New Orleans Bee.

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IMPORTANT VULGAR HERESIES.

It really does seem inexcusable that in this day much gross ignorance should prevail on at least one subject of fearful interest, so is to be found manifested even by the educated and experienced. That the illiterate and rude should be the victims of any error or any superstition, ought not to be matter for surprise; nor should it that the vile and the venal take advantage of their simplicity and credulity. But is to remark that those who are regarded as, *par excellence*, the exponents of the enlightenment of the age, should be found steeped so deeply in vulgar error, as the meanest or the most miserable of the race.

Yet this is really the case with regard to that appalling disease—*hydrophobia*. There is now going the rounds of the press a quotation from *Galignani's Messenger*, a paper of high standing, published in Paris, a paragraph, in which it is stated that a couple of dogs laboring under hydrophobia, or merely *rabies*, having been confined for the purpose of observation, one of the symptoms was that "the sight of water would put them in a state of frenzy." It is not long since we saw in a Richmond paper another very graphic article, in which the fear of the rabid dog for water was elaborately depicted. And it is very generally believed that the fact is as represented. A reference to the first work at hand which treats on the subject at all, would at once show that this is an egregious mistake. So far from it, the rabid animal in his intense desire for water, will thrust his muzzle into it almost up to the eyes, at times, and will readily run through gutters or puddles, and swim ponds or rivers. Nor is this unquestionable fact of at all late discovery and announcement. Dr. Hecker, a high German authority, thinks the fact clearly proved that the disease existed at least for hundred years before Christ, and even in the most remote periods. That very incorrect notions nevertheless existed on the subject, it may be sufficient to note as proof that Aristotle sets down man as incapable of receiving the distemper, whatever it may be called, from the bite of a rabid dog. By old writers it has been called nécrophania, pantophobia, phobodipsea, hygrophobia—names representing fear, respectively, of air, of everything, of drinking, of liquid. These have all been objected to, because representing symptoms which do not always exist, even in the human subject laboring under the disease. In modern times it has been called hydrophobia, rabies, rabies canina, and, by the French, *la rage*, with equal implicitness. Inasmuch as, in the dog always and certainly, and perhaps sometimes in the human subject, the fear of water denoted by the first name is not a symptom. Nor is the fury denoted by the other names, even generally present in the human subject. But notwithstanding all these differences, all authorities state that the rabid dog has a fear of water. Without referring to medical authority on the subject, any one may verify this for himself by opening Youatt, Mayhew, Richardson, Stonehenge, or any other writer on the dog.

They will also find several other important errors borrected with respect to the symptoms betraying the rabid dog. But we do not know that we can do much better than give an account of these from a yet higher authority, the *British and Foreign Medical Review*. According to that there are two forms of rabies in the dog, thus described:

"The *first* is characterized by augmented activity of the sensorial and locomotive functions, continued and peculiar barking, and a strong disposition to bite. The affection commences with some alteration in the peculiar habits and disposition of the animal, who, as the case may be, is more irritable, more tractable, more lively, or more sluggish than usual; or these several conditions may alternate in one and the same animal. An early symptom consists in an inclination to lick, or carry in the mouth, various inedible substances, especially such as are cold. The animal does a time quite restless, snaps in the air as if at flies, frequently leaves the house but soon returns; and is obedient and seems attached to his master. According to Blaine, constipation constantly exists. There is usually complete loss of appetite; but the animal seems to suffer from thirst, drinking sparingly, and, as indicated usually occurs, the mouth and tongue become swollen. The eyes are red, and become dull, haggard and half-closed, the skin of the forehead being also wrinkled, which gives the animal a peculiar aspect. The nose, tongue and throat now usually become swollen; and the coat becomes rough and staring. According to Herwirs, the mouth is generally very dry; but Blaine has constantly observed a flow of this saliva. After some time, the gait becomes unsteady and staggering, and finally the extremities are paralysed. The tail, in this form of the disease, is not drawn between the legs; and the head is carried erect, the nose being pointed upwards. A disposition to bite, sooner, or later, invariably occurs; it is not, however, paroxysmal, but recurs periodically; is directed against both inanimate and animal objects; most especially against the cat, less so towards other animals, and least of all towards man. When the animal bites, he does not previously bark or fly at the object of his attack, but approaches in a quiet or even friendly manner, and makes a sudden snap.

"The *second* form of the disease is distinguished by inactivity and depression; there is no disposition to bite—probably from the lower jaw being paralyzed; nor is there any inclination for change of place manifested. The first symptoms are unusual quietness, and apparent depression of spirits. The voice is peculiarly altered, as it is also in the foregoing variety; but there is much less disposition to bark. The mouth is open, the lower jaw hangs as if paralyzed, and is raised only under the influence of strong excitement. There is a constant flow of slaver from the mouth. The animal either does not drink at all, or does so with difficulty; but manifests no fear of water, and, on the contrary, willingly immerses the nose in that fluid. The tongue is almost constantly protruded from the mouth."

Then, we see that dread of water, and insanity of the dog," says Dr. Miller, "are but vulgar errors in connection with this disease; mean animals, inclined, trained to certain destinies as pointers—have performed these, while in the rabid state, quite as efficiently as when unaffected. The most invariable symptom is the sonorous harsh bark, very peculiar and quite characteristic."

Another important error, which is worthy of correction in the brief space we can devote to the subject, is that which overlooks the fact that the manifestation of a horror of water or other liquids is an occasional symptom of many other diseases. We are not warranted, therefore, in coming to the conclusion that a patient has the disease known as hydrophobia, because he betrays a horror of water, although we may know him to have been bitten by a dog pronounced, or even known, to be rabid. For it is a fact that of the whole number of persons bitten by rabid dogs, but quite a small proportion are attacked by hydrophobia; and not many are driven by the fear engendered by a belief to the contrary to such a state of mind as actually to cause a terrible exaltation of the symptoms of the disease and death. How cautious, then, ought those to be who have power to influence others in their opinions as to the nature and conditions of this disease, either in the dog or the human being!

Yet one more error on the subject is worthy of popular exposure; and that is, the desire for the destruction of the rabid animal by which any one may have been bitten. This may have originated from the fact, that dogs not known to be mad at the time they bit persons, afterwards going mad, these bitten were attacked with hydrophobia. We know that a superstition exists that if a person is bitten by a dog, positively not rabid at the time, but at any period afterwards becoming so, he may therefore be assailed by the disease. But this superstition is worthy only of the lowest grade of ignorance. Unless the dog be rabid at the time he bites, none but idiots can believe that he can communicate the virus of hydrophobia to the person bitten merely by afterwards becoming rabid himself. Yet the desire for the destruction of a dog by whom one has been bitten has, not unfrequently, no better ground than this self-same superstition. It may have, and no doubt at times has, the laudable but mistaken one, of determining to prevent the possibility of his communicating hydrophobia to any one, at least. This would be upon enough, were it positively proved that the animal was rabid. But it is improper where this is not known beyond all question; and for the all sufficient reason that it, being kept alive, he should prove not to be rabid, it would relieve the mind of the patient from the fears, to whose terrible tormenting we have above alluded, as well as remove the anxiety of his relatives, friends, and associates. A dog thus bitten a person, therefore, should not be immediately killed, but merely secured so that it cannot bite other dogs.

As for the errors and superstitions connected with the curing of the disease, they are legion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the mortuary report for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., August 10, 1862:

Disease.—Abscess 1, abscess of liver 1, aneurism 1, apoplexy 1, asthma 1, atrophia 2, congestion of brain 4, softening of brain 1, bronchitis 1, carbuncle 1, chlorosis 1, cholera infantum 1, convulsions 7, coup de soleil 1, debility 2, dentition 2, diarrhea 11, dysentery 7, delirium tremens 3, diphtheria 1, drowned 4, dropsy 3, eruption 1, erysipelas 1, erysipelas 1, congestive, fever 1, remittent fever 2, remittent fever 1, typhoid fever 2, typhus fever 1, gastritis 3, disease of heart 2, hepatitis 2, hemorrhage 4, hemoptysis 4, melanosis 1, meningitis 1, nervous exhaustion 2, phthisis 14, pneumonia 6, still born 5, abst 1, shot wound 1, tetanus 2, not stated 1: total 119.

Conditions.—Adult males 36, adult females 26, male children 16, female children 19: total whites, 97; males colored 11, female colored 9, slaves 2: total colored, 22; total white and colored, 119.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 17; from 30 to 40 years, 15; from 40 to 50 years, 18; from 50 to 60 years, 9; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 1; not stated, 12; total, 119.

Nativities.—England, 3; Ireland, 22; Germany, 13; Spain, 1; France, 4; Switzerland, 1; St. Domingo, 1; Hayti, 1; Sweden, 1; New Orleans, 37; Louisiana, 2; New York, 7; Virginia, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Alabama, 1; North Carolina, 1; New Jersey, 1; Maine, 1; not stated, 17; total, 119; last week, 161; one cemetery not heard from.

The health of the city is unprecedented for the time of year, particularly with so many unacclimated in our midst.

Sad Accidental Drowning.—A little boy, named James Herde, nearly six years of age, and whose parents reside at No. 305 Carondelet Walk, lost his life on Monday under very distressing circumstances. In the rear of the premises named there is a well, so situated that the fence between them and those adjacent to it, leaving one half accessible to each of the tenements. There is a high curb round the well to prevent any one from falling into it; but the little fellow mounted on this to endeavor to reach some fire from a tree, the branches of which spread over the well. While straining in efforts for this purpose, he fell over, and into the very deep water of the well. His father immediately on his fall, ran to the well-curb, and endeavored, but in vain, to grasp him, as he once rose to the surface. Knowing the depth of the water, and unable to swim, he feared to go down after him. He gave the alarm, and a neighbor (the landlord) coming in, descended and, after many efforts, succeeded in recovering the poor child, but not until it was too late to save his life. All efforts to resuscitate him were vain. Coroner Bench held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict attributing his death to accident.

Dead.—Peter Cuddy, the man who was shot on board the steamboat Doerville, under circumstances already reported, by Captain McQuade, died yesterday morning. It is stated the wound was not the cause of his death, but a supervening attack of bilious remittent fever. Coroner Bench held an inquest on the body during the day, and the *post mortem* examination showed that it was the wound which was the cause of death. The ball had entered opposite the upper part of the liver, had gone through that viscus, making a hole in it an inch in diameter, and coming out at the back of the left side nearly on a level with the point at which it entered. Dr. Bench under these circumstances issued an order for the arrest of Capt. McQuade, and postponed further inquiry into the case till Saturday next. We understand that Capt. McQuade was released by order of Judge Bell, after he had been arrested under the Coroner's warrant.

Stolen Horse.—As Mr. R. M. Montgomery was walking along St. Charles street yesterday, he saw a horse he had lost since the 26th of April last, and for which he had advertised. He of course immediately claimed him, and had the party who was riding him arrested on the charge of stealing him.

Of Old Standing.—The notorious Julia Archelle, an ebony syren, who claims to be free, was arrested yesterday on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on St. Charles street.

Burglarious and Insulting.—Wm. Ritard is the individual who is charged with martyring the heterogeneous complication of stigmas implied in these two words. Wm. Downs, of Collope street, secures him of attempting to break into the house during the absence of the family; and also of insulting and abusing Mrs. Downs.

Violent.—A man named Von Springelsen and Robert Beanon were arrested in the Third District on the charges of disturbing the peace, insulting women and children, and drawing a knife on the officer who arrested them.

Striking a Shiff.—J. B. Lamoulier was arrested in the Second District last night, on the charge of stealing Philip Hom's shiff.

Proceed Court—Judge Bell.—Tom Connors, a free negro who had lately enlisted, was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for having committed an assault on his Sergeant.

Michael Kilbride, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, was fined $100, for selling liquor without a license.

Phil Carroll was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for assault and battery.

John Fogarty, of Company H, Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month for assaulting an officer.

John Kelly was sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for attempting to induce persons to run the blockade.

An order was given to a party who had made thirty-two cisterns, for which notes had been given but not paid, to take back the cisterns.

Later from the North.

By the arrival of the steamer Marion, we are put in possession of late Northern intelligence. From our files of the 1st and 2d instant we make the following extracts:

NORTHERN DISPATCHES.—The New York *Evening Post* of the 1st publishes in its second edition the following dispatches:

Washington, August 1.—The Navy Department has positive knowledge that but one war vessel purchased by the rebels in Europe is trying to escape from England, and the Federal gunboat Tuscarora is watching her.

The following Philadelphia dispatch states the following with regard to Porter's mortar fleet, the arrival of which, in Hampton Roads, we have already mentioned:

The officers and crews of all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling, and intimate a perfect willingness to undertake the job.

Fifty times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

ADDITIONAL FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

Washington, August 1.—A letter from Virginia says that General Hatch's Cavalry brigade, belonging to Major-General Pope's command, is actively scouring the whole county from the enemy's lines to Little Washington, but is not meeting with any large forces.

WAR MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, August 1.—A war meeting was held here last night, which was an immense affair. Business was generally suspended after four o'clock in the afternoon. There was speaking from three stands.

The speakers were Governor Morton, General Wallace, Lieutenant Governor Fiske, and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fireworks, and the ringing of the bells at the Fire Department, enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted declaring we will sustain the Government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war; recommending the confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere; expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors, and that we will resist foreign intervention.

THE ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The New York *Evening Express* of the 1st instant contains the following:

On and after August 11th every man in uniform must be back to his post, or be set down as a deserter, and on August 18th every regiment in the service is to make a record of the absentees, to be sent him well. United States Marshals, Mayors, Policemen, Postmasters, Sheriffs, here, there, everywhere, are commissioned to hunt up these deserters. To your tents then, men, one and all.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Philadelphia, August 1.—There were sold by auction, this forenoon, 500 hogsheads of New Orleans sugar, the cargo of the schooner E. P. Stewart, at 9½ to 10½ cents, cash.

There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited.

A lot of molasses sold at 27 to 42 cents.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NEW MERRIMAC, &C.

Under the heading of "The Situation," the New York *Herald* of the 2d contains the following:

The rebels attempted to capture another schooner, lying off Harrison's Landing, on Wednesday night, but were driven back. The New Merrimac" was constantly looked for coming down the river. Recovered soldiers are continually going up the river to rejoin their regiments.

ENGLISHMEN OF THE JAMES RIVER.

In the *Herald* we find the following:

The rebel batteries on the south side of the James river opened fire at midnight on Thursday upon the Union lines leading at the headquarters of Colonel Ingalls, at Westover, killing four of our men and wounding five. Col. Ingalls returned the fire with thirty-two-pound guns, and soon silenced the enemy's guns. A few of our vessels were struck by stray shots, but were not injured.

NUMBER OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE NORTH.

Says the *Herald* of the 2d instant:

We have now in the United States military prisons and depots, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.; Camp Morton, Indiana; Camp Chase, Ohio; Madison, Wisconsin; St. Louis; Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, and on the Atlantic coast, about twenty thousand rebel prisoners.

From Port Royal and Charleston.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF THE NASHVILLE.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Port Royal, under date of the 23d July, states the following:

The Nashville is still at work. The Nashville, we think, is at last cornered. She has sighted in Doubtfully Sound, where the Paul Jones and the Keystone State are watching her. An inlet or two only affords her shelter, and must be reduced before she can be disarmed. This, however, will not long be delayed.

TWO RAMS BUILDING IN CHARLESTON.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from that place on the 29th ultimo, says:

At Charleston two iron-clad rams, after the plan of the Merrimac, are in process of construction. The work is pushed forward with the same portion who produced the ill-fated scow crow of Hampton Roads, and they are expected to be completed, to accomplish the destruction of the entire blockading squadron.

From a refugee from Charleston, the correspondent learns the following:

Vessels are still running the blockade. A regular line has been established between Liverpool and Charleston, and the most valuable supplies find their way to the rebels from this source. Shortly before Pattoon's departure, the steamers Herald and Memphis had gone in, and the Economist was daily expected. A large side-wheel steamer ran in on Friday last, and it was, no doubt, the looked-for vessel.

INCREASING THE BLOCKADING FLEET IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.—The same correspondent says:

Our fleet off Charleston has been augmented, and it is the general belief that the steamers now in the harbor can't get out, and that vessels hereafter attempting to run the blockade will not succeed in getting in.

We find the subjoined item at the close of the Port Royal correspondence of the *Herald*:

The rebels have appeared opposite Dawfuskie with a considerable show of strength. The hull of the wrecked transport Winfield Scott was burned by them on Wednesday night last, and I am informed that our troops have been withdrawn from the island.

The *Herald* of the 2d has very recent intelligence from Port Royal and from Charleston, by the arrival of the transport McClellan:

The garrison at the latter city has been greatly reduced by the removal of troops to Richmond. General G. W. Smith is to command there. Much dissatisfaction was felt because General Lee did not annihilate General McClellan in the late battles, and the intelligence that the rebels had lost forty thousand men in those actions did not lessen the feeling of gloom and discontent.

GUSTAVUS W. SMITH COMMANDING AT CHARLESTON—*Troops Leaving for Richmond.* The *Herald's* correspondent learns the following from a Charleston refugee:

Gustavus W. Smith is in command of the troops at Charleston. The force at that point, however, has been much reduced, nine regiments of infantry and two of cavalry having been transferred to Richmond, and a large body distributed along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

RELEASE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 1st publishes the following dispatch:

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Fortress Monroe, July 30.—Between fifty and sixty rebel prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning from Baltimore, under guard of a detachment of the New York Seventh Regiment. These prisoners were released from Fort McHenry to go South. Some were taken as prisoners of war and some were political prisoners. All are to be sent to Richmond by flag of truce except fifteen—three are officers who have deserted the rebel service and prefer to serve in the Federal ranks, and the remainder are citizens of Winchester and vicinity who were released on suspicion of being sympathizers. These fifteen are to be returned to Baltimore to-night.

The increase of pauperism in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the North Western Divisions of England, shows an increase of 86 per cent, or two-thirds more, in April, 1862, than in the April preceding. In the Southern parts the increase for England was only 10 per cent.

Interesting from North Carolina.

The army correspondence of the New York *Herald*, writing from Newbern, under date of the 25th July, gives very interesting news from that point. After stating that two inland expeditions had been set on foot, in order to crush out the possibility of an attack on Newbern, and giving the description of the onward movement, the correspondent says:

A CAVALRY CHARGE.

When we got to within four or five miles of Trenton, or at the forks of the road—one road leading to Kinston, and the other to the above named locality—we came up with the main advance portion of the enemy's pickets. There one or two companies of our cavalry made a swift and animated charge, but without success in capturing any of the enemy—the same, on the first intimation of danger, clearing out for parts unknown. So precipitate was their retreat, that they were forced to leave their breakfasts unfinished on a rustic and novel table.

NEAR TRENTON.

As we neared Trenton, Major Lewis, with a portion of the Third New York Cavalry, was placed in the extreme advance, in order to make the most of the chance of discovery of the presence of the enemy ahead.

At the point near which the troops took their position into Trent is bridged over; it was considered advisable to take possession of the bridge, before the enemy could destroy it.

On arriving in close proximity to the bridge a halt became necessary, in consequence of the enemy having made a stand and taken up a position on the Trenton side of said structure. A portion of our cavalry forces were ordered to dismount and proceed, under the cover of some cover, towards the bridge, and there pick off the enemy by the aid of their revolving rifles. This they did, forcing the rebels to take shelter behind some buildings, fences and trees, but still leaving them in a position as to command their side of the bridge.

For some time this sort of fighting continued, but occasional skirmishing cavalrymen all the while approaching nearer and nearer to the desired object.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGE.

After the lapse of a short period of time, and while the firing was being continued somewhat briskly on both sides, dense volumes of smoke announced to several, then as now surprising as that the bridge had been set on fire.

Barely half an hour had elapsed from the time of the commencement of such operations before the bridge was put in a condition fit for the crossing of horsemen, and not long after for that of heavy wagons and artillery.

THE COMMAND OF COLONEL FELLOWS.

This command commenced its onward movement on Saturday morning, at five o'clock. Nothing of consequence occurred till it got within less than a mile of Pollocksville. There it was forced to halt and rebuild a bridge, which had been destroyed for some time previous by the rebels. Colonel Fellows's regiment, Lieutenant Gates, who was in command of the cavalry force, deemed it advisable to station videtes on an adjoining road. The videtes were stationed, but not occupying the ground long in their place, they were fired on by a body of rebel cavalry, about 100 strong. Two of the videtes were killed, and two wounded and taken prisoners.

Notwithstanding our cavalry were reformed as quickly as possible, and charged after the enemy, still they did not succeed in overtaking him, he having taken a back road and escaped along some swamp and unknown turpentine paths.

OCCUPATION OF POLLOCKSVILLE.

On the completion of the work of the rebuilding of the bridge referred to above, our forces crossed over and proceeded directly to the specified place, arriving there at six o'clock, P. M., and taking possession of the same without further molestation.

By Monday morning both Colonel Lee's and Colonel Fellows's expeditions had returned to Newbern having accomplished the object of General Foster, which was to ascertain the strength of the enemy. We now know that this portion of North Carolina is at our mercy, and that we can do with it as we will. We also know that Newbern is safe. A detachment of Company G, from the Third New York Cavalry, went out on Monday morning, and discovered the Rebel Cavalry encamped at Pocket as a distance of about eleven miles from Newbern, on the line of the railroad, and, in consideration with one company of infantry, surprised them, killing one, wounding twelve of them prisoners and capturing twenty four of their horses. All this was done without any loss on our side.

Washington Speculations on the James River.

Under this heading the New York *Evening Express*, in its second edition, contains the following:

One of our Washington letters speculates as follows on the James river reports:

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

Washington, August 1.—A report, generally credited, has been given to the effect that McClellan was crossing the James River on Friday, and that he means to get in the rear of Petersburg, and thus, by gaining possession of the Eastern Branch and Petersburg Railroad, cut off the supplies by the rebel army, and then draw off the rebel force from Richmond, while Pope makes a dash down the valley. This is a scheme of military skill, if it be. How it will work practically is a matter for future solution.

Guerillas abound in the mountains of Shenandoah more numerously perhaps than in any other region of our country.

The New York *Express* contains the following:

Washington, August 2.—An officer writing from Harrison's Landing to a gentleman in Washington says:

All is quiet on the James river.

Our gunboats are lying off Jones's Landing, to have August 5th; steamer Geo C Collins, to sail August 7th; steamer Ericsson, J. A. Barber, Fair-Plunder, Tumart, and E H Waterman, to sail August 12th; Wodjemas, F M Fisher, S G Adams, and A Norris; schooner Lewis Freeman, Mary Emma, and Kate Field.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sailed from Bordeaux of the 19th past, July 19th—Ship J Blake, Dixon.

Sailed from Havre for this port, July 14th—Ship Sarah, Pierce.

Sailed from Liverpool of the 19th past, July 19th—Ship Ellen Stanton, Hall.

PASSENGERS.

For steamship Marion, from New York—J M Reed, E P Dwight, Mrs C Unger, Edward Eames, M E Todd, Chas Fischer, S Simon, M F Harper, Jas Scott, S E Kimbert, Oliver Fortian, James Hyback, Gustave Morin, Mrs Alvan Sumner, Miss Sumner, E Maitland, John Sumner, Mary Fischer, G F Wood, Miss John Conway, Dr Chas McCormick, F Munch, Frank Marquard.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Hindoo—30 bales cotton 20 bales moss 600 hhds sugar 107 bbls do 200 do pitch 3 bbls rosin.

NEW YORK—Per ship Modena—131 hhds sugar 140 bbls pitch 20 do tar 12 do turpentine 5 cks rags.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Marion—Ass'd mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Antonia—2749 sacks salt to order.

BOSTON—Per ship Lisbon—482 tons tons ice to order.

PHILADELPHIA—Per brig Sola—600 bbls flour 617 bbls corn 250 bbls beef and pork 110 half do beef tongues 110 half do tongues 70 bbls beans 75 bbls bacon 45 tcs hams 257 bbls sea bread 50 half do do 40 kegs do 5000 lbs ice 1000 lbs tallow 400 lbs soap 100 lbs starch 7 doz brooms 20 bbls ale 24 do dried fruit 20 do cale 20 do vinegar 200 do 100 bbls ashes to J F Hoppel, supercargo on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Marion, from New York—H Zuberbier & co—Schneider & Wise—G Thee—Jas Dobie—F S Bishop—Andersen & Bissing—G S Emerson—Chas Satterthwaite—Brunson & De Coster—Chadeneau & Bayle—V Collin—Dreyer & Howard—J Dangerfield—Seatz & co—F Dutkendorf—J Cornegent—Paul Jupe—Gotch & Kirven & co—Chas Fischer—M De Grange—Gaudet, Millaudon & Sauvinet—H Schulze—Jaber Brothers—Kohnke & co—A Jungbeck & co—J G Maestri—Judge T H Kennedy—A Levy & co—H Kopp—Jas Robertson—Jas Mark & co—A Fogle—Bartley, Johnson & co—T C Pepper—A Bertrand Sohl—Wm Johnson Bailey—Spofford, Tileston & co—H Sugar & co—and order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

COAST—Per steamer Lone Star—93 bbls sugar to order.

COAST—Per sloop Hawkins—26 bbls sugar to Mollere, Valles & co—20 do A B Kelly & co—sundries to order.

COAST—Per schr Mary Campbell—140 bbls sugar to Payne, Huntington & co—20 do Darby & Tompkins—11 do D Robertson—3 bbls corn J Lobrano.

COAST—Per schr Adeline—16 bbls sugar to order.

COAST—Per schr Branco—91 bbls sugar 250 bbls molasses to order.

COAST—Per schr Pioneer—56 bbls sugar to Darby & Tompkins—25 do B Kogler.

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,
New Orleans, La.

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BIRD.

July 1st, from wounds received during the battle before Richmond Va., of the 27th June, LEMUELTON A. WILLARD, C. S. A., a native of Lodi, aged 20 years. Kind friends will be pleased to see the remains of the deceased interred on the morrow, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on the 7th lot, in the cemetery of the Lafayette Cemetery, Nos. 19 Foyders street, and 18 Lafayette street. A red tape, attached to the coffin, will indicate to the undersigned, No. 80 Marigny street, Third Distr. of the city.

ELIZA ORLAC.

Lost,

ON Thursday last, my own Julia and Bahel Thomas, a PAPER BOOK, containing about $80. Any one returning the same will be liberally rewarded. Apply at this office. aug 13 1t

Cigarito Paper.

JUST RECEIVED a few lot of fine Havana Cigarito Paper. For sale low for cash.

—Also—

50,000 fine Havana Cigars, prime Havana Philippines, in store and for sale by BURNIA & BROTHER, aug 13 1m No. 84 Gravier str.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

We call particular attention to the following order, issued by the Assistant Military Commandant of New Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 81.

It having come to the knowledge of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, who have been allowed by the United States authorities to retain their private arms, were used, and wounded on the battlefield, it is hereby ordered, in pursuance of such breach of trust, that all arms of whatever description, now in this city, be turned in to the Ordnance.

All persons residing below Kenner, and on the Twelfth Maine Regiment at the Custom-house Hotel in the Third District.

Those residing in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment at the Custom House.

The men in the First District, to the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment at Lafayette Square.

Those residing in the Fourth District to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment at Annunciation Square.

Those residing in Algiers, to the Eighth Vermont Regiment at Algiers.

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the officer commanding U. S. force stationed there.

Those residing on Lake Pontchartrain, to the officer commanding picket station — at that point.

The above-named officers are hereby instructed rigidly to carry out the spirit of this order; and see that they are carefully preserved "in good order."

Each person will make one package or bundle of all the arms intended to be taken, and put on the top of each bundle the proper name of the receiving officer; and each person will be responsible for the accurate return of the same and receipt for the same, in exchange, with the officers of the arms turned in.

The arms will be so put up and with before Saturday next; and any person failing to comply with it as directed, will be held liable to be punished at hard labor. By order.

G. WEITZEL,
Asst. Military Commandant.

EDWD. HARDY, A. A. G. aug12 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 251.

All the property of John Sidell, an officer of the Rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By order,

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. aug 12 3t

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
YESTERDAY EVENING, August 12 1862.

SUGAR.—The supply is limited, and with a moderately full demand, prices have advanced a trifle, still there is a lower of holders. To-day we note purchases about 300 hhds in the several lots, at 7½ 7¾ c. for strictly Fully Fair to Prime.

MOLASSES.—The supply is moderate, and we have no change to note from yesterday. The bad mixe were at the 27 gallon for plain and for Fermenting.

FLOUR.—The retail demand is supplied by dealers at $4 25 $4 50 per bbl for Superfine, and such an auction from the meeting were at $4 10 $4 25 $4 37½ $4 50 $4 62½ $4 75.

CORN.—The supply is extremely light. We have heard of no sales of Corn yesterday. The last sales from the landing were at 62 to 63 cents.

OATS.—Last receipts 1,000 sacks Western sold at yesterday, at 38 cents, cash.

HAY.—Last receipts 1,000 sacks Western sold at yesterday, at 75 cents, cash.

CH. LAVERGNE, late Director of College on St. Ann street.

GEO. ROBINSON, late Professor of Jefferson College.

H. DE BORDES, late Principal of the Boys' High School.

For terms and references apply daily at the Institution, Jackson Square, from 8 to 12.

REFERENCES.

Dr. D. H. Holmes. C. W. Cammack, Citizens' Bank.
Dr. Jos. Jones. Dr. P. Fenner.
F. Lafaye. Dr. H. Duval.
Dr. Jos. Bermudez. Dr. Jos. Jones' Hospital.
G. Schaller. T. Chandler.
Dr. Chas. Delery. Leon Queyrouze.

aug11 1m

Hanmans Exchange Coffee-House.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated at the corner of Barracks and Old Levee streets, is for sale. The premises are tastefully adapted for a boarding house. Inquire on the premises. aug11 2t.

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug. 7, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twelve Dollars per barrel, Bakers are hereby notified to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on FRIDAY, 8th inst, as follows, until further notice:

Twenty ounces of bread for.....20 cents.
Twenty-two.....18 cents.
Eleven.....9 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a lower price is exacted will report the name, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased and a statement of the price paid, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost Marshal and Acting Assistant Military Commandant, New Orleans.

JAS E. DUNIGAN, Secretary. aug 9 4t

First Draining District

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT, 1 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, JUL. 28, 1862.

All owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the River Mississippi, Lake Pontchartrain, the Parish of Jefferson, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. Jean, Bayou Gentilly, and St. Bernard Road in front, are hereby notified that the first instalment of the assessment for the costs of Draining and Distilled Water, levied by the Board of Commissioners, on the 28th day of August next, will be deposited in Court within the city of New Orleans, and those interested will please bring a written statement of their property. GEO. F. INGRAM, President.

Exchange.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1, 1862.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale from this Bank.

GEO. A. FERRET,
jy 30 1m Cashier

HOFFMAN & BANKS,
(JAMES HOFFMAN late of Memphis,)
41 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING opened a general Auction business, are prepared to sell Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and will give their personal attention to its and their interest. aug 12 1m

F. GÜNTHER,
SUCCESSOR TO JOHN A. ED. DUCOURNAU,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
St. Charles street, corner Common street.
jy25 3m

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 24, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM ELYSIAN FIELDS.	
Leaves Elysian Fields.	Leaves Foot of St. Charles St.	Leaves Foot of Elysian Fields.	Leaves Foot of St. Charles St.
6½	7	7½	8
7½	Gen'l Trade.	8½	9
8½	9	9½	10
9½	10	10½	11
10½	11	11½	12
11½	12 M.	12 M.	P. M.
12 M.	P. M.	P. M.	2
P. M.	2	2½	3
2½	3	3½	4
3½	4	4½	5
4½	5	5½	6
5½	6	6½	7
6½	7	7½	8
7½	8	8½	9
8½	9	9½	10
9½	10	10½	11
10½	11	11½	12
11½	12	12 M.	1
12 M.	1	1	2
1	2	2	3
2	3	3	4
3	4	4	5
4	5	5	6
5	6	6	7
6	7	7	8
7	8	8	9
8	9	9	10
9	10	10	11
10	11	11	12
11	12	12	1
12	1	1	2

Home Cars.

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will open without notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station, need notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. ARNELL,
Superintendent.

200 Cords Wood for Sale,
SARRELS No. 1 Lower new MACKEREL, of very superior quality, landing at steamer WARNECKEN & CO.,
aug12 4t 41 Dock st. street.

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 21 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets. Opposite French Vegetable Market. jy16 1f

Fishbb & Lyon Sewing Machine Company,
No. 538 Broadway, New York.

WITH GREATLY IMPROVED MACHINES and reduced prices, we renew our invitation to the citizens of New Orleans to call and examine, or send for a circular, which, with new price lists and samples of work, will be sent by mail free. We guarantee our Machines to give better satisfaction than any other, or money refunded.

jy9 3m WM. D. RUSSELL, Sole Agt.

Wanted.

A YOUNG Person desires to obtain a situation in a family residing in the city or country. She is capable of instructing children in the usual course of English, and will attend to the moral and religious culture of