The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 12,437.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1862.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 9th instant, a debate took place on the question of arming the negroes. It arose on the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, to amend the Militia bill of 1795. Mr. *Grimes* moved to insert in this bill a section providing "that there shall be no exemption from the performance of military duty under this act by reason of any militia law of the United States on account of color or lineage; that whenever the militia shall be called into the service, all loyal able-bodied male persons shall be called into the defense of the country; that when the militia shall be called into the service of the United States under this or any other law, the President shall have power to organize them into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, according to race or color, as he may believe the public interest requires, and that the provisions of the preceding sections shall be construed so as to apply to and include volunteers who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States; and all persons who have been, or may hereafter be enrolled in the service of the United States, shall receive the same pay and rations as the soldiers are now allowed by law, according to their respective grades."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, opposed the motion on the ground that this attempt to elevate the miserable negro, and carry on the war in this way, was never intended by the people, and would not restore the Union. Messrs. Collamer, of Vermont, and Carlile, of Virginia, met it with the suggestion that the laws of the United States confined the militia to white men. Mr. King, of New York, moved to amend Mr. Grimes's amendment by striking out all but the provisions in regard to rations, &c, and insert two sections of the bill introduced by him, authorizing the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African descent, and such person shall be enrolled under proper regulations, and where any man or boy of the African race renders such service, his mother, wife and children shall be forever free, and appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry this into effect.

This proposition Mr. Saulsbury spoke of as only a general scheme for emancipation. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, advocated the calling into service of all the slaves of the rebels, and said he would organize a great army of black men, and desolate every Southern State. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, supported the proposition in a speech of considerable length. He urged that it would be attacking the enemy in his weakest point, and denied that it arose from any feeling for Abolition or Emancipation. Mr. Wilson endorsed Mr. Fessenden's views. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, supported the proposition, arguing that "the rebels hesitate at no means that God or the Devil had given them," and therefore the North should not, at what he said is clearly justified by the laws of war. Mr. Davis was willing to have the negroes employed in entrenchments, but not to degrade white people by making them fight by the side of negroes.

In the course of editorial remarks on the subject, the New York *Times* says: "The question was treated entirely in its practical bearings."

We must confess that it appears to us that this is precisely the point in which the treatment of the question failed. We have not omitted, we believe, a single point in the debate that could have the semblance of a practical bearing on the subject, even to the brain of the most insensate of fanatics. Ribald invective, unfounded statements and flippant casuistry can have a practical bearing on no such subject, even if there were people demented enough to believe to the contrary.

The first question of importance, having a practical bearing on the subject, which strikes us, is, what will be the immediate effect of such a measure on those against whom it is designed? But that question appears not to have suggested itself to a single Senator or to the writer of the article in the *Times*. If it had, it could scarcely have failed to elicit the reflection that if the North armed the few thousand negroes she could command, the South might arm a hundred to their one! And if the chaste and truthful statement of Mr. Rice were accepted as reliable, the conclusion that the South would do so, would have been perhaps felt to be inevitable.

Another question of importance in practical bearing that seems to have been entirely overlooked in the debate, is, if the North were to organize a great army of Black men, and desolate every Southern State, what security has the North that the South would not pursue a similar course towards the North?—and in the event of its making the attempt, what would be the probabilities and possibilities of its being able to carry out the scheme?

A third question of important practical bearing on the subject, which was not even glanced at, is, what, supposing the measure to be as Mr. Saulsbury said, "only a general scheme for emancipation," would be the consequence if the South should, in desperation, resolve to anticipate its operation, by itself emancipating the slaves, and afterwards arming them against the North?

These, it surely cannot be denied, are important enough to have been worthy of the keenest canvassing. And the manner in which they were discussed and disposed of could not fail to be of great influence in settling the advisability of the measure, and of great interest to all, North and South. The debate, however, was not finished, when the Senate adjourned on the 9th, and perhaps they were subsequently considered. If so, the papers expected by the next steamer, now nearly due, will contain reports which will be perused with no little curiosity and concern. If they have altogether been disregarded, the matter will have been treated with singular want of appreciation of the vast difficulties and dangers it involves. We have not yet heard through any source what has been the final action of the Senate on the matter. Whatever it may have been, we hope we shall have an opportunity of seeing how the questions to which we have drawn attention were treated.

ESTATE OF PHILIPPE AVEGNO.—At noon today the sale of the slaves of this estate will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, on Royal street; as also other valuable assets of the estate, such as notes, insurance scrips, bank stock, &c. In another column will be found the notice of auction sale, with a full description of the various species of property which will be offered for sale. This is a favorable occasion to invest capital, which the stagnation of business has utterly paralyzed.

On Saturday the real estate of the succession will be offered at public sale, at the same place. This portion of the estate comprises a large number of store buildings and well-located residences, which have always yielded a fair income, and which, when business will be resumed, will prove to the purchaser a profitable investment.

The slaves and assets which will be offered to-day will be sold for cash. The terms of sale for the real estate are one-third cash, and the balance at one and two years' credit, with notes bearing mortgage, with 6 per cent. interest on the proper ty.

The War in Virginia.

The Washington dispatches of the New York *Tribune* of the 10th instant contains the following:

RECONNOISSANCE FROM WARRENTON.

Washington, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.—We learn from Warrenton that a reconnoissance was made on Tuesday, by the First Maine Cavalry, as far as Waterloo, on the Rappahannock. Two or three miles from the river they descried a regiment of Rebel cavalry in the distance, who, however, made no effort to dispute the passage of the stream. Our pickets now extend to within two miles of Warrenton Springs.

ARREST OF A REBEL MAIL CARRIER.

A prominent citizen of Middletown was arrested yesterday in the act of carrying a rebel mail from Winchester and Richmond. He is now at the headquarters of Gen. Rickets, at Warrenton. He frankly confesses that daily communication is had with Richmond from nearly all the towns in the valley.

Under the head of the army, the *Tribune* gives the following:

Gen. McClellan's correspondence with the War Department, with reference to the guarding of the White House property, has been sent to Congress. The General says that those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House, its year and spring, are enemies of the army, and the cause in which it is fighting. If so, we opine that enemies are neither numerous in that same army.

From the Fortress Monroe dispatches of the *Tribune* of the 10th, we learn the following:

reconnoitering party was sent out yesterday, and found the Rebel pickets within one mile of ours, which leads to the opinion here that another battle is close at hand.

Breastworks are being thrown up at Washington, about two and a half miles from Fortress Monroe, by our forces encamped at that place. The work is progressing vigorously.

[illegible] are being put

[COMMUNICATED.]

From the *Algerine Newsboy* of the 16th of April, 1862:

A NATIVE CANDIDATE FOR ROYALTY.—Respecting the throne of Mexico and its acceptance by a Hapsburg, the principle of hereditary right, so perspicuously upheld in the case of the dispossessed claimants in Italy, has led some journals to notice the existence of a direct *descendant of the Aztec dynasty of Montezuma*. He teaches grammar in the Indian College at Mexico, and his name is Chimalpopocca, which signifies in the native dialect "Burning Shield." We find this in the New York *Herald*, credited to a traveler, Ampere, Professor at the College de France. We would observe that there resides now, or did reside a few months since, in the city of New Orleans, a gentleman, Dr. Montezuma, held by himself and his fellow-countrymen to be a lineal descendant from the last of the native sovereigns of Mexico. Dr. Montezuma is a gentleman of education and estimable character.

In the same paper, published on the 7th of May, we find the following:

THE LAST OF THE MONTEZUMAS.—Our readers will recollect that some two weeks ago we noticed that the allied powers in looking about for a sovereign for Mexico were advised by certain journals in London and Paris to seek for one in the not extinct family of the original sovereigns of that country. Professor Ampère, of Paris, had stated that there was one in Mexico bearing the aboriginal name of Chimalpopocca. It will be remembered that we then spoke of having the honor to be acquainted with a gentleman, a lineal descendant of the last of the native sovereigns of Mexico, in the person of Dr. Montezuma, residing in New Orleans.

We now present to our readers his address to his countrymen, prepared in January last, in which, presupposing that a monarchy is to be established in Mexico, he presents himself as the sole remaining heir to the ancient throne of Montezuma.

We would say to the incredulous that we have before us the evidence from Ministers of Brazil and of Portugal to the United States, and from one of the most distinguished Ministers of Foreign Relations of Mexico, of the justice of the Doctor's pretensions to be of the family of that unfortunate monarch, whose virtues and whose ill-treatment have caused his fate to be lamented by all who read his history.

Dr. Montezuma's life has been one of vicissitudes. He was born in Jalapa, 2d October, 1820. At the age of nine years he was sent by way of the United States to Brazil, where, for fourteen years, he was under instruction and was graduated in medicine. He then returned to Mexico, and with the exception of a stay of little over a year in New Orleans, remained in Mexico until April, 1847. Being then in the service of his country, as a surgeon in its army, he was taken a prisoner by the United States forces when they reduced the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, and as such was sent to New Orleans, where he his since then resided. During his stay here he has contributed many articles to the newspapers upon medical science and in defense of his country and his countrymen, some of which we have had the pleasure of perusing. These exhibit a high order of intellect and an earnest and frank desire to be useful.

His father, Manuel de Montezuma, Colonel of Cavalry, once Marquis de Montezuma, was killed in the tumults which followed the Mexican revolution, in December, 1820, and his uncle, the Conde de Montezuma, once Corrigidor (Mayor) of the capital of Spain, will probably be recollected by some of our oldest citizens as having resided here in 1830–7, in which last year he yielded to disappointment and fell by his own hand.

This leaves Dr. José C. de Montezuma, who is Montezuma on both the father and mother's side, the sole remaining scion of the legitimate sovereigns of Mexico. There is in Spain another branch of the family, but this has mingled with European blood, while that in Mexico has ever preserved nomixed the pure blood of the house of Montezuma.

TO ALL MEXICANS OF ALL PARTIES.

Fellow Countrymen:—Living in the obscurity and privacy of professional duties, I have for fifteen years been in a foreign land, the victim of my patriotism and earnest defense of the integrity of my beloved country.

When, in the year 1846, a foreign force invaded our soil, I freely bestowed my services to defend the country which gave me birth, and the knowledge that again the foot of an enemy is pressed upon it, causes my heart to bleed anew.

It is true that those who now invade Mexico profess to have motives far more just and honorable than those which caused the war of invasion in 1846, and this gives me, in some degree, relief. The allied powers do not propose to divide our territory; least of all to take any portion of it from us without compensation. They demand only the payment of the claims due their subjects and the immunity of these from violence to person or property.

If, however, they have of prior views; if the present intervention has for its object an interference with the domestic affairs of our country, it becomes my duty to say to my fellow-countrymen that whatever be the system of government to be adopted, he that governs must be a Mexican by birth.

For this reason, if by the present invasion a mediation in the political affairs of our country be attempted by imposing upon it a foreign government, though knowing my insufficiency, I offer my services, presenting myself to my countrymen as the last legitimate descendant from Montezuma, belonging to the branch of the family which remained in Mexico, and which preserved, unmingled with other blood, that of the self same family.

My father, the victim of his condescendence with all parties, was shot, in 1820, on the eve of being proclaimed Emperor, and my uncle, once Corregidor of Madrid, in Spain, who was proclaimed Emperor by a body of Mexicans in Bordeaux, in 1822, fell by his own hand in New Orleans in 1837.

Having lived many years in monarchical and many others in republican countries, I fully appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of each form of government, knowing also the character of my fellow-countrymen, I likewise know how each of these systems would affect them.

Whether your Governor be either Dictator or Emperor, he should never be a foreign prince, he should be by birth a Mexican; but be he Dictator or Emperor, his power must be protected and guaranteed by the great foreign powers; for otherwise we shall have either the unhappy round in which we have lived for the last forty years, or the sad end of Iturbide.

C. DE MONTEZUMA,
Doctor of Medicine and formerly Captain of the Medical Military corps of Mexico.

New Orleans, January, 1862.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—Two bakers were arraigned on the charge of having made bread short of weight, according to the assize published on Tuesday; but as it was believed that they had made their bread before seeing the assize, they were dismissed.

A French member of the medical profession was fined $20 for manifesting his animosity by jostling against a fellow-countryman whom he met in the Tremé Market, and did not feel rejoiced to see.

A darkey who had taken a felonious fancy to somebody else's hat, and indulged his fancy to the top of his bent, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

Mr. Lazelle was dismissed on the charge of having cruelly beaten a negro boy. No white person had seen the punishment inflicted, although it was evident the boy had been warmly chastised. He does not belong to Mr. Lazelle.

Arthur Stobard was arraigned on a charge of having whipped a boy from the car he was driving, causing him to fall on the adjacent track, and thus lead to his being run over by a car which was passing on this track. It was proved that he had badly beaten the boy, and had actually been the cause of his being run over. Mr. Slawson testified that the drivers of the City Railroad cars had been instructed to keep boys from hanging on the cars; but, of course, not to use any undue violence. Colonel Field, on behalf of the City Railroad Company proposed to defray the expenses of the child's attendance, while disabled. Judge Bell said the child was doing an illegal act, and the driver was right in driving him from the car in accordance with the proper orders of the company. But he was not justified in using his whip beyond a moderate extent, which he had exceeded, and must therefore pay a fine of $25.

Mr John C. McLelland was charged by Stobard with having violently assaulted the accused in the last case, while he was under arrest. A warrant was ordered to be issued against him.

Mr. Dubuis was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for resisting a search warrant issued by order of the Provost Marshal, and assaulting the officer who was executing it. His averment that he had not committed either of the offenses did not avail him.

The case of Evans & Co., of Cincinnati, vs. A Barret & Co., was argued again yesterday. The Judge dismissed it, on the ground that it was entirely of a civil character, and not coming within the scope of the order of the Commanding General.

Drowned.—A boy named Baptiste Leitchke, son of parents who keep a bird-store on Jefferson street, near Chartres street, was drowned yesterday evening, in the river, opposite Second District. He had gone in with a number of other boys to bathe opposite post 22, close to the Red-store, at the lower end of the French market, and, while swimming, suddenly disappeared. The alarm was at once given, and efforts made to save him if possible, or to recover his body; but all searching and diving after him was vain. Information was promptly conveyed to his parents of the occurrence, and they came, agonized with grief, to aid in the vain exertions to recover his body; but the muddy waters of the Mississippi still hid him from sight at dark last night, and its mighty current has perhaps swept it far and forever away.

Hurt by a Fall.—A woman named Margaret McGuigan was conveyed to the Charity Hospital yesterday, dangerously hurt by a fall. She was in such a condition that an intelligible or coherent account of the manner in which she met with the accident could not be obtained from her. As well as could be understood, she was in the garret of a Mrs. Harris's house, on Barracks street, between Condé and Chartres streets, when she fell from the window on to the roof of a contiguous two story building. She is believed to have been in liquor at the time. Her injuries are principally internal, with bruises especially about the back; and it is supposed they are likely to prove fatal.

Run Over.—Simon Malega was arrested in the Second District, on Friday evening, on the charge of having run over a child of Madame Latour. Fortunately the child is not much hurt, and we understand that the accused is believed to be quite responsible pecuniarily.

Hostile to the United States.—W. T. McCracken was arrested by officer Hayle, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Front Levee street, charged by P. Lamon, of Company D, Fifth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, employed on United States recruiting service, with using his influence against the United States Government, and expressing sentiments hostile to the Union. The accused, it appears, had been preparing for dinner—exciting his appetite, that is—and got into confidentially free talk with the complainant, winding up by assuring him that it would be an easy matter some night to seize the arms stacked about the Customhouse, and overcome the troops stationed there.

Badly Beaten.—A Frenchman named Juville was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday, speechless, from the effects of a beating which he had received some days ago at the hands of unknown parties. He stays at 119 St. Louis street. He fell only yesterday into the condition in which he was taken to the Hospital; and he remained so up to last night. There is but little hope that he will recover.

Fierce.—John Graham was arrested in the First District, on Tuesday, on the charges of being a dangerous and suspicious character, of having made use of violent threats, and of having destroyed property belonging to the Jackson Railroad Company.

Furtive.—Hannah Farrell was arrested at midnight on Magazine street, with a sack of rice on her shoulder. She will have to "prove property" before taking it away; or if she cannot do that, she will be taken away herself.

The Knife.—Patrick Comingski was arrested on Tuesday night, on the charge of assaulting Thos. Kinney, with a knife.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New York *Tribune* of the 10th instant publishes the following dispatches from Washington, under date of the 9th:

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The discussion in the Senate to-day, on the Conscription bill, introduced by Senator Wilson, and particularly on the amendment authorizing the employment of loyal blacks in the operations of war, showed that the same causes which swelled the majority in the House on the test vote last Saturday in favor of arming negroes, were at work in the upper body also.

SENATOR WILSON'S MILITIA BILL.

The text of the bill reported by Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee is as follows:

A BILL to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, approved February 28, 1795.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the time so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President. So much of the fourth section of the act to which this is an amendment as conflicts with this act, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be conformed to the organization prescribed by the Constitution and laws for volunteers.

THE ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES.

The following sections were accepted by Mr. Grimes in lieu of the two sections of his amendment to Senator Wilson's bill. These sections form part of the bill reported by Senator King from the Committee on Military Affairs. These two sections are as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe; and they shall be fed and paid such compensation for their services as they may agree to receive when enrolled.

And be it further enacted, When any man or boy of African descent shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr Grimes retained from his own amendment the following as an additional section:

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the preceding sections shall be construed so as to apply to and include persons of African descent who have been, as well as who may hereafter be, called into the service of the United States, and all persons who have been, or who may be hereafter, enrolled in the service of the United States as volunteers, or as militia, of African descent, shall receive the pay and rations as provided in the third section of this bill.

The pending question being on the adoption of these three sections as an amendment to the Militia act, Mr. Sherman expressed himself strongly in favor of making war upon the rebels, whom he thought we had been treating with altogether too much tenderness, thus far, alluding to the protection to rebels in person and property, to our hesitancy in employing men of a certain complexion, and to our constant query whether this or that course of policy would be likely to irritate the enemy, who, on their part, scruple not to employ every agency of destruction known to civilized or savage warfare.

Senator Fessenden, who described himself as a conservative man, and said that he had not spoken until he had deliberated long and carefully upon the subjects involved, in one of his most powerful speeches, of which you will doubtless have the main points at length in your regular report, went over the whole ground, and pronounced himself unqualifiedly in favor of employing in the war all the means known to civilized warfare. He was for employing loyal Africans to build, to dig, to fight, and against employing loyal whites to protect Rebel property or to return Rebels negroes. His denunciation of the censorship of the press and of the policy of telling official lies to the people, as, for instance, in calling a defeat a "grand strategetic movement were no less explicit."

Senator Rice, of Minnesota, a Democrat who a few weeks ago uttered some lessons of modern Democracy among the Rebel torpedoes at Yorktown, declared himself in favor of the amendment, and said that the alternative now seemed to be between a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the use of all means known to civilized warfare. He adverted to the enlistment of negroes by Great Britain in Canada, and expressed the opinion that what John Bull could do, Jonathan need not be squeamish about in times like these.

In the course of the debate, Senator Wilson also urged the adoption of the same policy as was advocated by Mr. Fessenden. Altogether, the day was, perhaps, the most important in the annals of this Congress. No vote was reached on the amendment, but it will, without doubt, be adopted by a majority relatively as large as that which was given for the same policy in the House on Saturday, and the bill, so amended, will become a law. It is not believed that any Senator elected as a Republican will vote against the amendment.

THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION BILL.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act emancipating the slaves in the District. One section extends the time for making claims and producing evidence in the case of masters who are officers in the army and navy, infants, wives, and idiots, in conformity to the suggestion of the President in his message accompanying his signature to the act.

Another section enables the freed man to procure a certificate of freedom in cases where the master has refused or neglected to procure it for him; and still another section authorizes negro testimony to be introduced on the same footing with white testimony before the Emancipation Commissioners. The bill only lacks the signature of the President to become a law.

THE CASE OF BEN WOOD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has not yet determined what to do with the resolution for the expulsion of Ben Wood. There are differences of opinion in the Committee, and it is not impossible that a majority may decide that the evidence, however strong morally, is not legally sufficient to warrant expulsion.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The petitions in the case of Vallandigham have been reported back by the Committee, with the recommendation that they lie upon the table. No evidence being submitted with them, and no direction to inquire into the facts being given by the House, the Committee could not do otherwise.

Upon the subject of the conspiracy, which the Washington correspondent of the *Times* says had been discovered by the United States Government—the substance of which we gave in our yesterday's paper—the following particulars cannot fail to prove interesting:

A REBEL CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Washington, Wednesday, July 9.—Evidences have reached the Government of a well-planned rebel conspiracy, of a most extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles at Richmond. The rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off McClellan and annihilating his army by their immensely superior numbers, and this success was to be immediately followed by a raising in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and the advance of Jeff. Davis upon Washington in the midst of the confusion. The families of rebel officials who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, were fully informed of the scheme, and in their boldness and impudence let it out. The facts were communicated to the War Department and to General Boyle, of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement; but the utter failure of the rebels to break the power of the Union army now threatening Richmond make it impossible for them to put their plan in motion.

THE ARABIA AND JUNA OUTWARD BOUND.—*Boston*, July 8.—The steamship Arabia sailed at 10 o'clock to-day with 17 passengers for Halifax and 114 for Liverpool, including the French princes. She also taked out $326,000 in specie.

St. Johns, N. F., July 8.—The steamship Jura, from Quebec, was boarded at Cape Race at 4:30 P. M. to-day, and news and telegrams from the United States to Monday evening were placed in charge of the purser.

Drafting at the North.

The Northern papers, received by the last steamer are discussing the question of drafting groups to meet the requirements of the Northern army. The New York *World*, among others, very forcibly urges a resort to drafting as a means of meeting the immediate exigencies of the moment. This paper, be it noted, is a very late issue, two or three days previous to the publication of that from which we make the subjoined extract, scouted the idea of drafting and conscription. After reviewing the situation, which has necessitated the call for 300,000 additional troops, the *World* says:

The three hundred thousand may be called, but they will not come. At least enlistments will not be sufficiently numerous or prompt to insure the nation's success or safety. The result thus far proves it. The result of the next ten days' recruiting will make it so palpable that none can fail to see it. This fact must be looked at. Its of no use to blind our eyes. The people may consent to acquiesce in the decision of the President. They will not consent to shut their eyes to its results. It would be sheer folly not to foresee what is inevitable.

* * * * * * *

The failure to hold the seacoast which we have taken and occupied; the failure to possess and occupy the channels through which free communication and valuable supplies from abroad are still had by the rebels; the failure to occupy every Southern seaport, will give to intervention its sharpest sting and its most disastrous practical effect. We can checkmate the plans of our enemies abroad and conquer the enemy at home only by an immediate and generous reinforcement of our armies.

The call for volunteers under present circumstances will not accomplish this end. But the end must be reached—if not in one way, then in another. There is no other way but to resort to drafting, and the sooner this is done the better. Let the Government not hesitate a single week.

The New York *Sun* of the 10th, under the head, "The probability of drafting," considers that indications are that drafting will be speedily resorted to, and upon this subject, expressing its desire to see "the solid bone and sinew of the nation—the heart and brain of the whole people—banded in defense of the Union," it goes on to say:

This cannot be done under the system of volunteering, which does not and cannot gather in every element of strength in the community. It does not reduce all men to an equality, and under it no class can enjoy special immunity. It is true that wealth may purchase exemption, but this will not affect the general results. Conscription would elevate the spirit and morale of the whole army.

The *Post* upon the same subject, argues as follows:

To reap, therefore, the fruits of the conflicts of last week, we need to place at once in the field, and put in active operation, an army still more with prompt dispatch and heavy and suffering forces of the enemy and destroy them.

To do this in time we must resort to a draft. In this way each State can fill up at once the thinned regiments it has now in the field, and the new regiments, placed among the veterans of the campaign, will be immediately turned into soldiers.

But above all, we repeat, a draft to fill up the old regiments, and even to form immediately new regiments, would, without loss of time, and with the slightest preliminary drill and preparation put an effective army into the field.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

The Northern papers of the 10th instant come to us with the particulars of the bombardment of Vicksburg, on the 28th ultimo. This news, compared with what we have already given our readers—our latest dates from Vicksburg being up to the 15th instant—is rather stale, but as it contains intelligence hitherto unknown to us, we can well give it as news.

TWO OF THE REBEL RAM THE BATTERIES—THE BROOKLYN STILL BELOW.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.—Special correspondence of Forney's *Press*, dated U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn, June 28th, says: "All hands were called early this morning to attack the batteries and the city of Vicksburg. The first gun was fired at 1 o'clock. The firing was intense.

The Hartford, Richmond, and gunboats have passed the batteries and city without silencing them. The Brooklyn received orders not to pass a battery without silencing it. See below. The loss on the Hartford was one killed and nineteen wounded. The Richmond, the master's mate killed and six wounded.

Washington, July 9, 1862.—The following is a list of the casualties during the engagements:

Flag-Ship Hartford.

Above Vicksburg, Miss., June 28, 1862.

Sir—I have the honor to report the following list of killed and wounded in that portion of the fleet which passed above Vicksburg in the engagement this morning.

Total killed, 17—wounded, 30.

It is said that flag officer Farragut received a slight contusion.

The New York *Sun* of the 10th put hulles the following:

We have assurance from a most responsible source, of the declaration of some of these traitors in our midst, that their expectation is more than ever confirmed as to the approach to our city and the capital of the Union, of the rebel forces, and that this will be within the present month, that is, ere at the seat of Government is reached it will be fired in five hundred places, and utterly destroyed, and that then the city of Baltimore is to be reached, and not a soul will be spared, or permitted to remain within its limits whose loyalty to the Southern Confederacy is not well known—and that there are 10,000 stand of arms hid here for the use of the friends of the Confederacy in this State, at the appointed time. Although we have no idea that the slightest danger is to be anticipated from these boastful threats still the Government and people can discern the signs of the times, and if being forewarned they are not forearmed, then the consequences must rest upon themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The report that Gen Scott had gone to Washington is unfounded. He is now at his residence in Elizabeth, and proposes visiting Rockaway in a few days.

The New York *Times* of the 10th says

The rebels at Nashville, Tenn., were on their dignity on the 4th. Those having the management of the churches refused, with one exception, to have the bells ring, two of the responsibles declaring they would rather have the churches burned down than grant the request.

A letter from Engineer James Perry, son of Chamberlain Perry, of the sloop of war Dacotah, states that this vessel and another has been engaged in the work of dismantling forts on the James river, and removing obstructions therefrom. Mr Perry speaks of the arrival of gunboats specially adapted to the work of engaging Fort Darling successfully, and it is probable we shall soon hear of its fall. At one of the forts which he assisted in dismantling, the rebels left eleven heavy siege guns, all of which they blew up and destroyed. One of them, a 100-pounder rifled gun, was so heavy as to resist all attempts to burst it, until, as a last resort, a 50-pounder discharged its contents into its mouth, and succeeded in effecting its destruction.

The St. Louis *News* of the 7th says that a secession lady, at the City Hotel, who yesterday became obstreperous in her exultation over the "defeat of McClellan," had to be attended to by the Provost Marshal. That officer notified her to quit the hotel and remain quiet, on pain of being sent out of the State, beyond the lines of our army.

THE BUFFALO APPROPRIATION A HOAX.—*Buffalo*, July 9.—The telegraph dispatch from Albany yesterday that the Buffalo Common Council had appropriated $80,000 in aid in raising a new volunteer regiment is untrue. There are legal difficulties in the way of the appropriation.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS BOUND TO FORT WARREN.—*Boston*, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.—One hundred rebel prisoners from before Richmond, including forty officers, arrived here to-day, and were sent to Fort Warren.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1862.

SUGAR.—The demand is freely met at a decline in prices. To-day's sales embrace about 700 hds, in numerous lots, on the levee and in store, at 5¾c for Common, 5¾c for Good Common to Fair, 5¾@6c for Fully Fair, 6¼c for Prime, and 6¾c for Yellow Clarified.

MOLASSES.—We have again to report a very dull market, and no sales. The last were at 11c for thin Fermenting.

OATS.—The supply is extremely light, and commands $1 75 ⅌ bushel.

CORN.—The supply is exhausted. The last sales were at 65 c ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Northern is selling from the landing at $60@$75, and from store at $25 ⅌ ton.

CHEESE.—It is retailing at 14@16c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.—Northern is retailing at 20@22c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Choice in kegs is retailing at 17c. ⅌ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders and Sides are retailing at 12@15c., and Hams at 2 @22c. ⅌ lb.

PORK.—Prime is retailing at $24, and Mess at $27 ⅌ bbl.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 24 1862.

Arrived yesterday 10 Texas Heifers and 22 Sheep. Amount of stock sold was 46 Texas Steers and 10 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 253 Texas Beeves, 22 Sheep and 15 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	0@0 25
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	00 2
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	00 18
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	30@35
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	25@30
Hogs, ⅌ 100 lbs. gross	00@00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$100@$150
Stags, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00@10

Office Commissioner First Drainage District, No. 20 City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river Mississippi in front, Jolie street and the New Canal on the Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the first installment of the assessment for cost of draining said district is now due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 15th of July next will be subject to proceeding according to law.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 24, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr George Darby, Rogers, for New York,	Master
Schr Cora nine, Burgess, for Philadelphia,	Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Commander Hurnut, from New York, 10th instant, to master—1st dist
Schr Italiana, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr L'Eclair, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Invincible, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Columbia, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Morning Star, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Sloop Tennere, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Lone Star, Gamble, from the Coast
Southerner, McQuoid, from the Coast

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Pampero
Bark Fawkenham, from Philadelphia
U S transport bark Fatres, Stinger, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—850 tons coal to U S Gov't
Schr Mary Patterson

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per schr George Darby—186 hhds sugar 30 bbls molasses 15 bbls do rum
PHILADELPHIA—Per schr Cornine—156 hhds sugar 300 bbls molasses

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per steamer Lone Star—149 hhds sugar to Castille & Harispe
COAST—Per steamer Southerner—602 hhds sugar to E M Row
COAST—Per schr Morning Star—35 hhds sugar order
COAST—Per schr Italiana—38 hhds sugar to G Sabatier
COAST—Per schr L'Eclair—70 hhds sugar J Labatut
COAST—Per schr Invincible—70 hhds sugar to Darby & Tremoulet
COAST—Per schr Columbia—36 hhds sugar to Darby & Tremoulet
COAST—Per sloop Tennere—40 hhds sugar to J Labatut

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., by the Rev D. W. T. Leacock, Mr CHARLES MEL to ALWILDA WORD, both of this city.

Funeral Service.

A MASS will be celebrated on THURSDAY, the 24th of July, at 7 o'clock, at the St. Louis Cathedral, for the late Captain EDGAR MAGOIN, of the Louisiana Foot Rifles, killed at the battle of Chickahominy, near Richmond, Va., on the 31st of May last. The friends and acquaintances of the Marquis, Demoruelle and Barnatin families are requested to attend, without further notice.

For Baton Rouge.

THE steamer EMPIRE PARTS, Capt. Gamble, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week, leaving THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to

GREGORY, 30 Common st

New Orleans, July 22, 1862. jy24 1w

For Bordeaux.

A N A No. 1 British vessel will load for the above port with dispatch, if a sufficient number of passengers offer. For pitters &c, apply to JOSEPH KLEIN & CO.

26 Gravier street

For New York,

THE splendid steamship MATANZAS, Lissegang, master, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt dispatch and leave as soon as loaded. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to

D. DE GOICOURIA & CO.,
41 Carondelet st

jy10

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, July 22, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Sixteen Dollars ($16) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, as follows, until further notice

Thirty six ounces of bread for	20 cents.
Eighteen	10 cents.
Nine	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,
Assistant Military Commandant.

jy23 tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT
For sale by
MAURICE ABRAMS,
39 Natchez street

jy23 tf

Notice to the Public.

ON and after the 31st July, 1862, the Old Line of Omnibuses on Tchoupitoulas street will cease running. The public will please call at our office, at the stables on Tchoupitoulas street, where the Stock Landing, Jefferson City railroad and E. M. to 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. to 7 P. M., for the redemption of the Old Tickets, in currency.

HART & WINTZ

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 sewing and stitching, as well as the light work usual for those committed to her care. She is an excellent seamstress. Only a moderate remuneration expected. The most satisfactory references given. Please address C. O. at the office of this paper. jy23

Wanted to Purchase,

20 ACRES Improved Land, down the Coast, four to seven miles from the city. Address

MICHEL DIETRICH,
No 106 Chartres street

Notice.

WAS brought to the Pound in the Parish of St Bernard, on the 19th inst., a small dark brown STALLION with three white feet, branded T U. The owner will prove property, pay charges and take him away. Otherwise he will be sold at public auction at Regnes Plantation, on the 22d of August, at 5 o'clock, P M.

W. H. KNAPP, Sgndic
Parish of St Bernard July 22d 1862. jy24 3t

Claret—Claret.

6 CASKS superior family Claret.
50 half casks
100 boxes Cheese Sphere and Gastelle Moulle 1851
75 St Julien Medoc
60 C. C. 1861

In store and for sale by LOU