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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1863.

Sales at Auction Today.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 Chartres street, the fixtures of said store.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 86 Royal street, furniture.

By G. Lenormand, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 49 Chartres street, boots, shoes and dry goods.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, cotton.

WESTERN PAPERS.—We have received by way of the river a large number of Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers. We cannot extract to day largely from them, on account of our limited space. Further extracts will appear in our next edition.

A MYSTERY.—We have received a communication on the subject of "emigration to a healthy and foreign country," and we advise the writer to call and explain himself more clearly.

We thank the purser of the steamship Hudson, for a late file of New York papers and for our package.

The steamship Hudson, Captain A. W. Lavender, arrived at her wharf last evening, from New York. We learn from her officers that she left New York on the 11th instant, and has not met with any accident on her trip out, the report of her putting into Key West for repairs being without any foundation. The Hudson brings the United States mails, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise.

FLOUR AND PILOT BREAD.—Those of our readers who wish to purchase "the staff of life" will do well to examine the advertisement of Jerome Vanhorn, who has a large stock in store and for sale, at No. 61 Magazine street.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the classes of this establishment will meet again on Tuesday, the 1st of September. The Jefferson Academy, conducted by Mr. G. J. Lord, is among the best establishments that we have ever had in New Orleans.

Dealers in cotton and fine furniture should attend R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, (Friday) the 28th instant, as follows: At 10½ o'clock, at No. 352 Constance street, will be sold fine walnut and mahogany furniture, glass and crockery ware. At 12 o'clock, at salesroom No 93 Camp street, there will be peremptorily sold fifty bales cotton, which offers a good opportunity for remittance and profit.

Later from the North, via the River.

The New York *Herald* of the 17th and West ern papers to the 22d have been received. We select from them the following items:

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Washington, August 18—Last week one of our scouts crossed, just above the Upper United States ford, and took dinner with some of the rebels upon the Chancellorville battle-ground. A large gang of negroes were employed in getting out timbers for the construction of bridges.

Reports in circulation among the rebels were to the effect that the United States and Banks's fords were to be bridged, so as to enable Lee to make a rapid advance upon Dumfries and Fairfax, thereby cutting off our communication with Washington, and forcing us to attack him.

Whether such a movement is still contemplated by the enemy or not remains to be determined; but it is generally believed in military circles that Lee will avail himself of the opportunity now afforded by the decimated condition of our army to make a desperate effort for the destruction of the army of the Potomac.

It is not at all improbable the rebels will attack us, and we may yet have a great struggle on the plains of Manassas and Bull Run.

Affairs at Centreville remain quiet.

Gen. King has been searching energetically for Mosby, and has at length succeeded in driving him beyond the Blue Ridge. The notorious guerrilla chief is now in the Shenandoah Valley, where he has been joined by White's gang. The probabilities are the guerrillas will not now escape, but our cavalry have close upon them, and unless unusual good fortune attends them, they cannot evade them.

New York, August 18.—The *Tribune* has the following:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 17.

There are emphatic symptoms of a movement in this army. Troops from Alexandria for New York—more will doubtless follow.

The time not having arrived for an advance on Richmond, the army of the Potomac will probably retire to the nearer Washington to defend that and the rear of the Potomac, and after the operations in the South have been successful, will renew the march on the rebel capital, in conjunction with troops from other directions.

The *Times* says according to advices from the army tonight the impression prevails that the rebels are preparing for a cavalry movement on our rear, to destroy the railroad.

[Special to the Republican.]

Washington, August 19.—The *Republican* of to-day announces the greatest activity in the army, indicating a change of base, and intimates that the policy of the Government is to hold the Army of the Potomac in a strong defensive position, while the war is vigorously prosecuted elsewhere. Quite a number of furloughs are being granted to officers.

Washington, August 19—Yesterday a band of rebel guerrillas forded the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Monocacy tunnel, and captured nine of ten valuable mules, attached to the canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. They recrossed the river with their plunder.

Retaliation.

Washington, August 19.—The following is the language of Gen Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners

"It is directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Capt. Sawyer and Capt Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officer designated, as hereinbefore directed; and that you notify Robert Ould of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war.

THE REPORTED PEACE PROPOSITION FROM THE SOUTH.—A Washington dispatch in the New York *Herald* of the 17th says:

After careful and particular inquiry it cannot be ascertained that any prominent parties in the South have made any formal proposition to the United States authorities for terms of peace, nor has a basis for an accommodation been suggested. The vigorous prosecution of the war is regarded by the Administration as the best mode of ending it.

Movements in Virginia.

New York, August 18—A Washington special to the *Herald* says the morning the enemy made a demonstration on the left of our army, and heavy cannonading ensued for some time. No intelligence concerning results reached Washington to-day, but it is believed the movement was nothing more than a reconnoissance in force, for the purpose of feeling our position.

Lee's army is reported to be moving in a southerly course, and there can be no doubt the region about Culpepper and Gordonsville will soon be entirely evacuated by the enemy.

The *Times's* special says Marks, the Docter from Lee's army, came down the valley by way of Staunton and Strasburg. He saw but few troops on the way. Imboden was at Strasburg. He had two brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery.

The fight at Snickersville was between detached portions of different regiments. Jenkins' brigade and North Carolinians deserted, bringing with them their arms. They attacked Stuart's cavalry at Snicker's Ferry, routed them, and succeeded in getting to the Northerners.

Advices received to-night from the Army of the Potomac state that artillery firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Dumfries, supposed to have been occasioned by our cavalry engaging Stuart's, who has a small force of his cavalry in that neighborhood.

New York, August 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says deserters report the movement of portions of Lee's army, in the direction of Dumfries, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Meade on the left. Scouts report, however, all quiet as to any movement. The rebels are engaged in drawing up earthworks. Part of Longstreet's corps is at United States ford.

A proper disposition of our forces has been made to prevent any advance of the enemy, and every thing continues quiet. The rumor that Lee had crossed a portion of his force over the Rappahannock, has been proved untrue by our cavalry. The army holds itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, so that any attempt on the part of Lee to advance will be promptly met.

[From the Memphis Argus of the 22d.]

Another Brightfield Bloomer on the River—Destruction by Explosion of the Steamer City of Madison at the Vicksburg Wharf—Hundred Lives Lost—Horrible Mangling of Victims—The Steamer Ed. Walsh Badly Injured—Full Particulars of the Disaster.

We C. F. Chamberlin, Esq., of this city, arrived on the Hornet last night from Vicksburg, and from other passengers, we are enabled to give the particulars of the blowing up of the lower City of Madison, at the Vicksburg wharf, on Wednesday morning last, as follows:

It will be remembered that the City of Madison left our wharf last Tuesday, and day time arrived with regular service, and in safety at Vicksburg, her passengers and cargo. She was ordered to proceed, after disembarking, to Yazoo City to load for below. Her load was composed of cotton and other Government stuff.

In the early part of the week she commenced loading, and was progressing finely up to Wednesday morning, when she commenced taking on ammunition and a variety of shells, some of which were percussion. Some of the latter, through the carelessness, it is thought, of some of the men handling them, was dropped, and fell into the hold where the ammunition was stored. Upon its reaching the floor of the hold, the ammunition was so great that it exploded, and caused the instant firing of the missives stored there. We are told that the roar of the explosion was deafening in the extreme, and that the air was darkened with the smoke, fragments of the wreck, and with the mangled remains of her ill fated crew and the soldiers who were doing guard duty on her at the time of the blowing up.

The loss of life, it is estimated, will run from 150 to 200 men, consisting of her officers, the laborers engaged in loading her, and some sixty soldiers who had been detailed for guard duty upon her, while she was loading. We are informed that twenty men each were detailed for that duty, from the Forty eighth, Eighty-third and Ninety sixth Ohio regiments.

We are also informed that there were two ladies on board, who were of course lost. We could not learn their names.

The ill fated steamer was literally blown to atoms, and, two minutes after the explosion there was not a particle of her hull to be seen, all had sunken beneath the muddy water of the Mississippi.

At the time she exploded the steamer Ed. Walsh was lying by her side, and was terribly damaged; her starboard wheelhouse was blown completely away and her "Texas" utterly demolished. Two persons, we learn, were killed on her, and without doubt many were wounded. It is supposed that she will be brought up in a few days to be repaired.

The City of Madison is well known among river men and the public generally. She was commanded by Captain J. S. Neal, who was, we believe, a part owner. She was built some four years ago in Cincinnati, and has been running since she was launched in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade, until the 12th of January last, when she was seized by government and has since been running with government trips between this and lower ports. It is feared that Captain Neal was on board at the time of the accident, if so, he was surely killed. By his death the government has lost a faithful servitor, and steamboatmen a true and trusty friend.

We have often wondered that more accidents of this nature have not occurred, while witnessing the extreme carelessness with which projectiles are handled.

We trust that this sad accident will be remembered in the future by those handling such material, and that we shall never again be pained by having to chronicle so horrible a disaster.

From Springfield, Ill.—The K. G. C.'s Fortifying in Fulton County.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Springfield, Ill., August 18.—It is reported that the K. G. C.'s, of Fulton county, are fortifying to resist the Government. I learn they desire Col. L. W. Ross, M. C., to lead them, but I doubt if he is prepared to take such a step. He is a peace and anti-coercion Democrat, however.

Troops left here to-day for that part of the State to reinforce those already there

The Fulton county *Democrat* threatens that it will take twenty times two companies of cavalry to clean out Fulton county. The K. G. C.'s are better organized in that part of the State than in any other.

The parties arrested in Fulton county charged with obstructing the enrollment and filing upon the troops, have arrived here. They appeared before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $1000 each for their appearance at the next term. Their names are John Graham, Franklin Brown, Joseph Brown, John Brown, and Platt Lane.

The Draft in New York.

New York, August 18.—General Canby has issued an important circular defining the duties of the United States troops in the city and harbor. He says their duties are limited to the defense of the forts and the protection of the public property and of the officers of the General Government in the performance of their legal duty and the duty of maintaining order and protecting property and rights of private individuals, devolves upon the municipal and State authorities, but the troops of the United States will be held in readiness to render assistance that may be called for by the proper authority, or be rendered necessary by the inability of the civil authorities to accomplish the ends. If the officers of the General Government, in the performance of their legitimate functions, are assailed by lawless violence, it will be the duty of the troops to protect them. If they are charged with the protection of public property, public buildings or other valuable interests, it will be the duty to defend them the best they can. If called upon by the civil authorities to aid in the maintenance of order, or the enforcement of the laws, the aid will be rendered promptly, cheerfully and efficiently. The troops that have been brought to the city, and who may be called upon to aid in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws, must themselves set the example of orderly and soldierly conduct, and the attention of all officers and men is especially directed to this point.

PROCLAMATION.

Executive Chamber, August 15, 1863.

I have received information that the draft is about to be made in the city of New York and Brooklyn, and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress.

I cannot believe that any considerable number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad scenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many—as well of the innocent as the guilty—were destroyed. Our course is one combining to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive to the lives and property of their fellow citizens. These events should teach all that real or imaginary evils cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of citizens can only be preserved by a just regard for legal obligations and an acquiescence in the decision of the judicial tribunals. While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the conscription act, at an early day, or by summary process, yet the failure to do this, in no degree justified any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of the judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed like any other act of the State or National Legislature. The illegitimate doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right and duty, had got only led to great disorders and violence, but to one of the chief causes of the disasters of civil war, which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the constitution, for the majesty of the law, and for the decisions of the judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and public security, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive to the liberty of the citizens and the freedom of the nation. Those that fear that there is danger in any quarter to overthrow the rights of citizens, or to obstruct the constitutional administration of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of our constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all acts of violence, all public disorders pave the way for these very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those who, for any cause, wish to destroy entire the power or rights of our nation or State. The Constitution and the statutes of the State and Nation contains ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed either by rulers or citizens, and those who wish to preserve their rights or punish offenders, whether in public or private life, should therefore cheerfully perform their duties, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the Government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceedings of the past month, that the only opposition which can be allowed is an appeal to the Courts. I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, whose duty it is to enforce the laws and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by the statutes of the State, in order that the public order may be preserved, and the persons and property of citizens be fully protected.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

New York, August 19.—The draft in the Sixth District is progressing. There is no trouble anywhere, nor is any apprehended. All business is progressing as usual.

The draft to day has proceeded without any demonstration other than jolly remarks relative to the elected. The military arrangements, however, will continue, and General Canby, who commands the Government forces, is increasing in his vigilance. Through the measures taken by this officer a mob could not certainly live an hour either in New York city or Brooklyn. About 1000 names were drawn to day. The militia are all at their armories, but will not be called for unless private property cannot be protected by our police. The Provost Marshal and other officers are fully protected by detachments of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and other regiments.

The Operations in Charleston Harbor.

Flagship Dinsmore, Off Charleston, August 16.

Since Monday, events here have been rather monotonous We have been exchanging shot and shell with the rebels night and day, probably with but little danger to either side.

The enemy's object was to retard Gen. Gillmore's siege works, but they have all been perfected for several days. The intention to open on the 15th was abandoned on account of some difficulty as to the quality of the army ammunition, and owing to the serious indisposition of Gen. Gilmore. He is, however, much better, and the opening of the heavy siege works will commence at daylight to-morrow.

The shore batteries, in getting the range of their guns yesterday and the day before, knocked the bricks below in the walls of Sumter.

The general impression prevails that the rebels are evacuating Sumter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences. Out of nearly thirty guns in the parapet ten days ago four only now remain, and most of these in casemate had previously disappeared.

The rebels have created a line of earthworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, although they have but few guns mounted yet. This is supposed to be the destination of Sumter's guns.

Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and quite a large army is now on the islands.

Indications are the rebels will depend mainly on the obstructions and interior line of defense.

Charleston, August 16.—5 P. M.—The Confederates have piled sand bags on the wharf against the rear wall of Sumter, forty feet high, completely protecting the gun carriages from Gilmore's shore batteries.

Gen. Gilmore's health is much better.

A private note, dated off Morris Island, 5 P. M., 16th, says, we will have Sumter to-morrow, certain.

Washington, August 18.—A dispatch was received this morning by the Government, dated the 17th, from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 14th instant, announced that the bombardment of Charleston began on the 12th, and that the firing from Gilmore's land batteries, and from the monitors, was chiefly against Fort Sumter.

Washington, August 19 — The Government received a dispatch from Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, this morning, that Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific.

The dispatch says there was a report that Gen. Gilmore succeeded in reaching Charleston with his long range guns, and had thrown shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Beauregard. There is no official confirmation of this, nor is it believed.

From the Georgia Coast.

New York, August 19.—The steamer Empire City, from Charleston 15th, has arrived.

Gen. Mercer, commanding at Savannah, is impressing one-fifth of all the able-bodied slaves in Georgia, for work on fortifications.

All the negroes in Savannah have been seized and set to work on the fortifications.

Several heavy guns have been sent from Savannah to Charleston.

The ram Savannah, mate to the Atlanta, came down the river on the 10th, intending to run out, but broke one engine, and had to return.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, August 17.—A new sensation to-day. A suspicious schooner is reported cruising for four days off the Heads, and is supposed to be a tender to a pirate steamer further out. The schooner was seen apparently to chase a bark leaving the harbor, when both were lost in the distance.

Gen. Wright and Collector Lowe are worried about the circumstance, and the revenue cutter Shubrick was dispatched to learn the character of the strange vessel. The cutter returned with absurd rumors. This afternoon the Shubrick returned, and the mysterious schooner was found to be only a harmless whaler, cruising.

Arrived on the 17th, the Downing, from New York, bringing large war materials for the Government, including one 11 inch gun, 330 barrels gunpowder and 1000 packages of ordnance.

From Mexico.

San Francisco, August 18—The steamer St. Louis brings, via Acapulco, dates from the city of Mexico to the 22d of July.

Forey is issuing decrees, and the daily French and Mexican newspapers are urging a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mexican jealousy and feeling is provoked against the United States, which styled the nation robbers.

The Triumvirate's pronunciamento say the Northern States are for Juarez and the Confederacy for the Mexican monarchy. Everything looks to an immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

There is continued guerrilla fighting on the roads leading to the city of Mexico.

The Mexicans make no prisoners, but slay all. The war of extermination causes numerous losses.

In the city of Mexico, sympathizers with the French Triumvirate Government are daily implicating and shooting persons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire.

Mexicans are publicly flogged for refusing quarters to French officers. One Mexican lady named Rubio was sentenced to 200 lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay, as a fine, her weight in silver, but Forey insisted on making her an example.

Foreign Ministers decline to remove to San Louis Potosi on the offer of Juarez to protect their transit.

With regard to the alleged cruelties of General Forey in Mexico, flogging a woman, &c., no one will credit such a story. It carries improbability on its face, and must be "a weak invention."

Interesting from Europe.

Cape Race, August 17 — The Asia, from Liverpool 8th, and Queenstown 9th, passed here Sunday evening with two days' later news.

England, France and Austria have agreed to send a common note to Russia.

An iron turn building in England for Russia, has been hurried off incomplete.

The Paris Bourse is excited, and Rentes declined ¾.

It is reported Russia declines meeting with the German Kings.

The rebel loan was quoted on the 7th at 72 to 73.

Liverpool, August 8—Cotton closed firm and trending upward. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm.

Consols closed at 93¾ to 93⅞ for money.

American Stocks—Erie 70 to 71c Illinois Central 15 to 16c. discount.

Latest via Queenstown.

London, August 9—The Confederate Cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24 to 22 discount.

Cape Race, August 19—The steamship Sidon from Liverpool 11th, via Queenstown 12th, passed Cape Race this morning.

The Polish question remains in *statu quo*.

The latest news via Queenstown says it is generally asserted that Maximilian will accept the Mexican crown.

The *Times* says that the rumor was current that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

The *Daily News* is bitter on the French policy in Mexico, and does not believe the Archduke will accept the throne. *La Patrie* asserts that the Archduke made his acceptance dependent on the consent of the Emperor of Austria.

La France says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other powers will follow.

The Paris Bourse was flat, Rentes 67f. 15c.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question has been amicably settled. The American legation had been burned.

Liverpool, August 11.—Cotton firmer, and prices ¼ to ⅛d higher.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour dull and tending downward.

London, August 11.—Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet, but steady.

Liverpool, August 12.—Cotton closed buoyant at Wednesday's prices. Breadstuffs active.

London, August 12.—Consols 93¾ for money.

The Conscription in Massachusetts.

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

Boston, August 3—After something of a travel in Massachusetts, and a pretty extensive inquiry, I have come to the conclusion that full 70 out of 100 men are sick—that is to say, on their own records, not coming up to the medical requirements of the Government instructions. *Never was there so sick a State!* Never were there before so many sick people—seven in ten to be sick, being an awful public calamity, and showing that the Bay State is as sick physically as morally. There is a dreadful outcry throughout the whole State that the Provost Marshals publish the diseases.

The Conscription in Massachusetts will yield only about ten per cent, and this ten per cent. is of the poor devils who have no money, or no friends, or no wife. The Yankees are too keenly sharp-witted enough to get off, and hence where the Conscription fails at all, it falls upon the Irish, or German, or the American, who can scarcely read or write. The substitutes paid for, are the hardest-looking set of men ever seen, and will about all "skedaddle," the very first opportunity. The old veterans in the army will scarcely keep the company of many of them.

Massachusetts, which, on paper, *sees* paper, cries loudest for the Conscription, will yield less effective conscript force, I think, than any State in the Union. The strongest Abolition regions, such as those about Worcester, will yield little, very little. The Abolitionists, indeed, shrink from and dodge the Conscription, as well as the Democrats; but Massachusetts has made, and is making so much money by the war, that the $300 are very readily paid.

[From the New York Herald.]

Additional Developments in Reference to the Draft Riots.

EFFORT MADE BY THE RADICALS TO PLACE PRESSURE IN COMMAND OF THE CITY—HOW GREELEY AND RAYMOND ESCAPED AN ARREST, ETC.

There are many things that as yet remain secret in regard to the late anti-draft riots in this city. Two or three items have come to my knowledge from sources that can be fully relied upon.

Soon after General Wool tendered his services to the officials to aid in suppressing the rioters, he was waited upon by one of the most active of the extreme radical politicians in this city, who requested and urged General Wool to place General Fremont in command of the city. This General Wool peremptorily declined to do, and then commenced the assaults on General Wool, privately and in the radical journals, and this is, no doubt, one of the causes of letters being sent to Washington from this city asking for his removal.

Does not this smell a little of the old dodge to make Fremont a dictator? The same parties who were foremost in that are said to have been the foremost in this. Why can we say this this is but a new way to carry out an old dodge?

From another source, fully entitled to credit, we have also ascertained that, on the third day of the riot, three or four of the ablest judges in this city and among this number Judge McCunn is not exactly—pulled at Governor Seymour's headquarters and offered to issue warrants to arrest Horace Greeley and Raymond for inciting the rioters by their articles. The Governor, however, objected to this, stating that if they were arrested they would have to be taken before a justice or judge, and, with the inadequate force, if the rioters should find it out, it would be almost impossible to protect them against people. No order was, therefore, issued.

EFFECTS OF MENTAL EXCITEMENT.—A not unlearned writer says that bad news embitters the entire system, suspends the lungs, destroys the action of the stomach, digestion, and perverts the appetite, and in the end totally suspends all the functions. An emotion of shame flushes the face, blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke; Chilo, Diagoras and Sophocles died of joy as the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Philip the Fifth. The doorkeeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that had produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize, for which he had competed, had been awarded to another.

GROSS IGNORANCE.—In a trivial case tried a few days ago, at the Clonmel Quarter Sessions, Ireland, a lad, named Brien, about eleven years old, was called as a witness. In reply to the magistrate he admitted that he did not know the nature of an oath of the consequence of telling a false one. The following dialogue then took place between him and the chairman. Mr. Cox: If you take a false oath, where would you go if you died? Boy: To the grave, sir. [Laughter.] Mr. Cox: Do you know any place of punishment for people after death? Boy: Heaven, sir. [Great laughter.] Mr. Cox: Any other place? Boy: Purgatory, sir. Mr. Cox: Where do bad people go when they die? Boy: To Purgatory, sir. [Renewed laughter.] The Chairman said it was anything but a laughing matter to see a boy of his years professing such ignorance. The bench could not examine him as a witness in the case.

ANOTHER STATE COMING.—Another new State will soon stand at the door of the Union claiming admission into the family circle. On the 2d of September the people of Nevada Territory will elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, by which the machinery for a State Government will be put in motion. The territory was organized in March, 1861, and is stated to have a population of some sixty thousand. The schooner was seen apparently to chase a bark leaving the harbor, when both were lost in the distance.

Gen. Wright and Collector Lowe are worried about the circumstance, and the revenue cutter Shubrick was dispatched to learn the character of the strange vessel. The cutter returned with absurd rumors. This afternoon the Shubrick returned, and the mysterious schooner was found to be only a harmless whaler, cruising.

Arrived on the 17th, the Downing, from New York, bringing large war materials for the Government, including one 11 inch gun, 330 barrels gunpowder and 1000 packages of ordnance.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,793.

[From the Era.]

The Corps d'Afrique.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED TO REGULATE THEIR EDUCATION, ETC.

ENROLLMENT UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The following important order has been issued by the Commanding General:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, August 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.

I. Colonel John S. Clark, Major B. Rush Plumley and Colonel George H. Hanks, are hereby appointed a Commission to regulate the Recruiting, Employment and Education of persons of color. All questions concerning the enlistment of troops for the Corps d'Afrique, the regulation of labor, or the government and education of negroes, will be referred to the decision of this Commission, subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department.

II. No enlistments for the Corps d'Afrique will be authorized or permitted, except under regulations approved by this Commission.

III. The Provost Marshal General will cause to be enrolled all able bodied men of color in accordance with the Law of Conscription, and such number as may be required for the military defense of the Department, equally apportioned to the different parishes, will be enlisted for military service under such regulations as the Commission may adopt. Certificates of exemption will be furnished to those not enlisted, protecting them from arrest or other interference, except for crime.

IV. Soldiers of the Corps d'Afrique will not be allowed to leave their camps, or to wander through the Parishes, except upon written permission, or in the company of their officers

V. Unemployed persons of color, vagrants and idlers will be arrested and set to work employed upon the public works, by the Provost Marshal's Department, without other pay than their rations and clothing

VI. Arrests of persons, and seizures of property, will not be made by colored soldiers, nor will they be charged with the arrest of persons or property, except when under the command, and accompanied by duly authorized officers.

VII. Any injury or wrong done to the family of any soldier, on account of his being engaged in military service, will be summarily punished.

VIII. As far as practicable the labor of persons not adapted to military service, will be provided in substitution for that of enlisted men.

IX. All regulations hitherto established for the government of negroes, not inconsistent herewith, will be enforced by the Provost Marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the Provost Marshal General.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS

RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Hu. Kennedy Arrested.—The event of yesterday was the arrest of Dr Kennedy, editor of the *True Delta*, on the charge of libel. He was released on bail of $500 to appear and answer in the Provost Court to-day, before Judge Hughes. The affidavit against the Dr., we understand, was made by one of the members of the Bureau of Streets and Landings, alleging libel, in the several editorial publications relating to the celebrated wood-pile case.

Accidentally Drowned.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a boy named Peter Darrow, aged 11 years, at No 85 St. Ferdinand street. The deceased was drowned while bathing in the river on Tuesday last, and his body was recovered yesterday. His young companions were witnesses of the drowning, and the verdict of the jury was according to the fact.

Owner Wanted.—A boy found on Burgundy street, a pocket book with money. Officer Sears took it in charge and deposited the property in the Main Station, Second District, with the clerk.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes.—Thursday.—The docket this morning possessed very few features interesting to the public—disorderlies and drunks being most prominent.

Ex-counsellor David was hauled up again with three rather dilapidated feminines, all on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, on St. Ann street. Of course he was the defending counsel, and with such ability and success that it was very evident "the old warhorse" was snuffing the battle from afar"—for the moment he looked as if Richard was himself again. His cross-examination of the prosecuting policeman and witnesses resulted in the discharge of the counsellor, but the female *attaches* of his house were sent on a ten days' visit to Capt. Henry Mitchell's rural residence out on Hevia street.

Madame and Monsieur McGee were accused, not only of keeping a disorderly house generally, but also of getting particularly and gloriously drunk last night—which was proved to be a regular habit at least once a week. Twenty days in the moral atmosphere of the Workhouse was regarded by the Court as highly essential to the health of the couple.

Mrs. Bridget Burk and wife of her country, were brought up on the disorderly-house charge. It was shown that the house contained a bottle of liquor and a lot of soldiers and sailors. Oil and water wont mix, but liquor will, with soldiers and sailors. Consequently, the company in Bridget's hospitable house, became in a slight commotion in the brains of the party which attracted the attention of the police. Mrs. Burk was given a free ticket to the Workhouse for fifteen days, and the other women were discharged.

Dave Lyons was fined $10 for imbibing a large horn at the bar of a coffee-house, which he refused to pay for except by giving the barkeeper a blow.

One of the steamboating fraternity had a long trial on the charge of carrying his passengers in violation of the ordinance, and also with being a dangerous and suspicious character. The first charge was proved, but the testimony as to his character proved him to be honest, though he had been following the paper business (pictured papers) for the last year. He was fined $10.

An English sailor was tried on the charge of using disrespectful language to his captain; the Court, after hearing the circumstances, thought the sailor's two days' imprisonment was sufficient punishment, and accordingly discharged him, with a wholesome admonition to be more respectful and considerate hereafter towards his captain and every body else.

Provost Court Militaire—Judge Atocha.—The colored man Henry Michel of the First Louisiana, was found guilty of stealing fifteen feet of hose, belonging to the United States Government. Sentence: Hard labor for three months at Ship Island.

Henry Zeesk of the Second Illinois Battery, got drunk in the dwelling kept by Mary Hughes, who was accused before the Court of selling beer to soldiers. He said he had been drinking beer, but did not positively know the place, but thought it was in the house of accused where he was arrested. This man was charged with having violated the oath he had taken of him and the woman. The latter was sent to the Workhouse for two months. The soldier was sent for two months, and to suffer the loss of $10 during that term.

Aaron Peterson, Company A, Twelfth Connecticut, a paroled prisoner, was sent for two weeks to the cotton press to be kept sober.

James Howe was sent to Captain Pickering. He was charged with desertion.

Henry Garrety, a gray headed soldier, was sent to the Workhouse for two months, and to forfeit one months pay. He was convicted of a serious assault on a watchman.

James Danforth, who acted as barkeeper in a house in the Triangle Buildings, was put on trial and dismissed with a warning. A soldier of an Indiana Regiment, had admitted that he got his pantoons filled there with whisky, had sundry drinks and lost his money in that place. It was shown that he had his money after he left that place, that he came there drunk, with a full canteen, and was refused liquor by the barkeeper. Hence the dismissal of the case.

The case of Mary Desmond, charged with having robbed a soldier in her room of the Washington Hotel, was partly tried yesterday and adjourned over till to-day to give her an opportunity to prove a good character, to weigh against some doubtful evidence of drunken parties.

James Gordon threw the contents of the basket of a peddling German woman into the street, upon a bevy of Delcomb guards, and caused damage to the amount of $1 50. He was ordered to pay the woman $1 50 and to forfeit one month's pay for his sport.

Wm. Hays, Captain of the U. S. transport steamer Minnie Almond, Antonio Williamson, steward of the same steamer, and J. P. McGhee gross liquor for trading in contraband stores in contravention to regulations and orders. The officers of the boat had bought of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, which was taken on the boat from Port Hudson to Cairo, such provisions as they desired to exchange for other means of subsistence. The army regulations and general orders forbid such traffic, and rule that only the commissary department has the right to make such exchanges or purchases, even of saved rations. Macheco had purchased six barrels of pork from the steward for $9 per barrel, but was immediately arrested and had his money returned. The Captain had a quantity of beef aboard which was seized under the order to treat all such stores, when offered at private sale or in private hands, with the United States mark, as stolen property. The Captain was sentenced to be dismissed, the property to be forfeited, and to pay a fine of $50; the steward to forfeit the property and to be imprisoned six weeks; Macheco to pay a fine of $50; another employé, who had turned his purchase over to the Captain, to lose his berth and pay $50 fine.

Horace B. Bell, accused of brutal treatment of a negro, was ordered to find bail in the sum of $10,000 to stand his trial next week. Accused and the witnesses (negroes) were brought from Lafourche.

The trial of Wm. Hill, charged by a young lady who was in the Confederacy, with being a spy, was commenced and adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 27, 1863.

Movements in Monetary and Financial circles have been very limited to-day, and rates generally are weaker and easier. Legal Tender notes continue in good request, at 1⅛@2 ⅌ cent. premium over the city currency, according to the sum negotiated. Most of the sales of Coin are now made for account of the Government, and this currency alone being taken in payment, it is sought for by purchasers. Northern bills of exchange are lively offered, and drawers have to accept much tight checks on New York raised to-day at 1 ⅌ cent. discount, for Legal Tender notes, and par@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for currency. There is nothing of any moment doing in foreign bills. Sterling Exchange may, however, be quoted at 160@165, and France 5@5.30. Specie is dull; there is not much offering, but the demand is limited, and the rates are weak, ranging at 31@34 ⅌ cent. premium for Gold and 21@24 ⅌ cent. for Silver. We have nothing to report on stocks and bonds. Gas Light Company's stock may be quoted at 61@62 ⅌ cent. and City Railroad at 61@62 ⅌ cent. Bank of Louisiana notes are dull at 47½@50 ⅌ cent. discount, Crescent City 40 ⅌ cent. and Merchants' 50@52½ ⅌ cent. discount. Nothing else reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 27, 1863.

COTTON.—Negotiations were pending for two or three small lots, but sales had not transpired when we were making inquiries this morning. We are informed that about 1000 bales will be offered at auction in a few days. To-morrow, 50 bales will be offered

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Several lots have been offered and are now for sale on the landing, but there had been no transactions of any moment at the time we were making inquiries. Yesterday's sales of Sugar were at 9½c. for Good Common to Fair new refined and 11½c. for Prime new refined; 10½c. for Fair old not refined, 11c. for old Good Fair do., and 11½c. for old Fully Fair refined. The sales of Molasses were at 37½@38c.

OATS.—The sales embrace about 2000 sacks at 77½c. ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR.—We have not heard of any sales from first hands. The last were at $8 ⅌ bbl. for Extra. The retail demand is supplied at $7 37½@$7 75 and $8 for Superfine, and $9@$9 50 for Extra.

FEED.—We have heard of no sales of round lots today. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $1 40 ⅌ bushel for Corn, $1 ⅌ lbs. of Bran, and $35 ⅌ ton of Hay.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 25 sacks Rice at 3¼@3½c.; 5 bbls. damaged Molasses at 41½c.; 20 sacks Coffee at 31c.; 10 bbls. Oil, 5 bbls. Whisky at $1 ⅌ gal.; 18 do Sugar at 11¼c. and 13½c. ⅌ pound; 1000 lbs. Tobacco at 40@55c.; 250 bbls. Flour at $3 50@$8, according to