THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1862.

New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 12,445.

Auction Sales This Day.

By S. S. Dyken, at 10 o'clock, at No. 56 Magazine street, flour, sprout oil, syrup, soap, Scotch ale, ship nails and hams.

By R. Outterrel, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, ready made clothing, &c.; also, at the same time and place, wall paper.

SHINPLASTERS SUPPLANTED.

In our summary of news yesterday, we briefly alluded to the fact that a law had been passed at Washington, rendering United States postage stamps available as currency in lieu of shinplasters, and that there had been a great rush to procure them. We had serious doubts of the advantage of such a measure as this. One of these was based on the fact that the postage stamps being gummed would adhere inconveniently, and so become rapidly destroyed. Another was, that there would be great temptation and opportunity for counterfeiting them. A third was, that supposing these two important objections should prove of no force, postage stamps would still be too frail for currency purposes. We find, however, that, as ought to have been expected, all these points were taken into consideration by Congress, and, in the opinion of Northern journals, with success. We subjoin an article from the New York *Times* of the 19th ultimo, on this subject, which gives the principal points of the law, and comments on it, especially bearing on some of the apparent objections to it:

SMALL CHANGE—*A New Legal Tender—Plenty of Currency*.—A brief, neat, comprehensive bill to furnish relief from our currency difficulties passed both Houses of Congress yesterday afternoon; received the signature of the President, and is now a law. It provides that from the first of next month all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for dues of less than five dollars, as a legal tender in ordinary business transactions, and may be obtained in exchange for United States notes. The second section prohibits the issue of shinplasters or currency of less than one dollar by any private corporation or bank; and the third and last section provides penalties for the violation of the second section of the act. This law will effect two good purposes. It will relieve the public of the annoyance of a scarcity of specie change, which has well nigh become intolerable; and it will be the means of furnishing a loan of no trifling sum to the Government. Of the thousand-and-one modes proposed for relieving the small-change scarcity, this is the simplest, justest, most universally applicable and most satisfactory. We stated, the other day, as the main objection to the use of our present style of postage stamps as a general currency, that they stuck to the fingers and the portemonnaie, and quickly got torn, dirty, wasted and uncurrent. But the style of stamps to be issued for currency purposes, under the new law, will obviate these objections, as they will be printed on stout, thick paper, and will have no gum on their backs.

Every body, and particularly small traders of all kinds, and those dealing in small change to a large extent, will be rejoiced at the passage of this law. The annoyances suffered in this city and throughout the country, during the last two or three weeks, on account of the scarcity of specie, have been unspeakable, and in many lines of business, the loss of custom and profit has been heavy. The private shinplaster system has been carried to an insufferable extent—not to speak of its illegality—and none of the other remedies were found to work comfortably. Already the public have adopted the postage-stamp currency to a good extent in small daily transactions, as, indeed, it has for a long time been largely used in certain kinds of business (such as the newspaper business, which involved the transmission of small sums by mail.

We shall now have no further scarcity of small currency, and no more private shinplasters. Silver will be very likely to reappear in considerable quantities—for there is as much of it in this country as ever there was—and the heavy premium upon it will fall; and the only parties that will suffer will be the money changers and speculators, who have been making a good thing out of the sufferings and annoyances of others. Congress deserves the gratitude of a perplexed public that, in its very last labors, and at the close of the extra day for which Mr. Lincoln requested it to hold session, it has furnished a solution of a problem which had puzzled the wits of the whole community, and driven it almost to distraction.

ERRATA.—In the paragraph about the cargoes of three vessels, in our summary of news yesterday, the statement that they "were captured" on the 17th ult, should have been that they "were sold."

In the third line of the paragraph epitomizing the reply of the majority of the Border State members, the words "the twenty first" should have been "the five twenty."

In the twelfth line of the article headed "The Day," the word "threat" should have been "threat." In the last line but one of the same article, "1848" should have been inserted, as the year of the surrender of Vera Cruz.

In the Provost Court paragraph beginning "E. B. Nay," the name "Nay," elsewhere used, should have been "Long."

ARRIVAL OF THE SUWANEE.—The steamer Suwanee, Captain Johns, from Philadelphia, arrived in our port early yesterday morning. The Suwanee left Philadelphia on the 19th of July, and we are indebted to her officers for late papers from that city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Last Counterfeiting Case.—It seems that in the counterfeiting case we reported yesterday, Needham was the informant against his wife and Bell, with whom he was quarreling when he was himself in the first instance arrested. The books found on searching Bell's premises were two copies of Kendall's Texan travels work, entitled "The War between the United States and Mexico," supposed to be the property of the proprietors of the *Picayune*. Quite a number of counterfeit car and omnibus tickets were found, among them eight of the spurious omnibus tickets, purporting to be of Mr. Dawson's issue. The dies for stamping these were also found, together with materials for counterfeiting other tickets. Needham had himself, it is stated, but lately been released from prison on a charge of counterfeiting. In addition to the articles already noticed as having been found at Bell's place, was a pawn-ticket for a gold watch, which had been stolen from Alexander McNeill.

More of Bell's Plunder Found.—A "form" as it is technically called—that is, set type ready prepared for printing from, and which was sent by Bell to prat Lafayette car tickets from, was found in the *Picayune* office yesterday. It would seem that he managed to get access to the office at night and print them, secreting the form on leaving. The nature of the printing business renders this a comparatively easy matter; for a large portion of the office is necessarily open all night, and more of it till a very late hour. The notes made by his work on the press of the job office, on the third story, would be so nothing completely drowned, in short, by that going on in the newspaper press-room, on the basement story.

Officer O'Connell, who reported this discovery, also reported having yesterday found in the house of Mr. Faulkner, corner of Magnolia and Common streets, another copy of "The War between the United States and Mexico," supposed to be one of a number stolen by Bell, from the *Picayune* office. The work is a very magnificent and expensive illustrated one.

Insane.—Jean Levique, f. m. c., was arrested at half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday night, by Lieutenant Martin, of the Second District, on insane. Yesterday morning he appeared before Bell; but was discharged, he appeared no more against him. Officer Wagner found him in such a condition again yesterday morning, and took him into custody. It is ascertained at the police station that there is not the slightest of the insanity of the man; and it is not impossible that he will do anything more somewhere else than mischief, if he be set at liberty.

Death by Drowning.—The body of the boy, the finding of which we quote post 27 in the First District yesterday, was in the evening identified as that of James Campbell, eight years old. He fell overboard from a skiff in the Third District some six or seven days ago, while in the boat with some other boys playing. Accidentally fell overboard, his body was drowned in an adjacent compositing, his head being only just above water. A verdict in accordance was returned by a jury.

Charity Hospital.—We noticed yesterday that there had, on Thursday, been an increase in the number of deaths. We find there were more than we yesterday stated them to be. They amounted to ten, instead of seven.

It may assist our readers to understand the significance of this increase, if we lay before them a few facts connected with the institution.

The greatest number of admissions during any one day of each of the past four months has been as follows: April 15th, 21; May 26th, 47; June 6th, 25; July 14th, 26. The great increase in May was principally, perhaps entirely owing to the removal of patients from the Marine Hospital.

The greatest number of discharges in any one day during the same period has been as follows: April 8th, 37; May 6th; 23; June 9th and 30th, 23; July 14th, 26.

On the last day of each of the four months, respectively, there were 308, 319, 362 and 379 patients in the institution.

In April there were 7 days on which no deaths were reported; in May 6 days; in June 3 days; in July 3 days.

In April the total number of deaths was 39; in May 46; in June 36; in July 76.

The greatest number of deaths on any one day during each of the four months was in April 4; in May 5; in June 7; in July 10. The dates were respectively the 12th, the 15th, the 1st and the 31st.

The total number of deaths during each of the four months was—in April, 39; in May, 49; in June, 56; in July, 76. The average daily number of deaths during the period was—in April, 1.30; in May, 1.58; in June, 1.93; in July, 2.46.

There was a fatal case of congestive fever in the Hospital, on Thursday, which very closely simulated yellow fever. Three was black vomit, among other systems; but the case was adjudged to be not yellow fever, but congestive fever, as we have said.

Negro with Concealed Weapons.—John, a slave of Mr. James Forgey, was arrested on Lafayette street last evening, charged with insulting a citizen, and with carrying a concealed weapon—a slung-shot.

Runaway Slaves.—Twenty-three slaves who had runaway from various plantations in the parish of St. John the Baptist, were found in two skiffs on Thursday, opposite the Fourth District, and were arrested and locked up.

Fire Market.—There were 1631 families supplied with provisions, as follows: 7200 pounds rice, 9 barrels molasses, 1 barrel mackerel, 9 barrels herring.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Francis Baranque was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for selling bread short of weight.

Mrs. A. Pierrad was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted a middle colored Hebe. On examination into the circumstances, it was discovered that the complainant was a slave belonging to the accused! That on Thursday she had grossly insulted a daughter of Mr. Pierrad, for which he slapped her. She immediately went to the Provost Marshal's office, got a warrant against him, and returned to the house to serve it. He was at the time in an apartment separated from that in which the girl had come, attending to his daughter, who was suffering from fits, and on the girl attempting to enter this apartment, he in his excitement pushed her back, not taking any notice of the warrant. On learning these facts, the Court at once dismissed the accused; and the girl was sent to the police jail for two months.

Dan. N. Laughlin, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Parish Prison for three month. Thos. Foley and Wm. Delony were sent down for one month each.

Two privates of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, were sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for being drunk and disorderly.

Captain Sprague, of a Boston merchant vessel, was fined $200, for using indecent language against General Butler, at the Fort, and for refusing to obey the orders of the Captain of the port.

John Smith, a mustashed, saucy darkey, belonging to Mrs. Margaret Haughery, better known as Aunt Margery, appeared to claim his free papers. He was sworn, and stated that his mistress had told him to "go to the Yankees," and ill-treated him. His mistress being sworn, however, told a different story. She stated that on the arrival of the Federals in the city, he had told her that "the time—the negroes—time had come now, and they would show that they could carry arms. He had also threatened to go to the Federals, when she had intimated to him that he had no ground on which to go to them. She said she had always used him well. Judge Bell addressing John, after Mrs. Haughery had given her testimony, told him he in reality did not be believed. "Yes, Judge!" he sung out; "she told me to go to Gen Butler, and he would give me a fan and a rocking chair!" This caused great laughter, but John did not "laugh last,"—*Kira ben, qui rira le dernier*—he laughed to express it with classic elegance—"on the wrong side of his mouth;" for the Judge sent him to the police jail for a month.

L. W. Lyons & Co. were fined $100, and had sixteen boxes of Confederate uniforms confiscated. On searching their premises, the goods were found put aside. Mr. Day, on behalf of the accused, contended that the uniforms were not made for Government, but for private parties, and that therefore they were not munitions of war. The Court decided against him, however, and sentenced the defendants as above.

In the case of Straight, Danning & Co., vs. Voorhies, Griggs & Co., already reported, Judge Bell rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs.

A too long fingered darkey was sent to the Parish Prison for one month. Pierre Louisa, for selling liquor to slaves, got a similar sentence.

A colored boy named Joe, for robbery of money and important papers, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Two boys, caught on the lake shore with some money they had stolen, while disputing about its division, were sent to the House of Refuge for six months.

A darkey, who trespassed on a citizen's premises without his permission, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

John Doleman, an officer, was fined $5 for insulting another officer.

Frank Brady, for driving his carriage without lights, was fined $1.

Franklin, the former crier of the Court, was up to complain that his confinement in the Workhouse was rendered unjustifiably severe by the manner in which he was treated by Mr. John Paul, the overseer. He had been put in the stocks, he said; shackles were put on him; he was called a d—— Jew, &c. &c. On the other hand, testimony showed Franklin to be the most unruly prisoner in the Workhouse. The Court returned him to that institution.

Jeff. Davis Demands the Recognition of the Confederate States by England and France.

Under this heading, says the *Evening Delta*, the Philadelphia *Press* of the 19th ult. gives the amazed special dispatch from Washington to the New York *World*:

Reliable advices received from Richmond state that Jeff. Davis has sent a special messenger to the Emperor of France, and to the Queen of England, with dispatches of a private nature, demanding the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The demand is said to be followed by a voluminous bundle of documents, including letters written by the English and French Consuls at Richmond, testifying of the unanimity manifested by the inhabitants of that city in forming a separate Government, and of their ability to maintain it. Another document, merely devoted to the military operations of the Confederates, states that twenty all the battles fought in Virginia, from the Bull Run down to the seven days' fight before Richmond, including the battle of Fair Oaks, and the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, were as many victories won by the South against an enemy vastly superior in men, material of war, in money, and in resources of all kinds. In a private letter addressed by Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon himself, the rebel President reminds his Majesty of the fact that nine months ago, several Unionist counsels were held in Paris with the special object of discussing the propriety of recognizing the Confederate States, who were then thought deserving their recognition, and that the thing was given up only when the reverses of Port Royal and Fort Donelson made the French Cabinet fear that the South would not be able to stand against the North and maintain its independence. The notes end by stating that all hopes of that kind ought to be abandoned now, and the series of brilliant victories won by the Confederates, as well as the rapid extension of the resources of the South, ought to satisfy the Emperor of the unanimity of sentiment existing in the South concerning the secession from the North, and of the resources in possession for the building up of a strong, respected, prosperous and independent nationality.

Death from Poisonous Vegetables.—An old and respected citizen of Commanville, Columbia county, Pa., died recently from the effects of poisonous vegetables. The Pittsburg *Post* says, a week ago Mr. Davenport and wife, and Mr. Rodgers, of the same place, visited Danville for recreation from the cares of a boy in Mr. D.'s employ, who appeared well and healthy. Next morning all three were taken violently sick. Davenport died, and the other two are not out of danger. The vendue matter originally came from Dr. Stevenson, of Mandrake, who, if half the reports are true, has administered poisonous several persons by his heathen practice.

We find the following in the Nashville correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*. Speaking of the credulity with which rumors are received in that city, the following instance is cited:

A merchant of this city has arrived just from the army, avoiding all the pickets on the way. He made it known, and, what is more, he has gone, *in gold*, that Beauregard would be here eight; and then offered to cover the bet with green more, *in gold*; but no party body doubted the wager. This merchant remained three days, learned all he wanted to know, and is now with Beauregard.

The New Call for Troops at the North.

The late Northern papers contain interesting particulars upon the effect of the new call for troops in the various Northern States.

NEW YORK.—We make the following extracts to show how the requisition was received in New York. The Times of the 18th says:

In Rochester the people seem to be thoroughly in earnest. The Board of Supervisors held a meeting on Tuesday last to assist in devising measures to secure the necessary number of volunteers promptly, and after forcible speeches by Judge Chamberlain and President Anderson, of the University, the following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, That if for any reason the Governor shall fail to convene the Legislature for the purpose in the foregoing resolution indicated, this Board pledge the taxable property of the county to the amount of $100,000, and will appropriate and pay that amount, from which a bounty of $100 may be paid to each volunteer who mustered into the service of the General Government, under direction of this Board.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The N. Y. *Times* says:

The enthusiasm in Massachusetts continues unabated, and there is hardly a town which has not adopted generous bounties to volunteers. Northampton, for instance, gives $75; Hadley, $100; Amherst, $125; Hatfield, $100; Goshen, $100; Worthington, $100, and, with characteristic liberality, Mr. Williston, of East Hampton, promises to give as large an amount as the town raises.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The same paper has the following:

New Hampshire's quota of some 4000 men will probably be raised without drafting. The State offers $25 bounty, towns and cities will be called on to pay $25, which, with the United States advance of $33, and private subscriptions, will carry the bounty up as high as any other State.

CONNECTICUT.—The *Times* says the following with regard to enlisting in Connecticut:

Recruiting is proceeding quite briskly in Hartford, although there, as elsewhere, it is probable that volunteers for but one year may be called for, and recruiting consequently somewhat slacken. Yesterday, the Colonel of the 17th regiment, who has operated somewhat to hinder enlistments, has departed somewhat in his tactics. He has gone to Bridgeport, and has commenced his operations there. He is reported to be very successful. Yesterday, he had enlisted 100 men, and he hopes to have the regiment filled by Saturday night. The 17th is the regiment which has been so long encamped in the city, and which has been so much delayed in its departure for want of men. It is now within 200 of being full, and will, in all probability, be ready to leave for the seat of war in a week from next Monday. The 16th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is now within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 15th regiment, which has been recruiting in New Haven, is within about 200 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 14th regiment, which has been recruiting in New London, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 13th regiment, which has been recruiting in Norwich, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 12th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 11th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 10th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 9th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 8th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 7th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 6th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 5th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 4th regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 3rd regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 2nd regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week. The 1st regiment, which has been recruiting in Hartford, is within about 300 of being full, and will be ready to leave for the seat of war in about a week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the late Philadelphia papers in our possession, we glean the following items of news:

Accounts from all parts of Cuba represent the heavy rains to exceed all that has been before experienced in that climate. Business has been in many places stopped for days, and the gathering of produce prevented. Communications between the different villages have been interrupted, and the extensive inundations have caused much loss and distress.

The wheat crop which is being harvested in the Northwestern States promises a large yield. There are reports of damage from some parts of the West, but the general yield may be set down as a full average. Corn is doing very well, and with seasonable weather in July and August, the crop will be large.

A case of Humphrey Marshall was arrested a few days since on a charge of treason, placed under $5000 bail, released from bail by the clemency of Gen. Buell, and then went to raising a rebel company, in violation of his parole.

The banks at Lebanon, Danville, Frankfort and elsewhere, are receiving State funds to Louisville for safe-keeping. Two religious weeklies—the *True Presbyterian* and *Baptist Recorder*—are suspended. Several preachers are under arrest. Eighteen more rebels in the last ten days gave bonds for $134,000. Many are being disarmed.

The shipment of Pennsylvania rock oil, or petroleum, from this country to Europe, during the first six months of the present year, amounted to considerably more than one million of dollars. This for a trade that is in its infancy, is a large business.

Washington letters report that important military movements are believed to be in progress, and it may be, that some who have predicted that Richmond cannot be occupied by the Federal troops before there is foreign intervention, may find themselves mistaken.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—In the early portion of the week we published a paragraph copied from the Havana correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, stating that the French forces in Mexico had capitulated. At the time we expressed our doubts as to the reliableness of the news. The following, copied from the Havana papers of the 20th ult., shows how far we were right:

The *Diario de la Marina* announces the arrival of the French frigate La Guerriere from Vera Cruz. The brig brings news that the French expeditionary army now there, has given indication as to morale and material supplies at Orizaba. The "army of the East," under Gen. Zaragoza, has kept the enemy completely demoralized. The road from Vera Cruz to Orizaba was completely open, and the commissary trains were coming without the necessity of firing a gun. Gens. Doblado and Comonfort were at loggerheads. Gen. Ortega was still recovering from his wounds, and is bed humor with his Chief, Zaragoza, and the Minister of War. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were beginning to get over the panic, the mole was crowded with commercial stores for the French army, landing from transports. A French reinforcement of 1000 men had been received from Gen. Forey, at the French island of Martinique. Strangers in Vera Cruz were suffering from yellow fever.

VOLUNTEERING VERSUS DRAFTING.—The New York *Times* of the 18th contains the following article:

Mr. Dwyer, member of Congress from this State, who is busy in raising volunteers among his constituents, has written a brief letter to a gentleman engaged in the same work, in which he remarks: "Let Congress pass some act of war, such as he is by proclamation, and I feel sure it is the first act of the kind, and *the time to draft*." There is no doubt of the truth of this remark. If men will volunteer with any sort of promptitude, the new member can be raised much sooner by voluntary enlistments. There would be many delays in drafting, which do not appertain to volunteering. And as volunteering is the speediest mode of raising troops, it is commonly the best. The Secretary of State, in a note urging our offer of men, Mr. Dwyer, says: "All is well if we *instantly* raise our strength." This is the voice that comes from every quarter. In which the circumstances of the case are known, and it is a voice which the country must heed.

ABUSE OF FURLOUGHS.—The N. Y. *Herald* has the following upon the subject of furloughs:

It is ascertained that there are now about fifty thousand soldiers on furlough, almost from the army on foreign. Of these it is probable that more than twenty thousand are now in the field, and that they are taking advantage of the public that not without their duty. Many of them are doubtless sick and wounded, and others are in need of a time to whet the edge of their courage. But a great number of these furloughed soldiers should be ordered back to their duty. At a time like this, when every man of courage is required to stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle against the enemies of our country, and when every soldier should think more of his duty to the cause of freedom than of his personal comfort, the furloughs which are now granted should be more sparingly given. Let the military authorities at once put an end to all furloughs which are not backed by a medical certificate of the existence of the Government is at stake there must be no trifling with the duties of either soldier or citizen.

THE WAY TO CAPTURE RICHMOND.—The *Herald* of the 17th gives the following plan for the capture of that city:

Let every regiment of the new levy be sent as soon as ready to replace the veteran troops performing garrison duty in the towns on the Mississippi and in South Carolina. When the levy has added to McClellan's force, it will not be long before we shall see Richmond.

As a corollary to the above, the same paper, under the heading of "Our strategy for the future," makes the following suggestions:

All the effective strength of our army must be brought to bear on the points at which the rebels are in greatest force. It is only by striking at the heart of the rebellion that we can hope to crush it. Let our strength be withdrawn from every place that our gunboats can maintain possession of. The rebel policy of concentration is the only true one to follow.

Very Romantic.—A Northern exchange copies the following bit of sensation from a private letter, dated Clarksburg, Va.:

About a dozen deserters from the rebel army came in yesterday, very much frightened, wanting transportation to Ohio. We also captured a very desperate woman, by the name of Jenny Green, and sent her under guard to Wheeling. She is only about eighteen or twenty years of age, and not bad looking; she lived about thirty miles from here, and told Gen. Kelley that she "got all his telegraph wires when she was up the Kanawha, and she'd be d—d if she wouldn't do it again." She has been in the habit of visiting the rebel camps, ride a fine horse, carries a pistol revolver, and a handsome revolving rifle, presented to her by some rebel officers, and with which she boasts she has killed many a d—d Yankee. She is said to be an unerring shot, and can put a pallet through the ace of clubs at a distance of one hundred yards, nine times out of ten. She has been pursued many times, but has made her escape by the fleetness of her horse, and when cornered, and escape seemed impossible, would cause her horse to leap the most horrible revises and plunge over the rocks where the soldiers dare not to follow her. She was taken by strategy and sent to Wheeling some days since but has gone the movement and struck up the muzzle of the gun, and the ball passed through his cap, just grazing his head.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 1, 1862.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand to-day at advanced prices. Sales embrace about 90 hhds., in numerous lots, at 4½@5½c. for fair to prime Louisiana, Cuba and Sing. for Yellow Clarified. The movement in this article is restricted owing to the scarcity of freight room is very much needed, and extremely high rates of freight could be realized.

MOLASSES.—The market is very dull, and we have not heard of a sale to day. Yesterday, sales were at 14c. for Barbados, on the levee.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—The market is kept up to the prices of these articles. A supply would command higher prices. The last sales were at $20@$22 for Northern Hay, $24 50 @ 25 for No. 2 Corn, $1 20 @ 1 25 for Corn, $1 20 @ 1 25 for Oats, Yesterday, 1400 bushels of Oats sold from the landing at $1 10 @ 1 15.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is very light, and high prices are being realized for all descriptions of Provisions. We omit quotations to-day, the receipt of prices being very slight.

Onotte Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 2, 1862.

Arrived during the past week the Omaha Scovee, 20 Hogs, 20 Sheep and 150 Venison. Also the Ben Franklin Scovee, 27 Hogs, 27 Sheep and 350 Venison. Also the Sunbeam, on sale to 100 Venison Scovee and 14 Hogs. We quote:

Beeves Scovee, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....
Beeves Scovee, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....
Beeves Scovee, 3d quality, ₱ lb net.....
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ lb net.....
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ lb net.....
Milch Cows, ₱ head.....
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head.....

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

955 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.

THE undersigned respectfully informing Builders and Bricklayers, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the late St. HELENA GARDEN, Carondelet street, Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.

J. MAURICE GERBAC.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Basil, Weeks, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Suwanee, Johns, from Philadelphia, 19th ult, to Wm Prake & co—Sd diet
Schr Ida Stockton, from the Coast, to master—21 diet
Schr Columbia, from the Coast, to master—24 diet
Schr Talbot, Atlee, for the Coast, to master—31 diet
Schr F Hoxie, from the Coast, to master—31 diet
Schr Sarp Ice, from the Coast, to master—3d diet
Schr Cecelia, from the Coast, to master—31 diet
Schr Adelaide, from the Coast, to master—3d diet
Schr Sophie Kate, from the Coast, to master—31 diet
Schr Julietta, from the Coast, to master—31 diet
Schr Guardian, from the Coast, to master—3d diet
Sloop Catherine, from the Coast, to master—31 d ult
Sloop Pioneer, from the Coast, to master—3d diet

TOWBOATS.

Lucy S &c Gamble, from Upper Coa t
Empire Parish, Stone, from Baton Rouge

BELOW, COMING UP.

US Bark Mississippi
Bark Wave, Wyman, from Mobile, 16 h July, to Cabman & Hall—Ballast—Mr Hall reports 30,000 cigars for ocean mate to Cochran & Hall

Outside Southwest Pass:

Ship Undaunted, from Boston, with Gov't stores
Ship Hamilla
Ship J P Cheney

At the Bar Southwest Pass:

Schr Chaloner, with coal to Gov't

Inside Bar Southwest Pass:

US steamship Pampero, Commander Higgins
Bark Carlotta, with coal to Gov't
Bark Tel-graph, with coal to Gov't
Bark Pauline, with coal to Gov't
Ship Leo Bernard, with coal to Gov't
Brig G S Elliott

REMONDA.

Captain J Jane, of the steamship Suwanee, which arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia, reports: On the 25th ult., at 8 P. M., off Charleston, was boarded by the US war steamer Relaxetta, Comm ander Smith, who reported well with the blockading fleet on that station; supplied him with late papers. On the 26th ult. at 9 A. M., in sight of Key West, was boarded by the U S war steamer Mercedita, Commander Bee; supplied him with late papers. He reported that the gunboat Pocahontas, Captain Hoffman, arrived at Key West on the morning of the 14th ult., four days from New Orleans. On the 27th ult., about 2 P. M., off Sombrero, passed the Florida Reef, at 10 fathoms of water, abreast of the Lighthouse, with a large number of our officers aboard.—Sun.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Bristol—116 bales cotton 16000 bbls sugar 340 bbls molasses 200 do resin 44 bales mats 4 pkgs sundr

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Suwanee—1031 bbls flour 25 bbls meal 40 bushels shorts 20 do do oats 22 do do rye 10 bushels wheat 1000 bushels corn 3 do beans 10 bushels sundries 2 reams paper 1000 bushels corn 3 do beans 10 bushels sundries 2 reams paper.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

BATON ROUGE—Per steamboat Empire Parish—58 bales cotton 6 hhds sugar to A J Butler—18 bales cotton 1 hhd sugar to Mrs Kennedy—2 hhds sugar to J Hutchinson—5 do to V Albin—2 do to Mrs Hall & Bro—1 do to Mrs Hall & Bro—1 do to E Y Sharp—75 sacks corn, all plain sugar

OPPOSITE—Per steamer Lone Star—176 bales cotton to order

COAST—Per schr Belle Creol—36 hhds sugar order
COAST—Per sch Adelaide—1 hhds sugar to W L Robinson
COAST—Per schr Sister Kate—130 hhds molasses order
COAST—Per schr Julietta—40 hhds molasses order
COAST—Per schr Cecelia—41 hhds sugar 8 B sugar
COAST—Per schr Guardian—20 hhds molasses order
COAST—Per schr Columbia—30 hhds sugar order
COAST—Per schr Sophie Kate—20 hhds sugar order
COAST—Per schr F Hoxie—25 hhds sugar 2 hhds molasses to A C Bright
COAST—Per sloop Planter—30 hhds sugar 110 barrels rosin to L M Sexton
COAST—Per sloop Catherine—63 hhds molasses order

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 31, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 221.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that the Commercial Bulletin newspaper is conducted in a manner dangerous to the security of our army, such paper is hereby prohibited, and Capt Roy Stone is appointed Provost Marshal to publish the order.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. Davis Capt'n and A. A. G. jul 2 2t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 224.

III—Captain S. H. Stafford is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Jails and Prisons and guards of confinement in this city, with the exclusive control of Police Stations and the Guard-House at the Customs House.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. Davis Captain and A. A. G. aug 2 2t

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, LAW BUREAU,
New Orleans, Tuesday, August 1, 1862.

The Keepers of the Jails, Prisons and guards of confinement in this city are required to report to persons in charge of this office, on Friday, the 1st day of August, and on Monday, the fourth day of August instant, at 10 A. M., respectively.

R. H. STAFFORD, Supervisor, &c.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company,
New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1862.

Information is hereby given to the public that notwithstanding the decision and pretensions of certain parties, the undersigned will announce counterfeits of their tickets and coin, and the Company caution the public against receiving them.

The Company will pay a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who may be found guilty of counterfeiting or forging tickets; the reward will be paid to the informer in such case, whether the prosecution be carried out or not.

J. B. SLAWSON, President.

Notice.

THE undersigned informs city dealers and builders that his Brick Yard, corner of Rousseau and Victory streets, is positively in liquidation. Wishing to close his business by the 1st of January, 1863, he offers his stock of ready to dispose of his stock on liberal terms, and upon the following plan: Parties who have contracted for bricks, and have delivered to him, are requested to call and settle immediately.

J. ASTRO NE.

Hall of Young Men's Benevolent Association.

To the Officers and Members of Y. M. B. A.

YOU are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the Association at Polar Star Lodge No 18, on Julia street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, on MONDAY EVENING 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., when important business will be transacted.

By order of the Vice-President.
J. DURALDE, Secretary.

Board Wanted by a Young Gentleman.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, with breakfast only, desire a comfortable home in the Lafayette district. Private family preferred. Please address, stating price &c., C. L. Bee office.

New York.

To sail on TUESDAY MORNING, August 5th, 1862, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The fine new steamship SAXON, Capt. Clapp, mounts 12 guns, and carries a large cargo. Will accommodate about 50 cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to

D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
45 Carondelet street.

Red Baton Rouge.

THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH, Stone commanding, having been released by the U. S. Government, will ply between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, having built to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week. For freight or passage apply on board or to

D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
45 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, July 30, 1862. jul 31 tf

First Drainage District.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS FIRST DRAINAGE DISTRICT,
No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, July 29, 1862.

ALL persons having lands within the First Drainage District, which is bounded by the River Shell road on front, Jude street and the New Canal above, John Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street in the rear, are hereby notified that the first instalment of the assessment for the costs of Drainage is due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 20th of August next, will be reported to the Court for collection, with costs and interest, if not paid promptly.

Persons calling to pay will present bills.

G. INGRAM, President.

Exchange.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 29th July, 1862.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS may be had by this Bank.

GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Flour! Flour!

LANDING at steamship Philadelphia, and for sale by the undersigned, 1000 bbls EXTRA FLOUR.

F. AVET, 30 and 31, Old Levee st., between Canal and Bienville sts.

Sugar Wanted.

100 HOGSHEADS SUGAR wanted by

C. CLARK & CO.,
jul 30 2t 86 New Levee, bet. Poydras and Natchez.

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been moved to
No. 89 DELEVEE STREET,
between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.
And are again in full operation.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 7th July, 1862.

PARTIES holding in this Bank, and desiring a renewal on the offering day immediately preceding the maturity of their obligations, so as renewal can be granted during the month of the Bank.

AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

REDUCED

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, 1st March, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY.			FROM THE LAKE.		
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
6½		Every Hour.	6½		Every Hour.
7½			7½		
8½			8½		
9½			9½		
10½			10½		
11½			11½		
	12 M.			12 M.	
	1 P. M.			1 P. M.	
	2			2	
	3			3	
	4			4	
	5			5	
	6			6	
	7			7	
	8			8	
	9			9	
	10			10	
	11			11	
	12			12	

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

The Steam Tugs will give sufficient notice, after the closes of bathing, twice or three times each way. Further information may be obtained at the Office, or from the Conductor prior to the departure of the train.

G. TANFELY,
Supt.

Wanted.

A YOUNG Person desires to obtain a situation in a family or in attending in the city or country. She is an English, and will attend to the moral and religious care of the tender minds of their children, and be useful in the sewing and cutting out. Good references given. Please address G. O. at the office of this paper.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Mrs. Jules LeBlanc
BY J. COMMUNY, Executor.

WILL be sold at auction THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Thomas Jones, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 19th June, 1862, for account of the succ