute it when hoisted with one hundred guns by the whole fleet.

Congratulate General Canby upon the great success which has attended his first effort in this Department.

Nothing could have been more harmonious than our combined operations.

We had no ambition to excel each other, but in destruction of the enemy's works, which was effectually done by both army and navy.

Very truly yours,
D. G. FARRAGUT.

News via Mobile.

(From this morning's Times.)

Reported Union Disaster on the North Side of the James—Burnside Condemned by the Military Commission.

A friend of ours, who last evening saw a copy of the Mobile *Tribune*, of the 20th, informs us that rebel dispatches announce a Federal reverse on the north side of the James, on the 14th, it being the same affair mentioned in the *Times* of yesterday, under the head of Southern news. These dispatches claim a loss to Grant of about 6,000 men, one-half prisoners They say our forces made three charges and were repulsed each time.

The same authority announces that the examination before the military commission of the circumstances attending the disaster before Petersburg, resulting in a condemnation of Burnside, who had gone to Baltimore.

The *True Delta* of this morning gives extracts from the Mobile *Register* of the 20th—the most important of which are subjoined:

A VIGOROUS ATTACK ON THE REBELS—OUR RETREAT.

Richmond, August 17.—The official dispatch of last night states that the enemy yesterday made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and at one point broke through, but were repulsed, and our original position was reoccupied. A later dispatch says the enemy did not renew the attack on our lines. After 4 o'clock yesterday his force on the Charles City road, after advancing to within two miles of White Tavern, were driven back across White Oak Swamp. Our loss was small.

The *Examiner* of this morning (17th) says the enemy made several fierce assaults, Burnside's negro troops supplying every charge. The slaughter of the negroes exceeded the carnage at Petersburg on the 30th July. The enemy's loss is reported very heavy.

The Confederate Brig. Gen. Chambliss was killed.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian, Aug. 17.—Forrest still maintains his position near Okolona. No forward demonstrations of the enemy have been reported for several days. The Yankees are committing many depredations on the people, peaceable citizens being killed. Gov Clarke has called out every able bodied man to assist in driving the enemy back.

FROM RICHMOND AND THE NORTH.

Richmond, August 17.—Acting Brigadier-General Girardey commanding Wright's brigade, was shot through the head and killed in battle yesterday. The body was brought here, and will be sent to Georgia for burial.

BURNSIDE RELIEVED.

Richmond, August 17th.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of yesterday (16th) is received. Burnside has been relieved of the command of the eighteenth corps, and has arrived in Baltimore. Wilcox is temporarily in command.

Confederate forces, amounting to ten thousand men, are in the border towns of Indiana. Gen. Carrington has made a requisition on Gov. Morton for 25,000 men.

Various other captures by the Tallahassee are reported, including the ships Adriatic and William Hall.

There is nothing definite from the Shenandoah Valley. Dispatches from Grant's army are unimportant.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.—It appears that it was the family of President Juarez, and not that personage himself, as erroneously telegraphed from the Balize, that arrived in the river yesterday on the way to this city. They came on the steamer Clinton, from Bermuda Santiago, which arrived last night with the following passengers:

Lieutenant Vallade, Lieutenant F. C. Hill, Wm Rowe, wife, servant and two children, J Sears and clerk (other), Mrs President Juarez and three minors, Miss Margarita Juarez, Miss Soledad Juarez, Miss Felicitas Ma de Jesus Juarez, Mr. Joseph Juarez, Master Benito Juarez, Master Jose Juarez, Mr Rodriguez and lady, Mr G de Goicouria, Mr Jose Ortega, Mr Jose Rulpez.

IMPORTANT ORDER CONCERNING THE LOUISIANA BANKS.—The following order, which explains itself, was promulgated this morning:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, August 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112.

The Banks of the State of Louisiana having so far failed to comply with important provisions of the laws of the State as to justify the forfeiture of all charters, it is hereby required, as a condition of the further transaction of the business of Banking, to receive the Treasury Notes of the United States in exchange, at par, for their own issues, respectively. Any institution aggrieved by this Order may demand investigation of the affairs and show that its credit is superior to that of the United States.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS:
GEO. S. DRAKE, A. A. G.

The Families of Enlisted Laborers on Plantations.

The *Era* contains the following letter from the Commanding General of the Department to the Superintendent of Negro Labor:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, August 18th, 1864.

Sir—The Commanding General directs me to inform you that the families of laborers who have been enlisted in the Army under General Orders No. 196, from these Headquarters, coming within the bonus of General Orders No. 30, from the War Department of 1864, which provides for the issue of rations by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and to adult colored persons, commonly called "Contrabands," where they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, will, in accordance therewith, and to the prescribed amount, be provided with rations by the nearest issuing Commissary, approved or ordered by the Provost Marshal of the Parish or by the Commanding Officer of the District or Post, which such families may be located.

Until the time provided for the temporary return of laborers from the Army to Plantations shall have passed, or unless approved by the Superintendent of Negro Labor, no families of such laborers will be removed from the Plantations they now are on.

Very respectfully,
Your obt'd Serv't,
(Signed) J. SCHUYLER CROZIER,
A. A. A. General.

From Northern Mexico.

The *Times* learn per steamer Clinton, from Bermuda Santiago, that the French and *reactionary forces*, supposed to be commanded by General Douay, have advanced from San Luis Potosi and now occupy Saltillo, the Capital of the State of Coahuila, which is only sixty three miles (English) from Monterey, the "provisional seat of government of President Juarez. The policy of President Juarez seems still to be to avoid a general engagement and attack the already too extended lines of the invaders.

The New York Herald's Estimate of the Civic Genius of Gen. Grant.

Discussing the various names likely to come before the Chicago Convention for the Presidential nomination, the New York *Herald* concludes:

General Grant, we contend is the only man competent to meet the emergency of the times and the wishes of the people. The record of his services covers a great empire in extent, regions of both hemispheres in the sphere. At the same time he is shown a lot of brilliant political sagacity in avoiding any outstanding attitudes in the intriguing politicians. He has had his share of military glory, and he has had his share of success which cause all his warlike contemporaries of both hemispheres to fall in the same time he is shown a lot of brilliant political sagacity in avoiding any outstanding attitudes in the intriguing politicians. He has had his share of military glory, and he has had his share of success which cause all his warlike contemporaries of both hemispheres to fall in the shade. At