INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

The Order of General Sherman Relative to the Contrabands, &c., &c., &c.

Our Memphis Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9, 1862.

General Sherman and the Contrabands—General Sherman on the Seizure of Rebel Property—Smuggling—Money Matters, &c.

The *Bulletin* of this morning contains the following long order from General Sherman relative to the disposition he intends making of the inevitable negro:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 67.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, August 8, 1862.

Inasmuch as by law of Congress, recently enacted, the President of the United States is authorized to receive and employ the labor of slaves or fugitives from slavery, and such fugitives on coming to our camps seeking protection, the following rules will be observed at and near Memphis until the President prescribes others, when these will necessarily be superseded and made to conform to the pleasure of the President.

I. All able bodied negroes who apply for work at Fort Pickering will be received and put to work by the engineer in charge, Captain Heepner, the names of owners and slaves registered, with date of commencement of work, and a general description by which the negroes can be known. Such negroes will be entitled to rations, to be drawn on a provision returns similar to those used for soldiers, and will be supplied with necessary clothing, and tobacco at the rate of one pound per month. An account will be opened with each negro, and his wages will be charged with the value of the clothing and the tobacco; but no wages will be paid until the courts determine whether the negro be slave or free. The negroes employed on the fort are working as laborers, and will be allowed to return to their masters or mistresses at the close of any week; but masters or mistresses cannot be allowed to enter the fort in search of their slaves, because it is improper that any one not belonging to the garrison should enter Fort Pickering, or even along its lines and ditches on the outside. A list of negroes so employed will be kept at headquarters, which may be seen by parties interested.

II. The Post Quartermaster, Captain Fitch, will in like manner employ a force of about one hundred negroes out of those who apply to him for work, or he may, on occasions, take by force when he thinks it absolutely necessary to have an increased force work on the levee, loading and unloading steamboats, coal boats, and such like labor, a list of whom, similar to that referred to in paragraph I., will be kept by the Quartermaster, and a copy sent to headquarters for reference. These will in like manner be entitled to rations, necessary clothing and tobacco; but the pay must be reserved until the proper judicial tribunals determine to whom such labor and wages belong.

III. Division quartermasters may employ fugitives to drive teams and attend to horses, mules and cattle, keeping accurate accounts under the rules of their department applicable to "persons and articles employed and hired," and subject to the condition of paragraph I. of this order; this list of persons so employed to be sent to headquarters for reference, the number of negroes so hired not to exceed one per team, and one to every six span of animals herded or stabled.

IV. The commanders of regiments may cause to be employed as cooks and company teamsters, not to exceed five per company and ten per regiment for extra wagons and five for staff wagons—in all, sixty-five per regiment—which negroes shall be borne on the muster rolls and supplied with provisions and clothing as soldiers; but in no case will they bear arms or wear the uniform. The quartermaster of the division will supply the regimental quartermasters with suitable clothing for such negroes, an account of which will be kept separate and distinct from that of the soldiers. These negroes must be kept to their appropriate duties and place, and the question of wages must remain open and unsettled until the orders of the President are received or until fixed by subsequent regulations.

V. The Commanding General here thinks proper to make known to the people of Memphis the principles by which, in the absence of instructions from his superior officers, he will be governed in all cases arising under these complicated questions. It is neither his duty nor his pleasure to disturb the relation of master and slave. That is for the courts, which, having been destroyed here by our enemy, are inoperative for the present; but in the due course of events there must and will be tribunals established here that will judge and decide in cases which have arisen or may arise, under the laws and constitution of the United States. Then loyal masters will recover their slaves and the wages they have earned during their temporary use by the military authorities; but it is understood that all masters who are in open hostility to the constituted authorities of their country will lose their slaves, the title to which only exists by force of that very constitution they seek to destroy.

No influence must be used to entice slaves from their masters; and if fugitives desire to return to their masters they will be permitted to do so; but, on the other hand, no force or undue persuasion will be permitted to recover such fugitive property.

Officers of the army, from generals to lieutenants, must not employ such fugitives for servants. The government provides to each officer a distinct pay for his servant, and this is ample for the hire of a free man. Were we to employ such fugitives as servants our motives would be misconstrued; whereas, their employment by the government is in pursuance of law, is clearly within the rules of war, and will increase our effective force by the number of negroes so employed.

By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

This is, I believe, the first detailed and explicit order from any commanding general upon the vexed subject. The contrabands have increased largely in numbers during the past week, and hence arose the absolute necessity for issuing the above document. Over two thousand "persons of African descent" are now in the employ of the government at this post, engaged in completing fortifications, repairing bridges and military roads, loading and unloading boats, and in various ways making themselves useful. When at their labors they are allowed a ration of whiskey as an inducement to vigorous effort; and it is observed that the stimulant is usually well earned. The natural laziness of the negro renders it necessary to furnish the overseers with whips, which are occasionally used with satisfactory results. These are not applied at regular whipping posts, after the manner adopted on the cotton and rice plantations, but are merely designed for impromptu use whenever force of circumstances renders a little compulsion necessary. The negroes now employed at Memphis accomplish far more than did their dusky brethren at the ditch before Vicksburg—probably through the combined inducements of tobacco, extra whiskey and whipcord.

Gen. Sherman authorizes division quartermasters and the commanders of regiments to employ a certain number of negroes as cooks, teamsters, &c., thus furnishing for duty a large number of men formerly detailed for camp and transportation service, and not filling their places in the ranks. If this plan were adopted throughout our army in the West it would strengthen as equal to a reinforcement of eighteen or twenty infantry regiments of the average size. In no case are the negroes to be permitted to bear arms or wear the federal uniform. If the latter regulation should be properly enforced it will strip the army clothing from officers' servants, as well as from contrabands, nearly all the servants of officers are clad either in the private's regulation suit or in cast off garments of their employers. This is an evil which should be remedied immediately by a special order upon the subject, if the existing regulations are not found adequate. General Sherman's order forbids the employment of contrabands as private servants by officers of the army, assigning the reason that the government gives to each officer pay for his servant, which is sufficient for the employment of a free man. The enforcement of this order would deprive many officers of the servants they are now employing, and I hear a whisper that it would diminish the number of sable attendants upon the General himself. On the whole the order is a very good one, and by far the most sensible that General Sherman has yet published.

The following letter to Captain Fitch, Post Quartermaster at Memphis, appeared in an official form in this morning's *Bulletin*:—

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, August 7, 1862.

Captain H. S. FITCH, Assistant Quartermaster:—

SIR—The duties devolving on the Quartermaster of this post, in addition to his legitimate functions, are very important and onerous, and I am fully aware that the task is more than should devolve on one man. I will endeavor to get you help in the person of some commissioned officer, and if possible one under bonds, as he must handle large amounts of money in trust; but for the present we must execute the duties falling to our share as well as possible. On the subject of vacant houses, General Grant's orders are:—"Take possession of all vacant houses or houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, and to be paid monthly in advance. These buildings, with their tenants, can be turned over to the proprietors on proof of loyalty. Also take charge of such as have been seized by disloyal owners."

I understand that Gen. Grant takes the rent and profits as the rules of real property under the rules and laws of war, and not under the Confiscation act of Congress. Therefore the question of title does not involve simply the possession and the rents and profits of houses belonging to rebels which are vacant are held in trust for them or the government, according to the future decisions of the proper tribunals.

Mr. McDonald, your chief agent in renting and managing the business, called on me just above and left with me written questions, which it would take a volume to answer and a Webster to elucidate; but as we can only transmit plain, substantial replies, I will answer these questions as well as I can briefly, to the points—

1. When ground is owned by parties who have gone South and have leased the ground to parties now in the city, who own the improvements on the ground?

Answer—The United States takes the rents due the owner of the land; does not disturb the owner of the improvements.

2. When parties owning houses have gone South and their agent has given his notes for the rent in advance?

Answer—Notes are mere evidence of the debt due landlords. The tenant pays the rent to the Quartermaster, who gives a bond of indemnity against the very notes representing the debt for the particular rent.

3. When the tenant has expended several months' rent in repairs on the house?

Answer—Of course allow all such credits on reasonable proof and showing.

4. When the owner has gone South and parties here hold liens on the property, and are collecting the rents to satisfy the liens?

Answer—The rent of a house can only be mortgaged to a person in possession. If a loyal tenant be in possession and collect the rent from hardship is due to himself on account of other debt, allow it; but if not in actual possession of the property, rents are not good liens for a debt, but must be paid to the Quartermaster.

5. Of parties claiming foreign protection?

Answer—Many claim foreign protection who are not entitled to it. If fairly foreign subjects, residing for business in this country, they are entitled to consideration and protection so long as they obey the laws of the country. If they occupy houses belonging to absent rebels, they must pay rent to the Quartermaster. If they own property, they must occupy it by themselves, tenants or servants.

6. When houses are occupied and the owner has gone South, leaving an agent to collect rent for his benefit?

Answer—Rent must be paid to the Quartermaster. No agent can collect and send money South without subjecting himself to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the public enemy.

9. When houses are owned by loyal citizens, but are unoccupied?

Answer—Such should not be disturbed; but it would be well to advise them to have some servant at the house to occupy it.

10. When parties who occupy the house are creditors of the owners, who have gone South?

Answer—You only look to collections of rent. Any person who transmits money South is liable to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the enemy; but I do not think it our business to collect debts other than rents.

11. When parties who own the property have left the city under General Hovey's Order No. 1, but are in the immediate neighborhood on their plantations?

Answer—It makes no difference where they are so they are absent.

12. When movable property is found in stores that are closed?

Answer—The goods are security for the rent. If the owner of the goods prefers to remove them to paying rent, he can do so.

13. When the owner lives in town and refuses to take the oath of allegiance?

Answer—If the house is occupied, it does not fall under the order. If the house be vacant, it does. The owner can recover his property by taking the oath.

All persons in Memphis residing within our military lines are presumed to be loyal citizens, and may at any moment be called to serve on juries, *jure comitatus*, or other civil service required by the constitution and laws of our country. Should they be called to do such duty, which would require them to acknowledge their allegiance and subordination to the constitution of the United States, it would then be too late to refuse. So long as they remain quiet and conform to these laws, so long are they entitled to protection in their property and lives.

We have nothing to do with confiscations. We only deal with possession, and therefore the necessity for a strict accountability, because the United States assumes the place of trustee, and will account to the rightful owner for property, rents and profits. In due season courts will be established to execute the laws, the Confiscation act included. We will be relieved of this duty. Until that time every opportunity should be given to the wavering and disloyal to return to their allegiance to the constitution of the country of their birth and adoption.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

There are certain portions of the above letter whereby hangs a tale. The property of the disloyal persons living in and remaining in the city has not thus far been disturbed by the action of the order of General Grant, excepting where such property is entirely vacant. Several days ago houses belonging to loyal citizens who have gone North for business or pleasure were seized and possessed by the government by order of General Sherman. The persons having charge of the premises during the owners' absence called upon the authorities to remonstrate against such an outrage; but all they could say was of no avail; General Sherman announcing at the time that he could make no difference with regard to persons absent from the city, but should treat all such as disloyal. A paper addressed to him on the subject failed to elicit any response, and the answer to question ninth in the above letters is the first intimation that any distinction is to be made. The houses I speak of have already been seized, and the question, "What will be done about them?" naturally arises.

Smuggling is the only branch of trade that is now carried on with activity from this point. I have detailed in former letters the process of taking goods through the lines in the direction of the enemy, and regret being obliged to say that no hindrance has yet been placed upon it. Latterly the river has been made a line of travel by those engaged in the contraband carrying trade, as the most direct route for reaching the Arkansas rebels. Yesterday morning several suspicious looking skiffs were seen crossing the stream near the mouth of Wolf river, just above the city, and making for the Arkansas shore. An order issued by Gen. Slack at the time he assumed command forbade skiffs crossing in either direction without a permit from proper authority. This order has never been actually revoked, though it had been allowed to become a dead letter since Gen. Sherman came into power. Captain Winslow, of the gunboat St. Louis, took the law into his own hands, and fired several shells at the frail craft. The projectiles went so near the mark that the contraband ferrymen concluded their best course was to surrender at discretion, and they accordingly pulled directly for the St. Louis. On searching the skiffs a box of sabres, a lot of quinine and other medical stores, several elegant dress patterns and a supply of percussion caps were brought to light. One of the parties made a clean breast of it, and implicated several men in this city as managers of this private freight line. Arrests were made last evening; but the names of the guilty ones have not been disclosed, nor is it yet known what will be done with them. Last evening the officers of the navy made a search of all the flatboats upon Wolf river, and succeeded in unearthing a considerable quantity of rebel supplies. Arms, accoutrements, cloth, quinine and salt are the great staples most needed in the confederacy. Two cases of elegant boots for officers' wear were among the seized goods.

The currency of Memphis is at present a vexed question. There are three kinds of funds in use—Treasury notes, Tennessee bills, and Georgia and South Carolina bills. Tennessee money is twenty-five per cent below "greenbacks," and from five to ten per cent above the bills of other Southern States. The merchants are obliged to take whatever is offered in payment for their goods, but of course find nothing but treasury notes or Northern bills available in meeting their Cincinnati or Chicago indebtedness. As yet there are no regular brokers, and every dealer, consequently, importunes his friends for their spare Northern funds, paying twenty-five per cent premium in Tennessee money. All prices have thus far been based upon the latter currency, and are consequently exorbitantly high. It is only when a customer informs the merchant that he does not use Southern funds that a bargain can be concluded at reduced figures. The newsdealers, a short time since, fixed the price of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and New York papers at a dime each when paid in silver, or fifteen cents in Tennessee change notes. The merchants are falling into the same channel, and ere long there will be two fixed prices for every commodity, unless the evil is remedied by making the various currencies nearer each other in value. The following is the bank note list of yesterday:—

United states Treasury notes	Par.
Union Bank of Tennessee	25 dis.
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	25 dis.
Bank of Tennessee	25 dis.
Bank of Chattanooga	25 dis.
Bank of West Tennessee	25 dis.
Bank of Memphis	25 dis.
Commercial Bank	25 dis.

The notes of the banks of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana pass freely as "currency," and are about 10½ per cent discount for Tennessee bank notes.

The interior banks of the State, viz.—Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of Nashville, Merchants' Bank of Nashville, Shelbyville Bank, Traders' Bank, &c., discount below Memphis city money.

Gold, over Treasury notes	10 to 15 prem.
Gold, over Tennessee money	35 to 40 prem.

Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities scarce, and rates quite irregular.

It was announced weeks ago that several Northern bankers were on their way hither; but they have not yet made their appearance.

Secessionists of the city assert with vehemence that several iron-clad gunboats have arrived at Mobile, and prophesy that we shall hear of them soon. They do not give their authority, but assure us that they know the story to be true, as it comes from reliable and responsible sources. The whole thing is considered a stupendous concern by all save the admirers of the confederacy.

Concert in Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, at four o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather be fine. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

1. Quick march—"Tiger" ..... A. Dodworth
2. Overture—"Le Dieu et la Bayadere" ..... Adler
3. Gebeodskay Polka ..... Gungl
4. Miserere from "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi

PART II.

1. Fest march and chorus from "Per Tannhauser" . Wagner
2. Overture—"La Chasse" ..... Mehul
3. Song—"The Swallow's Farewell" ..... Kocker
4. Selections from "Massaniello" ..... Auber

PART III.

1. Quickstep from "La Jeive" ..... Halevy
2. Quartette from "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
3. "Lilliesdelle" Mazurka ..... Keler Bela
4. War Galop ..... S. Albert

The National Pot Pourri.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.

FRIDAY, August 15, purse and stake $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. ——— entered b. m. Lady Fenbrook	2	1	2	1	1
Mr. Whitson entered s. g. Gen. Halleck	1	3	1	2	2
D. Tallman entered b. g. Lolly	3	2	3	ds.	

Time, 2:40¼—2:39—2:50—2:47¼—2:46¾.

The above race created considerable interest among the spectators while it progressed, five closely contested heats being required to determine who should have the honor of bearing off the stakes. The winner was the least noticed at the beginning of the contest, bringing the lowest price in the pool sales, and not until after she had won the second heat did anybody seem inclined to back her. The third heat was very exciting, the horses being close together throughout, and General Halleck winning by a neck only. The mare won the fourth and fifth heats very cleverly. Halleck, however, might have done better had he been better handled.

Police Intelligence.

ROBBERY IN A STAGE.—A respectable looking woman named Catharine McKenzie, residing with her husband on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Forty-fifth street, was riding in a stage through Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Wednesday afternoon, when she was robbed of her purse containing $155. While she was riding in the stage a respectably dressed young man named Edward Stevens, alias Van Norden, entered and sat by her side. Before long she felt a hand in her pocket, and discovered that her purse had disappeared. On stating the fact to Stevens, he handed her back the purse with only sixteen dollars in it. She immediately took hold of the thief, who broke from her, jumped from the stage and ran. She, with some others, followed in hot pursuit until they came up with officer Oatis, of the twenty-ninth precinct, who succeeded in making a prisoner of Stevens. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner's fancy woman was sitting opposite to him in the stage when the robbery was committed, and he no doubt dexterously passed her the money. He was brought before Justice Kelly, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, where he was identified as an old offender, and held in the sum of $2,000. He is an Englishman, and says he is a bricklayer by trade.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Arrival and Departure of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment.

The Thirty-third regiment of Massachusetts, under command of Colonel Albert C. Maggi, arrived in Jersey City from Boston at eight o'clock yesterday morning, en route for the seat of war. The regiment numbers twelve hundred of as fine looking men as any comboisseur in the art of warfare might wish to lead on to victory. In fact, they are about the finest specimens we have yet seen from the old Bay State. Colonel Maggi, who appears to be an energetic and competent officer, raised this splendid regiment in the comparatively short space of two months, and he seems to take a just pride in the appearance and discipline of his men. They have all been recruited in Boston and its immediate vicinity. The regiment remained at the depot in Jersey City up to the hour of starting, and were provided for in a substantial manner by Col. Frank E. Howe, whose indefatigable kindness to Massachusetts soldiers is well known. Crowds of people flocked around the men during the day, reminding one of the great enthusiasm displayed at the first outbreak of the rebellion. The regiment left in the evening for Washington. It is understood that they will be quartered on Arlington Heights, there to render themselves more proficient in drill.

Colonel Maggi, who is an Italian by birth, looks every inch a soldier, and has had a large share of military prestige. He served seventeen years in the regular army of Sardinia, and fought under the renowned Garibaldi in South America. He served five months as a private, during our present war in the Twenty-first regiment, of Massachusetts. It was Colonel Maggi who lead the Twenty-first, in the absence of its Colonel, at the battle of Roanoke, for which gallant action he received a good deal of praise. He is thirty-eight years of age and a rigid disciplinarian, paying the greatest attention to the correct deportment and sobriety of his command.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the Thirty-third:—

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Albert C. Maggi, of Boston; Lieutenant Colonel, Adin B. Underwood, of Newton; Major, James L. Bates, of Weymouth; Adjutant, Albion W. Tebbets, of Boston; Quartermaster, William E. Richardson, of Boston; Surgeon, Orrin Warren, of West Newbury; Assistant Surgeons, William S. Brown, of Boston; Daniel P. Gage, of Lowell.

Captains.—Thomas B. Rand, of Boston; Charles E. Jones, of Lowell; John C. Wyman, of Boston; Wm. H. Lamson, of Lowell; Godfrey Ryder, Jr., of Provincetown; James Brown, of Taunton; David T. Dunker, of Boston; William H. H. Hinds, of Groton; Edward B. Blasland, of Boston; Elisha Doane, of New Bedford; James Farson, of Lowell; B. Frank Rogers, of Boston.

First Lieutenants.—Edwin T. Peabody, of Lowell; Wm. P. Mudge, of Boston; Benjamin F. Talbot, of Boston; Charles F. Richards, of Boston; Cyrus E. Graves, of Boston; Edward J. Voss, of Taunton; D. Moody Prescott, of Lowell; James W. George, of Brighton; James F. Rowe, of Stoneham; Bradley Dean, of Boston; James F. Chipman, of New Bedford; Caleb Philbrick, of Lowell.

Second Lieutenants.—George F. Adams, of Belmont; Henry W. Gore, of Boston; Joseph P. Thompson, of Lowell; Charles W. Lovett, Jr., of Boston; Frank E. Frothingham, of Charlestown; Caleb Blood, of Boston; George M. Walker, of Newton; Nasman H. Turner, of Reading; J. Henry Williams, of Lynn; Charles H. Nye, of New Bedford; George W. Rose, of Lowell; Lebbes H. Mitchell, of Cambridge.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

The progress of recruiting in New York continues unabated, and the different offices are as well patronized as they possibly could be. Men are hurrying forward under the call for troops, and the different offices continue to be up to head and ears in business. This state of things is the subject of hearty congratulation, and shows the feelings which are entertained by the community in general relative to filling up our regiments as rapidly as possible.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—REGIMENTS GOING ON.

Despatches were received yesterday at General Arthur's office relative to the regiments which are now filled up, and almost ready to march, under the late call. The following are the regiments which are probably to leave camp for Washington from August 18 to the 21st:—

Regiment.	Colonel.	Location.	Leave Camp.
109	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	August 18
53	G. H. Buckingham	New York	August 18
111	C. Seguine	Auburn	August 19
113	L. V. Morris	Albany	August 19
110	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	August 20
109	B. F. Tracy	Binghamton	August 20
114	G. B. Smith	Norwich	August 21

THE WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 2, AND THE WAR.

Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., at its meeting on August 14, passed a resolution appropriating the sum of $2 per week to the families of each of its members who should volunteer for the war.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The above corps is rapidly being filled up. Mr. Isaac Seligman, of No. 384 Broadway, has made a patriotic offer of $40 to John Hennessy, Esq., for the first four men who shall enlist in the brigade. This is an act to be recommended by all men who desire the advancement of recruiting in this corps. Mr. Hennessy is able and efficient in furnishing recruits for the Irish Brigade.

THE STANTON LEGION.

There are now enlisted in the Stanton Legion over four hundred and fifty able soldiers, and recruiting is found to be quite brisk. The average number of recruits per diem is about twenty, and there is every encouragement for believing that the regiment will be filled without having any aid from drafting. The following are the field, staff and line officers at present appointed:—Colonel, W. H. Allen; Lieutenant Colonel, ———; Major, Van Wagener; Quartermaster, U. S. Lowe; Adjutant, W. W. Horton; Surgeon, Dr. Rockwell; Captains, W. H. Jenner, D. Toomey, C. A. De Moulin, J. W. Drummond, W. F. Penfield, W. H. Badger, ——— Le Gendre, U. Servatius, ——— Chappel, J. H. Brennan, G. Tucker; First Lieutenants, A. B. Marston, H. Morrison, W. H. Van Brunt, ——— Ferra, L. O. V. Ham, J. H. Connelly, J. Flynn, W. L. Lindsay, ——— Block; Second Lieutenants, ——— Henderson, ——— Thompson, W. H. Poole, R. Reilley, C. F. Brennan.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Captain Mount, of the Third precinct, and Captain Warlow, of the First, both of whom have been materially aided by the moneyed men of our city in forwarding the Metropolitan Guard, will, in a few days, present a splendid stand of regimental colors to the Second regiment of that organization. When the Metropolitan Guard leave this city they will present as fine a front and as excellent a body of men as have yet left for the seat of war. Col. Turnbull, who is in command, is a fine officer, and will reflect much credit upon the Metropolitan Guard when they enter the field.

THE BOARD OF POLICE AND THE FURNISHING OF RECRUITS.

The following has been issued by the Board of Police in relation to military matters:—

The Board of Police is successfully engaged in raising two regiments to serve during the war, and it is believed that several regiments could be speedily raised if the Board could satisfy the solicitude of recruits that their families would be subsisted during their absence. For this purpose, and that the quota required of the State should be obtained by voluntary enlistment rather than by draft, the Board of Police respectfully invite subscriptions from the public. If means, by the liberality of citizens, be provided for the subsistence of the families of recruits, it will be distributed in the following manner:—

1. The families of recruits will be classified according to police precincts.

2. The numbers and ages of the family of each recruit will be ascertained by personal visitation of a competent policeman of the precinct in which the family may reside.

3. The reports of the policeman so detailed will be recorded in a book at the station house of the precinct, and at the Central Department.

4. On every alternate Monday, after the departure of the first regiment, each family will be visited by a patrolman, whose duty it will be to inquire into the health and condition of the families visited, and whether any changes have taken place during the preceding fortnight, and report thereon to the captain of his precinct.

5. On every alternate Tuesday the wife or representative of the family, known to the captain of the precinct to be such, to go to the station house, and there receive the sum allotted for said family, giving a receipt therefor.

6. On every fourth Friday reports to be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the colonels of regiments to which the recruits are attached, setting forth the information obtained during the preceding month, and the sum of money paid to the family of each recruit.

7. Provision will be made for forwarding to recruits letters, packages, &c., and for the distribution of letters from recruits to their families.

JAMES BOWEN, President.

PATRIOTIC OFFER OF A SPECIAL BOUNTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NO. 25 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, August 15, 1862.

Believing that it will be a source of true pride to every citizen, and that it will result greatly to the enduring honor of our State to have her full quota of soldiers furnished without a resort to drafting—desirable as a conscription may be in some respects—and wishing to do what we can to forward this important movement, we hereby offer one thousand dollars to one hundred able bodied men ($10 each), who will enlist in either of the old regiments mentioned below before the 25th instant. This bounty will be paid to each man by our agent at No. 7a White street, on being sworn into service:—

Sixty-fifth regiment, First United States Chasseurs; organized by Col. John Cochrane. Recruiting office No. 544 Broadway.

Fifty-first regiment, Col. R. B. Potter. Recruiting office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 3.

Thirty-eighth regiment, Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward. Recruiting office No. 266 Broome street.

One Hundred and Second regiment, Colonel T. B. Van Buren. Recruiting office No. 460 Broadway.

LATHROP, LEMMINGTON & CO.

A DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION TO AID RECRUITING.

An effort is about being made, it is understood, to organize an association among the dry goods houses to facilitate enlistments. It is understood that they will aid the old regiments now in the field, and help to fill up their ranks as rapidly as possible.

THE LAST DAYS OF EXEMPTS.

The time for filing exemptions under the last call for troops expired yesterday, and it is a blessing to be able to record that few persons availed themselve of that privilege. In the County Clerk's office there were to be found but a few persons.

PAYING THE POLICE FOR ARRESTING DESERTERS.

Provost Marshal Carpenter has received $270 from Col. Frank E. Howe, who had it placed in his hands by the government for the purpose of paying each policeman who arrests a deserter $5. The amount will be disbursed among the police to-day at headquarters.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROVOST MARSHAL IN THIS STATE.

By the following order from Adjutant General Hillhouse, it will be seen that Captain Cole, of Albany, has been appointed Provost Marshal for this State:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, August 13, 1862.

Colonel John O. Cole, of Albany, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of this department, and will, without delay, enter upon the discharge of the duties connected with that position. By order of

Major General E. D. MORGAN.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

AID FOR THE VOLUNTEERS—A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS, HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY, SECOND REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE, August 15, 1862.

Our patriotic citizens have in many instances liberally subscribed and contributed funds for the purpose of giving extra bounties or defraying other incidental expenses; but, thus far, such funds have been distributed very partially. Why is this? Is not one regularly recognized organization as good as the other? Are they who receive this extra aid expected to fight better, or to do more duty? Should not such aid be equally distributed, so as not to create feelings of disparagement between those who do get funds and those who do not, thereby, perhaps, doing more harm in other organizations than the amount of good done to their particular favorites? Besides, great abuses exist in the shape of parties who make it a business to raise funds, and use them as they choose, without accountability. Citizens who have given, have a right, and should know how, and by whom, and to whom, and for what purpose such funds are given; and, to prevent speculation, a central committee should be formed, and, upon regularly made out papers, such extra bounties should be given into the hands of the enlisted man and receipt taken therefor. This will give us what we need—"men." And for other expenses a regularly made out return, and certified to by the proper officer in command, should show in detail what said funds have been used for and to whom paid. Thus far my regiment has not received one cent of aid, nor to my knowledge any of my recruiting officers, nor do I desire it, unless done in the manner above suggested, or one equally as safe to prevent fraud or speculation, which breeds insubordination, but would like to get for my men the same benefits bestowed upon any other volunteer organization. By giving this your attention you will do great service to the city, and possibly inaugurate a system of impartial aid to all who are ready to go forth at the risk of health and life to do battle for their country. I am, Mr. Editor, yours with respect P. J. CLAASSEN,

Colonel Commanding Second Regiment, Empire Brigade.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

The recruiting for this regiment is progressing well at West Troy and in this city. Being in a healthful region, its recruits will not suffer from the usual camp ailments. Its high reputation for vigor, drill, discipline and the character of its men, give it a choice of recruits. Offices, at 600 Broadway and in the Park.

YOU CAN'T SKEDADDLE.

Four boarding house runners, named respectively Thos. Churchill, Edward Leffrey, William Churchill and William Kelly, were arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to leave the city to avoid a draft. They went on board a ship about to leave for Europe as sailors, but were detected by Sergeant Rhode, of the Fourth precinct, who took them into custody. Provost Marshal Kennedy locked them up for examination in default of $1,000 bail each.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—LARGE MEETING AT YONKERS.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the "solid men" of old Westchester in aid of enlistments was held at Yonkers on Thursday evening last. Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., presided, and stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Moore and Getty, of Yonkers, and by Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of this city. General Walbridge's speech—which was the principal one on the occasion—was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, and a determination was evinced to push forward enlistments throughout the county, so as entirely to supersede the necessity of a draft therein.

As an earnest of what may be expected in this regard, we can state that the sum of $5,000 was collected on the spot at the close of General Walbridge's speech on Thursday evening.

A committee was also appointed to devise the best ways and means (co-operating with other committees throughout the county) to fill the full quota from Westchester with volunteers. Westchester will, without doubt, give an excellent account of herself within the coming three weeks.

RECRUITING IN CANADA FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The Kingston *Daily News* states that it has reason to believe that Mr. Foote, who has been accused in that city of inducing men to leave for the United States, for the purpose of enlisting, has really been engaging them *bona fide* for work on a railway.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Saxon—W H Higgins, lady and two children, W A Houls, E F Harewright, J Denning, Mr Lord, J O Kane, F Sotuer, J Bernhlin and child, Mr Dalchiemer, lady and three children, Miss Dalchiemer, E Atell and lady, A F Jones, C E Pretat, A Hensley, Mme DeBennaro—and 110 steerage.

HAVANA—Bark Express—Louis Caballero, A Bridat, C P Hornia, P Lyonse.

BEAUFORT, N C—Steamer Mary A Boardman—Arthur Lesy, Fowler Billings.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DE BERMINGHAM—THERIOT.—On Thursday, August 14, at Illa Matilda, Lake George, by the Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, HENRY DE BERMINGHAM, of Panama, to MARIE THERESE, daughter of Ferdinand Theriot, of Bolton.

ELLSWORTH—HURD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 15, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss JOSEPHINE A. HURD, of Brooklyn.

KITCHELL—MEEKER.—At Hanover, N. J., on Thursday, August 14, by the Rev. J. M. Johnson, AMBROSE E. KITCHELL, of this city, to JOSEPHINE E., daughter of Daniel Meeker, Esq., of the former place.

MILLER—HOFFMAN.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, August 13, by the Rev. Dr Muhlenberg, Lieutenant HENRY W. MILLER, United States Navy, to CATHARINE SEYTON, youngest daughter of the late Lindley M. Hoffman.

MORRIS—WILSON.—At the Wesleyan church, Woodstock, New Brunswick, on Monday, August 4, by the Rev. S. G. Huestis, THOMAS B. MORRIS, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., to MARY S., youngest daughter of Rev. William Wilson, Wesleyan minister at the above place.

SWENY—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, August 14, by the Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, HENRY J. SWENY to M. LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Seaver Adams, Esq., late of Boston, Mass.

Boston papers please copy.

SPARKS—ROBINSON.—On Saturday, August 9, by the Rev. Mr. Vanorden, WILLIAM D. SPARKS, of Yorkville, to Miss JOSEPHINE S. ROBINSON, of this city.

VANRISE—THOMASSEN.—On Wednesday, August 13, by the Rev. Dr. Price, SAMUEL C. VANRISE, of New Jersey, to VIRGINIA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of the late Martial and Adeline Thomassen.

New Jersey papers please copy.

WEAVER—WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John C. Middleton, Mr. SAMUEL E. WEAVER to Miss MATTIE W. WILLIAMS, both of this city.

Died.

ABLE.—On Thursday, August 14, ELIZA HUGHES, wife of Martin Able, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 277 Monroe street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

AIKEN.—On Friday, August 15, of a short illness, EDWARD A. AIKEN, native of Killala, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 17 New Canal street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ALLEN.—On Friday morning, August 15, MARGARET, infant daughter of William E. and Kate Allen, aged 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 112 Prince street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

BARR.—On Friday morning, August 15, MATTHEW BARR, at his late residence, 97 West Twenty-sixth street.

His remains will be taken to New Jersey at eight o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 15, ELIZABETH WINIFRED, infant daughter of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne.

CORLISS.—On Wednesday, August 13, after a short and painful illness, PAUL PHILLIP CORLISS, aged 22 years, 5 months and nine days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 88 Monroe street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

COCHRANE.—On Thursday, August 14, in the 34th year of his age, MARY ANN, wife of H. P. Cochrane, a native of Canterbury, England.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 195 East Thirty-third street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Burmingham and California papers please copy.

CORSE.—On Friday, August 15, ELIZA, daughter of John and Bridget Corse, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.

CRAWFORD.—At his residence, in Mobile, of brain fever, resulting from too close attention to business and over mental exertion, on Sunday, August 3, WILLIAM G. CRAWFORD, of the firm of St. John, Powers & Co., Mobile, in the 33d year of his age.

DIXON.—On Friday, August 15, at 93 West Twenty-sixth street, RACHEL, wife of