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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1862.

Sheriff's Auction To-Day.

By E. D. ... at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, South ...

By Julian Neville, at 10 o'clock, at the foot of Erato street, pork, ... hay, tea and herrings, landing from schooner J. W. Condon.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at 36 Liberty (late Tremé) street, household furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Victorin, Gentilly road, milch cows, &c.

By R. Outtrey, at 10½ o'clock, on St. Peter street corner of Marais, the concrete of a grocery store.

NAPOLEON AND GARIBALDI.

Between the two most prominent of the political characters of the day, a strange and somewhat ominous antagonism has sprung up. Louis Napoleon has long been engaged in the project of acquiring a permanent control over the temporal power of the Pope, and ostensibly in that of merging the Pontifical States, as well as the rest of the Peninsula into one undivided nationality. Garibaldi has agitated and fought successfully, with precisely the same object. Great advances have been made towards its attainment, and yet, almost the last moment, and when affairs are in a very critical condition, the spectacle is presented of a violent difference between them.

And so complicated is the state of affairs, according to the latest reports received in reference to them, that it is not easy to form a satisfactory opinion as to what will be the course of events. The passionate denunciation of Napoleon by Garibaldi has already been laid before our readers, with the declaration of his determination to go to Rome and to Venetia in spite of all opposition. The Italian Ministry have indeed repudiated his language and policy, Gen. Durando saying that the basis of the ministerial policy was the alliance with France, and renewing the energetic protest already made against the speech of Garibaldi. Allied with France, he added, the Government would never act against the interests of Italy. But all this notwithstanding, Garibaldi was making a triumphal march through Sicily, and the people everywhere flocked around him, exclaiming, "Lead us to Rome and to Venice; we are prepared to follow you." That this is regarded as no mere empty menace, a variety of circumstances tend to prove. It is rumored, for instance, that four thousand Irishmen are on their way to Rome at the expense of the Catholic aristocracy of Ireland to support the temporal power. And if the Italian ministry do disclaim any sympathy with the means proposed by Garibaldi, they leave no room to doubt that they have the same ends in view, for Gen. Durando, on the occasion already referred to, stated that some projects had been entertained during the past year, for the purchase of Venetia, although without any result having been attained. He also expressed the hope that the settlement of the Roman question would not be long delayed. Yet at the very same time we are informed that preparations are being made at Rome for new demonstrations in favor of the temporal power, to take place in 1863, a year to be declared holy by the Pope, when there is to be a grand jubilee, which will of course bring an immense crowd of Catholics to Rome from all parts of the world.

In addition to these facts we have others no less significant. One of them has been developed in the course of the Italian Government towards those of the old Governments of Europe whose recognition of the kingdom it was seeking. On all important points, the assurances given by the Italian cabinet, were conformable, says the *Paris Debats*, "to the spirit and even to the letter of the programme adopted by Count Cavour, and continued by Baron Ricasoli. Ratazzi has no more than Cavour and Ricasoli renounced the right or intention of claiming Rome as the capital, and Venice as a constituent part of Italy." Then, again, bodies of young men had left various Italian towns for Genoa, where it was believed they intended to embark for Palermo, so as at once to join Garibaldi. At Milan a torch-light procession of sympathizers paraded the city on the 16th ult., crying "Viva Garibaldi! Viva l'Italia! Down with the Ministry! Let us go to Rome!" They first proceeded to the house of the French Consul, and afterwards to the prefecture. Several of them who uttered menacing cries against the Emperor of the French were arrested. The Ratazzi cabinet, in view of the excitement had found it necessary to proclaim that they had adopted effective measures for preventing any Garibaldian expedition. It being feared that some of the armed bands which had left Genoa might attempt to disembark on the Tuscan coasts, the Government had concentrated the necessary forces to prevent it. But it was not made.

That there is great excitement and great danger of a fresh explosion in Italy, these facts put beyond all question. But the extraordinary features of the affair are that Garibaldi should be found so overtly and irreconcilably opposed to Louis Napoleon, and that the Emperor should be so unreservedly sustained by the Italian Government in opposition to the great Tribune and wide-spread popular feeling. Were Garibaldi, popular opinion, and the Italian Government, of accord in opposition to Louis Napoleon, the latter would scarcely be restrained from insisting on his policy even at the cost of a war. He is not less likely to insist upon it now that he finds himself supported by the Italian Cabinet. And the result apparently must be a rupture between the Ratazzi Government and Garibaldi, in which the former will have the countenance and aid of France; and the latter will undoubtedly have that of the masses, through whose heroic efforts, sacrifices, and privations the kingdom, as it is, has been established. A fierce civil war, then, seems imminent, unless Garibaldi shall abandon the position he has taken; and be content to allow diplomatists and time to settle the vexed question. Of this there is unfortunately but little probability; for he is already so pointedly and deeply pledged to insist on the immediate commencement of measures for the purpose of securing Rome and Venetia to the Italian kingdom, and he is withal so impetuous, and will be so urged by the popular feeling which he has created and fomented, that it will scarcely be possible for him to recede.

We may expect, therefore, accounts of, at least, very exciting events in Italy, at an early day, if not of another disastrous civil war.

We would call especial attention to the arrival in this city of Mr. O. G. Bennet, agent for Dr. B. Brandreth's celebrated Vegetable Pills. We notice the Doctor is putting up his pills in new style to prevent counterfeiting. Read Dr. Brandreth's card published in another part of our paper. His office is at 72 Camp street. See advertisement.

Notice the advertisement of Mr. O. G. Bennet, who has a very fine lot of Harness and Virginia (Fontanella) Smoking Tobacco for sale at 72 Camp street.

The sale of elegant furniture by R. T. Montgomery, which takes place on Monday, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Liberty (late Tremé) street, between Gasquet and Common streets, is well worthy the attention and attendance of those in want of elegant and durable furniture, rich carpets, mirrors, glass and silver ware, &c. These apartments have been thoroughly furnished from the manufactory of P. Millard, of this city, to combine elegance and taste, and insure durability, while many of the articles of ornament and artistic merit were imported by the owner himself from Europe, and only disposes of them at this time on account of departure from the city.

ASSORTED BOOKS.—The cargo of the bark Caddi, consisting of hacon, hams, mess pork, beef, flour, corn, &c., is offered for sale this morning, by John Gaudin; Michel Dietrich, agent, 108 Chartres street. Mr. Dietrich also advertises for freight for the outgoing trip of the bark. See advertisement.

The particular attention of flour buyers is called to the sale of 300 barrels at the St. Louis Warehouse. Sale positively without reserve will take place at 10 o'clock Monday, 25th inst. R. B. Sykes, auctioneer.

J. Waldby & Co.—This well known firm, it must be recollected, has but one store, and that store is situated in Chartres street, No. 21, between Customhouse and Canal streets. Bear it in mind.

The *Commercial* says after the draft was announced in New York, a brigade, or even an entire division of foreigners and cripples might have been enrolled in a very brief period.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol XXXV.—Whole No 12,464.

NEW PERIODICALS.—We forgot to mention the appearance among our files of a new French paper, called the *Compilateur*. The *Compilateur* presents a neat appearance, with regard to its typographical dress, and its reading matter is quite interesting. The *Compilateur* is published by Messrs. Frank F Barclay & Co., every Sunday morning.

The *Pilot*, a new Catholic paper, the prospectus of which we published some time since, will make its appearance on next Saturday, the 30th inst. Its editor, Mr. D. D. O'Brien, an old member of the New Orleans press, possesses all the qualifications of a superior newspaper conductor, and we expect to see the *Pilot* under his management, soon fill a high position in the periodical journalism of our city.

The War and the Theatres

This is the heading of an article in the New York *Herald*, which is as follows:

Previous to the battles before Richmond great preparations were being made by managers for a brisk operatic and theatrical campaign. The fall of the rebel capital would, it was thought, bring the rebellion to a close, and render the national heart so exuberant that out of the fullness of its joy it would be disposed to run into excesses in its patronage of public amusements. In the expectation engagements of an unusually risky character were formed with foreign artists. Ristori, the greatest of living *tragediennes*, and Titiens, the finest singer on the Italian stage, having been secured at fabulous salaries. In addition to these contracts of Ullmann, negotiations were entered into with Grisi and Mario by Mr. Grau for a three months' tour in the United States, that adroit manager having a firm faith in the prestige of these once favorite artists. The retreat to the James river and the prolongation of the campaign have for the present, we fear, knocked on the head all these grand projects. From Napoleon Ullman down to Field Marshal Grau, all the operatic and theatrical people feel impressed with the necessity of lending their aid to put down the rebellion before embarking in fresh enterprises of this sort. It will not do for Secession to be fiddling while Rome is burning. Ullman is accordingly off to Europe, to run and back out of his partially completed arrangements with Titiens and Ristori, and Grau has put off Mario and Grisi until he sees matters take a more encouraging turn. There is some talk of the celebrated French actor Frechter coming out, but it is not likely, in the present position of things, that he will venture here this winter. Foreign artists have no idea that a war on stupendous as that we are now waging can be carried on with such little disturbance of commercial and social interests as that occasioned by the rebellion. They will accordingly not be over anxious to insist on the fulfillment of engagements which were contracted when things looked more promising. Let us finish the war first, and then we will find no difficulty in procuring all the foreign talent—theatrical or otherwise—that chooses to visit us. At the present we have only eyes and ears for the great drama in which we are engaged, and its accompanying notes, the fife and drum.

The Recognition of Italy.

Upon this question, to which we have already had occasion to advert, we find in our exchanges advices more complete than those already published by us. We have mentioned the recognition of Italy by one of the great powers as a question of fact, we now revert to the subject to show its bearings upon a question of principles. The following extracts published by the New York *Tribune*, show how the question is viewed in European journals:

The Paris journals publish translations of the documents relating to the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, which were laid before the Italian Parliament. It is manifest from the documents that, in replying to the preliminary inquiries addressed to it by the two Northern Courts, the Turin Cabinet kept strictly within the limits of those obligations which the law of nations imposes on every new Government which aspires to assume its place among the old. With respect to the present status of things in Italy, it declared that it was both able and willing to suppress all attempts of a nature to compromise its good relations with foreign Powers. On the Roman and Venetian questions it simply recited the declarations it had already made, and the pledges it had given in previous communications to the several Courts of Europe, and particularly in Signor Ratazzi's circular of March 20 to all the diplomatic agents of the kingdom.

"If," says the *Debats*, "this be what the Union and the Gazette de France call conditions, be it so; we will not argue about words. All we insist upon is that the assurances given by the Italian Cabinet are not new, that upon all important points they are conformable to the spirit and even to the letter of the programme adopted by Count Cavour and continued by Baron Ricasoli; that Ratazzi has no more than Cavour and Ricasoli renounced the right or intention of claiming Rome as the capital, and Venice as a constituent part of Italy, and that the conditions accepted by the Cabinet of Turin, if they must be called conditions, are not humiliatory concessions, nor have in them anything of a nature to hurt the independence and the pride of the Italian nation, or the honor and dignity of its Government.

"The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 22d says:

"There are certain symptoms which show that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Spain is no very distant event. The Piedmontese are not, it is to be hoped, too angry with the Spaniards for their slowness, for it should not be forgotten that Charles Albert was, of all the Continental Sovereigns, the one who gave most countenance and most assistance to Don Carlos and his family during the civil war, and was the last to recognize Isabella. Time, however, is as the French would say, a moderate history. It is forgotten, and I hope forgiven. Among the signs of a better understanding are, I understand, the recall of Bermudez de Castro from Rome, where, curiously enough, he remains attached as Spanish Ambassador to Francis II, and the sending M. Antonio Gonzales, a long tried and honest Liberal of the good old school, as Spanish Embassador to Turin.

"In the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, on the 22d, Count Bernstorff, in reply to M Rochensperger, said the Government did not in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, acknowledge the principles of nationalities. He said, also that assurances had been given in the Legislature of Gen. Durando, and that it was the interest of Prussia to recognize Italy.

The Gold Question in London.

[From the Money Article of the Daily News.]

Gold is flowing into the country from abroad faster than ever. For this there are several causes, the principal being that, as before remarked, the balance of trade is still largely in our favor. Why it is in our favor may almost be explained by merely glancing at the position of the cotton trade. We are in the habit of taking from America cotton to the value of at least £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 a year, but these payments have been almost entirely brought to a stop by the extraordinary circumstances of the time. The supply lacking from America is not made up from any other quarter, and the consequence is that the money which usually goes abroad to buy the material of industry for our operatives and of profit for our merchants, manufacturers, brokers and ship owners, is being stored up in idleness in the Bank of England.

In no far as the present superabundant supply of money arises from realizations of American securities, we may of course, without inconvenience, reinvest it in other securities. If we withdraw money from America, and place it in the bonds of Turkey or Egypt, the money market may regard the transaction with indifference, for it amounts merely to an exchange of investments. But in so far as our abundance arises from the withdrawal of money from the ordinary business or any other branch of trade, it behooves us to be very careful what we do with it.

We stand at this moment, it is true, with plenty of cash in hand, but it does not consist of surplus profit, with which we are free to do as we like; it is rather capital belonging in our ordinary business, and certain to be again required by it. This distinction must be carefully observed, for forgetfulness of it might lead to much mischief.

Should the country be blessed with a good harvest, there will probably be a considerable surface of capital available for investment in the new securities which are now being so freely created, and without trenching on the loose trade money. On the other hand, should the harvest be a bad one, the large importations of foreign grain that will be required will sweep away a very considerable portion of our surplus, and not only cause the influx of gold from America to cease, but probably turn the balance in her favor. As long as there is any chance, therefore, of our surplus funds meeting with employment in this way, it is very desirable that we should not entangle ourselves with any extensive commitments.

THE ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—A valuable sheep-dog in Australia lately linched on a small quantity of strychnine, and inasmuch as his master supposed it would kill him, he followed it up by a dose of arsenic, so as to put the animal out of misery at once. One poison, however, neutralized the other, and the dog recovered, returning to the care of his flock in capital spirits.

A NEW SYSTEM OF LIGHT.—Two new theatres on the Place du Chatelet, in Paris, are lighted, heated and ventilated on a new plan. The light is reflected over the house by means of an enormous mirror, and chandeliers and gas-burners are abolished. The ventilation is provided for in connection with the lighting apparatus.

THE LATEST EXPEDIENT.—A grocer in Springfield does up sugar in ten cent packages, and uses it for change.

The Monster French Transports.

The New York *Herald* contains the following upon a subject already referred to in our columns:

The building of the large and novel military transports of France, already spoken of in the *Herald*, was commenced about the middle of the year 1860, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, at Bordeaux and Brest. Four of them were laid on the stocks at first, and as the work progressed the vessels attracted no extraordinary attention, being regarded only as staunch and roomy merchantmen. When two or three of them were completed, it was found that the ships were left completely without fittings, or furniture, or extra bulkheads, or divisions, or anything calculated to diminish their space, and also that it was ordered that they should remain in that condition. Each vessel, it should be said, had three decks—an upper one under the bulwarks, a middle deck and a lower deck, or floorway running across the deck. The two lower decks were divided into stalls, or compartments, like an emigrant ship if its sleeping berths were taken out.

After some time it was rumored about that these ships were intended as military transports, calculated and designed for the conveyance of large bodies of troops, with their arms and equipments, on a short voyage, during which they would not require either to cook rations or lay down for sleep. The "invasion of England" was soon the word, and the idea became popular in France.

Napoleon was not committed to this in any form. The ships were ordered for Government purposes, and Government had not informed any one what these purposes were.

In the early part of 1861 Captain Elliott, of the Royal Navy, made a visit to the dock yards of France. It was a semi-official mission from England, but the French authorities showed him every attention and offered him great facilities of examining everything, with the exception of the process of preparing the iron and forging it into plates for the iron clad vessels. Captain Elliott saw the wooden ships referred to, and likely made a note of them, for, after his return to England, Lord Palmerston commenced the extensive plans of coast fortification which have engaged the attention of his Cabinet and the country ever since at such great cost.

At that time Napoleon knew that his ironclad navy was a success, and he immediately directed the construction of twenty more of the wooden transports. They were laid out at Bordeaux, Toulon, Brest and other ports of France. There are some talk of the celebrated French actor Frechter coming out, but it is not likely, in the present position of things, that he will venture here this winter. Foreign artists have no idea that a war on stupendous as that we are now waging can be carried on with such little disturbance of commercial and social interests as that occasioned by the rebellion. They will accordingly not be over anxious to insist on the fulfillment of engagements which were contracted when things looked more promising. Let us finish the war first, and then we will find no difficulty in procuring all the foreign talent—theatrical or otherwise—that chooses to visit us. At the present we have only eyes and ears for the great drama in which we are engaged, and its accompanying notes, the fife and drum.

Iron-Clad Frigates—Bending Their Armor Plates.

[From the Scientific American.]

The steam frigate Roanoke, which is now in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, has been raised and is being converted into an iron clad floating war ship. She is to be clothed amidship with thick iron plates, which are to extend about five feet below the water line and she will have three great revolving gun turrets on deck, and a powerful iron beak or ram on her bow. This beak resembles a large axe and is formed of plates twenty feet long for and a half inches thick—thus making some inches of iron on the front edge. Each of the revolving gun turrets will be twenty feet inside diameter and the sides will be formed of eleven courses of inch iron plates.

These plates are laid over and riveted to one another in such a manner as to break joints and her vertical plates are so bolted to several courses as to secure the action in the most rapid and perfect manner. These gun turrets for the Roanoke are now being constructed at the Novelty Works on this city where the plates for them, likewise those for the armor are bent to the proper curves. Each plate for a turret is about nine feet in length by forty inches in width and an inch in thickness. Two courses of rivet holes are punched out in each and they are all bent cold in a powerful hydraulic press. The bed plate of the press is of a concave form, and the top block is of a convex form.

A plate to be bent is placed upon the concave bed plate of the press, and when properly adjusted, the pump forces up three tons under it, and the plate is reduced to the proper curve against the top block. The pressure to which each plate is submitted to give it the proper curve, is three and a half million pounds. By this method of bending the rivet plates cold, there is perfect uniformity and accuracy secured to the whole. The turrets for the Roanoke will be of a superior character, but only six courses of plates have as yet been laid on two of them.

The bending of the thick plates for the ram, and also for the sides of the frigate is quite a different and difficult operation to perform compared with those of the gun towers. Each of these plates has to be bent to the proper curve to suit its own particular place on the vessel and not only the broad side but the edges also must be bent to suit the particular curves. The bending operations are under the charge of Mr George Bonnivell, an intelligent young shipwright. All these plates are hammered iron, and are furnished by several companies in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. When they arrive, they resemble huge straight iron slabs, varying in length from eleven to twenty-two feet, and in breadth from twenty two to twenty four inches and their average thickness is four and a half inches. One of eleven and a half feet length weighs about 4,200 pounds, one of twenty two feet for the ram weighs over four tons. Such masses of iron are difficult to move about, and the operations connected with bending them are necessarily tedious and troublesome and they require great care and skill to conduct properly. Of course it is impossible to bend such masses of iron while each plate is first heated to nearly a white heat in a long furnace, shaped somewhat like a baker's oven, with a movable arched cover.

The press for bending is quite different from the one used for turret plates. It is made to resemble a long, strong iron screw, and the pressing work on the cloth. Its top block or platen is moved up and down. The bed upon which the heated plate is bent, is formed of a series of adjustable bolster blocks, each of which is capable of being set by a mirror screw to any desired height on either side and adjusted to suit the bend to be given to a plate which is compressed between the descending top and the adjustable bed.

A plate is first placed in the furnace, and it is then raised to nearly a white heat. The cover of the furnace is now raised by a block and tackle, and the plate is then raised by a powerful crane, secured on a carriage. The heated plate is now lifted, the crane carriage moved back, and the plate swung around and placed in the press, where it is perfectly adjusted to obtain the proper curves. The hinge top block is then forced down, squeezing the great mass of iron into the desired shape.

In about half an hour the plate has acquired a permanent set, and it is taken out ready to have its edges planed, when it is fit for bolting to the frigate. The bolt holes in these plates are all drilled. It requires a large number of men to move such great, heavy masses of iron from the time a glowing plate is lifted out of the furnace, until it is secured in the press, the scene is one of extraordinary activity and excitement. The plate requires to be placed in the press as expeditiously as possible, before it becomes cool. The metal of these plates appears to be first-class, but until within a few days past, they were furnished very slowly by the different contractors.

The plating of the Roanoke will now proceed with greater rapidity still she will not be finished for several months to come. We are told that this frigate is expected to obtain a speed of about ten knots per hour. If she makes nine knots, we shall be agreeably disappointed. As the Roanoke will sit very low in the water, we hope that proper arrangements will be made for ventilation on the main deck. The defects of the Galena and Monitor, so clearly pointed out in the *Scientific American* of last week, by an intelligent correspondent, will be reproduced in the Roanoke, rendering her deficient as a "sea boat," unless this advice is heeded.

LAST THOUGHTS OF THE DYING.—A Sister of Mercy states the curious fact that the last words of a great number of soldiers dying under her observation were of their mothers, though many of them must have left a wife and children.

Diarrhea and Dysentery.

By looking over the reports of the weekly mortality, and seeing from fifteen to twenty victims of diarrhea or dysentery, we are much astonished that people do not go to No. 117 St. Ann street, where they will find remedies, and a sure cure of the above diseases. We have seen many certificates to this fact of persons who have been cured.

These certificates show that these persons have been afflicted from these diseases from two, four, six, to eight months, and some for two years, and had been cured in the space from three to eight days' time. Most of the afflicted had been under treatment of the best doctors from here, but had only been cured at No. 117 St. Ann street, which they testify by their signatures. Go and see for yourself. sult-law

Execution of a Guerrilla.

[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, July 26th.]

Jeremiah Hoy, one of Quantrel's guerrillas, was shot at the fort yesterday morning, having been found guilty by the Military Commission of treason and murder.

The execution took place on the open field, just south of the barracks. Col. Burris was present, with the troops at the garrison, and Capt. Conover acted as officer of the day. The prisoner was marched on to the ground by the soldiers. He wore a black suit and a felt hat. his arms were pinioned. Hoy was brought to the place where he was to be shot, made to kneel and his hat removed. In this position some clergyman asked the divine blessing. The prayer probably lasted ten minutes. It seemed a century. We did not hear what was said, but the sight of that poor creature kneeling there, with loaded muskets before him, and the delay prolonged and prolonged, as if he were to be killed by inches, was the most torturing we ever witnessed. Hoy was then marched back to the line of soldiers, and his sentence read to him. After this he was placed on his knees again, and his eyes bandaged. He had maintained the utmost coolness throughout, but now his composure was forsaking him, and his frail body swayed a little. There was no delay, no torture, no bungling in the military part of the programme. A detachment of soldiers stood about twenty yards distant, and the moment the guard left the prisoner, the command to fire was given—twelve volumes of fire leap from the rifles and Hoy is dead. He fell over upon the face and died without a struggle. One ball went through his head and two through his body.

The Herald on the Disaffected Classes North.

The New York *Herald* publishes an article headed "Decisive Action of the Government—Right at Last," from which we extract the following:

Ever since the rebels began this war by the assault upon Fort Sumter two dangerous and disaffected classes have labored to retard the success of the national arms by dividing and thus paralyzing the North. The first of these classes is the corrupt remnant of the old Democracy, represented by such papers as the Albany *Argus*, and by such politicians as Vallandingham, Wickliffe and Ben. Wood. The other class is the infernal, thirty year old Abolitionists, of whom the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Independent* and *Tribune* are the organs, and Wendell Phillips, Cheever, Garrison and Beecher are the orators. Different as these two classes are, they have worked together for a common object, just as the Democrats and anti-slavery men and Southern fire-eaters worked together for the dissolution of the Union. The corrupt organs and representatives of the corrupt remnant of the Democracy have assailed the policy of the Government in the modes adopted to raise men and money for the war. The infernal journals and orators of the infernal Abolitionists have assailed the policy of the Government in its treatment of the slavery question, its conduct of the war and its choice of Generals in the field. We include both of these classes, therefore, in our indictment of those who have assisted the rebellion by trying to divide the North, weaken the public confidence in the President, and discourage recruiting. The Government includes both these classes in its special orders, and will punish them with the utmost severity. We have now the *Northern Secessionists* and the Northern Abolitionists coupled in the same net, and they cannot escape. They must be loyal men or go to jail. They cannot grumble or complain that this would discourage enlistments and cause their arrest. They cannot run away from the country or change their residences to some more congenial locality to avoid drafting, for this will be taken as a confession of guilt, and will only result in their being impressed into the army. They are caught trapped and ensnared, and must make the best of it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

BE CAREFUL WITH THE POISON PASTE.—Many storekeepers and housekeepers are in the habit of keeping on hand a quantity of fly paper, which they lay about carelessly on window sills and tables, for the purpose of destroying flies. Upon this paper is spread a proper iron poison, so deadly to human life as to the flies, and those who use it should be careful not to keep it from the hands of children. We notice that in Rochester, last week, a little girl nearly two years old, died from the effects of chewing a small bit of it. It was hoped that she had spread from her stomach a water-ver poison she had taken from the paper, as she had become quiet and appeared better. She continued unwell, however, through Wednesday and the day following, and died on Friday.

DECLINED.—Mr Frederick T Frelinghuysen son of the late Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen whose name has been mentioned as candidate for Governor of New Jersey, has positively declined the honor of the nomination.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—On Friday last a Norwegian vessel having on board a large number of emigrants, passed through the Welland Canal, en route for the upper lakes. She is probably the first vessel from any of the continental ports of Northern Europe that has navigated our inland waters.—*Baltimore Sun, August 9.*

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Anglo-French commercial treaty is an appointment in more ways than one. The million of French wines, brandies, silks, gloves, lace and jewelry into England has not been so enodlen or excessive as was expected and the exception of British produce, greatly as it has been stimulated, has increased less under the heads of coals and iron, and more under those of other commodities.

REQUEST FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.—Lambert Grisard, who recently died at Longe-France, bequeathed a sum of 200,000 francs to the Bureau de Bienfaisance of that city. He has also bequeathed to the same establishment the sum of 10,000 francs, destined specially for the poor of the parish of St. Bartholomy. Both legacies are to be paid free of all charges.

ESTIMATE OF LORD PALMERSTON'S CHARACTER.—Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, gave, in his Latin oration the other day, a complimentary estimate of Lord Palmerston's character. "With the leisurely he is easy with the laborious he is strenuous, with the old, wise with youth, genial. He carries much weight by his dignity, much by his wit, much by his judgment, yet more influence does he exert by his geniality and by the pleasantness of his manners."

ACQUISITION TO THE GALLERY OF THE LOUVRE.—The Louvre, already rich in Spanish pictures, has recently been still further enriched by a grand full length portrait, by Velasquez, of Philip the Fourth of Spain. This fine work has been acquired for the comparatively small sum of $1,920.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather.—The temperature of last week was on the whole, less oppressive than that of the preceding one, although, as will be seen, it was warm enough. The following is our thermetrical record.

Hour.	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	Weekly Average
A 6 a.m.	77	78	80	80	82	82	80	80 71
A 12 m.	85	86	87	87	87	86	86	86 71
A 6 p.m.	85	86	86	85	86	84	84	85 00
Day's	81½	82½	83	82½	84	83	83	84 10

Highway Robbery.—We find the following note of a highway robbery in the *True Delta* of yesterday:

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Injunction.—Judge Kinsman, in the Provost Court, on Saturday, granted an injunction, on the application of J. D. Hubbard, restraining the State Bank from paying over to Mr. Brinton $10,408 88. Mr. Brinton is syndic of the estate Donlea & Co., and has such had deposited the money in the bank. He is now in the service of the Confederate States.

Riotous and Treasonable.—J. Mackin was arrested on Saturday, charged by J. D. Hubbard with riotous conduct, and holding correspondence with the enemy. One part of the charge has reference to the compelling of the complainant, as a Unionist, to leave the city some months ago.

False Scales.—A butcher named Dupuy, who keeps a stall in Poydras Market, was arrested yesterday on the charge of selling meat with false scales.

Banks to Liquidate.—It will be seen by Gen. Butler's official order that both the Merchants' Bank and the Crescent City Bank, have been ordered into liquidation.

Contraband Ammunition.—In two contiguous houses on Tchoupitoulas street, Nos 141 and 143, the police, on Saturday, found respectively a flask of powder, several bullets, two moulds, and one musket, and a box of caps and a flask of powder.

Fire.—A fire broke out at midnight on Saturday, on the premises of Mr Coyle, 112 Bacchus street, but Sergeant Elliott reports that it was extinguished before it had caused any damage of consequence.

Assaulting a Wife.—Michael Walsh was arrested on Tchepitoulas street on Saturday, on the charge of assaulting his wife and disturbing the peace generally.

Fisher's Hotel.—Officer McCovey made a great haul at Clara Fisher's on Saturday night. He "jugged" nine, including Clara herself. They were all released to appear before Judge Kinsman this morning.

Provost Court—Lieut Colonel Kinsman.—W H Couzine, who was charged with having gone to Angelo's restaurant, on Dauphin street, and refused to pay for what he had taken there, showed that the simple fact was that he had lost his purse, and on finding this out, had offered his watch as security, which, however, Angelo refused to take and gave him into custody. He was of course discharged.

As soon as this had been done, he made a charge against Angelo of selling liquor to soldiers in contravention of military orders, and the fact being proved, Judge Kinsman fined him twenty five dollars.

Delil Stafford had to fork over fifty dollars worth of the "coin," for selling liquor to slaves in contravention to law. His "pantry" is near the Barracks.

Four young men, for intending into a house in which there was a dancing party, and making use of improper language to some of the young ladies, were fined $5 each. A similar fine was imposed on Henry Lyon for disturbing the peace, and on Henry Newman for insulting one of his acquaintances.

Fanny McKenny, a good looking colored girl living on Franklin street was sent to the Workhouse for one month, for getting drunk. Mary A Lewis, an old habitual drunkard, was sent to the same institution for three months.

John Brennan was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for fighting and disturbing the peace.

Nicholas Womat was arraigned on a charge of attempting to take forcible possession of a stand in the Poydras Market occupied by an old woman. The case had been before the Court on a former occasion and he had been ordered not to interfere with the complainant. He was again ordered to leave her in possession of the stall.

A number of cases were dismissed, and several were remanded. The former do not call for any notice, and the latter may be left until they come up for disposal.

Arrests.—Jacob Gray and W H Hornsby, of the Twenty first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, were arrested on Saturday on the charge of robbing P D Meza, and threatening to shoot him.

John O Brien was arrested on the charge of robbing John Gallagher, a Federal soldier of Company G, First Louisiana Regiment of Volunteers of $31.

Henry Brown and wife were arrested on a charge of robbery preferred against them by Col Farr, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers.

Emma Mina was arrested on a charge of robbing Lizzie Girard of some of her fat, as the lady came out at her door on Dauphin street.

It is said of children who are born with silver spoons in their mouths, that when they grow up there is nothing left of them but the spoons.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, August 23, 1862.

SUGAR.—The receipts of Sugar and the sales reported have been to a moderate extent during the week. We quote fair to prime Louisiana at 5½@6½c.

MOLASSES.—The supply is quite small. We have heard of no sales to-day. The last sales we noticed were at 22c for fair to prime, and 20c for inferior to ordinary.

FLOUR.—The receipts are very light. We quote fair to choice Ohio at $5 25@5 50, and fancy at $5 75@6 00.

CORN.—We have heard of sales of Western mixed at 70c, and of Southern at 72@75c.

OATS.—We have heard of sales of Western at 45c.

BRAN.—We have heard of sales of Western at 75c.

HAY.—Good Northern Hay commands $20@21.

WHISKEY.—Received to the extent of 100 bbls, and we have heard of sales of Louisiana Rum at 40@45c.

PORK.—The demand is supplied at $16@16 50.

LARD.—Sales have been made at 8@8½c.

Cattle Market.

[Reported for the New Orleans Bee.]

At our Saturday's Beef Market, the following were the sales:

Texas Beeves, fat quality, per head ... $
Texas Beeves, ordinary quality, per head ...
Texas Beeves, inferior quality, per head ...
Cows, for quality, per head ...
Calves, per head ...
Hogs, per head ...
Mutton Sheep, per head ...
Sheep of quality, per head ...

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty is an appointment in more ways than one. The million of French wines, brandies, silks, gloves, lace and jewelry into England has not been so enodlen or excessive as was expected and the exception of British produce, greatly as it has been stimulated, has increased less under the heads of coals and iron, and more under those of other commodities.

REQUEST FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.—Lambert Grisard, who recently died at Longe-France, bequeathed a sum of 200,000 francs to the Bureau de Bienfaisance of that city. He has also bequeathed to the same establishment the sum of 10,000 francs, destined specially for the poor of the parish of St. Bartholomy. Both legacies are to be paid free of all charges.

ESTIMATE OF LORD PALMERSTON'S CHARACTER.—Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, gave, in his Latin oration the other day, a complimentary estimate of Lord Palmerston's character. "With the leisurely he is easy with the laborious he is strenuous, with the old, wise with youth, genial. He carries much weight by his dignity, much by his wit, much by his judgment, yet more influence does he exert by his geniality and by the pleasantness of his manners."

ACQUISITION TO THE GALLERY OF THE LOUVRE.—The Louvre, already rich in Spanish pictures, has recently been still further enriched by a grand full length portrait, by Velasquez, of Philip the Fourth of Spain. This fine work has been acquired for the comparatively small sum of $1,920.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather.—The temperature of last week was on the whole, less oppressive than that of the preceding one, although, as will be seen, it was warm enough. The following is our thermetrical record.

Hour.	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	Weekly Average
A 6 a.m.	77	78	80	80	82	82	80	80 71
A 12 m.	85	86	87	87	87	86	86	86 71
A 6 p.m.	85	86	86	85	86	84	84	85 00
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