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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,807.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the steamboat landing, foot of St. Joseph street, corn and Rio coffee; also, at 11 o'clock, at 74 Poydras street, flour.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Claude and Barracks streets, grocery store.

By J. S. Cronat, at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 Poydras street, the contents of an ambrotype saloon and photographic gallery.

SEEDS of 1863.—Seeds from Europe, gathered this year, have been received by Mr. T. Bachelier, Nos. 21 and 23 Ursulines street. See advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the public to his sales advertised for this day: of corn and coffee at 10 o'clock, and flour at 11 o'clock A. M. See auction advertisements.

The sale of 168 bales cotton by R. T. Montgomery this day, Friday, the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, should attract a large number of dealers and insure competition, as the same is of excellent quality and superior staple and has been put in good shipping order. Samples drawn and classed by experienced factors, which will be exhibited early for inspection.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]
FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, August 30.—The distinguished visitors from the army of the Potomac who returned here yesterday were highly gratified with the presentation scenes at Gen. Meade's headquarters on Friday. They do not, however, anticipate much from the army for some time to come from the rebel forces. Everything points to the continued inaction. Lee has retired his main forces nearer to the Virginia Central railroad, and is not in any condition to resume the much talked of offensive. There are, though, some grounds for believing that the rebels are improving their cavalry. Gen Stuart has been displaced and Gen. Hood, who commanded a division in Longstreet's corps succeeds him. The rebels are perhaps contemplating a grand raid into Maryland this fall, and the dashing reconnoissance of White and Mosby's gang on the Upper Potomac may be paving the way for it.

The 3d corps anxiously await the return of Gen. Sickles to the army, which is anticipated during the present week. A grand public dinner will be given in camp by Gen. Birney, commanding the corps, to which all the officers of the corps are invited. In a few weeks the testimonial gotten up for him will be ready, nearly $6000 having been subscribed. A couch and four, cork leg, etc, will be included in this testimonial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The draft is said to be realizing more men here in proportion, than in any other district in the Union.

Experiments with a new Dahlgren gun of small calibre, have just been made at the navy yard, throwing shells a distance of three miles.

It is reported here to-day that the rebels are capturing vessels on the Chesapeake, with the gunboat Satellite, seized on the Rappahannock.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

The commissioners of exchange, General Meredith and Mr. Ould, met at City Point on the 22d, and considered the points in dispute relative to the further exchange of prisoners, but no understanding was come to, although negotiations are not yet broken off, and the discussion may still be considered as pending between the two. Gen. Meredith now, it was reported, had been turned over to the civil authorities. Of course our Government will order immediately a rebel officer of equal rank to undergo a like punishment. Owing to the failure of the commissioners to come to terms, our poor fellows, who are unfortunate enough to be prisoners in Richmond, must lie there in all their misery for some time yet.

Effort to Save the Mississippi Cotton Crop.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Natchez, Miss., August 16.—The most notable occurrence that has recently taken place in this place, is the visit of Major General Grant and Adjutant General Thomas. They arrived yesterday, and were met by a number of the oldest and wealthiest citizens in the place. No definite result was reached from the conversation that took place, but the citizens understand in a general way, the plans and ideas of the government in relation to the negroes and the military occupation of the country. General Thomas told them that he should take all their able bodied negroes for soldiers, and so far as the rest were concerned they would have to be taken care of by the government whenever they left the plantations and congregated in camps, but the better plan would be for them to remain on the plantations where they belonged, and indeed so far as possible, to work for wages. All whose labor was worth more than their support must be paid wages, but the rate is not fixed. I believe it will depend upon some arrangement of the crop, must be made, and the cargo is landed at Matamoros. Such is English neutrality; such is French honesty.

CAVALRY ORGANIZED FROM REBEL PRISONERS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Fort Delaware, says:

About seven hundred, however, of the ten thousand prisoners have taken the oath, and Gen. Schoepf; the commander of the post, is now organizing them into a cavalry regiment for the Union service. The general, who has had an European experience, and understands the nature of the bayonet and the sabre that is borne on both sides of a war, does not admit into this regiment any prisoner who has property at the South, or a wife and family there. Having thus excluded from this organization the elements of revolt, he finds in the simple-natured, docile, easily satisfied Southern soldier, excellent material for a regiment. Four companies of these men are already attired in the Union uniform; and the general pointed them out with pride and satisfaction as they marched across the island to dress parade. The time has come when it is not invidious to do justice to the good military qualities of the Southern soldier, and Gen. Schoepf is not slow to predict a successful career to the novel regiment, which the rebel ten thousand style "galvanized rebs."

A SOUTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY.—A correspondent of a Western paper says: Their dreamers begin to talk of their isolation from the East, and the possibility of resulting their soldiers from the Eastern rebel army, and with the Arkansas for their line of defence, establishing a military republic of the remains of Arkansas, Louisiana, the Indian Territory and Texas, with an indefinite slice of Mexico, thrown to them by the French. This Aaron Burr job idea is no doubt the property of Hindman; but how are they to get their troops back? Jeff Davis will be very likely to keep them, how could they cross the Mississippi in the face of Grant and Banks? These troops that they desire to recall are 60,000 veterans; but the dream is impossible of realization. Sam. Houston has, in his rather repeated old age, taken some stock in it, and Hindman made old "San Jacinto" a visit on the subject a couple of months ago. He came back quite encouraged; but the photographed in his hands, aside from those he might meet in the ranks of a Union army, can hardly be believed. Houston's boldness in Texas was based on the fact that the Confederacy could not dislodge him. May the blockade runner that has him for a passenger meet a deserved and undeserved fate.—*New York Herald.*

Threatened Revolution in Ireland.

MONSTER MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC WRONGS.

From the Dublin Daily Express

A monster meeting of Irish nationalists was convened on Saturday, on the heights of Slievnamon Mountain, county Tipperary, a locality rendered historical during the repeal agitation of 1848. On the highest point of the mountain is a rock which ever since that period has been known by the name of "Meagher's Rock," and this is determined should be the rallying point for the great nationalist meeting of Saturday. The unfavorable character of the weather prevented large numbers who would otherwise have attended, but about 700 were present, principally of the laboring class. On the topmost pinnacle of the mountain was a flag of red, white and green, on which an Irish harp without the crown was depicted.

Charles J. Kickham, Esq., of Mullinahone, presided.

He said the object of the meeting was, in the first place, to renew their vows never to cease until they had achieved the independence of Ireland. (Great cheers.) In the meantime the Missionaries of Tipperary were ready to give and to say non-parliamentary movement which was likely to do good to the poor, oppressed, and down-trodden tenants at will of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that the cause of Irish nationality could be served much by speech making. If you crowd every mountain top, and proclaimed your wrongs in language the most pathetic and passionate that ever fell from human lips—if you proved the justice of your claims by rehearsing the most convincing and hurled defiance at the Saxon in words the most vehement, for how much would your wall or your defiance count in the minds of English statesmen, rulers, or people? Would English statesmen tremble lest the machinery for the destruction of the Irish nation—which it has taken 600 and odd years to bring to perfection—might recoil on the hands that moved it? Would the chivalrous Englishman, pondering over past disasters and humiliations, and fretting in the trammels of an insincere and unnatural alliance, would his eye kindle at your words and his heart beat with the anticipation of brighter and more welcome glories than Solferino and Magenta? Would the citizen of the great Western nation maddened by the destruction of the great free republic, and stung by the insults of the bitter foe of that republic, would he cross the Atlantic, and cast one blow discharge a debt of vengeance and of gratitude, and establish a republic upon a basis which would be everlasting? Would the Irish patriot himself accept your words as an assurance that the hour was approaching when he would be allowed to say to you which he would hasten as a bridal? No. Their words would produce none of these results; and why was this? Was it not because Irishmen had been known to assemble in their might, and, after vowing, with hands uplifted, they had separated to rush terror-stricken to the emigrant ship or lie down and die patiently of hunger? (Hear, hear.) If Irishmen would serve their country they must earn for themselves a very different character they must copy the examples set by other oppressed peoples, and begin in earnest to woo the goddess of Freedom in the only way in which she ever would be won.

A voice: "Hurrah for the Poles, as an example." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Gill, of the *Tipperary Advocate*, said he had been requested to propose the following resolution, and he did so with his whole heart, because, as an elector of Tipperary, he never intended, and to this day finished himself never exercised the paltry privilege of giving a vote to send a member to the British Parliament. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That Parliamentary agitation in this country be discouraged and discountenanced, inasmuch as all hopes of redressing the wrongs of Ireland, and saving her from utter ruin, through the agency of the London Parliament, are now and forever more senseless and illusory. By all the Irishmen these wrongs are felt more keenly than words can describe, though means of redressing them for the present we have not in our hands, but we watch and wait for their coming with eager hope, resolved, as God may aid us, to grasp them when within our reach, and to use them as the means of our salvation. In no other land is the word "patriot" love of country a crime: in no other land was a patriot sneered at but in Ireland. (Hear.)

An Irishman might fight for Polish liberty, he might fight for the Italian people, he might fight for North or South America, but he must not talk of Ireland, and he must talk, too, in a parliamentary style. (Hear, hear.) Behold poor Ireland to day in the agonies of extermination and exile! Look at her brave sons and virtuous daughters dying away from the land of their birth. Our children go away to fight the battles of every country but their own. (Hear.) Did they demand any thing unreasonable? No. They merely demanded what was given to every English colony—self government, self legislation. Yet they refused it (—hear)—and lately Lord Palmerston said, in his place in the House of Commons, that he would not interfere between Irishmen, but would let them fight their battles out between landlord and tenant. (Hear.) He called upon them to counsel their comrades and brothers to stay at home, and not be flying to America.

A Voice—They will come back. (Hear.)

Mr. Gill—They will come back with a vengeance, I hope, for there is a just God in heaven, and there are decrees, registered that a faithful, moral, and virtuous people, as the Irish have ever been, that struggles on, hopes against hope, and resolves never to lie down while the foot of the alien is upon them—God will aid that people one day or another, and give them a chance of deliverance. That the day of our deliverance may be at hand we pray to heaven this day on the summit of the mountain. The speaker concluded by stating that it was intended to hold a series of Nationalist meetings on the mountains of Tipperary, and he called on the Irish Nationalists to adopt the resolution which he had proposed, and to show that they were determined not to lick the rod which bound them to the dust. He concluded amid loud applause.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Roderick Hickham.

Mr. Finnerty, a young nationalist, who stated that he had come from the North Riding, or Tipperary, next addressed the meeting in a vehement speech, and called on Irishmen to imitate the example of Poland—if, after years of sending representatives and misrepresentatives to Parliament, they had won nothing, how was it to be won?

A Voice—By the pike.

Mr. Finnerty.—We are unarmed, but scythes can be turned to some use if they provoke us too far. (Hear.) The speaker concluded by calling on the nationalists to rally round the green flag till they planted it forever above the red on the highest parapets of Dublin.

The resolution having been put by the chairman, was carried by acclamation.

The Practical Workings of the Federal Conscription.

The Springfield (Rep.) *Republican* asks and answers the question in an article from which we take the following:

The daily reports of the results of the draft throughout the country produce the general impression that it is a failure; that it will not add materially to the strength of our armies, and that it does more harm than good. This is not absolutely true, but it must be confessed it is too close an approximation to the truth to be contemplated with satisfaction. Evidently the Government will not get one-fourth the number drafted, counting in the substitutes. Indeed, some consider one-fifth a large estimate. Making due allowance for the States exempted from the draft, and the whole number actually drawn will not be over 300,000. One-fourth of this number will be 75,000. But many of the conscripts, as well as substitutes, will make their escape, and the War Department would undoubtedly jump at the chance to change the whole lot for fifty thousand or even forty thousand volunteers. The draft, it must be conceded, if not a failure, is not a very gratifying success.

If the President could have foreseen how badly the draft would have been mismanaged, we believe he would have decided to rely upon volunteering to fill up the armies, and as things have turned he could have done so with safety. The money and efforts expended on the conscription would have secured fifty thousand volunteers, there is every reason to believe. And it would have been a glorious thing to record on the pages of history that the great rebellion was put down entirely by the spontaneous and unforced patriotism of the people. "About the only thing gained by the draft is the demonstration of the power of the Government to enforce it."

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and American* says:

Federal conscription is a failure. It would be a failure under any law, but it could not be otherwise under the act of March last. Unless the President, who holds dispositionary power in the premises, has lost his science, he will never attempt to raise another levy through its bungling machinery. He can now calculate what will be the result of the present draft to a practical fraction, and determine whether more men will in any contingency be required. If he believes more will be required let him now, or as soon as the farcical formality of the conscription in progress is performed, issue his call upon the States for a given number, be it large or small, giving them, if he pleases, a certain period to raise it. Now is the time to consider this matter, and if Mr. Lincoln will adopt the course here suggested, he may rest assured that he will obtain a larger and better army, at a less expense of time, trouble and money, than by any other method, albeit the radical leaders and centralization-of-power theorists may be chagrined thereby.

"Be dad," said an Irishman, speaking of a Yankee, "if he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up next morning an go round settin' maps to the inhabitants."

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We have to thank the steamer South Western for river favors.

News from Little Rock.

FORTY THOUSAND REBEL TROOPS UNDER GENS. SMITH AND PRICE—THE CONFEDERATES FORTIFYING—UNION TROOPS LANDING IN TEXAS.

By the politeness of Mr. A. Ray, formerly a resident of this city, and recently a prisoner at Little Rock, Arkansas, we have learned the following particulars: the rebel force at that place numbers 40,000, many of whom are conscripts from sixteen to fifty-six years of age, only one-half of whom are armed. They are commanded by Generals Kirby Smith and Price. They are erecting fortifications on the opposite side of the river, thirteen miles from Little Rock. He reports that Blunt is marching on Arkadelphia with a force of 19 000. Arkadelphia is situated 50 miles southwest of Little Rock. There was a rumor among the Confederates when our informant left, that a Union force numbering 40,000 had landed in Texas, on the Rio Grande, and that the French assisted them in landing. Mr. Ray says the people of Arkansas are tired of the war and would gladly come under the protection of the old flag. Very many of them would join the Unionists the first opportunity. He thinks forty thousand troops would join us if a Union force should advance in that direction.—*Memphis Bulletin, 30th.*

The Capture of Gen. Jeff. Thompson.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson arrived in St. Louis on the 26th ult, and was taken to the military prison. He was accompanied by Capt. Reuben Kay, his A. A. G., who was captured at the same time and place as Jeff. The reporter of the St. Louis *Republican* was permitted to visit General Jeff. at the prison and learned some particulars of his capture, and other incidents, not uninteresting:—

HIS CAPTURE.

The general said he made an arrangement with some members of his staff to meet him at Pocahontas, the place where he left them at Little Rock, and intending to come to Missouri on a recruiting tour, the general going by way of Jonesboro', Arkansas, to see his wife, who was there. He made the best of his way to Pocahontas, and put up at the St. Charles Hotel. Soon after his arrival Capt. Kay came and stopped at the same hotel. For two days Thompson was engaged in writing letters, while Capt Kay employed himself drawing and examining maps. Monday evening found them still at work, the former busily engaged in a safe from war's alarms, Gen. Davidson's army, as they were informed, having left that part of the country.

About dusk, however, the two heard a noisy trampling of horses outside, creating more than ordinary confusion. Captain Kay whispered "what is that?" "Oh!" replied Jeff, "it's some of our boys, perhaps, who have heard that we are here." Thompson was sitting near a window facing the street. A horseman rode up, and poking his insinuating head into the window, said, "Where is General Thompson?" "I am General Thompson, sir," replied Jeff. "Then you are my prisoner, sir. Why, how are you, Jeff?" "Hello! Gentry, is that you!" replied T. Nothing disconcerted, although he recognized Captain Gentry, of the Second Missouri State Militia cavalry, and commenced tearing up his letters. As Captain Gentry dismounted, Captain Kay whispered, "By thunder! here's the Feds!" "Don't say so!" replied Jeff, "but take those maps and put them in the kitchen stove as quickly as possible"—all the while tearing up his letters. Jeff says he could have escaped, but for those infernal letters, for he had his horses on the other side of the river, intending, if danger of capture presented itself, to make his way out of the back door of the hotel, swim the river, and, once over, the devil could not have caught him.

But that huge pile of letters—not less than fifty, implicated parties in the Rebel State and elsewhere, which would get them into trouble, and he determined to destroy them. Thus his chances of escape momentarily lessened, until Captain Gentry entered the room, tapped him on the shoulder, shook hands with him, and "claimed him as his own." Capt. G. said he was in command of an expedition consisting of the First regular cavalry and his own company, the Second M. S. M. cavalry; that they were in search of Col. Burbridge, whom they had learned was at Pocahontas "the day before yesterday," some seven miles from Pocahontas, a man had told him that J. Thompson was in the town, telling the very house where he could be found. "He had come after a colonel," said Jeff, "and caught a general." He did not go on the principle of the man who went a fishing and threw all the catfish he caught back into the river, saying: "When I go a catfishin' I go a catfishin' for the whole whatever he caught, and by Jove, he took *me*."

A SURPRISE

Not long after the capture—Jeff. having destroyed his letters and Captain Kay his maps, with the exception of a few which proved of considerable importance, and which are now in possession of the military here—an amusing incident occurred. Lieutenant Miller, ordnance officer of General Crandall's command, hearing that Jeff. Thompson was in Pocahontas, went to see him. Unaware of the presence of Federal troops, he rode quite unconsciously into town, by mere chance passing the pickets in the dark, and proceeded quite leisurely to the hotel where General Jeff. was stopping. At the door he was accosted by the guard, who told him he could not get in unless he was an officer. "I am an officer," replied Miller, "and must get in."

He passed in and saluted Jeff., remarking, "Ah! you've got some Feds, I see"—observing a number of gentlemen in the room with blue uniforms, and thinking they were Jeff.'s prisoners. "Yes, I have," replied Jeff., "and a d—d big lot of them, too!" Just then Capt. Gentry walked up to Miller, and said, "you are my prisoner!" "Aint you joking?" asked Miller, still believing Thompson was "in command." "Ain't he joking, General," appealing to Jeff. "Yes," replied the latter, "but it's a confounded serious joke." Then the truth flashed on the benighted and confused mind of Miller that he was in a town surrounded by Federal cavalry, and that, instead of Thompson holding those "binocoats" in the room as his prisoners, he was theirs. The lieutenant resigned his sword without further parley.

Mexico.

The New York *Herald* says We have received files of Havana papers up to the 18th of August, and from them we extract the following items of intelligence from Mexico and the Central American Republics:

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated August 6, brings news of the occupation of Minatitlan by the French. This is a town of some five hundred people, situated on the western bank of the river Coatzacoalcos, in the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It was formerly the point of departure on the Atlantic from which various attempts were made to establish interoceanic communication across the Isthmus. It is twenty miles from the mouth of the river.

An expedition had started to occupy Tampico.

It was rumored that Don Benito Juarez had been preparing to proceed to Matamoros or New Leon, his object being, it is said, to go to Texas but it was thought he would not be well received by the rebels, whom he had offered to oppose, in accord with President Lincoln.

[From the New York Times.]

Our Relations with France.

Our Government ought at once to make preparation for a war with France. It would be foolish to say that such a war is certain to come; but it would be dangerous as well as foolish to act as if it were impossible. All precaution, especially in national affairs, needs upon the apprehension, the suspicion of coming danger. If we were always to wait until the peril is upon us before making any preparation to meet it, we should always be too late. Absolute certainty in regard to the intentions or probable intentions of foreign Powers, it is impossible to attain. We must act upon indications and tendencies, and the conjectures which they warrant. The seaman guides his vessel by the barometer, though he never expects to find it an infallible prophet of the coming storm.

While it is impossible to know the fact, we have very little doubt that Louis Napoleon has a secret treaty, either concluded or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which the *cession of Texas* is to be received as an equivalent for recognition and for substantial aid to the rebel Confederacy. The language of the European press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, the hints of the *Monitour*, indicate clearly enough his purpose to intervene in our affairs. No one supposes that he would do this without an object. He went to war with Austria "for an idea," but not until he had bargained for the cession of Savoy as the price of establishing the independence of Italy. His seizure of Mexico reveals his purpose to plant the French flag on this continent; and his letter to General Forey declares that his purpose is to use it to check the advancing power of the United States, and fix a limit to their progress southward.

The intrigues of two French Consuls in Texas over a year ago, to detach her from the Confederacy and re-establish nominally her independence, prove that even then he had designs of some kind upon that State; and the hostile action of the rebel Government, by which those intrigues were met, convinced him that it would be easier to buy Texas and have the South aid in maintaining his title, than to seize the State, in the assured hostility of both sections of the Union. His hold on Mexico, moreover, will be insecure without command of a Texan port and of the frontier of the Rio Grande; while the rich cotton lands of Texas and Mexico are open to the rich mineral provinces which are part of the prize he seeks to clutch, add formidable material arguments to the more general motives of the State policy by which his action is governed.

These considerations by no means prove that the French Emperor intends to seize Texas: but they are quite sufficient to warrant our Government in acting as if that were his intention. We have no troops in Texas. That State is in full possession of the rebel Confederacy, which may very well resent the rightful dispossession of it as its interests may require. This solution of affairs should be remedied at once. We ought to hold the mouth of the Rio Grande with a sufficient force, and put 50,000 troops along the line of that river. There are many reasons why this should be done without reference to the supposed designs of France: but the possibility that she may such designs should prompt our Government to take this step without an hour's delay.

We have no doubt that the English Ministry, or at least the Prime Minister, favors the design. Lord Palmerston is a thorough-going supporter of Louis Napoleon. He was on terms of intimacy with him during his exile; he was the first to hail his accession to the Imperial throne; he went out of office because he accepted the *coup d'etat*; his intimate and confidential personal relations with the Emperor have continued without interruption, and the whole tone and tenor of his policy has been one of almost abject subservience to his views and wishes. Except in the single instance of the Suez Canal, which comes into direct collision with English interests, Palmerston has followed the lead of Louis Napoleon on every great question of public policy since he has wielded the power and ruled the destinies of France. He will favor his designs upon Mexico and Texas, and his supports of the rebel Confederacy, just so far as the temper of the English people and the security of his own official position will permit. That it will give rise to a dissolution of the English Cabinet, is very likely; and it is by no means impossible that it may occasion the overthrow of the present Ministry, and the elevation to power of men of larger and more liberal views of English policy.

Nothing but the most prompt and effective measures of our Government can thwart these designs. It will be much easier to hold Texas than to reconquer it after the French have once obtained a foothold there. We must understand that we have *foreign* foes to deal with now, as well as domestic enemies of our Government. Let the people comprehend and appreciate this fact, and we are confident we shall have no difficulty in filling the ranks of our armies, and in rallying the country to the defence of the imperiled flag. Indeed, we have very little doubt that the appearance of the French flag upon Southern soil will open the eyes of the Southern people to the real nature of the crusade against civil liberty and national independence into which they have been betrayed by their rebel leaders.

National Banks.

There have been sixty-six National Banks established under the act of February, 1863, viz.:

	No.	Pres. Capital.
Maine	1	100,000
New Hampshire	1	100,000
Massachusetts	1	150,000
Connecticut	1	500,000
New York	6	820,000
Pennsylvania	14	1,365,500
New Jersey	1	125,000
District of Columbia	1	500,000
Illinois	1	200,000
Indiana	12	1,200,000
Iowa	3	210,000
Michigan	1	75,000
Ohio	20	3,345,500
Wisconsin	1	200,000
Total	66	$8,990,000

The above recapitulation shows that there are several States that have not yet adopted the national system, although it is well adapted to the wants. The community require a national currency, on which they can at all times rely, without any risks of failure or depreciation.

We learn that the Merchants' Bank of Boston, with a capital of $1,000,000, has under consideration the adoption of a national system. Measures are in progress in New York to establish a National Bank there with a capital of $5,000,000.

Others are in contemplation at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities.—*National Intelligencer.*

How Army is Clothed and Fed.

A book has lately been published entitled a "Manual for Quartermasters and Commissaries," which, though designed especially for the instruction of quartermasters and commissaries, is rather of much more interest to the general reader, as exhibiting how the army is clothed and fed, and what comforts are afforded the soldiers. It is through the Quartermaster's Bureau that all branches of the War Department receive their supplies of storage, transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, all animals for whatever use designed, and all fuel, forage and stationery. It also pays all incidental expenses, such as the outlays for postage and for telegraph messages pertaining to the public business—for example, in fact all authorized expenses for the movements of the army not expressly assigned to some other bureau. The conveniences allowed to the officers in the matter of stationery, fuel, baggage and quarters would seem to be of that the utmost exigencies could require. Thus at a stationery A brigade commander is allowed quarterly for himself and staff, twelve quires of writing paper, fifty quills, one ounce of wafers, eight ounces of sealing wax, and other things in proportion. An officer commanding a regiment or post is entitled to ten quires of paper, forty quills, etc., while subordinate officers are allowed supplies in proportion to their necessities, chaplains receive the minimum supply. Maps, memorandum books, pens, ink, with necessary blanks, are furnished as desired.

Those who are so disposed may deduce some serious conclusions from this plain recital of facts. For instance. The officers of an army of 100,000 men, field, line and staff, require quarterly some fifty thousand quills. These, if of the ordinary length of six inches each, when laid continuously in a row, would extend nearly five miles. A single goose supplies, ordinarily, about one dozen quills a year at this rate, nearly seventeen thousand geese would be required to furnish the officers of an army of 100,000 with pens wherewith to write their orders, reports and dispatches. These 17,000 geese, marching in Indian file as they do, in order to would occupy an entire day in passing any given point, and setting out on a trip to Boston, traveling twelve hours a day, would not encamp on Bunker's Hill short of a full month's weary and solemn marching. The mere mention of the officers of an army of the number before mentioned—would one, approximately, 100,000 quires of paper, equal to 5000 reams, and 2,400,000 sheets. These sheets, of the average size of twelve by fourteen inches, would cover over a space of over sixty two square acres, if laid, sheet by sheet, in one long procession, would reach from New York to Fishkill, and the 5000 reams, piled in one monument, would reach over sixteen times as high as the Colossus of Rhodes. It is noteworthy, under this head of stationary, that all our army officers, of whatever rank, are allowed a liberal supply of office tape. The commander of an army, department or division, according to this manual, is entitled to "all that may be necessary for his office and staff"—which may account for the free use which some of, this class are said to have made of this article in the early stages of the war.

The allowance of rooms for quarters is as follows: A Major General is entitled to five rooms and one kitchen; a Brigadier-General or Colonel to four rooms and one kitchen, a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major to three rooms and a kitchen, a Captain or Chaplain to one room and kitchen. A General commanding the army is allowed three rooms for offices, and a Division Commander two rooms for similar use. To every six non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, servants and washerwomen, two hundred and twenty five square feet are allowed. Forty degrees north, south of that latitude two hundred and fifty six square feet is allowed. When an officer is on such duty that fuel and quarters cannot be furnished him by the department, he is permitted to commute his allowance and receive from the Quartermaster the money value of the fuel and the following monthly allowances for quarters: "First—At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington City, Key West, New Orleans, New Mexico, Oregon, &c., nine dollars per room. Second—At Detroit, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, eight dollars per room. Third—At San Francisco, twenty dollars per room. Other places twelve dollars per room."

The allowance of baggage to officers and subalterns, including mess chest, is as follows: General officers, 2000 pounds; field officers, changing stations, 1000 pounds; field officers, 100 pounds and 800 pounds; captains in the field, 80 pounds; when changing stations, 700 pounds; subalterns have the same proportion. In full, when this allowance is liable to be diminished as necessity may require. In the recent operations of our armies, especially in those of Generals Meade and Rosecrans, not even the minimum allowance of baggage was carried by either officers or men. Some of the regiments of the former army, in their swift pursuit of Lee, left everything behind them—a number, when ordered to march from the Rappahannock, leaving their suppers untasted in their tents, while of some of the New Jersey officers it is said they left their candles burning on their tables, so sudden was the call to advance.

[*Exchange.*

THE "SWAMP ANGEL."—A correspondent, writing of this battery on Morris Island, says:

Colonel Serrell, of the New York Engineers, had the charge of its construction, and you can imagine his surprise when one of his Lieutenants, whom he had ordered to take twenty men and enter this swamp, said that he "could not do it—the mud was too deep." Colonel Serrell ordered him to try. He did so, and the Lieutenant returned with his men knee deep in mud, and said:

"Colonel, the mud is over my men's heads, I can't do it."

The Colonel insisted, and told the Lieutenant to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the safe passage of the swamp. The Lieutenant made his requisition in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows: "*I want twenty men, eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet wide.*"

The joke was a good one. It secured, however, not a cubit to the stature of the Lieutenant, but rather his arrest for disrespect to his superior. The battery, however, was built with the aid of wheelbarrows and sand.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, 1863.

Movements in financial circles have been very slow and limited to day. The rates of Specie were advanced to 33@35 ⅌ cent. premium in currency, and $1 23¾ ⅌ cent. for Legal Tender Notes for Gold, and 22@25 ⅌ cent. in currency, and 20@22½ ⅌ cent. premium in Legal Tender Notes for Silver. The offerings were, however, light, and very little was done. In Foreign Exchange there is nothing doing of any moment, but in keeping with Specie the rates of Sterling are held at 160@145 and Francs to 4.95@4.90. Legal Tender notes are very quiet, the rates remaining unchanged, rulling at ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. premium over the City Currency. There is not much doing in Domestic Exchanges, there being no mail steamer to depart for New York until next Saturday. We, however, retain previous figures, which were par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount for Legal Tender notes, and par@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for Currency. We have heard of small sales of City Railroad Shares at $119@$120.

Nothing else reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, 1863.

COTTON.—17 bales barely Middling sold privately to-day at 54½c. Yesterday notes. By auction 9 bales Strictly Middling sold at 58½c., and 6 bales Low Middling at 54½c cash, in currency, duty not paid. 29 bales were offered and withdrawn.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Owing to the fact that there is no transportation to the West by the river, and no freight from by steamers for the North, to-day's sales are confined to 150 hhds. Prime to choice, at 9½@10c for old good Common, 10½c. for new Fair, 11½c. for Strictly Prime, and 11½c. for Strictly Choice Sugar. We have no sales of Molasses to report, although there are several lots offering on the landing. It may be quoted at 37@38c. ⅌ gallon, according to condition.

FLOUR.—About 1060 bbls have been sold, in lots from first hands at $10 25@$10 50 for Extra, and $8@$8 50 for Superfine. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $9@$9 50 for Superfine, and $10@$10 50 for Extra.

CORN.—About 600 sacks yellow sold on the landing at $1 20 ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—400 sacks sold at $2 ⅌ 100 lbs.

OATS.—There have been sales at 84@c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Selling in small lots at $55 ⅌ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at Auction to-day: 7 kegs Barley at 4c.; 15 bags Starch at 6@6½c.; 32 bbls. Rosin at 2 75@2 87½; 10 bbls. damaged Flour at $3 50; 29 bbls. Sugar at 11½@12c.; 7 firkins Butter at 22½c.; 20 boxes Yeast Powders at at 25@31½c.; 3 casks Cordial Gold at 7c.; 2 boxes Cheese at 12@12½c.; 5 bbls. Whisky at 71½c.; 10 boxes Raisins at 4½c.; 10 bbls Tea at 45c.; 20 kegs Nails at 6½c., and 32 dry Hides at 14c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 11, 1863.

Arrived yesterday at Newstump. Amount of Stock was 25 Heaves and 10 Veals. Stock remaining over is 165 Beeves and 49 Veals. We quote

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@— 27
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@— 25
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	—	@— 18
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	—	@$— 0
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	@— 0
Veals, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25	@— 0
Veals, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20	@— 0
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—	@— 0
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	75	@— 0
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	—	@— 0

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 11, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Bark L D Carver, Orindale, for New York. Master
Bark Pathfinder, Robinson, for Rockland. G A Fosdik

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

South Western, Blake, from Vicksburg

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark L D Carver 71 cases pickle ware, 12 pkgs mdse
ROCKLAND—Per bark Pathfinder—In ballast

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer South Western—425 bbls pork 200 bbls 57½lbs bread 140 do sundries U S Quartermaster—1 U S mule to Fortmastr

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD

6 hhds sugar G Sebatier—35 bbls molasses E A Cissna—55 do H Talon—13 do order

DIED,

Yesterday, Thursday, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, M. FERDINAND NETREY, of the firm of Rimalt & Netrey, a native of Paris (France) aged 40 years.

His friends and acquaintances, those of his brother, and of the Charles Espenan family are invited to attend his funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the house, No. 73 Conti street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Died, September 10th, at 3 P. M. JOHN BRAUN, aged 47 years, a native of France and for the last 25 years a resident of this city.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, at 3 1/2 P. M., Friday, Sept. 11th without further notice

Seeds of 1863.

RECEIVED by the ship Marie Felicie, from Havre, an assortment of EUROPEAN SEEDS, gathered this year (1863). These Seeds being the latest imported, I do not hesitate to offer the undersigned expects that the public will favor him with a call.

T. BACHELIER,
21 and 23 Ursulines street,
between Chartres and Levee.

sep11 2m

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—If the stomach is weak, all is wrong. If the stomach be strong and healthy, the system is healthy, and the mind is healthy. The dyspeptic is the most miserable of human beings. The best thing necessary to relieve him is a full, free, healthy action of the liver; to invigorate the stomach, to give it tone, to impart a healthy action to the bowels, to rouse the torpid liver to healthy activity, to the enjoyment of life as a sound digestion. If the stomach does not do its duty, it clogs the liver into regular and healthy action by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the purest, most effective stomachic ever administered. It is mild, but sure. It cheers, invigorates, and gives elasticity and energy to the whole system. Its action upon the coats of the stomach is decisively tonic, and yet regular. Use it for a week and you will find the sense of oppression after eating, and of fullness and fulsiness between meals, are the distinguished features of dyspepsia, entirely relieved, the bowels regular, the appetite good and the spirits free and even.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:
J. WRIGHT & CO., 51 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. THEURER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 30 Common st.
J. N. MORINGNA & CO., 12 Magazine st.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st.
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 16 Crossman street.
STOVER, SMITH & CO., 51 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES,
sep11 6t 39 and 25 Common street.

For