New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Bank street, 6th residence, no fixtures, &c.

The attention of boarding-houses, bakers, grocers and others is called to the sale this day, by R. T. Montgomery, of 400 barrels flour, which takes place at 10½ o'clock, M., at the store No. 6 Old Levee, front. See advertisement.

The attention of housekeepers and others is called to the large sale of fine household furniture, gas fixtures, &c., this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Bank street, by R. T. Montgomery. See advertisement.

The United States mail steamship Mahoning, Captain Lobenguy, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, with a full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mrs E A Sherman and child, Mr Prudent and family, Mr Jos Bell and family, Mr E D Mansfield and lady, Mr A V Elmendorf, Mr and children, Mr D Taylor and lady, Mr A Hamilton, Mr T C Power and lady, Mr Jos Bell and family, Misses Wormelton, S Gardenville, S Bowden, C F Robertson, J A Hanna, T S Bell, Capt Cooper, A Fuller, Van Arsdale, Baker, H Bacon, Capt Sherman, Wortheley, Hamilton, Baker, S F Rogers, Capt Baldwin, A Mallet, C Schroeder, F Thomas, H Baker.

From Gen. Grant's Department.

Under this heading the New York *Tribune* of the 6th inst. published a lengthy correspondence from Columbus, Ky., which, although of a date not very recent, contains developments that cannot fail to attract general attention. The correspondent often seems very important considerations with regard to Memphis's programme in its late raid in Central Kentucky, and the conclusions which the writer draws therefrom will be read with interest:

PRISONERSHIP GENERAL RISING OF REBELS IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY—THE WORK OF THE GUERRILLAS—IMPENDING RELAXATIONS OF THEIR EFFORTS.

From our Special Correspondent.

Columbus, Ky., July 29, 1862.—The program of the guerrillas in Central Kentucky, and Middle and Western Tennessee during the last three weeks, has plainly revealed the existence of a well-conceived plan of co-operation between the various depredatory bands that mark their course by plunder and destruction through the abandoned regions. It will be remembered that more than a month ago, the rebel press of the South-west threw out intimations of coming "startling events" by the most notorious guerrilla chieftain in the rebel service, such as Morgan, Forrest, Jackson (of West Tennessee), Jeff. Thompson and others. The visit of Beauregard to Richmond was undoubtedly made for the purpose of submitting for approbation the plan for the several daring enterprises, raids and forays, that was so strikingly developed since the early part of the present month. It cannot be for a moment supposed that the attempted destruction and obstruction, one after the other, of all the channels of communication and supplies between all our armies in Northern Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, both by land and water, was merely an unorganized succession of demonstrations, and accidentally tending toward the same effect. No; it is evident that the Morgan raid in the Cumberland Gap from the Sequatchie Valley, the Bluegrass district, cutting off for the time the Union division at the Cumberland Gap from its intercourse with the North—the interruption of communication with the army of the Ohio over the Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Decatur Railroads—the forays upon Florence, Cherokee, Waterloo, and Savannah, and the temporary blockade of the Tennessee river—the isolation of the two main bodies of Gen. Grant's command, the corps in the immediate vicinity of Corinth, and that at Memphis under General Sherman, by the forced withdrawal of our troops from the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—and, lastly, the obstruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, alluded to further below, on the day before yesterday, were all parts of the same skillfully-devised programme.

Yet, while this programme was unquestionably well planned, it is nevertheless true that in spite of the partial success of several of the expeditions undertaken in accordance with it, such as Morgan's into Central Kentucky, and Forrest's *coup de main* at Murfreesboro', the execution was on the whole but bungling, and resulting in the ultimate failure of its main object. The conditions of its perfect success were, first, that all the efforts aiming at the isolation of the several Union corps in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi should be made at one and the same time; and secondly, that they should be accompanied by simultaneous aggressive movements against our disconnected forces by adequately strong bodies from Bragg's army, or by an uprising of the disloyal population of the country between our armies and the North. Had these conditions been fulfilled, the most serious consequences would have resulted to our arms. The want of supplies, and the enemies in the rear, might have compelled us to fall back to the Kentucky line, or our several corps might have been separately attacked and overwhelmed. As it is, the only advantage gained by the rebels was the already temporary overcome inconveniences arising to our troops from the interruption of communication, by rail and water with the North, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property and public Northern property. It is now obvious that the guerrilla warfare in the departments of Generals Buell and Grant has already lost its main force, and that even with moderate energy it can be easily suppressed and prevented for the remainder of the summer.

Review of the New York Press.

We extract from the New York *Sun* of the 9th inst. the following review of the New York city press:

The *World* points out the disgrace that must attach to the Empire State of New York from any failure to fill up the quota of seventeen troops, and urges the necessity of immediate action both from motives of patriotism and policy, as New York has much more to gain than any other State by the suppression of the rebellion.

The *Times* proposes the adoption of additional inducements to bravery, and suggests the expediency of rewarding meritorious actions with an honorable and lasting memorial to be styled the "Washington Cross."

A correspondent from Washington gives the following:

Forrest is a situation to know, assigns the following as the chief reasons for the President's resort to drafting:

First—The representations of New York where and applicants, repeated by one and a-half dozen at a time, from week to week, and month to week, that the supply, that the farmers of the country would not stand the slow and expensive drain of the volunteer system, and that the strength of the nation should be exhausted. They demanded in the strongest possible terms, that the strength of the nation should be put forth, that nations, enthusiasm and the sinews of the money might be stopped at once by sending the war.

Second—The urgency of the radical Republicans, who complained bitterly of the President's failure to meet their views on account of his policy, and who demanded that if the President would not take their policy, he should at least, if he expended the support of a large portion of the party that elected him, in augurate some vigorous measures. A very learned interview of this kind last week left the President convinced that he could not keep the people of the North united in support of his measures, unless promptly convinced of their being adequate to the crisis.

Third—Besides the representations of the politicians, the universal demand of the people that the government should adopt measures likely to secure success.

Fourth—The belief that the rebels had now got their army up to the largest possible number, and were so exhausted that such a force as we could now bring into the field would utterly crush the rebellion.

The Oath of Allegiance to be Put to All the Citizens of Baltimore.—The New York *Herald* contains the subjoined paragraph:

The first branch of the Baltimore City Council passed the following resolutions at its last session, on the 5th instant:

Whereas, It is the duty of all the citizens of the United States, while enjoying the protection and benefits of the General Government, to uphold and support the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and preserve the Union; therefore

Resolved, &c., That Major-General Wool be, and he is hereby requested to administer the oath of allegiance to all the citizens of Baltimore, at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the first branch of this Council be directed to hand to General Wool a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, signed by His Honor the Mayor and the Presidents of the two branches of the City Council.

Arrest of the Engineer of Fort Darling.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* of the 6th says:

A rebel engineer, who it is said planned Fort Darling, came up to Fredericksburg a few days since, where he was arrested and sent to prison here. A number of important letters were found on his person.

Arrest of a Newspaper Correspondent.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from that place under date of the 5th inst., says:

William Mitchell, correspondent of the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, was arrested at Alexandria yesterday, by order of the Provost Marshal, on the charge of writing letters giving a number of the officers of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment with incompetency and neglect of duty. He was brought to this city and confined in the Old Capitol prison.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

The New York *Herald* contains the following intelligence:

THE DRAFTING EXCITEMENT STILL CONTINUES—NOW RECRUITING IS APPROVED BY IT—RECRUITING IN THIS CITY—THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, CONSULS' OFFICES, AND OTHER PLACES, &c.

The excitement around town in relation to drafting still continues, and the discussion on its different bearings, and what may result from it, appears to be the subject of all classes of persons. Go where you will the word "draft" is mixed into your cam, and we may expect something of an exciting time of it when the actual work of conscription commences. The most unreasonable and ignorant opinions are arrived at in regard to the drafting question, and it would be well for the public to make themselves well acquainted with this method of putting men into the field to fight the battles of their country. Some people have the idea that, no matter what physical inabilities one may be troubled of, there is no way of getting exempt from military duty, and they presume in their own minds a reign of terror about to take place, which is most absurd and improbable. If there were six thousand men immediately put into the field, there is not the slightest doubt of our ability to crush the rebellion, and this fact being generally known by all reasonable, thinking individuals, should be a strong incentive to save the burden of drafting which is about being imposed upon the North.

With regard to the roll of enlistments, there appear now over four hundred thousand names enrolled upon the records, and Major Pinckney will take his departure for Albany for the purpose presenting them to Adjutant-General Hillhouse.

The rush to the City Hall for the purpose of filing exemption papers still continues, and daily, over and over again, may be witnessed scenes of the most perfect excitement of cowardice and subterfuge which one desires to look upon during a short period. Able-bodied, strong looking men hasten forward with the usual, object fully depicted upon their countenances, and make the most lame excuses to support their ability for serving in the field. Why they should be, imagination cannot comprehend. The feeling of fear at this present moment is a degrading one, especially when manifested by men who are supposed to have the requisite manly qualities to command, and who qual from doing their duty to their country when it is in danger of being broken up and destroyed forever. These men rush forward with the utmost avidity and cowardice which is obviously sickening. They pay less than one-half of the exemption papers cheerfully, and it would not be a bad idea to increase those fees to a hand some amount, and have it go into the coffers of the United States Treasury. One especially inclined gentleman yesterday filed his papers on the ground that he was a drunkard and unfitted for the service. This, it appears, legally lasts the person, and, no doubt, it ought to, should the fact be conclusively proven. If we have any more men to fight our battles at all, let them be sober and sober men, and, let not our army be a counterfeit of that of the lamented Falstaff. The different Consuls' offices were also well patronized yesterday; but the fact relative to the suspension of their applications to those quarters, while the County Clerk's office was on hand, put a proper draw back upon the anxious number of applicants. If there is any thing despicable in human nature it is this application for protection from foreign Governments, when the country in which these people reside and are obtaining their very livelihoods is in the midst of appalling difficulties. People, probably, who have amassed wealth and fled to this country from a residence of years, once in the country from a residence of years, where they have obtained independence and all the full benefits of free institutions, and who now when the country cries out for help shrink back upon their former residence in another country as a place against being drafted, are deserving of the most withering contempt at the hands of all honorable men. Recruiting in the city, however, is progressing faster than before the order of draft was received, and the various volunteer and organizations are being rapidly filled up. This is owing, no doubt, to the fact that the bounty money will be stopped after drafting commences, and also on the decrease of receiving any money that may be forthcoming for their enlistment, rather than be forced into the service and not paid one cent.

There appears some where out of an exodus during the past two day of persons to Canada, this emigration being pursued, of course, for the purpose of escaping the forthcoming draft. The different conveyances in that direction are crowded daily with these runaways.

Brooklyn Military Movements.

The *Herald* says the following of the evasion of the draft in Brooklyn:

THE DRAFT AND THE EXEMPTION HEROES.

Brooklyn continues to be agitated by the question of drafting, and the enthusiastic enlistees for exemption honors are still on a two-forty trot to the County Clerk's office for certificates of disability. Over fifteen hundred names are already enrolled upon the records, and Major Pinckney will take his departure for Albany for the purpose presenting them to Adjutant-General Hillhouse.

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A Canard.—Under the heading the N. Y. *World* of the 6th inst., contains the following refutation of a rumor which seemed entitled to some credit, that the U. S. Secretary of War had protested against the presence of a large French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. As we had published this rumor, we now give in denial:

6,There is no authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward had made strong remonstrances to the French Government against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a formidable fleet, nor has any other such action as represented been taken in the premises.

Richmond Not Evacuated.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from that place under date of the 6th inst., says of the rumored evacuation of Richmond:

My informants, however, scout the idea of Richmond having been evacuated. They say that for "evacuated," we should rather read *reinforced*, for troops were constantly coming in, in the hour of their departure.

Stonewall Jackson, What the Prisoners Think of Him.—The same writer, speaking of the return of Federal prisoners from Richmond, says:

Our men—with the chivalry which belongs to all true soldiers—speak in high words of "Stonewall" Jackson, rebel as he is. They not only admire his dash and bravery; but those who have come in contact with him, personally speak of him highly as a man. They say that on account of the *esprit de corps* to be found among the rebel forces, is the kindly intercourse between their officers and the men. The men say that to use the expression of one of them—"Their officers are not as *stuck up* as ours generally are."

Important Conference.—Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* of the 6th instant:

Governor Hicks arrived here to-night in company with Thurlow Weed. An immediate conference was held, at which the President, Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton were present, which, it is supposed, referred to the new draft ing order.

Soldiers Arrested in New York.—The New York *Herald* of the 7th has the following:

Over sixty soldiers have been arrested in this city during the past few days for remaining from their regiments without leave. Nine had expired. When arrested them were brought to the Park Barracks, from whence they will be removed to Fort Hamilton immediately. On the 11th instant those men will be sent to their different regiments at the South. The police are actively at work hunting up all deserters; and this is but right, as there are many of them now around the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Lieut.-Colonel Kinsman.—A valorous grey-headed old negro was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for shaming the Yankees. The delectable chimmanzee told her husband her to have him arrested, so that he might become a soldier to fight for!

A gang of thirteen negroes were arraigned on the charge of having resisted police officers in the exercise of their duty, and unceremoniously assaulted some of them, endangering their lives. These are of the party who ran away from Mr. Morgan's plantation. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The cane knives they used in the affair were produced in court, and were justly regarded as terrible weapons in desperate hands. They were sentenced to three months' confinement with hard labor at Fort Jackson. In the meantime they are to be confined in the Parish Prison.

Peter McMann, who endeavored to force his way into Gen. Butler, to make him a present of some whisky, was arraigned for being so intrusive. He was discharged, however.

Henry Wright was arraigned on the charge of being a spy for the Confederates, and of endeavoring to carry the news to them. He was asked if he would take the oath of allegiance, but said he would not. Thereupon he was remanded.

Ellen Mahoney, whose case is elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Workhouse for one month.

Joseph Sostra or Sondras, whose arrest is elsewhere reported, was fined $10, for assaulting a free man of color named Jolie. A dispute arose between these about the making of some money. John had his eyes blacked, and was stabbed in several places, though not very badly, with a pickaxe.

Simone Salmere, f. w. c., was fined $20, for severely whipping a negro girl about 10 or 12 years old. The girl, she said, is a determined runaway, and otherwise badly inclined.

Ex-Lewis Levy was arraigned on the charge of having made use of seditious language. It was produced by a man named Webber, a teller in the Fourth District. He swore that Levy had declared he would fight for the Confederates; and that he had insulted him for a son of a —— because he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. It appeared that there was a difficulty of old standing between the parties, in which Webber had come off second best; and the Court seemed to think that he did not come into Court with clean hands, for the accused was discharged.

Ann Carroll, who weighs enough to be fit for Yarmouth's exhibition, and carries hair enough on her head to make seven wigs, tempest, pompeur, queues, and other artificial head gear for a dozen gold-pate dandies and as many dandizettes, if it were not for its horse-mane like texture and its fearful look, was sent to the Workhouse for one month, for having found drunk and disturbing the peace. The person who arrested her took four of them to carry her to the lock-up. We do not know if he had been successful in getting them sweltzer at that.

Messrs. J. P. Rous, Louis Garnet and John H. Hagan, with a sub-driver named B. Whitaker, were arraigned on the charge of attempting to cross the Federal lines, having taken with them, and of being suspicious characters. It was ascertained, however, that a visit to the Millaudon plantation on the river road had been contemplated; and that the letters they were conveying were not contraband. They were, therefore, discharged.

M. Aug. Quercier, who resides on St. Louis street, was arraigned on a charge of having thirty-three sword-canes in his premises, contrary to military orders. The sword-canes were found on top of his armoire in his bedroom, by Lieut. Samson and special officer Reddemeier of the police. The canes were ordered to be confiscated, and the owner was remanded.

Fred. Jennings was fined $5 for assaulting a fair friend. It was shown that defendant had "treated" a number of times to whisky, and that he played her part in the settlement of their account.

Lucky Escape.—As an elderly gentleman was riding on one of the city cars on Wednesday night, a disagreement arose in consequence of a negro's having put in a forbidden ticket, and he offered to put in a good one for him. The row had in the mean time been stopped; but on this arrangement being made they were about being started again, when the old gentleman dropped his cane, and stooping to pick it up, was carried off the cars three hits off his balance, and he must have fallen under the wheels of the car, and not the negro catching hold of him as he was falling and saved him. "One good turn deserves another," and the darkey reciprocated richly.

Petka Troubles.—John Kautzman and John A. Taylor were arrested on Wednesday night, on the charge of being drunk and disturbing the peace in the Polka saloon, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley. Special officer O. LaBlanc preferred the charge.

Furious Assault.—Ellen Mahony was arrested on Bergundy street, on Wednesday night, at the request of Andrew McLeod, for having committed an assault and battery with intent to kill, on the person of a German woman, name unknown.

Thievish Slave.—The slave girl Ernestine, belonging to Mrs. Hall, was arrested on Wednesday night, in the Third District, on the charge of stealing a box of jewelry from Mrs. Bringer.

Stabbing.—Jas. Soares was arrested in the Third District on Wednesday night, at the request of E. Collins, on the charge of stabbing John White.

Cow-Stealing.—James Barker and Henry Thomas were arrested in Jefferson City on Wednesday; charged by Andrew Bellecq with cow-stealing.

Suspicious.—John F. Hawring and R. Watkins were arrested in the Fifth District at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, on suspicious characters.

Disorderly House.—Mary Rosean was arrested on Howard street, on Wednesday night, charged by Mrs. Connolly with running her and keeping a disorderly house.

Pressing.—Joe, belonging to Mrs. Harrison, was arrested in the First District, on Wednesday night, on the charge of entering the room of Jackie Cook with intent to steal.

Wandering Boy.—M. Reilly was arrested on Wednesday afternoon for stealing wood from the levee, in the upper part of the First District.

Muskets Found.—Officer M. B. Hinton reports having found two muskets on the river bank, between Levee No. 4, at the Tchoupic Warehouse, Third District.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, August 21, 1862.

SUGAR.—The receipts were more liberal to-day, and we have heard of sales of one hhd and two barrels at 4½c for Common to Fair, and 5c for Prime. We also hear of other transactions pending.

MOLASSES.—The supply was more liberal to-day, and about 200 hhds were sold, in several lots, at 22½c for Common to Fair, and 25c for Prime.

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FLOUR.—There is no change to-day, and we quote Superfine at $5 @ $5 25; Extra, $5 50 @ $5 75; Family, $6 @ $6 50; Choice, $6 75 @ $7 25.

CORN.—The last sales from the landing were at 64 @ 65c.

OATS.—The last sales reported, from first hands, were at 40c. To-day's market is dull at 40c @ 42c.

BRAN.—The last sales from the landing were at 64 @ 65c, and from retail stores at 65 @ 70c.

HAY.—Nothing in selling from first hands at $1 90 @ $2 00.

CORN MEAL.—Some sales reported from first hands at $2 85 @ $3 00.

WHISKY.—Nothing in selling at $1 20@$1 22½, and that inferior to Louisiana Rectified.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is light. Mess Pork is selling at $19 @ $19 50, and Bacon at 8½c @ 9½c.

FREIGHTS.—The rates are $12 per bbl. for flour to New York, and $12 to Boston and Philadelphia, and

Cattle Market.

Reported Expressly for the Bee.

Arrivals.—Number of stock sold at the Levee Market, on the 21st inst., as per returns of Inspector Bringier:

Beeves, fat quality, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Beeves, fair quality, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Beeves, poor quality, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Veal, fat quality, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Veal, fair quality, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Sheep, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Lambs, @ lb sold	[illegible]
Hogs, @ lb sold	[illegible]

COFFEE—30 bales received, Quoted, 35 cents and for sale by J. M. GALLERO, 61 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

COFFEE—4 bags Maracaibo received, Quoted, 35 cents and for sale by J. M. GALLERO, 61 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Matamoras, Dodenguez, for New York.

Brig Planet, (British) Leach, for Havana, 25 do Mckenzie & co

Sch Elizabeth Hayden, Hayden, Pilot-Knob Island, Master

Sch Wave, Wyman, Mississippi.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Catharine, Freeman, 30 days from Boston, to master

Sch Ann Dunbar, Staples, 35 days from Boston, to master

Sch Ida Stanwood, Hopkins, 35 days from Boston, to Mahoney & Cooper—1st day steamboat landing

Sch Alcalde Commette, Drinkwater, 25 days from Philadelphia, to master

Sch Kate Farrell, 20 days from Baltimore, to master

Sch Wm H Sawyer, Bradford, from Ship Island, to master—to return in ten days

Sch Thomas Magners, 20 days from Boston, to master

Sch Jas Hamilton, from the Coast, to master—24 hhd Sloop Planter, from the Coast, to master—24 hhd

CLEARED.

Thorville, McQuoid, Rose Plaquemine

Lone Star, Gamble, from the Coast

TOWBOATS.

Lucille, Smith, from the Passes

COWBOAT REGISTER.

The Lucille, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, the 19th inst. Sailed from the Passes, same day, Sloop Planter, from the Coast, to master—24 hhd

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK. Per steamship Matamoras—$19,000 in gold and 600 bales cotton, @ ½ bale do 4 bales sides.

HAVANA—Per brig Planet—104,410 feet lumber 6 pkgs sundries

PHILADELPHIA—Per sch E Isabeth English—201 bales cotton, @ ½ bale do 4 pkgs sides.

MIRAFLORES—Per sch Wave—200 bbls flour 12 pkgs sides

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship Catharine—1[illegible] bbls pkgs to Kenner & Bradish, 1 do to Hyde & Goodrich, 1 do to Hyde & Goodrich, 1 do to Hyde & Goodrich