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New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 12,466.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Hanlon, McLean & Co, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the foot of Customhouse street, cargo of schooner Haze.

By Julian Neville, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the foot of Erato street, Pork, Flour, Oats, Hay, Tea and Herring.

PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES AND MATHEMATICS.—In another column will be found the card of Mr. F. A. Mader, professor of languages, who offers his services to heads of families and of institutions of learning, for private tuition in the modern languages and in mathematics. A personal acquaintance with Mr. Mader enables us to speak of him as a scholar of attainments and an able teacher. Mr. Mader's experience in teaching—he having filled important posts in the public schools of the Second and Third Districts—eminently qualifies him as a teacher either for private tuition, or in an institution of learning. See his card elsewhere.

PRACTICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. Chas. Caron, a gentleman well and favorably known in our city, as a teacher, publishes in our columns the prospectus of his school, No. 137 Dumaine street. We believe with Mr. Caron that at no time should parents turn their attention with more earnestness than at present to the education of their children; and whilst that education should be refined and solid, it should in a great measure be of a practical character. An institution whose mission it is to impart such instruction, commends itself specially to the attention of parents. Such a one is Mr. Chas. Caron's Practical School; and parents would do well to call upon Mr. Caron.

CHOICE GROCERIES.—By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that H. Zuberbier offers for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, a choice assortment of groceries. Mr. Zuberbier's stand is at the corner of Lafayette, Fulton and Levee streets.

BOYER AND LEPRATRE'S INSTITUTION.—This institution, No. 123 Conti street, will reopen on Monday, the 1st of September. See advertisement elsewhere.

News from the Peninsula.

From the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York *Herald*, under date of August 11th, we find the following intelligence from Gen. McClellan's army:

THE EXPEDITION TO MALVERN HILL—A GREAT BATTLE PLANNED AND FRUSTRATED—EXCITEMENT AT NORFOLK, ETC.

In regard to the occupation and evacuation of Malvern Hill by the Federal troops, little has been said. Our reconnoitering division took possession on Tuesday, and on that day all the generals of the army went up, and General McClellan sent back for the greater part of his army, but the messengers took the wrong road, and thus delayed so long that the troops did not reach Malvern Hill until it was too late, and only a portion of those sent for arrived at all, and those only in season to beat a hasty retreat. This was on Wednesday morning, and on that day a great battle would have been fought had our forces arrived in season. But as some of them were approaching, and in sight of Malvern Hill, there was a very large force of rebels seen coming from Richmond, numbering at least 100,000 men, filling all the roads, passage ways and vacant lots as far as the eye could reach. A retreat was consequently made to Harrison's Landing.

Gen. McClellan had planned for a great battle, but the enemy were not asleep, and have taken possession of Malvern with an immense army.

Norfolk has been in a state of excitement. A few days since an officer of the Provost Guard applied to General Mansfield, of Suffolk, for permission to search a house in that city for arms. Authority was given, and arms and ammunition to some extent were found in a private dwelling near the General's quarters.

Last night, in Norfolk, a triple guard was put on duty. This has not been done until many of our guardsmen have been shot at and some shot down.

It is understood that all the inhabitants of the district in the vicinity of Norfolk, Suffolk and Portsmouth are to be put to the test of either taking the oath of allegiance to the United States or to leave for rebeldom.

The mail boat is just in from Harrison's Landing. The general appearance there is that a move of the whole or a large part of the army is taking place.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet still remains at anchor in Hampton Roads.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 154.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp Near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 9, 1862.

The Major General Commanding directs the attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to the following Executive order by the President, which has been officially published:

War Department, Washington, July 22, 1862.

First—Ordered, that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second—That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third—That, as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

No official copy of this order has been received at these headquarters, and the General Commanding has for this reason delayed the issuing of a general order to carry into effect the views and directions of the President. Some recent occurrences in this army have, however, shown that it has become necessary to do so, to prevent this executive order being made a pretext for military license.

The order of the President accords so substantially with the course uniformly pursued by this army on this peninsula, under the orders and instructions of the General Commanding, that no material change in any respect is required thereby in its conduct and government.

Personal property necessary or convenient for supplies or other military purposes of this army will be, as heretofore, seized and used by the proper quartermasters or subsistence officers, upon the orders of commanders of army corps; or, in case of troops employed on detached service, where army corps commanders are not accessible, by order of the officer in command of such detached force.

In all cases the officers thus making the seizures shall take an account showing the kind and quantities of property seized, and by whose command; the amounts of its estimated value, and the names of the persons from whom the same shall have come. Whenever circumstances admit of so doing, receipts will be given to the owners or their agents, specifying simply the particulars above mentioned. Copies of all such accounts and receipts will be transmitted in the usual manner, by the officers making them, to these headquarters.

All officers and soldiers of this army are enjoined and ordered to abstain from all seizures of private property except in the mode above described; all other appropriations will be regarded and punished as pillage. The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the pursuit of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men, and the General Commanding, to whose care they are entrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons and to the communities that have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

The order of the President requires the application of a similar rule in the use of real property. This, however, does not apply to such uses as are inseparable from military operations—to wit: marches, camps, pasturage, hospitals, depots, quarters and damages occasioned by active hostilities, but no use should be made or injury done to real property beyond what is actually necessary or convenient for military purposes.

The destruction of any species of property in wantonness or malice is expressly prohibited by the President's order, as well as by the Articles of War and the usages of all civilized nations. All commanding officers are earnestly enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance on this subject. Straggling and trespassing are the invariable indications of a tendency to this description of crime.

Inhabitants, especially women and children, remaining peaceably at their homes, must not be molested; and wherever commanding officers find families peculiarly exposed in their persons or property to marauding from this army, they will, as heretofore, so far as they can do so with safety and without detriment to the service, post guards for their protection.

In protecting private property, no reference is intended to persons held to service or labor by reason of African descent. Such persons will be regarded by this army, as they heretofore have been, as occupying simply a peculiar legal status under State laws, which condition the military authorities of the United States are not required to regard at all in districts where military operations are made necessary by the rebellious action of the State government.

Persons subject to suspicion of hostile purposes, residing or being near our forces, will be, as heretofore, subject to arrest and detention, until the cause or necessity is removed. All such arrested parties will be sent, as usual, to the Provost Marshal General, with a statement of the facts in each case.

The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations; but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

Since this army commenced active operations persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected and employed as laborers, at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to cause lists to be made of all persons of African descent employed in this army as laborers for military purposes, such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come.

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States, in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding on their part, the order of the President as to this class of persons would be inoperative. The General Commanding therefore feels authorized to declare to all such employés that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Under this heading the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from that place, under date of the 12th August, gives the following important intelligence:

For a week past it has been well understood here that the army of the Potomac was on the eve of an important movement, though concerning its real character there was nothing beyond conjecture. The numberless suggestions, however, all concurred in one thing, and that is, that Gen. McClellan had come to the conclusion that with reference to his new base, the thing most to be desired, and yet the most difficult to do, was to get away from it, and that he was going to act accordingly. That precisely this he is with great caution now doing is believed to be the fact; and there is no longer any motive for disguising it from the public.

For the last forty-eight hours transports loaded heavily with troops are coming down the James river, and, without stopping here, have gone directly up the bay to one of the rivers leading into Virginia. Yesterday the great body of the army had orders to be ready to move from Harrison's Landing, with six days rations. As they will not cross to the opposite side of the James, we get some idea of the real design of the *motions recently made in that direction*. If, as is said, the rebels were induced to march a large force out of Richmond toward Petersburg to meet the expected advent of Gen. McClellan's force in that direction, I presume the only purpose he had in view in crossing to the opposite of Harrison's Landing was achieved.

If that was a feint, what is the reality? If the rebels expected our army to appear on the right bank of the James, they have been disappointed, for it has gone in another direction. Where? Before this goes to the type-setter's hands, no doubt the question will have been answered—the whole thing explained—perhaps written with tragic characters in blood. That the pontoon bridges which went up the river yesterday, accompanied by a very large force of engineers and sappers and miners, are designed for the Chickahominy, is not wholly a matter of conjecture.

This being so, the inference—not only from this, but from a variety of other circumstances and facts—is that the *great body of the Army of the Potomac is about to withdraw down the peninsula*, while the remainder re-embarks on transports and proceeds down the river. That this is the plan now in the process of being executed is the current impression, not to say belief—the result of the best information to be had on the subject. Successfully carried out, it will prove a great disappointment and perplexity to the rebels, and the restoration of the Army of the Potomac to a position of activity and usefulness. For the last six weeks it has been little less than close prisoners.

Moreover, while it will be a complete confession of the absolute failure of the Peninsula campaign, the withdrawal of the army intact will be an achievement highly creditable to General McClellan. Once across the Chickahominy, the old road back to Yorktown will be open to it, though it can scarcely hope that its rear guard will escape pursuit, and perhaps furious onset, by the enemy.

The New York Press on the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

We give below a summary review of the commentaries of the New York papers on the battle of Cedar Mountain. The New York *World* of the 12th, commenting upon the battle, says:

Still the old story—a Union force attacked by superior rebel numbers and badly cut up before reinforcements could join them. The telegraphic at Culpepper, in his dispatch yesterday, draws a favorable inference from the fact that the rebels, yesterday morning, sent in a flag of truce requesting permission to bury their dead. If Gen. Banks had not been reinforced subsequent to the battle of Saturday, such a request might be regarded as proving that the rebels were whipped. But General Banks was promptly and largely reinforced, and Jackson, having successfully re-enacted on a smaller scale the first day's battle at Shiloh, had too much prudence to risk the result of the second.

The *World* concludes its comments with the following remarks:

The truth evidently is, that Jackson retreated before superior numbers after Banks had been reinforced, or in the apprehension that if he hazarded another battle still further reinforcements might come up while it was in progress. The moral of this affair is obvious: General Pope should forthwith be strengthened with force enough to enable him to confront Jackson with superior numbers at whatever point it may be necessary to fight him.

The *Times* of the 12th, upon the same subject, says:

The battle of Saturday wears a more favorable aspect than was given it by some of the telegraphic details published yesterday. It is clear that though Gen. Banks's command suffered heavy loss, and though he was outmanœuvred by Jackson in the early part of the action, yet he maintained his position with persistency and valor, and inflicted upon the rebels at least equal damage to what he himself suffered; while the fact that the enemy yesterday sent a flag of truce to our lines, asking permission to bury their dead, shows that our forces, at the conclusion of the engagement, held the field of battle.

After stating that Gen. Pope "knew at least two days before the battle that the rebels were marching to attack him," and that the force was under command of Stonewall Jackson, "whose penchant for surprises and sudden movements is well enough known," the *Times* says:

And yet it seems that Gen. Pope sent forward less than one quarter of the forces under his immediate command, and ready to his hand, to give them battle.

The *Times* further adds:

And the fact will stand, that while Pope had a force twice as great as that credited to the rebels, he brought on an engagement with them with a force not half as large as theirs, and less than a quarter of that under his command.

It concludes its article as follows:

The country has anticipated so much from Gen. Pope, that its disappointment will be proportionate to previous expectations. Success in the field is the soldier's only title to public applause and confidence. He has a splendid opportunity yet before him, however. If he will but concentrate his columns—as, it would seem, he has not yet done—drive across the Rapidan the audacious enemy who has advanced to meet him, capture Gordonsville, and route Stonewall Jackson, he will give proof of generalship, in the brilliancy of which his present lack of victory will be forgotten. At all events, we want to hear of no more battles in which the rebels outnumber us two to one. It would be better to avoid fighting altogether until our million men are in the field.

On the other hand, the *Herald* of the 13th thus criticises the articles of the *World* and *Times*:

Look at the editorial articles in the *Times* and *World* of yesterday upon the recent battle of Cedar Mountain. The *Times* says that we "have nothing to boast of" in the result of the battle, calls our share of the engagement "a failure," and regrets that the country has been "disappointed in Gen. Pope." The *World*, going still farther than its weak coleborer, insists that "Gen. Banks was beaten;" that he "retreated," that the "rebels were not driven back, but retired at their leisure." These assertions, it will be remembered, are not founded upon any definite information from the scene of the conflict. They are supported only by special pleading in regard to a telegram which announced our success, but which, by a silly play upon words, these shedaddling journalists attempt to construe into a confirmation of their anticipations of defeat. It is almost unnecessary to say that the statements which we have quoted are as false as the logic which sustains them is cowardly and sophistical. The battle was by no means "a failure." The country is not "disappointed in Gen. Pope." Gen. Banks was not "beaten." The rebels did not "retire at their leisure."

Let those who are inclined to believe the assertions of the *Times* and *World* read our correspondent's account of the battle, published in another column this morning. They will find that the advance corps of General Banks, not desiring to bring on a general engagement, was attacked by a superior force of rebels; that General Banks avenged his retreat down the Shenandoah by giving Stonewall Jackson his first check; that our soldiers not only held their position in spite of the rebels, but actually occupied the battle field, and that Stonewall Jackson acknowledges himself beaten by sending a flag of truce for permission to bury his dead.

See, then, the nice dilemma in which the sneaking journalists of the *Times* and *World* have placed themselves. Stonewall Jackson, a rebel general, acknowledges his defeat by the customary mode, recognized the world over, of begging permission to bury his dead. These journalists, pretending to be loyal, assert that the rebels were victorious, and virtually deny both the Union and the rebel generals' versions of the affair. Do the editors of the *Times* and *World* know better than Stonewall Jackson whether or not he was defeated? Are they better able to judge of the results of the conflict than the rebel general who was beaten, or than the correspondents present on the field? Why do they make haste to claim a rebel victory? Why do they eagerly announce, in contradiction to all the facts of the case, that the Union forces were defeated? Why do they joyfully seize upon the first occasion—or rather lack of occasion—to proclaim General Pope a failure? Is this loyal, patriotic, manly? Shall we never have the last of this shedaddling journalism?

The *Herald* ends its criticism as follows:

Let us wait until we are certain of defeat, and then make the best of it, rejoicing, like the Roman Consul, that "it is no worse." In victory or defeat alike let us "Never despair of the republic."

Continuing our extracts, we find in the *World* of the 14th a rejoinder to the article in the *Herald*. Its length will not permit us to reproduce it; we will therefore give such extracts as are relevant to the subject matter. The *World*, after some remarks upon the course to be observed in furnishing news, says:

Whoever furnished the reports of the battle to the telegraph felt the need of some argument to convert it into a victory. He accordingly founded a very tolerable argument on a very apochryphal fact. The *Herald*, yesterday morning, in taking us to task, repeats the argument thus:

"'Stonewall' Jackson, a rebel General, acknowledges his defeat by the customary mode, recognized the world over, of begging permission to bury his dead. These journalists, pretending to be loyal, assert that the rebels were victorious, and virtually deny both the Union and rebel Generals' versions of the affair. Do the editors of the *Times* and *World* know better than 'Stonewall' Jackson whether or not he was defeated?"

The same number of the *Herald* contains a letter from the battle-field which states that the permission to bury the dead was accorded by Jackson to us, not sought by him. This statement tallies so much better with other known facts that we are inclined to credit it. Why, if we gained a victory, did our dead lie unburied from Saturday till Monday? Why were hundreds of our wounded left in a broiling August sun without surgical attendance, or any alleviation of their hunger and thirst, except what was administered by the rebels?

After making a few extracts from the *Herald's* correspondence, relating to the state of things on the second day after the battle, the *World* concludes as follows:

We believe that General Pope will yet win a great victory over Jackson, and see nothing in the battle of Cedar Mountain inconsistent with this expectation. As little do we see any thing in it to justify such silly, gasconade as the following, telegraphed from Culpepper Court House:

"*Jackson obviously does not intend to stop running until he reaches the rebel fortifications at Richmond.*

"General Pope has fully met the public expectations of him.

"*The enemy now only show their backs to our forces.*"

Do let us have common honesty and common sense. Whoever whips "Stonewall" Jackson so that he will stay whipped will perform no contemptible feat. General Pope is probably the man, and the future victor owes small thanks to the shallow flatterers who so industriously belittle in advance the achievement which will be one of his proudest titles to fame.

We conclude our review with the extract of the following short article of the *Tribune* upon this affair. Says the *Tribune* of the 15th:

Stonewall Jackson has acknowledged a defeat. Under cover of night he has withdrawn to the south side of the Rapidan. The "dash" of the redoubtable Secesh hero was a failure. Thanks to our brave officers and equally brave men, he was met by a spirit which made up for the vast disparity of numbers, he was foiled; and to be checked in such an endeavor is to be defeated. He did not come for deliberate warfare; his object was to crush by a sudden onset, take advantage of the panic, and rush up the valley, trusting to his heels in case our force should make a stand with even half his numbers. Had he succeeded in routing Pope's army, doubtless Lee and Magruder would have gone at McClellan with every soldier they could raise. As it is their venture has done us no harm, and has seriously drawn upon their resources and time. The best footed Jackson, like his namesake, "The American Deer," has made quick time from the face of Pope, very probably hastened in his flight by the apparition of Burnside on his right.

Correspondence between Major-General Butler and Brigadier-General Phelps, with regard to Contrabands.

We find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 14th, the following correspondence:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, August 2, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—I beg leave to enclose to you copies of orders and correspondence with General Phelps upon the subject of arming and equipping the negroes.

General Phelps, without orders and without my knowledge, has organized five companies of negroes, and the first official information I had of his doings in that behalf was a requisition for arms and equipments for them.

It becomes more necessary, in my judgment, to employ them differently, and I thought by other means I could find employment for them all, and not raise the question offensively between General Phelps and myself, until it was settled at Washington, and, therefore, sent the order to employ the negroes without sending an answer to his requisition. But his letter of resignation has left me no choice but to insist that my order should be obeyed.

I submit the whole matter to the Department. I need not discuss it. General Shepley, who has been with you, can do it much better than I can. Mr. Rosalius, who I have sent by the Connecticut, can tell you much more fully than it were possible to do in a dispatch what has been the effect of the course of General Phelps.

An insurrection broke out amongst the negroes a few miles up the river, which caused the women of that neighborhood to apply to an armed boat belonging to us, passing down, for aid, and the incipient revolt was stopped by informing the negroes that we should repel an attack by them upon women and children.

All is for the determination of the Department, to which I shall give the fullest obedience.

I have the honor to be your obe'nt ser'vt,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 30, 1862.

Captain R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:

Sir—I enclose herewith requisitions for arms, accoutrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., for three regiments of Africans, which I propose to raise for the defence of this point. The location is swampy and unhealthy, and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern loyalists are willing, as I understand, to furnish their share of the tax for the support of the war; but they should also furnish their quota of men, which they have not, thus far, done. An opportunity now offers of supplying the deficiency, and it is not safe to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper facilities, I could raise the three regiments proposed in a short time without holding out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are all willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the test. They are willing to submit to any thing rather than to slavery.

Society in the South seems to be on the point of dissolution, and the best way of preventing the Africans from becoming instrumental in a general state of anarchy is to enlist him in the cause of the Republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering them freedom, can have them for the purpose of robbery and plunder. It is for the interests of the South as well as for the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day, worthy only of another Cain, could prevent such an offer from being accepted. I would recommend that the cadet graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point to organize and discipline our African levies, and that the more promising non-commissioned officers and privates of the army be appointed as company officers to command them. Prompt and energetic efforts in this direction would probably accomplish more towards a speedy termination of the war, and an early restoration of peace and unity, than any other course which could be adopted. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 31, 1862.

General—The General Commanding wishes you to employ the contrabands in and about your camp in cutting down all the trees, &c., between your lines and the lake, and in forming abatis according to the plan agreed upon between you and Lieutenant Weitzel when he visited you some time since. What wood is not used by you is much needed in this city. For this purpose I have ordered the Quartermaster to furnish you with axes, and tents for the negroes to be quartered in.

By order of Major General BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, July 31st, 1862.

Capt R. S. Davis, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Sir—The communication from your office, of this date, signed "By order, Major General Butler," directing me to employ the contrabands in and about my camp in cutting down all the trees between my lines and the lake, &c., has just been received. In reply I must state that, while I am willing to prepare African regiments for the defense of the Government against its assailants, I am not willing to become the mere slave-driver which you propose, having no qualifications in that way. I am, therefore, under the necessity of tendering the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and respectfully request a leave of absence until it is accepted, in accordance with paragraph 29, page 12, of the General Regulations. While I am writing, at half past eight o'clock, P. M., a colored man is brought in by one of the pickets, who has just been wounded in the side by a charge of shot which, he says, was fired at him by one of a party of three hare-hunters or guerrillas, a mile or more from our line of sentinels. As it is some distance from the camp to the lake, the party of wood-choppers which you have directed will probably need a considerable force to guard them against similar attacks.

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, August 2, 1862.

General—By the act of Congress, as I understand it, the President of the United States alone has the authority to employ Africans in arms as a part of the military force of the United States.

Every law, up to this time, raising volunteer or militia forces, has been opposed to their employment. The President has not as yet indicated his purpose to employ the Africans in arms.

The arms, clothing and camp equipage which I have here for the Louisiana volunteers are, by the letter of the Secretary of War, expressly limited to white soldiers; so that I have no authority to direct them, however much I may desire so to do.

I do not think you are empowered to organize into companies negroes, and drill them as a military organization, as I am unexpectedly informed you have done. I cannot sanction this course of action as at present advised, especially when we have need of the services of the blacks who are being sheltered upon the outskirts of your camp, as you will see by the orders for their employment sent you by the Assistant Adjutant General.

I will send your application to the President; but, in the meantime, you must desist from the formation of any negro military organization.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj Gen. Com'g.

Brig. Gen. PHELPS, commanding forces at Camp Parapet.

Resistance to Draft in Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from that place under date of the 13th instant, says:

The secession sympathizers in Maryland are holding secret meetings and trying to devise ways and means to resist the draft to be made in that State.

A CHECK TO ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE DRAFT.

It will be seen by the following circular, just issued, that the Postoffice Department means to head off those disposed to evade the draft by getting places as postmasters' assistants, &c.

Postoffice Department, Appointment Office, Washington, August 13, 1862.

Sir—The postal law allows, and the standing regulations of the department requires, each postmaster to appoint an assistant, to prevent the office from being left without a qualified person to perform its duties in case of the necessary absence, the sickness, resignation or death of the postmaster. It is presumed that you complied with this regulation by an appointment of assistant upon taking charge of your office. The department is now in receipt of an appointment and oath of an additional clerk, or assistant, without explanation. It is known that in several instances appointments of this character have been made where the services of the clerk were not necessary to the business of the office, but with a view to shield the parties from enrolment in the militia. Without imputing to you improper motives in your recent appointment, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to direct that Mr. ——, the person recently appointed by you, be dismissed from your office, and that the enrolling officer of the militia of your district be immediately notified of the fact, unless you can furnish a satisfactory explanation for his appointment. I am, respectfully, &c.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The same writer says the following:

SEARCH AFTER REBEL RECRUITS.

Last night a patrol from the New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant Holmes, entered Rockville, Md., and, finding a man named Pierre Trail about leaving the village under suspicious circumstances, questioned him; but he would give no satisfactory account of himself or take the oath of allegiance. Trail attempted to shoot one of the guards in whose charge he was placed. He was brought to the Provost Marshal's office this morning and sent to the old Capitol.

The guard also searched the house of W. V. Bowie, and found thirty-one rifles and old muskets, with accoutrements, the plates bearing the Maryland coat of arms.

Evidence was obtained that there had been a rebel recruiting office in the village, from which several recruits had been forwarded South.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers of all armories and arsenals in the United States to administer the oath of allegiance to all employed under their command.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO STONECUTTERS.

On Monday the oath of allegiance was administered to most of the stonecutters at the Capitol, by Captain Williams, and thus far none have refused to take it.

Affairs in Tennessee—The Battle at Cumberland Gap—Reported Defeat and Capture of the Union Forces.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following dispatch:

Memphis, August 11, 1862.—The Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th instant has a dispatch from Cumberland Gap, saying that there had been a battle between Generals Reine and Carter, resulting in the defeat of the latter and the capture of of the entire Union army, stores, &c. It is stated that 7000 prisoners were taken.

The same paper says that General Buell is in a precarious position.

These are rebel reports, and must be taken with grains of allowance.

Rebel reports represent Buell as having Kirby Smith in front, with Polk and Bragg in his rear.

The *Herald* of the 13th publishes the following:

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Nashville, August 12, 1862.—A dispatch from General Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, says:

Decoursey's brigade and the Fourteenth Kentucky, on the 5th or 6th instant, had several engagements with Stevenson's division in force, the rebels outnumbering us four to one. The rebels lost two hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of the Eleventh Tennessee taken prisoner. Our loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty prisoners. Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, and cut their way out. We captured a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules.

John Morgan left Knoxville on the 24, with 2000 cavalry *en route* to Kingston. Kentucky is to be invaded.

The following dispatch is also published:

Louisville, Ky., August 12, 1862.—Eight hundred men belonging to the rebel force of Col Morgan have crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river, and were four miles north of Bennett's ferry, in Monroe county, on Monday last.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, writing under date of the 11th, says:

JEFF. DAVIS'S VERACITY TO BE TESTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Some time ago I stated to you that immediately after the great battle before Richmond Jeff. Davis sent a private message to Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria asking for an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, stating at the same time the reasons why it could never be either conquered or subjugated. These reasons were carefully set forth, in a memoir systematically written, giving a historical summary of the events since the beginning of the war, and explaining to the French Emperor the pretended rights and the conduct of the war since the fall of Fort Sumter. It now seems that Louis Napoleon, after having taken cognizance of this letter, sent it to M Thouvenel, who, struck by the facts therein contained sent word to the French Consul in Richmond to come immediately to Paris, in order to state whether or not Jeff. Davis's assertions were true. We see by the late mail that, in obedience to the orders received, this gentleman has left Richmond and is now on his way to France, where he is anxiously expected.

THE COLORED MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS TO BE DRAFTED.—*Boston*, August 13, 1862.—The instructions of Governor Andrew to the city and town assessors throughout the State of Massachusetts are to make it their duty to include the colored citizens, as well as the white ones, in the rolls of those subject to draft for the war.

The Military Excitement.

THE DRAFT NOT TO COMMENCE BEFORE THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

We find the following in the New York *Times* of the 13th instant:

We find the following important announcement in the Albany *Journal* of last evening:

"The War Department, in answer to an inquiry from the Governor, telegraphs that '*The Department will receive Volunteers for Old Regiments until the draft is made.*'

"The draft cannot be 'made' before the 1st of September, as the preliminary work—the new enrollments, the decision upon applications for exemption, &c.—will occupy at least twenty days.

"We are, therefore, authorized to say, unofficially, that *volunteers, by companies, will be received, for old regiments, until the first day of September*. The order to this effect will probably be issued to-morrow.

"The communication from the War Department, embodying this permission, says: 'It is designed to receive volunteers to fill up the old regiments, and any excess after they are filled will be credited to the State as so much on the draft, and if enough volunteer to fill up the old regiments, that might, perhaps, dispense with the draft.'"

Later from Europe.

The Scotia off Cape Race—Two Days' Later Intelligence.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool August 2d, via Queenstown 3d, was boarded by the news yacht, off Cape Race, on the forenoon of the 9th inst:

Her advices are two days later than those by the Jura.

The Scotia has 200 passengers, among them Archbishop Hughes.

The United States sloop of war St. Louis was at Madeira July 22

The Paris Bourse was (August 2) firm; rentes 69f. 10c.

The French have occupied the Roman frontier, recently evacuated.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation to volunteers to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time of action has arrived. The destination of the expedition is unknown.

The latest dispatches from Liverpool, dated on 2d August, say the steamship Europa, from Boston via Halifax, has arrived.

The United States sloop of war Tuscarora left Queenstown on the evening of the 1st. Destination unknown.

At a public meeting in Liverpool for the relief of the distressed in the manufacturing districts, upwards of £17,000 were subscribed on the spot.

There were rumors of an early marriage of the Prince of Wales either to a Danish or Prussian princess.

General Forey left Cherbourg on the 28th for Vera Cruz. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was proceeding briskly.

General Concha would leave Madrid for Paris on the 28th instant. His mission is reported to include an endeavor to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.

The other continental news is unimportant.

Bombay telegrams of July 12 report a rise in cotton and cotton goods.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION.

The Tuscarora was at Queenstown, supposed to be looking after the new steamer known as No. 290, bound from Liverpool for Nassau, N P., designed for the rebels, which had put into Holyhead, where all her men left her.

Various rumors were current, especially on the Continent, as to intended mediation in American affairs.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that France, Russia and England are negotiating. The two former have made propositions to England, but had received no final reply.

Another rumor is that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge President Lincoln to take the initiative towards peace, if he wishes to avoid offers of mediation. Another unlikely rumor, from Paris, is that England is secretly negotiating with the United States to counteract a possible establishment of the great empire of Mexico and the Southern States under French patronage. All these must be taken for what they are worth, the authorities being wholly unreliable.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has no faith in English mediation for some time to come.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended his clergy to pray for peace.

Forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool having memorialized Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by the Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters, Lord Russell replied, through Mr Layard in effect justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation.

General Pope's proclamation that his army must henceforth subsist on the country in which it is has been construed into the adoption of a system of rapine, and provoked some unfavorable comments by the press.

Sir F. B. Head advocates, in the London *Times*, that the cheapest defence for Canada is for England to proclaim a system of retaliation, such as, if the Americans were to invade Canada and burn Toronto, England will bombard and burn Boston, &c.

There had been a party debate in the English Commons. Messrs. Cobden and Disraeli reviewed and generally deprecated the ministerial policy during the past session. Lord Palmerston spoke in its defence. The hasty action in the Trent affair was denounced and defended.

The London *Spectator* treats the last news from America as the most disheartening yet received by the friends of the North, as it shows the loss of heart has come over the Northern people. It thinks that, however silent the masses are, they may yet arise in their strength for a last grand effort. The same journal also reviews, while others denounce, Archbishop Hughes's speech in Dublin.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—We are under obligations to Dr. Hire, Secretary of the Board of Health, for the following report for the week ending at 6 o'clock A. M. August 24, 1862:

Disease.—Anæmia 2, apoplexy 3, ascites 4, bronchitis 2, cerebral congestion 4, carditis 1, congestive chill 1, convulsions 9, coup de soleil 1, debility 4, dentition 4, diarrhœa acute 12, diarrhœa chronic 11, dysentery acute 10, dysentery chronic 9, delirium tremens 3, drowned 3, effects of chloroform 1, enteritis 11, congestive fever 5, fever contin. con. 4, fever cerebral 3, intermittent 6, remittent fever 5, typhoid fever 9, typhus fever 4, fever traumatic 1, gun-shot wounds 9, killed by collision of cars 1, marasmus 2, measles 1, phthisis 24, pneumonia 2, premature birth 2, spinal disease 1, scarlatina 1, stricture of œsophagus 1, scirrhus 3, trismus 1, tetanus 1, not stated 7. Total, 188.

Nativities.—England, 5; Ireland, 19; Germany, 5; France, 5; Spain, 1; Alabama, 3; Bavaria, 1; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 2; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 5; Italy, 1; Louisiana, 10; Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 7; Michigan, 5; Missouri, 6; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 2; New Orleans, 3; New York, 4; Ohio, 6; Prussia, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Rhode Island, 2; Virginia, 1; Vermont, 3; Wales, 2; Wisconsin, 5; not stated, 20; total, 188; last week, 213; decrease, 25.

Conditions.—Adult males 98, adult females 19, male children 20, female children 19; total whites, 156, males colored 8, female colored 11, slaves 13; total colored, 32; total white and colored, 188.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 2 years, 16; from 2 to 5 years, 13; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 33; from 30 to 40 years, 43; from 40 to 50 years, 9; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1; not stated, 31; total, 188.

Identified.—The body found in the Canal Carondelet, near the Claiborne street Bridge, as reported some days since, has, since our last notice of the affair, been identified as that of Louis De Marange. He was a Frenchman by birth, a cook by occupation, about 58 years of age, and of intemperate habits. He leaves a wife and several children perfectly helpless—the eldest child, a girl, being paralyzed.

Heavy Theft.—John Alvis and Karl Dang, were arrested yesterday by officer J. J. Foley, on the charge of receiving property knowing it to have been stolen. The facts of the case are said to have been that a slave boy belonging to Mr. Lynch stole a bank bill for $1000 from his master, sold it to Alvis for $5, and gave this to his mother. Dang is Alvis's partner.

New Resort.—We were present on Monday evening at the opening of a new resort on St. Charles street, close to the justly far-famed Sam's, and passed quite a pleasant time. Formerly the place was a mere shanty. Now, it has been transformed into a commodious restaurant, oyster-saloon and bar-room, under the auspices of Messrs. Huth and Weisheimer, and named the Schiller Saloon. If all who visit it are as gratified as we have reason to believe they must, they will wish it a long and prosperous career. Everything we examined was of the best—the oysters salt and fat—the tenderloins veritable—not manufactured—the potatoes of Nova Scotian firmness and flavor—the "Kallstadter Riesling, 1858," about as rich and delicate as Hock ever gets to be, and the full-bodied unlabeled worthy of any knight that ever gloried in good things. And the fine Havanas that we tried were equally excellent. We have no doubt the house will command an extensive share of patronage.

Armed Meanings.—Frederick Gerhard and Louis Spies were arrested in the Fourth District, on Monday, on the charge of carrying arms through the streets, and of threatening an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Transformations.—The chamber of the City Hall, formerly devoted to the sessions of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, is being transformed into a reception room for the Military Governor, General Shepley. All the furniture formerly in it has already been removed.

Dark.—The Second District police report that the lamps in the Meat Market were all out at 8 o'clock on Monday night.

Contraband Clothing.—A police officer of the Second District, reports having found in the house 21 Toulouse street, 46 dozen brown pantaloons and 10 shirts, directed to Capt. Moses, and which are believed to be contraband.

Released.—We learn that Mr. McMann, or McMahan, as the name has been variously given, and whose sentence to six months in Fort Jackson was referred to yesterday, has since been released by order of Gen. Butler.

Agnes Robertson Again.—She was arrested last evening at the corner of Dauphin and Toulouse streets, on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, indecently exposing her person, and assaulting Mrs. Pfau in her own house.

Detaining a Trunk.—Pierre Dasser was arrested in the Second District last evening on the charge of detaining Paulin Damase's trunk.

Contraband Arms.—Sergeant Pelletier reports having found at the Conti street Hotel, in various rooms, the following articles of contraband: two double-barreled guns, one sword-cane, and three dirks.

Contraband Powder.—One of the Third District police reports having on Monday found concealed in a house on Prospect street, two pounds and a half of powder. Of course it was seized.

Murderous Threats.—John Buckley was arrested at 9 o'clock on Monday night, on the charge of having threatened to take the life of P. Henry.

Suspicious.—James Courtney was arrested at 11 o'clock on Monday night, at the request of Mr. H. T. Andry, who charges him with having insinuated himself into his premises, under suspicious circumstances.

Homeless.—Rosa Bell was taken charge of on Monday night, as wandering about in a suspicious manner. She alleges that she had no place to live in.

Fugitive from the State Prison.—Dennis Donovan was arrested yesterday by officers Griffin and Grinsburg, on the charge of being a fugitive from the State Prison.

Assaulting a Child.—Francis Budd was arrested yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Johanna Stuart's child.

Not Meet.—Griffe a slave belonging to John Jomin, was arrested in the Poydras market, on the charge of having stolen some meat, while it was not meet to steal.

Provost Court—Lieut. Colonel Kinsman.—Jean Baptiste, f. m. c., charged by officer Jacobs who formerly kept a banjo shop on St. Charles street, with having attempted to cross the lines with his carriage, to the parish of St. James, had his vehicle and horses confiscated. Mr Teguere, who was a passenger, was fined $10.

D. Wagner was fined $5 for selling liquor to soldiers at the Barracks.

Charles Wagner was dismissed from the charge of having passed a counterfeit Merchants Bank bill for $20 to a party to whom he paid $1.50 on the 6th inst. The fact was not discovered, as it was stated, till the 21st and the accused denied having passed the bill.

Eliza Harris, for robbing a man named Maxwell of $18 in money and a gold watch, was sent to the Workhouse for six months. Mary Rose, the keeper of the house in which she lived, Anna Smith and Ann Keegan, other inmates of it, who were included in the charge, were dismissed.

Lyon Barnes was sentenced to six months confinement in Fort Jackson, for having robbed a Frenchman of some money. He acknowledged the theft, and produced the money in court.

James Courtney, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was sentenced to three months hard labor at Fort Jackson.

Hannah, f. w. c., for cruelly beating a child, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

The case of Mr Quarrier, as the name was formerly given, or Poirier, as it appears to be correctly, was decided. The thirty-three cases were ordered to be confiscated, and Mr. Poirier was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Ellis Bernot was sent to Fort Jackson for six months for larceny.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 26, 1862.

SUGAR.—The supply is light, and with a good demand prices have advanced [illegible]. Yesterday and to-day's sales embraced about [illegible] hhds., in several lots, at [illegible] for Fair, [illegible] for Fully Fair, [illegible] for Prime to Choice, and [illegible] for seco-dried Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light, the demand has improved and prices have advanced. Yesterday about 150 bbls. on the levee sold at [illegible] for that not fermenting but in rebarreled.

FLOUR.—The market is dull. Prices range from $7 [illegible] bbl., according to quality and brand.

OATS.—The demand is supplied at $1 [illegible] bushel on the landing, and $1 [illegible] from store.

CORN.—We notice sales on the landing at [illegible] and [illegible] in store [illegible] bushel.

HAY.—The last sales on the landing were at [illegible].

BACON.—Shoulders sell from first hands at [illegible], Sides at [illegible], and sugar-cured Hams [illegible].

LARD.—Prime in kegs is selling at 18c. [illegible] lb.

BUTTER.—Prime in kegs is retailing at 30c. [illegible] lb.

CHEESE.—Northern is retailing at 20c. [illegible] lb.

Nothing else reported.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S mail steamship Fulton, Wotton, for New York.
Bark Eli, Pinkney, for New York. Master
Schr Frances, Chamberlain, New York. Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, 28 days from New York, to master—1st dist 21
Bark St. James, Wayne, 26 days from Philadelphia, to master—3d dist 26
Schr Ned, McKee 3 days from Pensacola, in ballast, to master—1st dist 20
Schr Hy Travis, Parker, from Pensacola, in ballast, to master—2d dist
Schr Mary Campbell, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Surprise, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Planter, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Time and Tide, Taylor, from Millaudon's Plantation

TOWBOATS.

Fox, Palmer, from the Passes

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Fox, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, on the 2d inst., ships R D Shepherd, Fountain, bark Fred Lennig, and schooner E Tolman—brought up barks Zingarella, St James and schr Ned.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Young Eagle, from Pensacola.
Brig Wm G Clark, from Philadelphia—coal to U S Gov.
Brig C H Jordon, Plumsey, from Philadelphia—coal to U S Gov't.
Steaming Boston, from Boston via Key West—Quarantine.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Fulton—142 hhds sugar.
NEW YORK—Per bark Eli—100 bbls 380 hhds sugar 111 hhds tobacco 150 bbls rosin 5 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Per bark Frances—142 hhds sugar 192 bbls turpentine 110 do rosin 3 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark St James—2123 bbls flour 105 tcs hams 100 do sides 51 do shoulders 484 sks corn 300 do corn 25 bbls vinegar 1915 reams paper 3000 bags salt to order.
NEW YORK—Per bark Zingarella—1874 bbls flour 125 hhds bacon 20 bbls cornmeal 50 do hams 1800 sks corn.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per sloop Planter—70 hhds sugar to L Millaudon
COAST—Per schr Surprise—40 hhds sugar to G W Lee.
MILLAUDON'S PLANTATION—Per steamer Time and Tide—70 hhds sugar to order
COAST—Per schr Mary Campbell—71 hhds sugar to Bell & Bonilloy.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 64.

All officers and enlisted men of the Confederate service, now on parole in this city, who desire to be exchanged, will report themselves to Lieut. G. Weitzel, at the City Hall, on or before Monday, the 1st September, for the purpose of arranging for such exchange.

By order of MAJOR-GEN BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain A. A. A. G. au26 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No 63.

Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the Militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following, that is to say:

"THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. [Seal of the State.]

"By Thomas Overton Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia thereof.

"In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

"Know ye that .... having been duly and legally elected Captain of the 'Native Guards,' (colored) 1st Division of the Militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war.

"I do hereby appoint and commission him Captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such from the 2d day of May, 1861.

"He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office, by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Captain, and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other superior officers, according to the Rules and Articles of War, and in conformity to law.

"In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

"Given under my hand at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

"By the Governor. "THOMAS O MOORE.
P. D. HARDY, Secretary of State."

[Endorsed]

"I, Maurice Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that .... named in the within commission did, on the second day of May, in the year 1861, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

"M. GRIVOT,
"Adj't and Insp. Gen'l, Louisiana."

And whereas, such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in General Orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following:

"HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
"Adj't Gen's Office, March 24, 1862.

"Order No 426.

"1. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

"2. The Colonel Commanding will report without delay to Major-Gen. Lewis, commanding State Militia.

"By order of THOS O MOORE, Governor.
"M. GRIVOT, Adj't Gen'l."

And whereas, said military organization by the same Order was directed to report to Major General Lewis for service, but did not leave the city of New Orleans when he did.

Now, therefore, the Commanding General, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the Volunteer forces of the United States and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders" to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage, to shield their property from being seized by bad men, and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette against Pakenham and his myrmidons carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty."

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their well known loyalty and patriotism, and with "praise and respect" for these brave men—it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Guard" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the Militia of the State, who shall enlist in the Volunteer service of the United States shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed and rationed as are other Volunteer troops of the United States subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A A A Gen. au25 2t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans La., Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No 201.

The Merchants' Bank and Crescent City Bank having, by their own showing, and such such assets as these to be banks of issue and deposit, are hereby ordered to go into liquidation; and to suspend all business save the collecting of their own assets. The several Boards of Directors are respectively made a Board of Trustees to wind up the affairs of the bank. They will issue no bills, pay no deposits, contract no new obligations, nor make any obligation, except such as may be made in behalf of the bank, and pay no debts without further orders.

They will respectively make report under oath of a majority of the Board weekly of the exact condition of the bank and the changes therein at these headquarters.

The Directors will send to these headquarters a written acceptance of the trust.

In order that the public may be assured in their confidence in the final redemption of the liabilities of the Bank, it is further ordered that the specific branch of good faith in the officers of the Bank, in winding up the affairs of the Bank, will be summarily and exemplarily punished.

The United States and all bill holders will be preferred creditors, entitled to be at paid from the assets.

The bills of the Merchants' and Crescent City Banks are no longer to be regarded as currency.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. au25 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 62.

Brigadier-General G. F. Shepley having entered upon his duties as Military Governor of Louisiana, all officers on duty in this city and in Algiers, except Henry W. Birge, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General, and officers of the Division Staff, will report to Colonel Birge for orders. General Birge will report for orders to Brigadier-General Shepley.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. DAVIS, Capt and A A A G. au25 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, August 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 272.

All medical officers on duty in this Department will report immediately to the Medical Director, Dr. Charles McCormick, their names, rank and date of commission, and where they are stationed.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. au25 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., August 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 296.

From and after this day the pickets and picket guards will shoot all persons attempting to go out from our lines by stealth or force.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G. au25 3t

Portuguese Benevolent Society.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1862.

ACCORDING to Art. 3d of our By-Laws, the officers and members of this Society are hereby notified that the ANNUAL ELECTION for one President, one First Vice-President, one Second Vice-President, one Secretary, one Treasurer and one Doctor to serve during the following year, will be held on the 28th day of August, (next THURSDAY) at the Society's Hall, from 4 till 7 o'clock, P. M., to which all members in good standing are particularly requested to attend.

By order of F. LUIS, President. au25 3t

Treasurer's Department.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1862.

THE public are cautioned against receiving Counterfeit Notes of the PRINTED City issue of the denomination of One Dollar purporting to be signed by A. J. Villere and F. J. Forstall. They can be easily detected by the bad execution of the work.

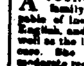
BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Treasurer. au26 3t

Gold Wanted! Gold Wanted!

$5000 IN GOLD WANTED, for which notes of the Citizen's Bank will be paid. Apply at 120 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. au26 3t

For Havana.

THE schooner JALOUSE, Capt. Thos. H. Wilson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will leave with dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to



LLAMBIAS & DOCKTER,
111 and 113 Old Levee st. au26 4t

Sundries.

2000 BBLS. Flour, Choice brands;
300 kegs Lard;
25 tierces Shoulders;
100 do. Hams, assorted brands;
20 do Bacon;
200 bbls. Pork;
50 boxes C Fish;
200 boxes Cheese;
35 firkins Butter;
25 barrels Beans, (red and white;)
100 hf do Beef;
100 do do Tongues;
100 hf do Split Peas;
200 sacks Oats;
200 sacks Corn;
4000 reams assorted S. Paper;
100 boxes Starch;
100 bbls Lager Beer;
50 bbls. Mackerel, No. 1;
50 hf do Mackerel, No. 1;
50 bbls Mackerel, No. 2;
50 hf do Mackerel, No. 2.

For sale, in lots to suit, by H. ZUBERBIER, corner Lafayette, Fulton and Levee sts. au26 3t

Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.

MESS PORK;
Clear Sides;
Shoulders;
Hams, Sugar-cured extra quality;
Flour, best Brands;
Rice, Prime quality in tierces;
Mackerel, New No. 3;
Ale in quarts and pints;
Porter in quarts and pints.

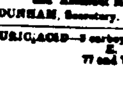
For sale at low prices at the Union Warehouse, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets. au26 3t

LANDING ex ship Catharine and brig Poinsett, in store and for sale by the undersigned—
200 boxes Codfish, 100 pounds each;
200 do do 25 do do;
200 do Winchester Soap, 45 to 60 pounds;
50 do Tallow Candles;
200 do French Tallow Candles;
100 do full weight do;
100 do 14 oz. do;
100 do Starch;
200 sacks Creole Rice;
100 kegs Lard.

FRED. AVET, 50 and 51 Old Levee st. between Conti and Bienville sts. au26 6t

For Sale.

235 No 1 MULES,
6 do. BLIND MULES.



VERY strong and good working Mules. Also large quantities of old Omnibuses and Axles and old Springs, together with 60 Omnibuses, in good condition, and large lots of old Omnibus Wheels and second-hand Harness, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on accommodating terms.

Apply at the Stables on Tchoupitoulas street, Jefferson City, above the Stock Landing, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HART & WINTZ, Proprietors. au6 1m

Practical School,

137...... DUMAINE STREET........137

THE more the times foreshadow hardships and difficult circumstances, the less should you neglect the education of your children. Let you prepare them to face the impending difficulties by a solid education, and above all by a practical one, such as is to be obtained at the Practical School.

STUDIES—English and French, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, Geometry and Linear Drawing, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mechanism, Natural History, Geography and History, and necessary ordinary information.

Day classes, from 9 A M. to 2 P. M., and from 4½ P. M. to 6 P. M.

Evening classes for grown persons, from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Day scholars, from........................$3 to $5.
Evening scholars..........................$5.
Boarding, from............................$15 to $25.

The payment must invariably be in advance.

CH. CARON, Director. au27 3t

Boyer & Lepraitre's Institution

123........ CONTI STREET 123

Between Dauphin and Burgundy street.

This institution will be opened again on MONDAY, 1st September. au27 1m

F. A. MADER,

Professor of Modern Languages and Mathematics.

HAVING made private tuition his speciality, offers his services to the heads of families and of private schools.

For terms apply at No. 301 Bienville street, (continuation of Bourbon street,) between Greatmen and Craps street.

REFERENCES:

Messrs S. P. Deinborn, E. F. Mioton, R. J. Garrison, E. Nodal, P. E. Mader, J. W. Mader, O. De Armas, J. J. Wiches, Dr. Centrelle. au27 1m

Coffee! Coffee!

96 BAGS superior Havana and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by OSCAR BERCIER & CO., No. 77 Tchoupitoulas st. au27

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given to all to whom it may concern that Mr H. Mis has surrendered his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, who are hereby notified to present their claims to him at his office in New Orleans, within ninety days from this date.

S. H. STAFFORD, Sheriff. au27 tf

GLOBE MILLS.

THESE MILLS have been removed to No. 283 OLD LEVEE STREET, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, Opposite French Vegetable Market. And are again in full operation. jy10 tf

A Card from Dr. Brandreth.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—It having been claimed that by presenting the Brandreth Pill in New Style, I appear to repudiate the Genuine Brandreth's Pills in the hands of dealers, it is due to them, the public, and myself, to say, that I am compelled to put up Brandreth's Pills in the New Style for our protection, because of the discovery of a most Dangerous Counterfeit, so nearly resembling in exterior the Genuine Brandreth's Pills as to deceive Experts.

These worthless counterfeits were made in the vicinity of Carbondale, Pa. The party has been arrested and is now in jail. From his confession, a large quantity has been sold. Therefore, to protect the public health and the reputation of Brandreth's Pills, I was compelled to issue the Pills in the New Style, whose distinguishing mark is the Red Lettered Wrapper.

The public must therefore purchase their Pills from dealers of approved character and reputation, or they must purchase the New Style to secure to themselves the Genuine Brandreth's Pills.

Your obedient servant,
au29 tf B. BRANDRETH.

GET NEW STYLE.

SUDDEN DEATHS PREVENTED.

Remove from the system offending agents, which, if permitted to remain at this season of the year, are fraught with great danger to life itself.

COLDS, DIZZINESS,
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT,
SMALL POX,
AND ALL FEVERS ARE SPEEDILY CURED BY THE
BRANDETH PILLS,

which should be used in doses sufficient to remove all costiveness and impurities from the stomach and bowels.

Oh what heartaches would be prevented if these Pills were used with fearlessness and promptitude in the beginning of sickness.

Brandreth's Pills are warranted entirely free from any mineral, their composition is purely vegetable, and they are safe for both sexes and all ages. They mostly open the bowels and purify the blood.

Observe, the band around the new style is filled with

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS

printed in Red Ink. Unless this band is on the Pills offered you, they are not new style.

Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York.

O. G. BENNET, General Agent,
72 Camp street, New Orleans.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. au25 tf

DRUGGISTS.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW GROSS OF

DR. BRANDRETH'S

Celebrated Vegetable Pills,

PUT UP IN NEW STYLE.

For sale by

O. G. BENNET, Agent,

au25 tf 72 Camp street.

HARNESS! HARNESS!!

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
A lot of very fine
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
CARRIAGE,
ROCKAWAY and
LIGHT WAGON
HARNESS.

O. G. BENNET,
au25 tf 72 Camp street.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

For sale a small lot of very fine (Pensacola)
VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO.
At 72 Camp street.
au25 tf O. G. BENNET.

FOR SALE.

The Cargo of the Bark "Mondi," just arrived, consisting of—
52 hogsheads SHOULDERS,
20 " CLEAR SIDES,
15 casks Ribbed SIDES.
10 tierces SMOKED HAMS.
24 hhds.
200 barrels MESS PORK,
40 " BEEF,
200 " FLOUR.
569 bags CORN,
300 bales HAY,

For particulars apply to JOHN GAUCHE,
MICHEL DIETRICH, Agent,
106 Chartres street.

Freight wanted for the above vessel—470 hhds. sugar, 200 bbls rosin. Apply to MICHEL DIETRICH, 106 Chartres street. au25 6t

FOR SALE,

BY EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street,

30 BOXES CLARET, Giscours;
50 .. .. St. Julien;
15 .. .. Haut Brion;
16 .. .. Cos;
20 .. .. Ducru;
30 .. .. Leoville, Larose, Margaux
Lafitte, Latour.
100 .. White Wine, Chateau Yquem. au21

Sausages.

LANDING ex steamship Matanzas—7 boxes SAUSAGES, a superior article, for sale by
au21 J. & J. TARDOS, 41 Old Levee street.

Notice.

WE have this day established at No. 77 Tchoupitoulas street, a Commission House for the sale of Provisions, such as Flour, Hams, Pork, &c.

OSCAR BERCIER & CO.

New Orleans, 20th August, 1862. au21

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company,

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE Company notify the public that notwithstanding the conviction and punishment of several offenders, there are still numerous counterfeits of their tickets in circulation; and this Company caution the public from receiving them.

The Company again offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of counterfeiters and circulators of forged tickets; the reward to be paid on conviction, and no more to be paid to the informer in such case, whether the prosecution include one person or several accomplices.

J. B. SLAWSON, President. au2 tf

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

WE manufacture the most beautiful and durable that are made.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of EMINENT AMERICANS, for albums. Our assortment of this is ten-fold that of any other house.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. jy9 3m

Finkle & 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.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Sec'y. jy9 3m

Institution for Young Gentlemen.

AN INSTITUTION will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY of September, at the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets, for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a liberal and practical education.

The several departments will be conducted by the following experienced Professors, viz:

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

GEO. ROBINSON, late Professor of Jefferson College, St. James.

H. DES BORDES, late Principal of the Boys' High School, Second District.

For terms and conditions apply daily at the Institution, between the hours of 10 and 12.

REFERENCES.

Dr. D. C. Holliday,	C. W. Cammack, Citizens' Bank,
Geo. Jonas,	Dr. P. Lafon,
P. Labarre,	Dr. H. Durel,
W. B. Schmidt,	A. & P. Cognolatti,
G. Rabatier,	T. Gameshone,
Dr. Chas. Delery,	Lom Bulatere.

au11 1m

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, as well as the literary culture of those committed to her care. She is also an accomplished musician. Only a moderate recompense expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address G. G. at the office of this paper. jy30

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons in the Second and Third Districts using Scales, Weights, Measures, Yard Sticks, &c., are hereby notified to call immediately at the Inspector's office, and have the same reinspected and stamped, or they shall be dealt with according to law.

Office, No. 327 Chartres, between Barracks and Esplanade streets. au14 1m

Notice.

OWNERS of Stock in the City Park will please to have them removed on or before the 31st of August. After that time, they will be sent to the Second District Pound.

P. McCARNAN, Keeper City Park. au18 tau31

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug. 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Ten Dollars ($10) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on FRIDAY, 22d inst., as follows, until further notice:

Fifty ounces of bread for......................30 cents.
Twenty-five .. ..10 cents.
Twelve .. ..5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, 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.

G. WEITZEL, Lieut U. S. Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant.

JAS. K. DUNHAM, Secretary. au22 6t

SULPHURIC ACID—3 carboys, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. my12

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

Pork, Flour, Oats, Hay, Tea and Herring.

BY JULIAN NEVILLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 11 Commercial Place.

WEDNESDAY, August 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold the following list of articles, now landing from schooner J. W. Congdon, at the foot of Erato street—

6 0 bbls Pork
170 bbls Flour
600 sacks Oats
85 bales Hay
15 chests Tea
100 boxes Herring
70 kegs Leaf Lard

Terms cash, in current funds. au26

BY J. B. CHOZAT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 81 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold at public auction at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, on SATURDAY, 30th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.—

NINE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in Faubourg Clouet, of this city, bounded by Goodchildren, Clouet, Louisa and Love streets, and measuring 380 feet 9 inches front on Goodchildren street, and 180 feet 4 inches front on Clouet street; together with the buildings and improvements thereon. The said property will be sold by lots. The plan will be exposed at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Terms—One third cash, balance at one and two years, with 8 per cent interest, and 5 per cent after maturity, if not then paid. The improvements to be kept insured and policy transferred to vendor. au25

Furniture............Furniture,

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
BY R. GUTIERREZ, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY next, August 29th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold without reserve on the premises, N. 303 Dumaine street, between Dauphin and Bourbon streets—

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of above dwelling, consisting of Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Terms cash. au27

2020 Barrels Flour at auction, now landing ex schooner John A. Lee, from Philadelphia.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the St. Louis Warehouse, on Front Levee and Fulton streets—

2020 Barrels Flour, of very superior quality and celebrated brands, now landing ex schooner John A. Lee, from Philadelphia.

The above Flour is of very excellent and superior quality, and in fine condition, and will afford a good opportunity to dealers, grocers and bakers to select their favorite brands and quality, suited to their trade and purpose. The owner of this is a special point to secure a large variety of well-known brands and quality suited to the climate.

Terms at sale. au27

Peremptory Sale of a Large Variety of Old Wines, Champagnes and Brandies, of very superior quality, at auction

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street—

A large assortment of very old WINES, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, &c., including many of the best and most celebrated brands—such brands as Beaujolais, Beaune, Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Chateau, Margaux and Lafitte. The amount to be disposed of is very large, and the sale positive and peremptory and the attention of the trade and all in want of a fine article are especially invited to be present and examine and test each sample, as per catalogue, which will be furnished on the day of sale. The importer feels confident that so extensive an assortment of old and favorite Wines and Brandies has never been offered at public sale in this city.

Terms at sale. au27

Dairy. Dairy.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 1st September, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Poland and Greatmen streets—

22 fine Milch Cows
3 Horses
1 Milk Cart
1 large Pot

The Good Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.

Terms—Up to $100, cash; from $100 to $200, 60 days, and above $200, four months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. au27

Dairy! Dairy!

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY 30th August, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Gentilly road, in front of the Union Race Course, on the dairy belonging to Le-cas—

34 fine Milch Cows.
1 Bull,
4 Calves,
2 Milk Carts,
3 Horses,
1 Provision Cart.

Terms—Up to $100 cash, above $100 six months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed au27

Flour..........Flour..........Flour.

BY R. B. SYKES

THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the Levee at Post No. 38, Third District, landing from bark St James—

2 0 barrels Extra Family Flour, various brands.

Terms cash, in good current bank notes. au27

Hanlon, McLean & Co's. Sales.

J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

WILL sell THIS DAY, 27th August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the foot of Customhouse street, the cargo of the schooner Haze, consisting in part of—

50 barrels Mess Pork
50 .. No 1 Mackerel
50 .. No. 3 .. large.
100 qr .. No. 1 ..
100 qr .. No 2 ..
400 boxes Scaled Herrings.
500 .. Magdalen ..
150 barrels Extra Georgetown Flour.
100 .. Eagle Mills.
200 hf .. Eureka Mills.
345 .. Corn Meal (kiln dried).
125 tierces Sugar-cured Hams
2 0 bales Hay.
25 barrels Soda Crackers.
50 .. Sugar ..
50 .. Boston ..
50 .. Butter ..
50 .. Pilot ..
20 boxes Soda Biscuit
50 .. Butter ..
2622 bushels Oats.
2878 .. Corn
335 boxes English Dairy Cheese
60 reams Straw Paper, 14 & 8 and 15 X 20.
.. various sizes.
100 .. Wrapping Paper, 36 X 30.
100 barrels Potatoes.
10 .. Onions.
20 .. Turnips.
1 lot of Hemlock Lumber.

Terms at sale. au27

Steamer Southerner at Auction, for account of whom it may concern.

BY HANLON, McLEAN & CO.
J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at their auction store, 19 Magazine street, corner of Common—

The Wreck of the steamer Southerner, as she lays in the Mississippi river, at Mr. L. S. Le Bourge's plantation, about 55 miles above New Orleans.

Terms cash on the spot. au27

BY HANLON, McLEAN & CO.
J. T. HANLON, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. A. M. will be sold—

The contents of the Louisiana Club Rooms, situated on the corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, consisting in part of elegant Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture and Fixtures, &c.

—ALSO—

Two of Phelan's Celebrated Improved Patent Billiard Tables and the Fixtures, nearly new, and also the Gas Fixtures of the establishment.

Terms cash, in current funds. au27

For Baton Rouge.

Leaves on SUNDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH, ——, Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week. For freight or passage apply on board to

D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., 64 Carondelet st.

New Orleans, July 28, 1862. jy31 tf

For the Coast.

THE steamer TIME AND TIDE, Taylor master, for the Coast up or down, according to offer for cargo. au5

For Havre.

SHIP W. H. WHARTON, for Havre, can accommodate one or two Cabin Passengers. Apply to

THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
au27 3t 30 Union street

Notice.

STORAGE can be had in the Fire-Proof Warehouses, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Tchoupitoulas street. Apply to E. J. HART & CO. au23

RICHARD J. EVANS,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.

GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to accuracy and economy.

Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

Cigarito Paper.

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

—ALSO—

50,000 fine Havana Cigars, per schooner Philomena, in store and for sale by SORMIO & BROTHER, au15 1m No. 24 Gravier street.

Just Arrived.

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS, TINWARE.

A FULL assortment, such as Children's Baths, Foot Baths, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Lamp Fillers, Funnels, Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. For sale cheap at CHARLES LOEFFLER'S, au20 1w 176 Chartres st.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. jel

Wanted,

FIFTEEN or TWENTY MEN to cut about one thousand cords of wood for the Landing season, in the cypress swamps of Madam Labranche's plantation, parish of St. Charles, twenty-one miles above New Orleans. All to clean a pond near the sugar-house.

Apply at No. 54 Royal street. au23 2w

Sails for Sale.

FOR SALE—Two complete sets of BRIG SAILS, one of which is entirely new and fine. Apply to Messrs. Bolleau, Siebison & Co No. 41 Carondelet street. au26 3t

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

43 BOURBON STREET.

Conducted by J. G. LORD.

THIS Establishment closed till the end of the month. The Classes will meet again on MONDAY, 1st September. au23 1w

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
New Orleans, August 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

Capt. James F. Miller having been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. A. G. Rambo de Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Brigadier-General G. F. Shepley, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of BRIGADIER-GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G. au23 3t

S. [illegible]
Propriétaire
L'ENCAN.
[illegible] à vendre.
[illegible] Encanteur.
[illegible] Place, No 11.
RESERVE.
[illegible] vinaigre de
[illegible] KES.
[illegible] Encanteur.
[illegible] Commerce, No 11.
[illegible] Vins et Whis
[illegible] liquidation.
[illegible] HAVANE.
[illegible] Havane.
[illegible] café.
LOUIS
[illegible]