New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1862.

Reception Union Troops.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 51 Magazine street, flour, ale, porter, cider, cider.

Rank in the United States Navy.

The last act of the United States Congress with regard to the division of the active list of the line officers of the United States Navy, into sixe grades, brings up some interesting facts connected with the rank of the officers of the United States.

Formerly the grade of Captain in the United States was the first in naval rank, and was entitled to, or the officer bearing the title, enjoyed the same honors as the highest Admiral in the English or French Navy. It is known that this was frequently fooled, and several duels grew out of the misunderstanding. The last difficulty of the kind occurred on the coast of Brazil, in 1855, when Admiral Boisson of the French frigate "Andromede," refused at first to fire more than eleven guns for Captain Salter of the "Savannah." To obviate the difficulties which too often arose, the rank of "Flag Officer" was created.

To show, however, that the grade of Admiral has been used in the United States Navy, we will cite the following act adopted by the Congress of the United States on the 15th of November, 1776:

Resolved, That the rank of Naval Officers be, to the rank of officers in the land service.

Admiral	as a	General.
Vice-Admiral	as a	Lieut.-General.
Rear Admiral	as a	Major General.
Commodore	as a	Brig.-General.

And so on down to the grade of Lieutenant, who was to rank with the Captains in the army.

We are told that Commodore Shubrick, when Commandant of the Paraguay expedition, hoisted the Admiral ensign, "the wide flag at the fore," and that Commodore French Forrest, on the coast of Brazil, was known as an Admiral. There are numerous other instances of American officers claiming that rank.

The last act of the United States Congress, adopted on the 16th of July, 1862, now clearly fixes the rank of the various grades of the line officers of the United States Navy:

On July 16, 1862, the Congress and Senate of the United States ordered:

That the active list of line officers of the United States Navy shall be divided into nine grades, being rank according to the date of their commission in each grade, as follows:

I	Rear Admirals	VI	Lieutenants.
II	Commodores	VII	Masters.
III	Captains	VIII	Ensigns.
IV	Commanders	IX	Midshipmen.
V	Lieut. Commanders.		

And further,

That the relative rank between officers of the navy and the army shall be as follows, lineal rank only to be considered:

Rear Admirals	with	Major-Generals.
Commodores	with	Brigadier-Generals.
Captains	with	Colonels.
Commanders	with	Lieut.-Colonels.
Lieut. Commanders	with	Majors.
Lieutenants	with	Captains.
Masters	with	First Lieut. army.
Ensigns	with	Second Lieut. army.

Under this law the Admirals of the U. S. Navy are as follows:

Retired List—Charles Stewart, Geo. C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, Geo. W. Storer, Jacob Jones, Gregory, Elie A. Lavallette, Silas H. Stringham, Hiram Paulding.

Active List—David G. Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Samuel F. Dupont and A. H. Foote.

CONCERT AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, a concert will be given in the *foyer* of the Opera-House. Four distinguished artistes, Messrs. J. Oliviera, A. Dautonet, L. Mayer and F. Greeling, have, with the assistance of several lady and gentlemen amateurs, organized the concert, which promises to be a rare musical entertainment. The reputation of Mr. Oliviera as a violinist is well known, and the *dilettanti* of our city, who have been so long deprived of good music, will doubtless not lose this occasion of hearing a superior artiste. Mr. Dautonet and the other gentlemen who will take part in the entertainment are well known to our theatre-going community, and they need no encomiums from us. The programme is a very attractive one, being composed of two violin solos, a quartette with two violins, alto and violoncello; and a young amateur tenor will sing several select pieces, and two lady amateur singers, whose merit we have already been able to appreciate, will sing on this occasion.

The gentleman who so politely furnished us with a batch of Baltimore papers will please accept our thanks. We will be happy to reciprocate the favor.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JULY.—The marine disasters during the month of July embrace thirteen vessels, valued at about a quarter of a million of dollars.

THE UNITED STATES TAX BILL.—The time at which this bill goes into operation has been extended to the 1st of September.

The Comtesse de Mejan, wife of the French Consul in this city, was at the New York Hotel on the 1st instant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Billy Roane.—Under this caption the *Picayune* has the following obituary notice of a well known acquaintance:

"About nine o'clock this morning Billy Roane breathed his last in one of the rooms of Murphy's Hotel, on St. Charles street. Everybody in town knew Billy. He was supposed to be dying of consumption for the last ten years, but, somehow or other, a wonderful vitality said the doctors of consumptive hope him up; and now that he has died, the undertaker of the event took all of his friends by surprise. Billy was a member of the 'last preservative of all arts.' For many years he was foreman of the *True Delta*, and for a year or two sub-editor of that paper. But of late he has been attached to the Street Commissioner's department. Poor Billy! he was not without his faults, and yet he was possessed of some generous and noble qualities."

Fatal Accident.—Officer Collins, of the Second District, reports that a deck hand of the steamer J. Morgan Brown, was fatally injured by an accident which occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was engaged on deck while the capstan was being turned, and a rope giving way, one of the heavy capstan-staves struck him a violent blow on the face. He was so severely injured that he died within two hours after receiving the injury. He was on his way to the Thirty Hogsheads when he died, and his body was then taken to the Tribune police station.

Desperate Negro.—The *True Delta* of yesterday states that in the morning the patrol in the vicinity of Chalmette had an encounter with a desperate or runaway negro. When ordered to stand he was at first disposed to obey, but on second thought concluded to run. Five shots were fired at him, most of which took effect. After receiving the fifth shot he turned on one of the patrol with a club, and nearly broke his head. It is believed the negro will die from the effects of his wounds.

Flag Raising Over the Third District Guard House.—We received last evening a note, signed by six members of the city police, forwarding a committee of arrangements, by which we learn that the United States flag will be raised on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. over the Third District Guard House. The committee state that the flag was bought by subscription among the night watchmen of said District.

Runaway Negroes.—On Tuesday seven slaves belonging to Tarrance Queen were forwarded at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, and were challenged as runaways. They had in their possession a rifle-gun, seven knives, and a razor. They offered some degree of resistance, but were at length captured, put on the cars, and sent on the cars for the city. On the way, however, while the cars were at full speed, two of them jumped from the train and escaped. The other five were brought up and lodged in the Third District police station.

Boy Found Drowned.—The Coroner was notified yesterday morning that the body of a boy had been found drowned in the river opposite Seventh street. He proceeded to hold an inquest.

From the evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury, it appeared that the body was that of John Carr, a native of this State, and eleven years of age. He had gone into the river to bathe, on Tuesday. He was found floating opposite Seventh street.

Wife Beater.—D Laughton and John Regent were both arrested in the Fourth District on Tuesday night, on the charge of beating their wives. Mrs Regent, who was believed to be quite as culpable as her better half, was also arrested.

Trespass and Assault.—Alex Burke, of Company K, Twelfth Maine Regiment, was arrested on Tuesday night on the charge of trespassing on the premises of V Bernadez; he is further charged with assault and battery.

Disturbing a Gambling Saloon.—J. V. Rabire was arrested by Tuesday night, on the charge of disturbing the peace of the Policy gambling saloon, on Bienville street, and cheating the proprietor.

Stealing a Hen.—James O'Connor was arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, on the charge of stealing a hen from the store of Peter Miller, 3d Ward.

Runaways Recovered.—Officer Houlahan reports having received from Dr Elliott a horse and buggy which had run away on Baronne street. They were sent to the pound.

The Brown Sleepers Outnumbered.—Corporal Gonzales on Tuesday night arrested ten sleepers under the wharves of the Second District.

Store Open.—Officer Bose reports having found Albert's hat store, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets, open late on Tuesday night.

Second Court—Judge Bell.—The business before the Second Court yesterday presented but little of public interest.

John Baptiste, a darkey, was employed by two paroled officers, and went across the river with them in a carriage. His carriage being searched, was found to have letters concealed in it, wherefore he was arrested, and Judge Bell sent him to the Parish Prison for six months.

Mrs. Hart was fined $20 for having beaten an old woman. A party who was charged with having participated in the assault, exculpated himself, and was dismissed.

A Mr. Levi was sent the Parish Prison for a month, for making use of seditious language, in saying that five hundred United States troops threw down their arms on the levee at Baton Rouge and refused to fight. Accused denied having used the language.

Sylvester, another enterprising darkey, was sent to hard labor at Fort Jackson for a year, for having assaulted Mr. Andrews, of 25 Camp street, and his daughter. The rascal, it seems, was discovered under Mr. Andrews's bed, and on their gentlemen attempting to arrest him, resisted him, threw him down, and made his escape to the gallery. There Mr. Andrews's daughter was calling for the watch to have him arrested, and caught hold of her, threw her down, and then made his escape from the premises. He was subsequently caught, however, and at length got his due. He was known at the Hacan, and had been forbidden to go there.

Henry Evens was sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for aiding a man to run the blockade—to get without the Federal lines, that is—from the Lake and, with ineffable. The party whom he is alleged to have aided is named Grant, who some weeks ago dined with the accused, and left the medicines at his house.

The case of Molière elsewhere noticed, was dismissed, as being one of a free fight among gamblers.

John Cushing was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Two men belonging to Capt. Reed's Mounted Rifle Rangers, named Ferrin and Gallagher, were respectively sent to the Workhouse for one month, for insulting people on the street.

Sarah Mason, a young married woman, was brought up on the complaint of her mother, that she was frequenting a house of ill-repute. The Court told her that if she did not abandon her evil ways she would be sent to the Parish Prison for six months. For the present she was discharged.

Then Cliffe and Pat. Doloney, two soldiers unable to control their love of whisky, notwithstanding several forewarnings, were sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

In the case in which an accused party showed that he had purchased at an auction at a market, but not of an auctioneer in a regular way, and not stolen, a mule found in his possession, as reported some time since, the Court yesterday, after hearing counsel, decided that complainant was entitled to his mule, and the defendant to have restored to him the $200 he had paid for it; and orders to this effect were issued. Had the mule been sold by an auctioneer the sale would have been good.

Several attempts have been made to get civil cases before the Court; but they are rigidly turned out, except in cases in which the complainant is in great need. One of these was disposed of yesterday. The complainant desired to make it appear that he was in such circumstances as would entitle him to the intervention of the Court. But it being shown that he was the holder of a note for $500, which the defendant was willing to take up, and even allow the interest until it should become due, the case was dismissed.

A negro named Wm. Henry and a colored boy named George Washington were sent to the Workhouse for six months. They had stolen a quantity of hams and wines from the store of Messrs. Voss Bros., 63 Magazine street, on the night of the 12th instant. Detective officer R. B. Long traced some of the wines to the roof of the store of Messrs. Grieff, Byrne & Co., whither the thieves had conveyed it.

Arrests.—A drunken woman, whose name was not ascertainable, owing to her condition, was arrested and locked up in the First District last night, for disturbing the peace and attempting to break the doors and windows of a neighboring living on Foneter street.

John Black was arrested last night at the instance of Capt. J C Smart, on the charge of using seditious language. We are led to believe, however, that he was subsequently released, and Capt. Smart's officiousness treated as gratuitous.

Charles Williams was arrested on Rampart street, last night, as a dangerous and suspicious character, and as endeavoring to obtain a pass under false pretenses.

Johnson Doff was arrested on Girod street as an habitual drunkard.

In the Second District, J. B. Vosilon was arrested for having in his possession a buffalo skin, a saddle, an overcoat and a sword, which he had found in the river in the parish of St. John the Baptist, all supposed to be the property of the late Gen. Williams.

The Murfreesboro' Affair.

In the New York *Herald* of the 2d we find a general order from Gen. Buell's headquarters, which, although of a date not very recent, contains interesting official information upon the subject of the capture of the Federal force at Murfreesboro', under Brigadier-General T. T. Crittenden, last July. It will be remembered that the force captured consisted of fifteen companies of infantry, two sections of artillery, and seven companies of cavalry. The Confederate force is estimated in General Buell's report at from eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred.

After giving the above particulars, the order reads:

It appears from the best information that can be obtained that Brigadier-General Crittenden and Colonel Duffield, of the Ninth Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured early in the morning in the houses and streets of the town, or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the Third Minnesota and the cavalry, under Colonel Lester, fell into camp and took another position, which it maintained with but few casualties against the feeble attacks of the enemy, until about three o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of war. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was of sufficient strength to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the very will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the attention made by some, perhaps many, of the officers to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

Description of the New Merrimac.

Whilst refugees and exchanged prisoners are giving their testimony as to the appearance of the New Merrimac, it may not be uninteresting to give the various statements as they reach us. The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Newport News, says:

Several hundred of our sick and wounded from Richmond have been brought to this port, and quartered in spacious barracks prepared in advance for their reception. Their accounts of the treatment they received vary, but their general tenor is that the rebels did not show much generosity for their comfort. They came here in and plight—hungry, and with wounds undressed, but they were soon rendered as comfortable as possible, and are doing well. Several of them who saw the new iron-clad Merrimac have described her to me. Their accounts agree in representing her as about the size of a schooner, sharp at both ends, covered with the famous double-pitch roof, plated with eight inches of iron base, mounting a heavy gun at each end, and one at each side.

Her bottom are in; face, but her engine is not yet set up. One side of her roof is iron-plated, and they are at work on the other. She has near the mouth of the canal, at Rockets, her boy resting on the shore, and a large force of workmen is employed night and day. The Rebels count on having her ready by the middle of August, and say that they expect to clear out our wooden gunboats, and capture the Minnesota. "Forewarned is forearmed," Commodore Wilkes!

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS FROM MURFREESBORO'.—Tuesday morning 550 men of the Third Minnesota Regiment arrived in this city. They came by way of Louisville, down the Ohio, landing below here at Jefferson Barracks. They are part of the force lately captured at Murfreesboro', Tenn. They are a fine looking body of men, but seem disgusted by having been obliged to surrender. Their Colonel (Lester) they blames of not doing his duty, and state that had he acted bravely they could have been victorious; that he abandoned them when most needed; that their Lieutenant Colonel (Colgrove) and all the men begged to be allowed to fight, and constantly come or notes to attack when favorable opportunities offered; that the 3rd portion of the enemy appearing could have been handled properly. The soldiers are now on the way to their homes.—*St Louis Republican, 30th ult.*

From Roanoke Island.

ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CAPTURED STEAMER ALICE, OF A CHARGE OF TREASON.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Roanoke Island, under date of the 30th ult., says:

By order of Colonel Howard, who is in command here, Captain Sisson, of the captured steamer Alice, was arrested on a charge of treason, put in double irons and sent to Fortress Monroe. It seems the charges against him are that he passed one of the United States transports while in distress. The vessel subsequently sank in one of the inland sounds, notwithstanding three guns were fired and signals shown for said vessel.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS.

The same correspondent says:

A short time since the steamer Alice, Capt. Chandler, with a body of marines on board, was under the command of Capt. Gerrard, and from the United States gunboat Hunter—proceeded to a place near the coast, on also near Roanoke Island, and destroyed a salt works. The last property being valued at over $30,000. Over $60,000 was invested in these works. The cause of their destruction was, that our authorities discovered that the salt works made was being used for the benefit of the rebels, and that it was correctly sent to them.

REPRESSION OF THE ROANOKE RIVER.

The following item comes in the Roanoke Island correspondence of the *Herald*:

On the 30th a small expedition proceeded up the Roanoke river, and intercepted two men while attempting a raft from without our lines to Richmond. The men were taken prisoners, and the raft found burned over to Col. Howard for his examination. This expedition also took other prisoners, one of whom was, at the time of his capture, on a road to a rebel camp, with a wagon full of hams. Our boys not only took the man, but also put on board their vessel the wagon, horse and hams.

THE UNION FEELING.

The correspondent speaks thus upon this subject:

As far as we can learn everything is quiet at Elizabeth City and Plymouth. At the latter place the Union feeling is said to be strong and increasing. This may be so, for all your correspondent knows to the contrary; but, as far as his experience goes, he has found but comparatively few real Union men in the interior. This latter state of feeling may be owing to the fact that our troops have not penetrated far and safely enough to guarantee these illiterate, self interest loving North Carolinians, sufficient self-ity to express their real sentiments and risk their lives and property on our side; for it is a well-established fact that the Union loving people of Plymouth and elsewhere in that neighborhood, are more afraid of their neighbors and the guerrillas than they are of the regular Confederate forces.

The *True Delta* published last evening, in a second edition, the following:

Latest Southern News—Destruction of the Ram Arkansas—Great Naval Engagement—Dispatches of Gen. Breckinridge—The Battle at Baton Rouge.

All doubt of the destruction of the Arkansas is at last removed. Gen. Breckinridge telegraphed her fate to Gen. Van Dorn, and the dispatches are published in the *Mississippian*.

The first is dated at the camp on Colleto river, which says: "The Arkansas lay with her machinery half-mast, five miles above town, on the opposite bank of the river, all day yesterday. Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try and get up the river, and he asked that, if possible, you send a boat to aid him."

From the report to me she is permanently unserviceable.

The second and latest is as follows:

Amite River, August 6.—About one o'clock this day the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate Ram Arkansas. The engagement tells me she fought them well for some time, inflicting some damage. She was blown up by the enemy, and the skuttlebutt thinks nearly all escaped. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

A dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge to Gen. Van Dorn, dated at Comite river, ten miles from Baton Rouge, August 6, is the only additional intelligence we have from the lower river. The battle was fought on the morning of the 5th, and Gen. B. says: "We occupied part of the town and battle-field until evening. No decisive result after my last dispatch."

There being no water between here and the Mississippi river, I was compelled to come here for it. I moved at my own time and in order. We burned nearly all their camps and a large amount of stores, and cut them up badly.

General Williams and other prominent Federal officers are killed.

The *Mississippian* says that movements are in progress that may yet cause the Baton Rouge affair to become an hegira to call forth our gratulations. The small force of Confederates under Gen. Breckinridge will of course be supported, and we may reasonably expect he will soon cause us more offered's.

The accident to the Arkansas, which prevented her from engaging the attention of the Federal fleet, alone prevented the complete success of the enterprise.

[Memphis (Grenada) Appeal, 9th.

From Louisville.

We find in the Louisville *Journal* of the 31st ult. the following items:

A Rebel Captain named Owsley, from Price's army, was arrested yesterday by order of Col. Bruce, at Bowling Green, sent up to the city, and locked up in the Military Prison. He boasted that he had been lurking about Louisville for two months, and seemed to be indifferent as to his fate. In conversation with persons on the train he said that Gen. Price had crossed the Mississippi at White river, on the 15th instant, with fifteen thousand men, and that he is now in Missouri or on the way there.

REVIVAL OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

The suspicions of officer Gallagher were aroused yesterday by the appearance of three men at the Gault House with peculiar trunks, when he, accompanied by officer Tiller, proceeded to make an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of medicines, which had been purchased for shipment South. The names of the delinquents were not ascertained by the officers, but their conduct was such that they could be no mistake as to their guilt. The goods since were purchased at the drug store of J. S. Merle & Co., and were valued at $5000. The officers deserve much credit for their vigilance in making the arrest.

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE.—The Union repeating gun, sixty-five of which, now with the army of the Potomac, was exhibited in the Park yesterday noon. It is a rifled barrel, breech loading, and has a telescope sight. The barrel is much shorter than an ordinary rifle, although the ball used is one ounce in weight. The breech of the gun receives the ball from the cylinder in which 24 cartridges are deposited. By the turning of a crank the ball drops down into the barrel, where a hammer instantly strikes the cap, when the discharge takes place. The barrel moves upon a pivot, and can be elevated, lowered and moved around at pleasure. In prospect of capture the gun can be detached from the carriage and drawn from the field on the shoulder. Each carriage is furnished with two barrels so that in the event of one becoming too warm it can be unscrewed, and the reserved one attached. The ball and cartridge are placed in an iron case at the end of which a percussion cap is fixed. The manner which strikes this cap, receives its motion from the crank. The rifle is represented as having made 150 shots a minute. One hundred shots can be fired with ease. At every turn of the crank a discharge takes place. The exhibition was eminently successful. Twenty-four shots were fired in about fourteen seconds. Two of these guns are attached to Sickles's Brigade. They were worked with great success in the battles in which that brigade has participated. The Government has ordered an additional number of them. They can be made for about $650. They are known as Nugent's improvement.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 2.*

SIGNAL CODE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The New York *Tribune* has the following from its correspondent at Newport News:

Our period of rest here has been employed by the Signal Corps in making themselves acquainted with the improvements in the code recently introduced by Major Meyer. The system of telegraphing is now so perfected that whole sentences are expressed by two or three waves of the flag, and on a clear day a message can be sent through any number of stations with almost the rapidity of the magnetic wire. On the battle-field, the signal-officer in attendance upon a General, can, with a few simple motions, easily recognized at a distance, control the movements as effectually and far more rapidly than orders could be conveyed by aides-de-camp. Hitherto the Signal Corps with the Burnside Expedition has been used mainly on ship-board, the bombardment of Fort Macon being almost the only important exception. Our future operations bring on hand, a new sphere of usefulness is opened to the Corps, and they are effectually preparing themselves to enter upon it. A camp of instruction has been formed at the Point of Newport News, and Lieut. W. S. Andrews detailed to the command. Several hours of each day are occupied in a flag practice, and the camp is placed under strict military discipline.

A REGIMENT OF NEGROES AT CHICAGO.—Under this heading the *Ohio State Journal* publishes the subjoined item:

We learn from the *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, one of the best German dailies of the United States, that Mr. Herling, the German sheriff of Chicago, has applied to the President for permission to raise a regiment of negroes in Chicago. Mr. Herling is said to be a man of iron energy, of indomitable courage, and a rare talent of organization, and to have acquired by his humane attitude toward the negro population their enthusiastic attachment. He feels confident that the regiment can be raised in a very short time.

The Draft at Least—All Bounties Suspended after the 15th of August.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following intelligence to the journal:

New York, July 31, 1862.—A great sensation was created to-day by the announcement that unless the State quota of troops, under the new call, is made up by the 15th of August, all bounties will be stopped, and a conscription ordered forthwith.

This intelligence was brought from Washington by a sub-committee of the Union Defence Committee, who had been in conference with the President, totaking the best means for facilitating enlistments.

The evening papers undertake to give a history of the interview, with the President and Secretary of State, but it is so muddy on account of mere point (the drafting) as to be scarcely intelligible. The *Express*, however, has a clear account, and from that I quote what follows:

The Committee obtained interviews with the President, Secretary Stanton and General Halleck, and the Committee submitted the following propositions, viz: That all the men recently, whether for old or new regiments, should be credited to the State quota. Secretary Stanton expressed his surprise that any question of this kind should be raised, as all the men mustered into the service, whether for old or new regiments, would be credited to the State quota. The President also remarked that 100,000 men in the old regiments were preferable to 300,000 men in the new regiments. The call for new regiments had been yielded under pressure of the severest State anxiety, who thought that many of the men might prefer serving in new organizations. The Committee then proposed "that after the 15th of August no more bounty should be paid," and that "*if the State quota was not filled by that time, drafting should be resorted to instanter.*"

The President assented to this proposition, and gave the committee a letter to the War Department, recommending the issuing of orders to carry out this proposition, the same to be submitted to Governor Morgan for his assent. The committee then waited on General Halleck and the Secretary of War, and submitted several propositions to them, which will all be carried out and embodied in a general order to be issued in a day or two. The most important of these will be the breaking up of all the recruiting offices in the city of New York, and forming one general recruiting rendezvous, under the charge of a Government officer. To this rendezvous each recruit will be brought. Upon signifying his choice of a regiment, he will be immediately mustered into it. If he has no choice, the officer will distribute the regiments to which he will be assigned.

Of course, this news is creating a great stir in this city. It will have a much foolish talk among foolish people to-day, but the time is gone by when mere talk is to be heeded. The Government wants men and must have them, no matter whether "Barkis is willing or not."

The *National Advocate* published yesterday the following:

It was reported on the streets yesterday that a Mississippi paper of the 7th is in town, containing a dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge to Gen. Van Dorn, confirmatory of the destruction of the "Arkansas Ram." We did not see the paper. It is also reported that the paper mentioned the loss of fifteen of the Orleans Guards, killed in the recent action at Baton Rouge. The particulars are hourly expected.

RECRUITING FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says the following:

We have been trying for three months to raise a mounted regiment at Washington, N. C., and have recruited something like 300 men, while the enemy has received the place about and continually threatened our position. This does not speak well for our cause, and indicates the spirit of loyalty in the State so to warrant us in exempting her from bearing a share of the burdens of a rebellion which she abetted, and is abetting.

FROM BOSTON.—We find the following in the Boston correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

Boston, July 31, 1862.—Filling up the ranks of the army is the absorbing idea in this region, as it certainly should be, but the people are slowly and timidly coming to realize that designing politicians have brought the country to its present deplorable condition, and are now trying to shove down earning two dollars per day in their shops or in the harvest field, they do not think it profitable to enter the army. The truth is, one very conspicuous disgust covers the whole land, and by their overreaching complaints, the ultra abolitionists are doing more harm in New England than the Secessionists have long been doing in Washington. But yet the loyal Secessionists are a novelty in Massachusetts, you have seen them. They are as plenty as blackberries, and they do say that one-half of the people of Newburyport are of that stripe. I really believe that, but this I know, that with hardly an exception, all the disloyal people I have seen have been or are at the moment recipients of substantial favors from the General Government.

A Strange Story.

A few days since, a coroner's warrant was issued to the directors of Kensal Green Cemetery for the exhumation of the body of a lady who lately resided in Knightsbridge, whence death, it is alleged, had taken place through the administration of poison by her husband. The exhumation and burial being adopted as one of the means of concealment. For obvious reasons we refrain from publishing the name of the lady. From inquiries made by the reporter of the *World's Dispatch*, it appears that the deceased, one of the best-dressed women of the day, had been married about 18 months to a wealthy family, and had lately been rendered unhappy by the introduction of another female, with whom her husband had contracted an intimacy. This she refused to accede to, and such misunderstanding thereby engendered, and jealousy caused. In the interval the nonacknowledgment of the deceased body took place, and it was said that she went on favorably progressing for a fortnight, when she fell ill, passing in her bed, her husband, it is stated, poured something out of a bottle into her mouth, which she swallowed, and drank, on that at first she could not cry out; but on her being able to do so she commenced attendance, and in the presence of several witnesses asserted that her husband had poisoned her, and exclaimed that if she died her body might be opened, and the poison found. Some of the deceased were temporarily staying in the house, but after the insertion once of her family physician allowed to see her. She died, and was speedily buried at Kensal Green, the place of which, where, it is stated, her husband gave strict orders that if any attempt at exhumation were made, it should be immediately suppressed. At this point of affairs, the deceased's family became fully impressed with the opinion that her daughter had been cruelly deprived of life, and, in consequence, applying to the coroner. According to the statement, her daughter was delivered by the medical gentleman, in the presence of a medical gentleman, a stranger, the night days afterwards. On that day her daughter, in her bedroom, was crying, and said her husband had told her she was going to die, and that the doctors had told him to give her a pill. The doctors came into the room, they were told what had taken place in the presence of the husband, when one of them said to the husband, "You should not have told her that." And they then assured the deceased that she was going on well, and that she had been satisfied that she would recover, upon which she became quite composed. The husband expressed a wish to attend to the deceased himself, and when she inquired for her mother, she was told that the doctors had prohibited her from going into the room. About five o'clock that evening the mother sent her daughter in some toasted bread and tea by the cook, and on the return of the cook, she said the deceased was getting along very nicely, and was going to get some sleep. About ten minutes past six the deceased's bell rang violently, and she screamed out for light. The mother, the sister to deceased, the cook, and servant rushed into the room, when deceased said, "Oh, mother (pointing to her husband) has poisoned me!" and further said, "You willful murderer!" She then said that while she lay on her back in bed her husband leaned over her twice to see if she was asleep, and then he thrust a bottle into her mouth, which took away her breath at the time, and she could not cry out till the blood poured from her nose. She asked for some tea, which was supplied by the housemaid, and she then asked for a doctor, and also a magistrate to take her statement, as she felt sure she should die from the poison her husband had given her. The mother fetched a doctor after being dragged out of the room by three of the husband's men, and on her return with the doctor they were denied admittance, the footman saying he had orders not to let any one into the house. The husband would not allow the mother or daughter to see deceased again, or to attend her funeral. When the mother rushed into the room on hearing the screams, her daughter's mouth was black, and blood was running from her mouth into her nose. She said to her husband, "You have Palmerized me at last, and farther, that she was sure he had twice before given her poison, but "the last dose was the strongest." After the rapid funeral, application was made to Mr. Bedford, the coroner for the City of Westminster; but acting on medical certificates from those gentlemen, expressing that death ensued from natural disease, the wished for inquest was denied. Subsequently the mother of the deceased took another legal measure, and prior to sending the facts before the Secretary of the State, she applied to the coroner's office for the Western division of Middlesex, when, upon a statement of the facts connected with the case, it was deemed a very fit subject for inquiry. The death of Mr. Wakley (the coroner for that district), however, impeded progress, and at length Mr. Humphreys, who is now acting as coroner for the whole county, signed the examination warrant. Some days will no doubt elapse before the inquest will be held, as difficulty will arise in the analysation of the stomach and its contents, owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the body was interred.—*Western Morning News.*

A Starter Among the Hoarding-Houses.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

A while ago upon brass or silvered plates the word "boarding" was affixed to the doors of many a dozen houses throughout the city. Within two weeks all such plates have disappeared. This is done to throw dust in the eyes of the assessors, and prevent them from finding the necessary material for soldiers.

Many of the boarding houses are nests of Secessionists. There are a number of such places in Chestnut street, where the entire sum and substance of the "table talk" is made up of scoffing and reviling against the Government, and of contemptuous and deriding expressions against the Union army. Every success of the rebels is received with joy, every repulse of the Union forces with gladsomeness and twilight. In Market street, not a thousand miles from the Western Market, is a boarding house, whose proprietor is as heart a rank traitor, and whose boarders are all Southern drummers, men who took upon Southern traitors as demigods, and Philadelphia people as contemptible mudsills. There are a big brass plate bearing the word "boarding" was upon the door of this house; it is now removed. The assessor of this ward will please notice. There are numerous eyes turned to the house in question, and further publicity may yet be given to the character of its occupants.

NEGRO REGIMENT FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York *Tribune* of the 2d instant contains the following in its Washington dispatches:

Since the announcement that the Government was to be textured the idea in this District, great enthusiasm has been manifested on the part of quite a number of colored people, and many have not only signified their willingness but desire to enlist. Several patriotic citizens are actively engaged in urging forward the organization.

There were sixty six deaths reported among the United States troops at the National Hospital, Camden street, Baltimore, during the month of July.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 13, 1862.

SUGAR.—The supply is light, and the demand is fair at firm prices. We quote Louisiana Fair to Prime at 7½@8c, and Texas at 7½c. Sales of 100 hhds Texas at 7½c. Sales reaching on sale to 50 hhds Texas Brown, 1st quality, 7½ c net.

Texas Brown, 2d quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Texas Brown, 3d quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Texas Brown, 4th quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Yeal, 1st quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Yeal, 2d quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Yeal, 3d quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Hogan, 2d quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50
Hilliard Texas, 2d quality	6½ 50
Hilliard Texas, 3d quality	6½ 50
Sugar, 1st quality, 7½ c net	6½ 50

BRAN.—There is none in the market. The last was sold at 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

WHISKEY.—Rectified is selling at $1 50@$1 75, and the latter was with Louisiana Rum at 35c. ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is still light, and high prices are obtained for most descriptions of Provisions. We quote Mess Pork at $22 ⅌ bbl, and Prime at $18, and Bagged Hams 22@23c. ⅌ lb; Prime Lard is held at 12½c. ⅌ lb, and Bacon Sides at 9½c. ⅌ lb; Mess Pork $23 ⅌ bbl, and Bacon Lard $11@$12 ⅌ bbl, and Bacon Sides 9½c. ⅌ lb.

Cotton Market,
NEW ORLEANS CITY, August 14, 1862.

Arrived yesterday 60 Bales, 15 Bags and 4 Ends. Exported yesterday 1 bale. Total exported to date 1,000 bales. Stock remaining on sale to 12 Bales.

Texas Brown, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50
Texas Brown, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50
Yeal, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50
Yeal, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50
Hogan, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50
Hilliard Texas, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50
Sugar, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6½ 50

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 14, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Lacey, Massey, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship Queen Queen, Terry, from Boston, 31st ult, via Fortress Monroe, 3d inst, to U S Quartermaster.

Sch Union, Rosie, from Key West and Pensacola, to master—3d inst.

Sch Alice, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.

Sch Pioneer, from the Coast, to master—2d inst.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Wood, Dean, Dunsell, from Boston—lies to J L Watson & Co.

Steamer Transport Fleta

Bark Ida Jackson, Bowring, from New York

Bark Cornelia

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Lacey—377 bbls Molasses, 180 do do 20 bbls molasses 18 do tar

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Queen Queen—Government stores to U S Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

COAST—Per steamer Fleta—70 bbls sugar to order

COAST—Per sch Alice—10 bbls Sugar 125 bbls Molasses to order

BIRD.

Yesterday, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. FLORENZ ZORN, aged 22 years, a native of Baden Baden, Prussia, and a resident of this city for the last thirty years. The friends and acquaintances of the family, as well as the members of the Lodge of Germania, and Tonkunstler Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place To-Day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, the Bayedere street, between Tchoupitoulas and Eates pa.

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL persons in the Second and Third Districts using heavy settled in and around Bellevue, Mississippi, Bellevue, Mississippi, Tenn, Ford Bitts, &c., are hereby notified to pay over the proceeds of said property, to prevent any repetition of such breach of the laws, and also to report the property, now in the city to be turned in to me.

All persons residing in other Regiments, or not in the Twelfth Maine Regiment at the Confederate States Hotel, are hereby notified that "Old Sol" is the Twelfth Maine Regiment in the Confederate States Hotel, in the Third District.

The building in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment at the Custom House.

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

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

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

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the other companies of the Twelfth Maine stationed there.

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

The property in the hands of the above mentioned regiments will detail an officer to receive the arms turned in by the above parties, and to see that they are correctly preserved for future disposition.

Such persons will make no parlance or bustle of all the affairs turned in by them, and conceal nothing, but be honest in the presence of the rece