The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXV.—Whole No. 12,443.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, on Canal street, No. 84, prime meat beef.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Metairie road, opposite the gate of the City Park, milch cows, &c.

SLAVERY AND COMPENSATION.

One of the great fallacies of the advocates of the abolition of slavery is, that compensation can be made to the owners. They imagine that it is a *perfectly* equitable and advantageous bargain, to agree to give the slave-owners a certain sum for each slave liberated, that sum being fixed by the abolitionist, and, as a matter of course, below even the market value of the slave at the time and place of his emancipation.

Were these opinions correct, what objection could there be to the abolition of slavery? If slave-owners were fully compensated for the value of the slaves of which they might be deprived, and experienced no further injury, what pretence could they have for objection to emancipation? They purchase, own, and employ slaves, not because they desire slavery, but for the purpose of cultivating their estates, or prosecuting their business, or having their work attended to, to advantage. Give them the means of doing this without slavery, and the opposition to abolitionism will melt down to less than listlessness. The only plausible ground of objection to it that would then be left, would be that arising from the presumed boastnot with negroes, and its disagreeable, offensive, disgusting and degenerating consequences, into which the white race would be thrown. But really even this objection could not, in the very nature of things, co-exist with the other condition we have supposed—such a state of population as should secure a ready command of legitimate labor for all purposes, in the absence of slavery. In such a case the numbers of the whites must so far outnumber those of the negroes, that the latter must be absorbed out, and gradually exterminated, leaving perhaps not a little tainted blood to course through the veins of some of the dominant race.

The great advantage of slavery is that it supplies the place of density of population. Where this exists, slavery is not only not needed, not desirable, not advantageous, but would be a positive and intolerable infliction, alike on owner and on slave. That it would be so on the latter, abolitionism will not require us to show. That it would be so on the owner would arise from the fact that it would throw expenses on him which would render it impossible for him to compete with the free labor of other densely populated countries. In these, the employer cares not on what kind of food his workmen eke out a wretched existence; he cares not whether he has a family or not; whether he has a shelter or not, or of what kind it is if he has any. He cares not whether his hireling's clothing is such as is absolutely necessary for him or not; he cares not whether he and his are sick or well or dying. He cares not who buries him when dead. He cares not whether his wages are sufficient to supply his absolute wants, but cares only that they are as low as he can possibly get the labor for, and that the employment of it shall secure to him a sufficient profit. Throw upon such a man the expenses and cares of slavery—make it a point of actual self-interest with him to have a particular regard for his laborers in all these respects, to see them well fed lest they should not be equal to the work required of them; to take care of the health of themselves, their wives and their children, lest he should lose hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars; to see that their dwellings and clothing are such as will contribute to all these ends; throw this upon an employer in a densely populated country, and how could he compete with those of other densely populated free-labor countries, which means emphatically cheap labor countries?

Where density of population does not exist, slavery is advantageous not because of its cheapness—for, in fact, it is dearer than free labor—but because of the command it gives of labor. Take away that command, without supplying an equivalent, and what can compensate for its loss? Common sense cannot avoid the conclusion that nothing can, for the very element of the property of a country is its command of labor. And experience has bitterly shown, too, as has been a thousand times observed, that the absence of it is certain ruin.

Were it otherwise, every slave owner in the country would cheerfully agree to exchange slavery for freedom. All the compensation he cares for, is such as shall secure for him such conditions of labor as he now enjoys. The market value of his slaves would be a mere bagatelle for him to lose, in comparison with the regretted, while inevitable ruin that must attend his subsequent deprivation of a command of labor. To compensate him properly for this would require hundreds, not to say thousands, of times the value of his slaves in money. He would have to be paid enough to yield him and his heirs forever such a profit from his capital as he could reasonably expect either in a free labor country or a slave country. That would be the only true compensation that could be given. It would, of course, be impossible to give it; and it is in fact idle to talk about compensation for slavery, where slavery is a necessity. Where it is not, philanthropy need not trouble itself about it. It will soon enough be abolished without compensation being asked or cared for.

There may be intermediate conditions—countries in which the advantages of slavery are dubious, and the desires of emancipationists strong—in which compensation might be reasonably enough offered and accepted. But to talk of it for countries in which slavery is an absolute necessity, to secure a command of labor and an absolute advantage, is as wild as any talk on the subject can well be.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Canal street, 100 tierces prime beef. See advertisement.

FIRST DRAINING DISTRICT.—We would call the attention of our readers to the notice of G. Ingram, President of the First Draining District Board. He gives notice to all land-owners, whose property is situated in the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river, Julia street, and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and St. Peter street below—that the first instalment of the assessment for the cost of draining said district, is due and payable at his office, No. 20 City Hall.

Latest from Chattanooga.

Under this heading, the *Advocate* published yesterday, interesting news, taken from the Mobile *Evening News* of the 22d inst. We extract such items as have not yet been published here:

Dispatches from Nashville of the 18th say there was great excitement there—an attack was expected.

The batteries were prepared to shell the city in case of its surrender.

The capture of Murfreesboro' had produced a stunning effect.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Chattanooga, July 21.—Buell's forces are massing at Bridgeport. Large numbers arrived to-day.

They are very busy building boats to cross the river.

Brigadier Generals Crittenden and Duffield, (Federal) with their staffs and others, being forty odd officers in all, left Knoxville to-day for Madison, Georgia.

RENEWAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, in a late letter, says:

It is again rumored that the restrictions existing towards the press in the matter of publishing war news are soon to be reenacted, and that hereafter the results of an engagement, as well as the facts respecting the condition of the army, &c., may be published the moment they transpire, or as soon after as the journalist shall see fit. This will, indeed, be a valuable privilege to the publisher, while it will remove entirely the extended complaints that has lurked in the breast of the public, that the real truth which regard for the moral condition of affairs was very frequently suppressed.

Bound from the Bite of a Poodle.—The Bloomington (Ill. W.) *Republican* says that a daughter of Mr. Nathaniel S. Arnold, now living in the town of Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, somewhat more than a month ago, about eight years, about a month ago was bitten by a small lap dog belonging to the family, and some two weeks thereafter became suddenly ill, Dr. Arnold of Elliottsburgh, was called, who pronounced the case one of hydrophobia. After a horrible struggle she died. The child was returned by death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Errata.—The amount at sale, in the suit of Speight, Dening & Co., vs. Voorhies, Geiger & Co., should have been $1949, instead of $2,000, as reported yesterday.

Audacious Kidnapping.—The slave John, belonging to Mrs. Collins, was arrested on Baronne street, at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, on the charge of attempting to break into the premises of the virtuous Emilie Williams, for the purpose of violating her person. John will find that whatever may be the estimate he may have set on the repute of Emilie, that this will not excuse his audacity.

That Sailor-Boy Case.—Kohlman Wolf, whose case was reported yesterday morning, appears to have been greatly wronged. He never tried to steal a sailor-boy, as was reported. He merely tried to steal a march on him, by selling a $2 50 watch for $10.

Heartless.—Officer Wagner yesterday morning arrested a cab driver named Michael Smith, in the Second District, for refusing to take a wounded man to the Charity Hospital in his vehicle. The wounded man is the one elsewhere noticed as having fallen through a hatchway.

Fell Through a Hatchway.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named John Murray fell through the hatchway of the cheap Aid, lying opposite Jackson square, and was so badly hurt that he had to be conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

It was there found that he had sustained severe injuries about the head; and he was in great pain.

Scalded.—Benjamin Keating went to the Charity Hospital yesterday for treatment for scalds. He states that a kettle with boiling water in it upset, and the water inflicted the injuries on his arm. His case is not very serious.

Thieves and Counterfeiters.—Antonio Piatana and Jose Molora were arrested on the Levee last evening, in the Second District, on the charge of stealing Thomas Greenan's skiff. On Molora's being searched at the station, he was found to have twenty-eight half dollars, of the lightest, greatest, brightest kind of counterfeit.

Kicked by a Mule.—John Burns went to the Charity Hospital yesterday, complaining of having been kicked by a green mule which he was breaking, a couple of weeks ago. He got the kick in a soft place—on his head—and did not seem to be dangerously hurt. He is an ostler, from the county Kildare.

Dishonest Slave.—Margaret, slave of Mme. Laurant, was arrested on Tuesday, on the charge of stealing $300 from her mistress.

Sugar Warehouse Open.—Sergeant Mahon reports that he yesterday found the store 29 Tchoupitoulas street with the door broken off its hinges. The place was full of sugar.

Provost Court.—Judge Bell.—Mr. Fenchier, who lives on the other side of the river, for assisting soldiers to join the Confederate army, and for having said he was a good Southern man, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

James Manaco, formerly of the Confederate army, for saying that he "had fared a better man than that Yankee ——," alluding to the sergeant of a squad of U. S. soldiers, near Harvey's Canal, and for using seditious language, was sent to the Parish Prison two months.

Caroline Schroder, a white Teutonic dame, who *sells* bread in the Chalmette Market, was dismissed on the charge of selling bread short of weight, as it was shown that she did so by mistake.

Frederic Michel, who sells bread in the French Market, was not so fortunate as Caroline. He was charged with disposing of his commodity short of weight, and as the deed was brought home to him, he was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Thomas McMillan, for aiding Jones and Keyes to escape beyond the Federal lines, as reported yesterday, was sent to the Parish Prison for two months.

Margaret Harney, charged continually and cruelly punishing her slaves, and thereby disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, was dismissed.

Tom Barlow and Tom Layton *for* indulging in a pugilistic set-to in the public streets were fined $5 each.

G. W. Holt was up on the charge of not having redeemed his notes. He pleaded that he had not the means of doing so, and that he was indebted to the city only $1220. While the case was before the Court, Colonel Field laid before the Court some notes of Holt's issue, which he wished to have redeemed for a client of his. Mr. Holt was granted till to-day to redeem the notes presented.

Margaret, Mme. Laurant's dishonest slave, elsewhere noticed, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months. Only about $20 of the stolen money was recovered.

Victor Beasley was arraigned on the charge of not supporting his wife. The evidence showed, however, that the complainant was not wife of the accused, although she had occupied something simulating that relation to him, while she really was married to another, on which account he had discarded her. He was, of course, discharged.

Michael Smith, the cabman, whose arrest is elsewhere noticed, was dismissed, as it was found there was no certainty of his being paid. If he had conveyed the wounded man to the Charity Hospital, and as it is not uncommon to take advantage of cabmen in this way.

Mr. and Mrs. Youngman were brought up on the charge of having taken a lock and tearing down a gate. The damage was estimated by the landlady at $10, which the accused were ordered as much to their surprise as disgust, as Mr. Y. manifested by exclaiming, on hearing the decision, "Main Gott, Judge! Dat's a Confederate woman!"

Edward Jones, for endeavoring to get through the Federal lines to join the Confederate army, as reported yesterday, was discharged.

Mr. Chas. Hoey was fined $10 for aiding Keyes to escape, as also reported yesterday. Mr. Hoey denied that he had harbored Keyes or aided him to escape, and said that he had seen one of the officers, No. 408, several times conversing with Keyes, who might have easily been arrested if that *officer desired*.

The omnibus driver, whose connection with the above cases was likewise given yesterday, was brought up. His face and eyes showed that he had been very badly beaten. His statement was that Lieut. Dozier tendered him a fifty cent note, and refused to take tickets in change; that he understood the Lieutenant then to say that he would pay him at the next corner, on arriving at which he pulled up and asked for the fare. He did not know the officers to be such, as they were in plain dress, and he saw no badges. He therefore did not conceive himself bound to go on. The Lieutenant told him if he did not drive on he would put somebody up in the box who would. He did not go on; two of the officers got out and seized the hands of the mules, while another got under the box and kicked him down, and the mules started—one of the wheels passed over his arm. He was discharged.

Mr. Woodruff, we understand, was let off without any charge being preferred against him. He appeared in Court, however, and gave an explanation of his relation to the case. He stated that he had gone up, asked in the simplest manner what was the matter, when he was at once assailed by the officers in the house of opprobrious terms, struck with a pistol over the eye, had his lip split open, and was dealt a heavy blow in the ribs. He was admonished to keep out of such trouble in future.

Kennedy *vs.* Campbell.—This was a suit to recover payment for wagons manufactured for defendant. It has been before the Court some time. It was ordered that defendant pay the amount, $300, or return the wagons.

Jack Connor, who ran his carriage into that of a Federal officer, at the Half way House, on the 4th of July last, was ordered to pay the bill Defendant did not of jest to paying for the damage done, but said he could prove that what had been charged $20 for, by Dr. Elliott, was not worth more than $6. This, he was told, he would have to settle with Dr. Elliott.

Charles Ivanoff was brought up on the charge of having struck a boy on Canal street. Mr. John Smith, who appeared as a witness, deposed that it was he who had struck the boy; that he had done so because the boy had tried to steal a pie he was carrying in his hand; and that Mr. Ivanoff was merely walking in company with him. As the party who brought the charge had sworn that Mr. Ivanoff had struck the child, however, the Court fined both parties in the sum of $10 each.

Mr. Wm Shannon, ci-devant a notary public, was arraigned on the charge of having improperly paid over $700, which had been received in payment for a slave girl. Mr. Shannon had been applied to effect the sale, but not having taken the oath of allegiance he could not do so in his own name, and got Mr. Cohn to act; Mr. Shannon writing, however, and receiving and paying over the money. The act of sale having been signed by all the parties to it, except the purchaser, the money was paid into Mr. Shannon's hands, with an understanding that the purchaser might have the girl on trial for forty-eight hours, and if he did not then like her he might return her. The girl was not returned in the forty-eight hours, and on the following day, Mr. Shannon paid over the money to the vendor. Subsequently to this being done the purchaser returned the girl, as unsatisfactory, and claimed the money from Mr. Shannon. It was contended that he had no right to do this, as the act of sale was not perfect until the purchaser had signed it. Lengthy speeches were made on both sides, and numerous authorities were consulted. In the course of the examination it appeared that Mr. Shannon had really transacted the notarial business merely under cover of Mr. Cohn's name. The Court took the case under advisement, and directed Messrs. Cohn and Shannon to be held until his decision should be rendered.

Arrests.—Michael Connors was arrested in the First District, on the charge of being a deserter from the United States army.

Ann Holmes was arrested on Girod street yesterday, on the charge of breaking Mrs. [illegible]'s windows, and using obscene language. [illegible] Hudson, known to fame as Red Hill No. [illegible] was arrested on the charge of using language [illegible] the United States.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson to Gen. Grant.

The following letter was communicated to Gen. Grant from Gen. Jeff. Thompson under a flag of truce:

Senatobia, Miss., July 14, 1862.

Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., Memphis, Tenn.:

General—Upon my return from Grenada, I find a copy of your Special Order No. 14, of July 10th, 1862, requiring certain parties therein designated, to leave your lines within five days. If, General, you intend to carry this order into effect—which we, of course, presume you will—the cause of humanity will require that you make some arrangement with me, by which the helpless women and children who will thus be turned out of doors, can be provided for; for you must well know by this time that nine-tenths of the people of Memphis come under your ban, for there is scarcely a respectable family in that city who have not a father, husband or brother in our army, or are the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, bravely fighting for our cause.

The present terminus of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is at Cold Water Station, which is thirty-four miles from Memphis, and our regular lines are on the stream of that name. Where your lines are we do not know, and therefore you will please define some point in a Southerly direction from Memphis, to which the fathers, husbands, brothers or friends of the exiles can go in safety to meet them, or extend the time for leaving, as it is not possible that the member covered by your order can get transportation to Cold Water within the time granted; and I would not for a moment suppose that those little feet that then will be driven from their homes and birth spot, shall plod the weary distance of thirty miles.

At the same time, General, that I make this appeal to you, I feel it my duty to remark that you must not for an instant suppose that the thousands who will be utterly unable to leave upon this short notice, and the many who will thus be forced to take the baleful cask of allegiance to a despised Government, are thus to be converted into loyal citizens of the United States, or their affections weaned from our glorious young Confederacy, during the short time they were uncoilerly, yet to *men* is kindness, and, therefore, General, I would say, beware of the tears and oaths of vengeance which the fifty thousand brave Tennesseeans who are still in our army will register in heaven against the persecution of helpless old men, women and children, and *the General who caused guard his own lines.*

The bearer of this flag and this letter, Capt. B. E. Potter, C. S. A., is authorized to agree with you on the points asked in the foregoing.

Yours, respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, M. S. G.,
Brig.-General, on Special Service, C. S. A.

The following is the reply of the Federal commander:

Memphis, July 16, 1862.

Brig.-General Jeff. Thompson, C. S. A., Senatobia:

I have your letter of the 14th instant, in relation to Special Order No. 14, heretofore issued by Major-General Grant. I hereby send you Special Order No 15, which considerably modifies the order to which you allude. You will permit me to say that your sympathies are entirely out of place, as truth and history must record the fact that the Southern people residing in localities where both of our armies have been camped, prefer the continuity of the "Northern vandals" to the protection of the Southern chivalry.

You are too well versed in the science of war to be ignorant of the fact that these orders are far more mild than could have been expected after the treatment that helpless Union families received at the hands of rebels in this city. Add to this the fact that a large part of all the information received by you can be traced directly through the families excluded by those orders, and your application for sympathy in their behalf is somewhat amusing.

The great error that Federal officers have committed during this war has been their own kindness to a vindictive and insulting foe. Your threats and intimidations of personal danger to Gen. Grant are in bad taste, and should be carefully revised before publication. Whether he can "guard his own lines," the history of the battles of Shiloh and Doneldson will fully show. Should any families embraced within the orders above alluded to be obstinate, and refuse to comply with order 15, they shall be escorted to the distance of its miles from the city, at such points as they may request.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Order No. 15, mentioned in the above, is then explained by the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, at Memphis, writing from that place on the 13th:

The late order, compelling all persons who have family relations in the Confederate army to remove from the city, was caused by the detection of treasonable correspondence between ladies here and their husbands in the South, conveying very important information. It caused the utmost consternation, as well it might, for, if rigidly carried out, it would have depopulated the town. There are hardly three city families here who have not some members in the Confederate army. Gen. Grant modified it sufficiently to allow persons to remain who will take an oath that they have not given the price of fortification or aid to the rebel army, and never will do so. This no doubt affords great relief to many who were almost helpless under the extreme stringency of the order.

The Confiscation Bill and other Radical Measures of Congress.

[From the New York Herald of the 16th inst.]

The Confiscation bill, the bill admitting West Virginia, and other radical measures of this description, are ill-timed and out of place, because instead of aiding the successful prosecution of the war, they are obstructing and delaying it, as far as they have any effect at all. Their application is in the future, and they presuppose the conquest of the rebellious States; for until that is achieved they can have no operation, and, therefore, the receipt in the old cookery book, "first catch your hare, then cook him," etc., might be studied to advantage by our rapid legislators. But, when the rebellion is put down, every measure not in strict accordance with the Constitution must, of necessity, fall to the ground. It is only in virtue of the Constitution, and by its authority, that the Government itself exists, and until the Constitution is abolished or changed by the sovereign power that gave it vitality, Congress has no power to make any laws inconsistent with its provisions, and no legal tribunal can uphold them. They will be null and void, and if the people do their duty they will elect a Congress which will wipe from the statute book all such revolutionary measures.

For example, as appears from the proceedings of Congress reported in yesterday's *Herald*, the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State was passed on Monday last. Had West Virginia been a Territory, that measure would have been perfectly constitutional; but, being part of a State already in the Union, the bill is both revolutionary and absurd. If the rebellion is put down, all Virginia—Eastern and Western—will be in the Union *de facto* as one State, as it is now *de jure*; but if the rebellion is not put down, then the bill is a *brutum fulmen*, of no effect. The Constitution actually provides that a State cannot be divided and formed into two States without the authority of the whole people of each State. Consequently the bill is, in any case, nugatory. It is not in the power of Congress, nor in the power of Congress and the President united, to destroy the organization of any State, which is as indestructible as the Federal Government itself. The President has a war power to suspend State functions in any rebellious State, and to appoint provisional Governors during the progress of the war; but the moment the war is terminated that power ceases to exist, and the State returns to its normal condition. The President recognises this principle in the draft of the bill he has just sent to Congress for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Southern States with their own consent; for he admits that though they might abolish slavery to-day they could reassert it again in six months.

These exceptional bills, therefore, can only be regarded as temporary, and as measures of policy and expediency. The question is, are they politic and expedient? They cannot be so unless they aid the progress of the war. But experience has shown, and common sense proclaims aloud, that they are producing the contrary effect. Their tendency is to unite the whole South against the Federal Government, and to exasperate the rebellion to desperation, while at the same time they are calculated to produce division and dissension at the North and seriously to interfere with recruiting and enlistments, so beautiful to success. The main point is to carry on the war with vigor and to a successful issue. Everything which is not subordinate to that is worse than useless. The agitation of the measures of the radicals is not only not subordinate to this end, but is diametrically opposed to it. Consequently the radicals in Congress are doing all that in them lies to render the war a disastrous failure, and the reconstruction of the Union an impossibility.

The whole of the mischief arises out of a departure from the ancient landmarks—an ignoring of the very first principles on which the Government was founded. When the Declaration of Independence was signed all the colonies possessed slaves. Between that period and the formation of the Constitution only one of the States had abolished slavery, and that State was Massachusetts. The right to hold negro slaves was not then questioned. It was an indisputable common law right, and is plainly recognized in the Constitution. But when the Northern States, on account of climate, and the immigration of free white labor from Europe, found it profitable to abolish slavery, and did abolish it voluntarily, a set of fanatics conceived the design of compelling the Southern States to abolish it too, though these States believe it to be for their interest to retain it, on account of their peculiar climate, and the fact that they do not receive a sufficiency of free white labor by immigration; and because, moreover, the negro alone is suited to the cultivation of the cotton and rice States. The meddling of the radicals with the labor system of the Southern States is revolutionary and subversive of the foundation of the Government. It is the cause of the war, the cause of its failure hitherto to accomplish its legitimate object, and if continued it will be the cause at last of the catastrophe to which the radicals have been laboring for the last thirty years—the final and irreversible dissolution of the Union—an event which they have declared through their organs to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

The Tariff Bill.

The New York *Tribune*, in a dispatch dated Washington, July 11, has the following:

The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes, now requires only the President's signature to become a law. Among the modified clauses of the most importance are the following:

Sugar, above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per lb.; above No. 15, not above dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per lb.; on all more dried or refined sugar, and all other sugar above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per lb.

The additional duties on spirituous liquors, cordials, &c., remain as originally reported, except that spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, or other material, first proof, 50 cents per gallon.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, not exceeding in value $50 per ton, $2 per ton; exceeding in value that amount, $3 per ton; while other iron in $5 per ton, according to which and thickness. On boiler, or other plate iron, $5 per ton. Anvils, $1 per 100 lbs. Sheet iron, $3, $4 and $5 per ton.

Linen, sailcloth and tentcloth, in sheets, to of one per cent per lb.; the same manufactured, in blocks or pipe, 25 cents per 100 lbs.

On cork wood, unmanufactured, 30, in lieu of the present duty of 20 per cent, ad valorem.

On corks, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Tin, in pigs or sheets, terne and logger tin, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Delaines, not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 2 cents per square yard.

Liverpool and other thread of cotton, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The 14th section provides: There shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production, all goods, wares or merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses, on the 1st day of August next, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of duties now imposed thereon by law, provided the same shall be so withdrawn within three months of the date of the original importation, but all goods, wares and merchandise which shall remain in the public stores or bonded warehouses for more than three months from the date of the original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on ship board on the 1st of August next shall be subject to the duties prescribed in this act. The privilege of purchasing supplies from the public warehouses, duty free, are extended, under such the order to which you allude. You will permit me to say that your sympathies are entirely out of place, as truth and history must record the fact that the Southern people residing in localities where both of our armies have been camped, prefer the continuity of the "Northern vandals" to the protection of the Southern chivalry.

No part of the act of internal duties in relation to the stamp duties shall be held to take effect before the 1st of September next, and to be ignorant of the fact that these orders are far more mild than could have been expected after the treatment that helpless Union families received at the hands of rebels in this city. Add to this the fact that a large part of all the information received by you can be traced directly through the families excluded by those orders, and your application for sympathy in their behalf is somewhat amusing.

The great error that Federal officers have committed during this war has been their own kindness to a vindictive and insulting foe. Your threats and intimidations of personal danger to Gen. Grant are in bad taste, and should be carefully revised before publication. Whether he can "guard his own lines," the history of the battles of Shiloh and Donelson will fully show. Should any families embraced within the orders above alluded to be obstinate, and refuse to comply with order 15, they shall be escorted to the distance of its miles from the city, at such points as they may request.

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ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

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A meeting of operatives had been held at Blackburn for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favor of mediation in America, but strong opposition was evinced, and finally the following resolution, moved as an amendment, was carried:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to use every influence consistent with the maintenance of peace for the adjustment of the American difficulty, by reasoning the evidence of the planters in the policy to be adopted towards the reorganization of the Union.

A new Peruvian loan of about $7,000,000 would soon be introduced.

The French Senate having passed the budget, was closed on the 24.

The Court of Cassation had, "in the interest of the law," annulled the judgment of the Court of Douai in the case of M. Riss. The decision of the Court of Cassation is to be transmitted on the margin of the judgment of the Court of Douai.

It was rumored that Count Persigny is again about to assume the post of French Ambassador at the British Court.

Nothing of moment had transpired relative to the Italian question—but a number of the Paris journals concerning the conduct of Garibaldi, whom they regard as deceiving the French.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered at Naples, and several arrests had been made.

It was reported that Garibaldi was about to visit Naples.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 24. The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

Garibaldi has addressed the people, urging on them the necessity of concord.

The Turkish troops in Montenegro have met with a slight repulse.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN AT NEW YORK.—The mammoth steamship Great Eastern arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 11th instant, from Liverpool via Queenstown. The *Times* says:

The experiment of bringing her through the Hell Gate and Long Island Sound to her moorings in Flushing Bay was a complete success. She arrived off Montauk Lighthouse at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 11th, and immediately headed in for Gardiner's Bay, where she was met by the pilots specially sent down for her.

After passing through the Race and up Long Island Sound as far as Sands Point, she was taken charge of by the Hell Gate pilots, and was brought to her anchorage with as much ease and dispatch as any ordinary vessel would have been.

The voyage has been a remarkably pleasant one. The passengers speak highly of the accommodations and attendance they have had. They were brought to this city in the evening by steamers expressly provided by the agents of the ship. She brings a large number of passengers and about 500 tons of merchandise.

Complimentary resolutions were presented to Capt. Paton by the passengers.

The Last Hours of Henry Thomas Buckle. Mr. J. Stuart Glennie writes to the London *Times* full particulars of Mr. Buckle's death. He spent the winter on the Nile, and was on much better in March that he started for Sinai and Petra, and received much benefit from the journey. Feeling in excellent spirits, he undertook to return to Palestine on horseback, and reached Damascus perfectly exhausted. He was seized with a diarrhea, for which he took a small quantity of opium. This made him delirious, and it was touching to hear him exclaim while in this state, "Oh my book, my book! I shall never finish my book!" On the 21st of May he was smitten with typhus fever, from which he died on the 26th. Mr. Glennie adds the following in reference to the writings of Mr. Buckle, which are to be published:

"Though Mr. Buckle's lamentable death leaves undone not only so much of what he intended, but of what he had prepared elaborate materials for, I am glad to say that his posthumous works may be no less valuable than those which have already appeared. I fear that the outlined essays—On the Ultimate Causes of the Interest of Money, 'On Bacon,' (which would have been chiefly an essay on Method) 'On Shakspeare,' and 'On the Influence of Northern Paganism on the Origin of Christianity,' may not be found in sufficient state of forwardness to be published, as he proposed, collectively with the papers he had contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*; but great parts of the special 'History of Civilization in England,' exist ready for publication, and in common-place books, with their immensely varied yet methodically arranged contents, will form the most curious, interesting and valuable collection of materials that has probably ever yet been published as the work of a single English student, and their publication will be according to his own intention in case of the non-completion of his work."

MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 29th republished a long article from the Cincinnati *Commercial* upon the late raid of Morgan into Kentucky. The object of this movement the *Commercial* explains in the following:

To Mr. Abe Buford, residing near Versailles, he avowed his object to be to raise recruits and horses, not to fight; and if he has not obtained them, he has only himself to blame, for I cannot hear of any serious attempt yet to dispute him in the business. Ups of his men, when asked by a farmer near Lawrenceburg what their object was, and why they were there, his fellow, with a nonchalance that might have been delightful, replied, "We'll, we're here to ride around the country and play hell generally."

COMMERCIAL.

QUICK OF THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1862.

SUGAR.—There has been some movement in the market to day, but at prices little if any higher than those ruling yesterday. We hear of sales of 50 hds. at 5½ cts. for Common, 500 hds. for Fair to Fully Fair at 5¾ cts. for Prime to Good.

MOLASSES.—We hear of quite a brisk demand for market, and no sales. The market is quiet at 31c for Louisiana.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—The market is about bare of these articles, and supplies are quoted high. The last sales of Hay were at $22 per ton for Northern Hay, and $20 per ton for Bran. Corn is in good request, and we quote it at 65c for Yellow and 60c for Mixed.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday Evening, July 31, 1862.

No arrivals yesterday. Amount of stock and sales of Texas Receipts, 8 Bales and 16 Upland, on sale to 300 Bales Texas, 50 Bales Upland, 50 Sheep and 20 Veals. We quote:

Texas Receipts, 1st quality, ⅌ lb. net	26c 27
Texas Receipts, 2d quality, ⅌ lb. net	25 26
Texas Receipts, 3d quality, ⅌ lb. net	24 25
Texas, 1st quality, ⅌ lb. net	29 30
Texas, 2d quality, ⅌ lb. net	28 29
Stock, ⅌ lb. net	25 27
Mobile Cotton, ⅌ lb. net	31
Stock, 1st quality, ⅌ lb. net	30 32

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 31, 1862.

☞ No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Gothilda, [illegible] from Cadiz, with salt—consigned to Bark Mary Cushnell, from the Coast, to meet—24 slat Bark Tamaulipas, from the Coast, to meet—24 slat Sloop Belvoir, from the Coast, to master—24 slat Sloop Antoine, from the Coast, to master—24 slat

STEAMBOATS.

Algerine, from Vicksburg.
Mary E. Sh., Cushnell, from the Coast.
We Bender, Gordon, from the Coast.
Texas and Thoroughfare, from the Coast.

SPOKEN.

London, South, from the Pasture.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Leslie, from Cincinnati, to Pittsburgh down and return, on the 5th inst., under Chas. A. Parrott and Thos. Parrott, Barks J. W. Hall and Eagle—bought up both Certificate.

BELOW, CUSHING UP.

U d both Steamers.

IMPORTS.

CADIZ—Per Gothilda—Salt—per order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Algerine—15 bales cotton to order.

COAST—Per steamer Lone Star—221 bales cotton to order.

QUARANTINE—Per steamer We Bender—17 bales cotton to Carrol, Hoyt & co. 5 bales cotton to order.

COAST—Per sloop Mary Cushnell—[illegible] bbls lime to order.

COAST—Per steamer Texas—[illegible] bbls lime to order.

COAST—Per sloop Belvoir—[illegible] bbls lime to order.

COAST—Per sloop Antoine—[illegible] bbls lime to order.

COAST—Per sloop Mary E. Sh.—10 bbls lime to order.

Bill of lading.

For Sale and Consignment.

THE steamer IBERVILLE having undergone thorough repair, will be ready for the place of her destination on the 25 Coming Tuesday, THIS FIVE DAYS, 31st July, at precisely 7 M. For freight and passage, apply on board, or to Capt. Jas. McQuade, or the undersigned.

The ship will positively leave at the appointed time, carrying freight and passengers, between this port and Galveston.

DE GOURGUIAS & CO.

New Orleans, July 29, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 41.

All correspondence with the Government of States in the Gulf of Mexico, in relation to pecuniary or commercial matters, shall be conducted through the Commanding General, must be transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office, and not elsewhere, to insure the attention of the Commanding General to the application.

By order of Major-General Butler.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Camp Weitzel, Lower Coast, July 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 42.

As a mark of respect for Brigadier General Weitzel, deceased, Commandant of New Orleans, this encampment will be vacated by the troops under the name of Camp Weitzel.

By order of Major-General Butler.

GERARD RAUCH,
Captain Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Head Quarters, July 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 39.

Hereafter no person will be allowed to stay overnight in the Forts Jackson and St. Philip, without permission from the Commanding General, or the officer commanding the Forts, except the officers and men belonging to the Forts, and persons in the employ of the Government.

By order of Major-General Butler.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Drainage Assessment.

Owners of land in the First Drainage District, between Julia and New Canal, and the upper limits, St. Peter and Bayou St. John, on the lower limit, from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, are hereby notified that a tableau of dollar quotas in front of the Office, ready for to be deposited in Court as soon as completed, subject to legal proceedings.

G. INGRAM, President.

Office, City Hall, room No. 20.

New Orleans, July 28, 1862.

West Wrightsville, Hancock's

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

ALL owners of lands bordering on the First District, which is bounded by the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the first instalment of the assessment for the cost of draining said district, is due and payable at this office, No. 20 City Hall, room No. 20, Second Floor.

G. INGRAM, President.

Exchange.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 30th July, 1862.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale.

SEAL & PARKER,
Cashiers.

Flour! Flour!

LANDING at steam ship Philadelphia, and for sale by the undersigned, 300 BBLS. FINE FLOUR.

F. AVEY, 30 Carondelet, and 1 Commercial Place, between Gravier and Bienville sts.

Sugar Wanted.

100 HOGSHEADS SUGAR wanted by

R. C. CLARK & CO.,
35 New Levee, bet. Poydras and Natchez.

Wanted,

A BOARDING-HOUSE for a male and two ladies—in a private family, in the Lafayette District. Address D. S., at this office.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—Claret, Sauterne, Red Burgundy, Rhenish, Port, Sherry,