

From New Orleans.

MIDNIGHT SEARCH OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—I have to relate to you a most extraordinary affair which took place in this city on the night of Wednesday last, about 1 a. m., at the residence of General G. T. Beauregard, on Esplanade street.

About the hour indicated, the family, including the brother of General Beauregard and a number of guests, were wrapped in profound slumber, when an extraordinary noise was heard in the court-yard of the house below. The ladies were first aroused, and became suspicious that a burglarious entry was about to be made, and accordingly they awoke the General and his friends, who went down to the back doors and into the yard, where they found some men in citizens' clothes, of whom they demanded their business and errand.

The reply was a seizure of the persons of the General and his friends, declaring them under arrest, and the opening of the gates and doors, letting in a small body of United States soldiers, under whose custody the prisoners were placed, separated from one another so as not to be able to communicate. The apparent civilians and their military assistants then commenced a search of the premises, invading every spot, ever so sacred, from garret to ground, not forgetting the coal-hole, and inflicting bayonet stabs in mattresses, pillows, sofas, etc.

Of course General Beauregard protested against this mode of treating an officer and a gentleman, who had given his parole of honor to the United States, and had not been charged with a violation of it, but no attention was paid to this, except to make the manner and style of treatment even more rude and insulting. The search went on, but revealed nothing which could bring discredit upon the distinguished object of their attentions, and some time after daylight it was completed, and its failure to reveal any thing improper, made manifest.

RUDENESS TO THE LADIES.

At the time of the alarm, the ladies had come down and were mute spectators of the singular arrest of their relative and host. Observing one of them, the general, who was standing under guard in the corner, spoke to her in French, and advised her to go to her room and complete her toilet. The chief of the invading party followed her to her room and pushed into it after her. Upon her remonstrating with him at this intrusion, he made an insulting remark, and threatened her with violence if she repeated what she had said, which she nevertheless did, without his venturing to carry his unmanly threat into execution.

At last morning came, and day brought with it an end to this singular domiciliary visitation; the search was given up, and the apparent civilians and their soldier-aids departed, leaving their prisoners weary and wan, but at liberty. Before they left, Gen. Beauregard asked their leader his name, and it was given him as Col. Young.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

At the proper hour, Gen. Beauregard repaired to the headquarters of Major-General Sheridan, to whose presence he was at once admitted, and by whom he was treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy. Gen. Sheridan assured him that he had not directed, nor was he aware of any intention to make any such search or to inflict any such insult upon the former, and assured him that he would take particular pains to see that none such should take place in the future.

These particulars have been furnished by eye-witnesses and subjects of this very singular and most reprehensible piece of espionage, and are, I presume, altogether correct. But whether strictly true or not, I think all right-minded persons, not war-preachers, will admit that neither the time nor the place, nor the objects of this search, were rightlily chosen.

Gen. Beauregard, when released on his parole, was guaranteed the privilege of remaining at his home, unmolested, and his private effects were free from surrender or capture. If there were suspicions that he had public property in his possession, or had entered into any subsequent combination, in violation of his parole, the first step should have been to arrest him, and not to search his premises without arrest; if there were only suspicion of a violation of his parole, no indignity should have been offered him, not based on probable cause. The search could have been made as easily in the day as in the night, and a city full of soldiers, detectives and policemen cannot easily be fled from, had there been a fear of his escape, by one so well known as is G. T. Beauregard.

THE LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

We are quite at sea as to our existing State Government. It is "understood" that Gov. Wells is recognized by President Johnson as the Provisional Governor of Louisiana, but no direct intimation of this has been received by him so far as I can learn, and assuredly no proclamation has been issued which nominates him to such an office and instructs him to organize the State as one not yet properly furnished with a loyal Government or an anti-slavery constitution of its own choosing.

To-day, there is published in one of our city papers a communication from a Louisianian temporarily in Washington, who is said to be a most reliable man and a earnest Unionist from the beginning, who writes under date of August 5 to this effect:

It is understood that the President has announced his decision in Louisiana matters to be, that he sustains Governor Wells in his official acts, but demurs to approving the so-called Constitution and State Government of 1864. He therefore proposes to appoint J. Madison Wells Provisional Governor of Louisiana, with the same powers and duties as Messrs. Sharkey, Perry, &c., in their several States. I am not sure but this will please our people as well as any other possible solution of the vexed questions. It effectually dismisses the Banks-Hahn "election" of last year. That set may, indeed, be said to have no friends here. Whatever queer notions some enthusiasts may have of the superiority of the Africo-American to "whitewash as a man and a voter," no person of any sincerity wishes to trust his principles to the care of such men as ruled in Liberty Hall last year.

The negro suffrage movement, generally, is in a bad way. Many conservative Republicans are plucking up courage to declare their aversion to it.

Gen. Cox's letter, in this sense, is a twenty-inch shell among the radicals, and has the amens of five-sixths of the soldier voters. One of the most serious questions involved is the widest abrogation, by such a policy, of those powers and duties of States, which are as plain and necessary parts of the National Constitution as is the Federal power itself. Thinking men of various past associations are beginning to say: "If Congress is to prescribe the condition of suffrage, we have no longer the Government which was established in 1787, and which Jackson maintained and Webster expounded, but as much another as if the separation attempted in 1861 had been successful." To my own knowledge, one member of the Cabinet so views it, and, perhaps, a majority of that body. Evidently, it is the view of the President. A vast amount of "pressure" is preparing to force aside these two principles when Congress meets. We shall see, then, whether "pressure" has the same material to act upon as heretofore.

[Cor. New York Times.]

The Atlantic Cable.

LETTER FROM CAPT. ANDERSON, OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

GREAT EASTERN, August 16, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have no doubt you will read with some interest the opinions of a sailor whom you know, respecting telegraph cables across the Atlantic, and especially as to the cause of our present failure. I was formerly a doubter; then, as I became intimate with the men and means to be employed to overcome all the difficulties I had thought of, I became hopeful; but now that I understand personally the difficulties in the way of practically laying a cable in an ocean of great depth, I have become sanguine.

The cable has failed for the present, principally from the cause of its own wires penetrating the gutta serena core, and that cause has been so far fatal only because it was unanticipated. I mean by that, if we could have foreseen this probability, and sufficiently understood the action of this ship, appliances could have been arranged that would have recovered the faults without the elaborate process that past experience has taught to be efficient.

They can generally tell immediately when a fault occurs. Very little—only a few miles—is necessary to be hauled in; for this purpose, the cable has to be passed from the stern to the bow of the ship, at the best of times a hazardous thing to do, and in this very long ship a difficult operation. An engine applied to the paying-out gear, so as to reverse and haul in at once before the cable had reached the bottom, and while the fault was being located, would have reduced our three faults to a very small risk. So that even this cable—which in all other respects seems perfect—could be efficiently laid when we have obtained the appliances of our new experience has taught to be necessary.

It never was anticipated that we should have to attempt the recovery of a lost cable from the depth of two and a half miles, and for the same reason we failed. Our grappling gear was inefficient.

Three times out of four attempts we hooked the cable and raised it from the ground several hundred fathoms. Upon two occasions the swivels of the grapnel rope broke, and upon the third occasion our rope, which was made up of ship's stores, added on to the proper rope, and when we had once more begun to be hopeful, if not sanguine, a good looking six-inch rope broke like a thread. This much, however, we have established—we can have the cable whenever we choose, and we fairly believe that, with proper appliances, we can lift it and complete its laying.

No one can be blamed for not anticipating this unfortunate result. Every kind of experiment had been tried and the wire had never before penetrated the core. This and some other aspects seem to have fixed the idea in some of the leading minds that the faults have been the result of malice. I incline to the opinion that they were the result of accident, as I know by experience that accident will produce more curious results than design, and they are as easily explained one way as the other. But this follows, that appliances should be used that would prevent such fatal results, whether produced by one cause or the other. This can be done hereafter by machinery we now know how to construct, and the additional security can be had of making those wires of a number of smaller ones, so that no one would be sufficiently strong to penetrate the core; or, if necessary, cover the core with canvas or wire gauze, to make it still more secure.

This done, there can really be no difficulty with this ship in laying submarine cables all round the world.

It would be a long and useless story to tell you how our hopes alternated betwixt hope and hopelessness during the ten days that we grappled and hooked and lost the dear old thread. Our backs are very much up, and all of us long to recover the cable and restore our prestige. I have become positively eager, and hope circumstances will admit of my finishing what I have begun.

My opinion now is, that the companies interested in the success of this cable are really upon the point of success. I have a fear they may be disheartened, and no wonder; but another attempt cannot fail, humanly speaking. We know the cable is perfect in its insulation or capacity for transmitting messages; we know it has the right specific gravity and the right strength, and we know it only fails in one point—that of wounding itself; and even if that cannot be completely overcome, with our new experience, we know how to meet it, recover and repair it.

I daresay the hope will be thought visionary by many. Yet, in your own interests I hope all concerned will at once order a new cable to be made and completed by May. The Great Eastern could then sail, by it with certainty, and in the same season pick up and complete the one for the present abandoned.

This would be, beyond all question, the best way now to economize the affairs of all the companies embarked in this enterprise, and my regret is that a number of capitalists were not here to imbibe the confidence that experience has given all of us engaged in it.

At all events, the attempt should be made to pick up the cable, and there is as fair a prospect of success as there can be about anything not yet accomplished.

We are returning to England with the hope that capitalists will see it as we do. Mr. Field is buoyant and hopeful beyond us all; he would at once go at the picking up, and I would like to indulge his wish. But we cannot possibly get the necessary appliances in the way of machinery, wire rope, and complete the necessary repairs to the well-used boilers of this ship within two months. It would probably be more—could not be less; and there is every probability that the winter gales would drive us from our work, and without the sun we could not find our fishing ground.

As these opinions are in substance what all engaged upon this enterprise really feel, there is no reason why you should not read them to any whom you may think they would interest.

With kindest regards to you and yours, I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours, JAMES ANDERSON.

Shakespeare says that "use strengthens habit." Somebody states he tried the experiment on a cat, but it did not answer at all.

The Jacobins and their Journal of Civilization.

The Harpers are very respectable printers, four of them in a row, and all very pious—so pious that when they go in at the gate of Heaven, Mary Magdalene will fall down and worship them. They have money, and can buy an indifferent kind of art and a species of milk and watery intellect, and these they use in the publication of a "journal of civilization." By this they mean nigger civilization. That they propose to uphold and develop at any and every expense to the country. Pretending to care for the national credit, they would double the national debt rather than not give every nigger a vote; ridiculing the notion that they are Jacobins, they would carry the country to any extreme of political anarchy rather than give up their little idea. That is, they care not a pin for white civilization, for the tranquility or political welfare of the country, whenever the national tranquility and welfare are put in comparison with the all-important topic of nigger suffrage.

This journal of civilization declares that there are no fixed rules of political right and justice that we are bound to observe, except those that apply to the nigger. Nigger suffrage is definite; everything else "depends upon circumstances." It says that the President has no policy, and that therefore there is no party opposed to his policy and no Jacobinism, and in the next breath it indicates that it holds the very policy that we have denounced as Jacobinism, and intends to resist the settlement and pacification of the country by every factious means, if that settlement does not crush the Southern white man out of existence and put the nigger in his place. We have not waged war to put down rebellion and re-establish peace in the Southern States, but to put down the white man and set up the nigger; not to abolish slavery, but to abolish the slaveholder; not to wipe out the political errors of a people, but to wipe out the whole vast society that held those errors, unless that society will go down on its knees and humble itself before the radicals in general and these four pious printers in particular. These are the views of the Journal of Civilization. It is curious to observe the accompaniments that this kind of civilization has on the other pages. One of the illustrations of this same issue includes a view in a Broadway concert saloon, and another in an elegant brothel, in which the women rival one another in the display of their charms—the very class of pictures that is most demoralizing in the yellow covered literature—the very prints that in their yellow covers might move the lofty indignation of the four pious printers all in a row. Since such civilization has such accompaniments, we do not wonder at the preference of the public for Bonner's Ledger, which sells to three times the extent of all the Harper publications together. If people want a real journal of civilization—a journal whose civilization is not rotten with cant and hypocrisy, but is healthy and pure, and which treats the questions of the day in a manly and vigorous spirit, we recommend them to buy Private Miles O'Reilly's Citizen.

[New York Herald.]

MAGISTRATES ALLOWED TO ADMINISTER THE OATH.—We learn that His Excellency Gov. Perry has received a despatch from President Johnson, assuring him that the President fully sanctions the course he pursued with reference to authoring magistrates to administer the oath of allegiance. The oath already administered by them are considered valid, as will be those hereafter administered.

[Greenville Enterprise.]

A contemporary, speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water will be fresh.

A Court of Common Pleas AND GENERAL SESSIONS for Richland District, will be held at Columbia, on the 1st MONDAY in October next. Sept 12 1865. D. B. MILLER C. C. P.

Several Gentlemen CAN be accommodated with comfortable rooms, by applying to Mrs. JOHN PALMER, South-West corner Gervais and Henderson streets. Sept 12

FOR SALE. A COMMODIOUS and WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE with all necessary out-buildings and a good well of water, will be sold a bargain. For particulars apply to WM. WARDLAW. Sept 12

Two Young Ladies of Columbia DESIRE to obtain a SITUATION together in a school as teachers of English Literature, Mathematics, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Propositions will also be received separately, though an engagement where they could be together is preferred. The best references given and required. Apply at this office. Sept 12

Auction Sales.

By Durbee & Walter. THIS DAY, 12th September, at 9 1/2 a. m., in front of our store, will be sold, without reserve, the following extensive invoice of goods, received from New York, and selected especially for this market: Boxes Extra Family Soap, Starch, L. E. Cheese, Spices, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, Cases Bourbon Whiskey, Chests H. son Tea, Barrels Brown Sugar, Cases Sardines, Baskets Heidsick Champagne, Cases Olive Oil, Boxes Paper Collars, Men's Hats, Pocket Knives, Spool Thread, Sets Table Knives and Forks, a lot of Furniture, Crochery, Glassware, &c. A neat little Cottage, on Laurel street, between Barnwell and Henderson streets. Sept 12

SOLE LEATHER! 2,000 LBS. very superior ENGLISH and BURLINGHAM SOLE LEATHER, just received and for sale low by Sept 12 46 E. POLLARD.

CRACKERS. TWENTY lbs. assorted CRACKERS, just received and for sale low by Sept 12 43 E. POLLARD.

PICKLED PORK. TEN half lbs. of very choice PICKLED PORK, just received and for sale low by Sept 12 43 E. POLLARD.

Cheese, &c. THE usual weekly supply of Imitation ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE. AND Wine, Soda, Butter and Fancy BISCUITS, just received and for sale wholesale or retail by RICHARD CALDWELL. Sept 12

NAILS! FIFTY kegs NAILS, assorted sizes, just received and for sale at CANTWELL'S, Bedell's Row. Sept 12

Soda Biscuits. 5 BBL'S. fresh SODA BISCUITS, just received and for sale at CANTWELL'S. Sept 12

ALE AND PORTER. 10 CASES Muir & Son's SCOTCH ALE. 3 BBL'S. LONDON PORTER. For sale at P. CANTWELL'S. Sept 12

Candles! 50 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES, just received and for sale at CANTWELL'S, Bedell's Row. Sept 12

JUST RECEIVED, CALICOES—assorted patterns. BERAGE—colors. DELAINES, MUSLINS and an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES. Gent's WHITE and COLORED SHIRTS. Boxes 12 and Fancy Paper Collars. Dozens Felt Hats. Boxes Heidsick Champagne. Mum's Bbls. XXX old Kentucky Bourbon. Brandy, Wines and other Liquors. Kits extra No. 1 Mackerel, and a general assortment of other Groceries, for sale low for cash by SPECK & POLOCK, Sept 12 Gen. Commission Merchants.

G. D. EBERHARDT, MERCHANT TAILOR.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from New York with a well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of CLOTH, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which he will MAKE UP in the latest styles to order, at reasonable prices, for cash only. ALSO, LAMBS WOOL UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, HATS. Call at my residence, Gates street, third door from Washington street, Bedell's Row. Sept 12 57 C. D. EBERHARDT.

Notice to Travellers.

AN EXCELLENT NINE-SEAT COACH, with a fine four-horse team, is now ready for any point on the railroads, THIS MORNING. WARD & HARVEY. Sept 12

Notice to Travellers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 11, 1865. I AM running a daily line of FOUR-HORSE COACHES from Columbia to Kingsville. Leave Columbia every day at 20 a. m., connecting with train at Kingsville, 7 o'clock, m. Returning, leave Kingsville on the arrival of the train. I have a RELAY OF HORSES half way. Sept 12 W. M. BECKHAM. 45 Newberry Street and Greenville Express copy four times and send bill to this office.

JENKINS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TEAS ONLY, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Southern friends and others that they continue to furnish, as heretofore, a superior article of TEA in their neat, convenient and secure style of tin packages, containing quarter, half and one pound each, also, in caddies and original half chests. Orders by mail promptly executed. Terms cash. Sept 12