THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, cotton.

By G. Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c.

By L. Destinel, at 12 o'clock, at No. 64 St. Peter street, piano; also, one fisher-net, mattrass, silver watch and chain, &c.

Dealers in cotton should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale this day, the 24 instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street. There will be sold 96 bales cotton, in original packages. This will offer a good opportunity for speculation and remittance. Samples ready early this morning.

Southern News.

Late Mobile papers received by the *True Delta* contains the following items of Southern intelligence:

Confederate Finances.

Richmond, August 19.—A communication from Robert Tyler, register of the treasury, published in the *Whig Sentinel*, says the whole amount of treasury notes issued since the government went into operation, is exactly $624,000,000—of this $126,000,000 have been funded in bonds and stocks. Above $1,000,000 has been cancelled. The whole public debt, including the European loan, does not quite reach $840,000,000, against which must be charged all cotton and other assets held by the government. The entire interest on the public debt does not exceed $3,500,000.

Atlanta, August 17.—Colonel W. W. Wood, of Natchez, denies that ex-Governor Brown, of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. He is now removing his family and property to Georgia. His heart and soul are with the cause of the South.

A Visit to Mississippi.

THE APPEARANCE OF THINGS.

The editor of the *Register* has just returned from a brief run in Mississippi. He says:

We saw a great deal on the road of which we could write with pleasure were it not contraband. If Lincoln could have seen some of these sights, we think he would admit that the starvation method of enforcing subjugation was one of his exploded delusions. Nor must we speak of the military things that passed under our eyes. Suffice it to say that at every station along nearly every mile of road we traveled was visible the grim and wrinkled visage of war. The means of warfare, and the preparations for warfare were on every side. War, indeed, seems to be the business of everybody and everything. It did not look at all as if, as the Federal papers say, Mississippi has virtually given up. Instead thereof, the most active efforts are being made to defend Mississippi.

We are glad to report that the despondent condition of the public mind since the fall of Vicksburg has been much exaggerated. We kept our ears and eyes open to catch and note all the signs of popular feeling on this subject. We found croakers and grumblers, but in most instances they were double-faced and broad-shouldered young fellows, who ought to have been in the army fighting to guard the country against fresh disasters, instead of fretting over the past. In towns and villages where we had heard there were reunion parties forming and reconstruction meetings held, we found the people knew nothing and had heard nothing about them.

The result of our observations is, that while the fall of Vicksburg was, at first, a tremendous shock, it can by no means be permanent in its effects. The reaction has left the conviction that the nation demands the aid and support of every man, and that past disasters should be retrieved and present dangers confronted by a courage and determination equal to the renewed call upon the patriotism of the people. For the most part, the calamities on the Mississippi were the topic and stock in trade of those who desired to shrink from duty and shirk the requirements which the situation made of them as men and citizens. Mississippi has not been conquered, and we are prepared to see an early and ardent revival of the war spirit among her people—a revival that will remind us of those paroxysms of warlike spirit which marked the first year of this great struggle.

On one point we heard no dissenting voice—that was as to the policy of retaining General Pemberton in command of troops in the Mississippi Department. We believe that a base intimation from the president that this universal feeling would be respected would be equivalent to restoring 10,000 soldiers to the army ordered to rendezvous at Demopolis. It would lift, too, a load of doubt from the public mind in Mississippi.

We passed over the whole of the great road now being operated, to Columbus, by a lateral track, and in Columbus, the northern terminus.

At the latter place we were struck by the fine appearance and condition of the men and horses of Bartaud's cavalry, a portion of which we saw. They look as if they were equal to any service, and as they are on the outpost of duty, direction, action and distinction are before them.

The railroad is in very fine order, except in places where the iron, originally of an inferior character, has become rough from chemical crushing. It is a noble road, in its unusually massive proportions and in its style of construction. We presume that it is now in better condition than any other in the Confederacy, greater and more successful attempts having been made to keep it up against the difficulties and the wear and tear of the war.

On our return we learned at Shubuta that the day previous an attempt had been made to throw the up night train off the track by piling timber across it. Fortunately, the section master with his hands passing up, discovered the obstructions and removed them.

After a ride of 550 miles, and four days and a half absence, the party safely reached the city on Friday noon, both gratified and enlightened by the expedition.

Alabama Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION—FIRST DAY.

Monday, August 17.—*Senate*.—The Senate met at 12 M., and organized by the election of officers.

Mr. Barnes introduced the following resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this General Assembly, the people and the army have lost confidence in Generals Holmes and Pemberton, and without questioning in the least the integrity, patriotism and loyalty of either of said Generals—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the interest of the service and the good of the cause we so dearly love, imperatively demand a change in the commands of these respective Generals.

Be it further resolved, That the people of Alabama and the State hereby pledge the entire resources of the State, to the last dollar and the last man, to the successful prosecution of the war now being waged by the North for the subjugation of the Confederate States; and that we will never yield the contest until the achievement and acknowledgment of our independence as a separate people.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Confederate States and to each of the Representatives and Senators in the Confederate Congress.

Nashville.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Nashville, August, 1863.—Nashville must have been a quiet, shady, respectable Southern city once, with a number of very handsome residences embowered in trees, or surrounded with neat gardens. It is prettily situated on the hills by the Cumberland, its public buildings, far more pretentious than the town, are very handsome and imposing, and the view from the Capitol over the hills and valleys of Tennessee is beautiful. But at present the city is nothing but a garrison town. Everything is appropriated for the soldiers. From the windows of elegant private residences may be seen protruding the slouched hats and cigars of our officers guards patrol the verandahs; orderlies stand before the gateways; soldiers fill up the 4 second churches; warehouses are turned into hospitals, and the huge unfinished hotel, said to have cost $300,000, (whose owner offered his whole property, worth $5,000,000, for the sake of the rebel Government) is now crowded to the very top as barracks. Barricades still remain in some of the streets, a witness of the struggle which was expected. Soldiers are quartered in the City Hall and in the Capitol; and through the principal streets there is at all hours of the day and night an incessant rumble and tramp of army wagons, cavalry, led horses, marching infantry, scouts, orderlies, sutlers' wagons, troops of mules, officers and soldiers, and artillery, apparently without same or end.

From the Capitol, can be seen all over the country, on one every hill and in the valleys, the tents of our camps.

Fortifications, earthworks and forts are going up on every side, to protect this the great garrison town of the frontier. The Capitol itself is guarded with artillery and a stockade. This is a spacious and cool building, ornamented with exquisite native marble, and built of the beautiful shaded limestone of Tennessee. Here is going on a great deal of the military and civil business of this department.

Here come all the citizens and people from the country who want passes, or who desire to take the oath of allegiance, here Gov. Johnson is carrying on his multifarious affairs; here the officers of the military government are busy acting their appropriate business, and here the Courts-martial meet.

The interior shows a most lively and motley throng at any hour of the day.

A number of the wealthy citizens of Nashville have entirely abandoned the city; others, who are secessionists, have remained in the utmost seclusion and poverty. Mrs. Polk, I understood, still occupied her house—the tomb of the ex-President guarding the place from disturbance. Union people are fast coming in and filling the houses and places of business, so that Nashville will resume the character it had before the war fairly broke out, of a loyal and national city.

The condition of the town, however, does not furnish to loyal officials. The streets even surpass those of New York in accumulated filth, dirt and nastiness, and, under this tropical sun, steam with odious exhalations.

TASTE SIMPLY EXPRESSED.—It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them righteous. These are very plain and important truths, too little heeded by gluttons, spendthrifts, bookworms, and hypocrites.

New Orleans Bee

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The Habiliments of Grief, from a Commercial Point of View.

On the occasion of a recent visit to London, whilst I was debating with myself over the breakfast things as to how I should spend the day, I received by the post a letter deeply bordered with black, evidently a messenger of affliction. I tore the white weeping willow upon a black background which formed the device upon the seal, and read the contents. It proved to be an intimation from a relative of the sudden death of her brother-in-law, and a request that under the circumstances of the sudden bereavement of the widow, I should undertake certain and commissions relative to the articles of mourning required by the family.

I at once set out upon my sad errand. I had no difficulty in finding the *maison de duel* to which I had been referred. It met me in the sad habiliments of woe: no vulgar colors glared from the shop windows, no gilding amated with its festive brightness. The name of the firm scarce presumed to make itself seen in letters of the saddest gray upon a black ground. Here and there beams of white set off the general gloom of the house-front, like the crape piping of a widow's cap. The jetty metal window-frames and plates had gone into a decorous mourning—time taking the place of what we feel, under the circumstances, would have been quite out of character—brass.

On my pushing the plate-glass door, it gave way with a hushed and muffled sound, and I was met by a gentleman of sad expression, who, in the most sympathetic voice, inquired the nature of my want, and, on my explaining myself, directed me to the Inconsolable Grief Department. The interior of the establishment answered exactly to the appearance without. The long passage I had to traverse was panelled in white-black borderings, like so many mourning cards placed on one end, and I was rapidly becoming impressed with the deep solemnity of the place, when I was suddenly met by a neat little figure rolling up some ribbon, who, on my inquiring if I had arrived at the Inconsolable Grief Department, replied almost in a tone of gayety, that that was the half mourning counter, and that I must proceed further on until I had passed the repository for widow's silk. Following her directions, I at last reached my destination—a large room draped in black, with a hushed atmosphere about it as though somebody was lying invisibly there in state.

An attendant, in sable habiliments, picked out with the inevitable white tie, and with an unclerkerish eye and manner, awaited my commands. I produced my written directions. Scanning it critically, he said:—

"Permit me to inquire, sir, if *it* is a deceased partner?"

I bowded assent.

"We take the liberty of asking this distressing question," he continued, "as we are extremely anxious to keep up the character of our establishment by matching, as far as we have, the exact shade of affliction. Our paramatta and crapes give satisfaction to the deepest woe. Permit me to show you a new texture of surprising beauty and elegance manufactured specially for this house, and which we call the *inconsolable*. Quite a novelty in the trade, I do assure you, sir."

With this he placed a paste board box before me full of mourning fabrics.

"Is this it?" I inquired, lifting a lugubrious piece of drapery.

"Oh, no!" he replied; the one you have in your hand was manufactured for last year's affliction, and was termed, "The Stunning Blow Shade." It makes up well, however, with our *sudden bereavement* silk—a leading article—and our *distracted* crape.

"I fear," said I, "my commission says nothing about these novelties."

"Ladies in the country," he blandly replied, "don't know of the perfection to which the art of mourning genteelly has been brought. But I will see what your commission is, and attend to the letter." Giving another glance over the list, he observed: "Oh! I perceive a widow's cap is mentioned here. I must trouble you, sir, to proceed to the Weeds Department for that article—the first turning to the left."

Proceeding, as directed, I came to a recess fitted up with a solid phalanx of widows caps. I perceived at a glance that they exhausted the whole gamut of grief, from the deepest shade to that tone which is expressive of a pleasing melancholy. The forecourt row confronted me with the sad liveries of crapen folds, whilst those behind gradually faded off into light, ethereal tarleton, and one or two of the outsiders were even breaking out into worldly features and flounting weepers. Forgetting the proprieties of the moment, I inquired of the grave attendant if one of the latter would be suitable.

"Oh! no, sir," she replied, with a slight shade of severity in the tone of her voice; "you may gradually work up to that in a year or two. But any of these"—pointing to the first row of widows' weeds—"are suitable for the first burst of grief."

Acquiescing in the propriety of this sliding scale of sorrow, I selected some weeds expressive of the deepest dejection I could find, and, having completed my commission, inquired where I could procure for myself some lavender gloves.

"Oh! for those things, sir," she said, in the voice of Tragedy speaking to Comedy; "you must turn to your right, and you will come to the Complimentary Mourning counter."

Turning to the right accordingly, I was surprised, and not a little shocked, to find myself amongst wordly colors. Tender lavender, I had expected, but violet, mauve, and even absolute red, stared me in the face. Thinking I had made a mistake, I was about to retire, when a young lady, in a cheerful tone of voice, inquired if I wanted anything in her department.

"I was looking for the Complimentary Mourning counter," I replied, "for some gloves, but fear I am wrong."

"You are quite right, sir," she observed. "This is it." She saw my eye glance at the cheerful colored silks, and with the instinctive tact of a woman guessed my thoughts in a moment.

"Mauve, sir, is very appropriate for the lighter sorrows."

"But absolute red!" I retorted, pointing to some velvet of that color.

"Is quite admissible when you mourn the departure of a distant relative. But allow me to show you some gloves" and suiting the action to the word, she lifted the cover from a tasteful glove box, and displayed a perfect picture of delicate half-tones, indicative of a struggle between the cheerful and the sad.

"There is a pleasing melancholy in this shade of gray," she remarked, indenting slightly each outer knuckle with the soft elastic kid as she measured my hand.

"Can you find lavender?"

"Oh, yes! but the sorrow tint is very slight in that, however, it wears admirably."

Thus, by degrees, the grief of the establishment died out in the tenderest lavender, and I took my departure deeply impressed with the charming improvements which Parisian taste has effected in the old-fashioned style of English mourning.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* with the Army of the Potomac, has conversed with an old lady full of rich remembrances of the past. She has always regretted being unable to attend Gen. Washington's funeral, but her father would not allow her to go because of the inclemency of the weather. Two things will trouble her till she shuts into the grave. The first was the injury done her large farm by the railroads—the second, the destruction inflicted on her property by the soldiers. When Stonewall made his raid through the place, two officers searched the house. One of them required if she would take the oath. The old lady, knowing what it was, indignantly refused, and meekly folding her arms over her breast, and quietly closing her eyes, told them to shoot, for she was ready. Great was her astonishment to find that the Yankees did not massacre her women. When the cars first came through her farm some young ladies were stopping at her house, and the old woman laughingly tells how one of the girls from the interior raised her hands and exclaimed, "Poor things! how they blow."

ONE OF A HUNDRED.—A rural conscript appeared before the Eastern Board of Enrollment a day or two since, and desired to be exempted forthwith, that he might return to his country home. "What are your claims?" demanded the doctor. "*I am entirely dependent upon my mother for support*," was the innocent reply. Whereupon the Doctor thus replied, while a smile faintly illumined the face of the Board: "I am happy to assure you, my honest hearted friend, that the Government is prepared at once to relieve your mother of so unsuitable a burden, and assume your entire charge and expense during the next three years, without the slightest recourse to the maternal fount for support or succor." The young drafted appeared a little bewildered, and referred to the papers to ascertain what was the matter—*Providence Journal*.

"Stethescope," says a young medical student, "is a spy-glass for looking into people's chests with your ears."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Provost Court.—Judge Atocha.—Andrew Katina and John Allen were charged by John Moylan with running prosecutor's boat into the Confederate lines. A charge of treasonfeeling was also preferred against Katina. The evidence showed that Katina had the use of the boat upon the agreement to pay the owner of the sloop one-third of the earnings. A lady witness testified that in June last she was in Mandeville, and bought the sloop in question for the sum of $300—$100 paid in cash, and the balance for which she gave a note to be paid at the perfection of the sale in New Orleans and a good title given. When she arrived here the vessel was claimed by prosecutor, who asserted that he never agreed to hire the vessel taken by her. Other witnesses were heard. One testified that he saw Katina receive $100 for the schooner, and heard that it was Mrs. Green's, the lady witness's money.

The prosecutor rested here, and as there was no evidence against Allen he was dismissed from the charge and put on the witness stand. He stated that they went out for oysters with a permit, but were ordered back from Fort Pike. To make expenses it was resolved to load with sand, but the vessel got leaky, and only half a load was taken aboard. Stress of weather drove them on a sand bank, twelve miles from Mandeville, and two of the crew, who went ashore for assistance, were captured by the guerrillas. Witness escaped afterwards in a skiff. The vessel had filled with water. Mr. Earhart claimed the discharge of the accused, as he had been a victim of fortuitous circumstances. Dismissed.

David Thomas, upon the complaint of officer Gainsburg, was ordered to amend his return, stating residence, name and occupation, as he had not given his occupation entirely correct.

Daniel Wilson, of the First Missouri Battery, was reprimanded for getting excited by liquor, assaulting citizens when refused drink, and insulting a woman, was fined $5.

John Maglione was held under bond of $2500 to stand his trial for cutting officer Jenkins.

Margaret Berthal was arrested for giving liquor to soldiers. Her husband was held to be the responsible party and put on trial. Accused's version was that the soldiers possessed themselves of the bottles and helped themselves. As the parties had a good character in Court, this version was accepted and accused discharged.

John Onice and John Mason, soldiers, were charged with an attempt to rob a mulatto boy last night of money, and of tearing his coat. Accused said they had indulged in an undue quantity of the ardent, and that prosecutor jostled them in passing, and then they got hold of him to scare him. The Court took this as an honest confession; and as they were cooled down into the field, they were sent off with the injunction to deserve the good opinion the Court had expressed about them.

Not on the Way to Dixie.—Jean Cambray and a younger Jean were captured in a skiff, not minding the call of sentinels until brought to by firing at them. They spoke only French, and worked on a plantation near there. They said they did not understand the soldiers, and were discharged, much to their joy.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

[From the Era.]

The Old Provost Court Abolished.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE RECORDS—HE IS CHARGED WITH DISPOSING OF THE CASES NOW PENDING.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, August 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65.

I. The Court of the City of New Orleans, styled the "Provost Court," exercising the functions of a Military Court, and assuming jurisdiction over the persons of officers and soldiers of the United States, Judge Hughes, presiding, not having been established or recognized by the military authorities of this Department, and not being consistent with the proper government of the Army, nor conducted according to the principle of military law, is hereby abolished.

II. The Provost Marshal General is hereby directed to take possession forthwith of the records of said Court, and to retain them in safe custody until further orders. He will, by himself or his Deputies, dispose of all cases of arrest existing upon the receipt of this order, and take such measures as may be necessary to maintain the public peace.

III. Any officer or soldier of the Army of the United States charged with any offense against law or the public peace, and any other person charged with the violation of military orders, will, when arrested be held for trial and sentence before the Military Commission ordered by General Orders, No. 45, unless otherwise ordered.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, A. A. General.

[From the True Delta Extra.]

From Charleston.

Charleston, August 20.—The firing of the Parrott guns upon Fort Sumter to-day was exceedingly heavy, but not so accurate as heretofore. About noon the flag was shot away, but was soon replaced. No casualties are reported.

Col. Alfred Rhett, commanding the garrison, is slightly wounded.

The battery of Parrott guns is distant from Fort Sumter two miles and five eighths. The missiles used are 200-pounders, eight inches diameter and two feet long, with flat heads of chilled iron. Shells of the same diameter are fired along the interior creeks filling the bags.

Twenty barrels of good whisky were distributed among the iron-clads and the gunboats this evening, for the use of the crews during the engagement.

PRACTICE ON FORT SUMTER.

On Thursday evening, after there had been a general cessation of the shelling, one of the guns of Gen. Gilmore's siege batteries, a 200-pound Parrott, opened on Sumter, and fired several shots with most decided effect. Three shots struck on the parapet, the first one scattering scores of sand bags through the air, the second making the bricks fly in a similar manner, and the third one throwing a gun off of the parapet into the parade ground of the fort. This is the only gun that has yet been opened, and it is not one of the guns from which the most serviceable work is anticipated. The rebels fired a few guns in response from Battery Gregg and the James Island battery, but none from Sumter.

OPERATIONS ON SATURDAY.

There was no firing from daylight until 10 o'clock, when Battery Gregg fired two or three shots at some of our working parties marching down the beach. About an hour afterward some of our mortar batteries opened, and the mortar schooners threw shells into Battery Gregg. At 5 o'clock Gen. Gilmore opened some of his 200-pounders on Sumter to test the range. The first shot struck a corner of the fort and sent several cart-loads of bricks flying through the air. There were but few shells thrown during the night, and Gen. Gilmore last night mounted his 200-pound Parrott, so that his batteries are now all complete.

OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY—PROBABLE EVACUATION OF SUMPTER.

It is hourly becoming more and more evident that the rebels were satisfied in April last that Sumter cannot stand a systematic attack by the Monitors, and that they intend to evacuate and blow up Fort Sumter. It has already been announced that most of the cannonade guns had been removed from Sumter, and the embrasures closed up with sand-bags. Within the past week it has been discovered that the guns on the parapet were daily diminishing, and that instead of twenty-six but six now remain.

The Polish Question.

The Paris *Patrie*, in an article on the objections raised by England to the principle of an identical note to Russia, says:

"The difference is of a very serious character, and by causing the miscarriage of the negotiations which have been pending for the last fortnight, on the door to fresh combinations which according to certain rumors, give rise to modifications in the heart of the French Cabinet."

The London *Morning Herald* asserts that the Governments of England and Austria are completely of accordance to the next representations to be made to Russia. The intervening Powers will demand for Poland simply those treaty rights which Russia has in substance acknowledged, and every thing tends to the belief that Russia is disposed to concede to them within the limits of the treaty of 1815.

The London *Times* continues to repeat that the people of England will not be led into any war with Russia, unless under some provocation which Russia is not likely to be so mad as to offer. We are all anxious, says the *Times*, that diplomacy can do for the Poles should be done. Any Minister, however, who should ever be suspected of such a design as to plunge England into a war for the purpose of partitioning Russia and Prussia in the interest of France, would not longer be a Minister.

A telegram from Berlin of August 3, says: "According to letters received here from St. Petersburg, the *Invalide Russe* contradicts the statement of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that the replies of Prince Gortschakoff to the Three Powers, was disposed to accede to the proposal of a conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna."

Warlike Utterances of the Russian Press.

The *Invalide Russe*, of St. Petersburg, contains the following:

The replies of Prince Gortschakoff to the notes of the three Powers have produced a profound impression upon all classes of society at Moscow. The general satisfaction evoked by this act of the Government, has been displayed by a banquet, at which enthusiastic toasts were drunk to the health of the Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff. During the banquet a dispatch was sent to the Prince thanking him for the admirable manner in which he had interpreted the wishes and thoughts of the Russian nation, taking up an attitude conformable to the honor and dignity of Russia. Prince Gortschakoff replied, warmly thanking the senders, saying he was happy to have been the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the Emperor, so greatly conducing to the glory and dignity of the country.

The same paper says that "if the three Powers persist in maintaining their unfoward intervention in the affairs of Poland they will be responsible for divesting the question of any other issue than that of war."

The official organ of the Minister of War declares that the Russian Government is disposed to make every liberal concession to Poland in the way of autonomy, but upon condition that the country shall be aware these concessions proceed from the Emperor, and that she renounces her pretensions to the eastern provinces.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held its regular half-yearly meeting on the 31 inst. It was presided over by Mr. McRae, and addressed by Messrs Chas. Turner, M. P., James Spence, Confederate agent, and by Mr. John Patterson. Mr. Spence, in the course of a speech on the report, said:

"In reference to the deplorable American war, it would be dangerous for him to say much (laughter) beyond this, that he would venture to express a hope that, through some intervention or other, it might not be far from a close, and that when they again met as a Chamber of Commerce they might be able to congratulate the Council upon the advance of industry without having to deplore a calamity which every man—whatever his feelings might be on the one side or the other—would not fail earnestly to regret. (Applause.)

Mr John Patterson also addressed the Chamber.

He concluded by expressing a hope that ere long the Chamber of Commerce would not have to refer to the distressing condition of war. For our own country, he hoped we should long be at peace, that our statesmen would not give pain and annoyance to other nations, and that remarks by public men would not be carried out in high treason to irritate and annoy those who already had very much to irritate and annoy them. In America, he hoped that peace would soon return, and that the commerce of Liverpool would be again prosperous; that free grown cotton would be imported into free England, and manufactured in free Lancashire, and carried under flags that waved over the free as well as over the brave. [Cheers.]

Losses by Running the Blockade.

[From the London News, August 4.]

Yesterday was the last examination and discharge sitting in the case of William Joshua Grazebrook, before Mr. Commissioner Perry, at Liverpool. The bankrupt carried on business in Liverpool as a merchant and commission agent. His statement of accounts shows debts unsecured to the amount of £23,433 8s. 9d., and secured debts to the amount of £12,010 8s. 4d. Liabilities on bills discounted, £29,477 9s. 4d.; liabilities on acceptances, bills, £4,000; and debts to be paid in full, £3,628. The credit side of the account shows a surplus of £11,363 12s. 10d.; the assets, being debts due to the estate, £10,160; property given up to the assignees, £13,543 16s. 9d.; and ditto in the hands of creditors, £2,149 3s. 2d. The bankrupt has been for some years past extensively engaged in business, and latterly with the ports of the Southern States of America, and attributes his present position to the capture, detention, and confiscation of the steamers Nicodemus and Dolphin by the Prize Court of the Federal States of America. The circumstances connected with the capture and detention of the latter vessel have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in this country, and it may have been the subject of communication between the two Governments, an appeal against the decision of the Court at Key West having been lodged with the authorities at Washington. The large surplus of £11,363 arises principally from a debt of £13,332 due to the estate from certain parties at Charleston, a quantity of cotton being under their charge ready for shipment, and due to the estate, and to the value placed by the bankrupt upon the steamers Alliance, Adler and Dolphin, the two former of which are in the hands of the mortgagees, and at present the subject of dispute. Mr. Weir Anderson for the bankrupt, Mr. Martin for the assignees, and Mr. Edward Rainer for a creditor. There was no opposition on the part of the assignees or creditors, and the bankrupt passed his examination, and was allowed an unconditional order of discharge.

This is said to be the first year since 1849, that the potato blight has not appeared in Ireland. The harvest generally is reported better than it has been for several years past. This fact, however, is not retarding emigration, and the peasantry are crowding the ships that sail for America.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Provost Court—Judge Atocha presiding—The order of Gen. Banks (which will be found elsewhere) abolishing the old Provost Court of Judge Hughes will fully explain the change which appears in the heading of this report. Judge Atocha has his own clerks, but the old polite attendants were at their usual posts.

H. Schreiber was convicted of having stolen some handkerchiefs, stockings, and other small articles, some of which he tried to purchase while in jail, and he was sent to the Workhouse for three months.

Isaac, a son of Ham, was workhoused for sixty days, because he stole some bacon from "Uncle Sam."

James Daley had been so extraordinarily drunk, and had made such a thundering noise that four months in the Workhouse was his due, in the estimation of the Court.

Tom Tamy, a genuine Chinaman, pig tails and all, was accused by officer Jacobs with dealing, and also with harboring small girls, and employing them to steal for him. Bottles of ale, liquor, ink, &c., had been found by the officer in the habitation of the celestial, and these had been identified by the rightful owner as having been stolen from him. Three girls, about 12 years old, were also arrested with Tom, and it was tolerably clear that they had all staid together in the house one night, but it could not be proved positively that he had been enticing these girls to visit him or had engaged them to steal for him. While the circumstances were suspicious against Tom, the proof was not sufficient to convict him of either charge, and he was told to go, with the warning that if he were once caught in any of his rascalities, he would be very tightly "jegged." Two of the girls were yesterday given by Judge Hughes to the care of their weeping mothers, and the other was sent to the House of Refuge. Judge Atocha gave a similar order this morning for the lesser of the one, also.

A one-armed paper pedlar was up for being drunk. The Judge told him he had better stick to his business and quit drinking whisky; so he let him go.

The drunken cases generally were treated with benevolent admonition, and not with the old inevitable fine.

A decent-looking Irish woman was charged by a man with stealing some iron; but after hearing her statement in denial, and that it was an enemy who was slandering her, the Judge remarked that she looked like an honest woman, and discharged her.

A stout boy was Parish Prisoned three months on the charge of picking up on the levee some coffee that did not belong to him.

There were a few other unimportant cases on the docket, which were duly disposed of, and at 9¼ o'clock the court was adjourned to 7½ A. M. this day.

THE SIGHT.

It is hourly becoming more and more evident that the rebels were satisfied in April last that Sumter cannot stand a systematic attack by the Monitors, and that they intend to evacuate and blow up Fort Sumter. It has already been announced that most of the cannonade guns had been removed from Sumter, and the embrasures closed up with sand-bags. Within the past week it has been discovered that the guns on the parapet were daily diminishing, and that instead of twenty-six but six now remain.

I belong to no Faculty: I have not the least diploma; but I have seen so many diseases of the eyes, for the last twenty-five years I have been selling spectacles, that this long practice has given me some right—at least I think so—to speak of the sight, in the name of experience, if not by the authority of legal science. I do not wish to write an interested notice; my pretentions are higher; my object is to attempt to bring about a revolution, overthrow old prejudices, and lead the public out of long-standing and injurious prejudices. Should I succeed, they will have been more benefitted by it than myself.

I have made a discovery, a very simple one, as all discoveries are when made. I have found out that frauds, vex crimes, are daily and hourly perpetrated, against which the laws are powerless.

The Druggist who sells medicines and potions of all kinds is compelled by the statutes to show that he has gone through a course of studies by which he is enabled to know the virtues of the articles he deals in, and the public are thereby protected.

To a dealer in spectacles, who, in nine cases out of ten, sells poison to the eyes, the law asks nothing, and nothing is required of him. It is a great public misfortune.

I will not pause denouncing that imposition which the community is an accomplice of, and I call on all enlightened and practical men to assist me in satisfying them that the proper selection and application of glasses to increase or strengthen the sight, is an act of the utmost importance. Graves and often irreparable disorders may arise from a bad selection.

The public, through habit or imitation, buy spectacles as they would gloves or suspenders. The dealer, with very few exceptions, sells spectacles as he would any other article, and allows the purchaser to select for himself. Out of ten persons who have been wearing spectacles for the last five years, and have bought them indiscriminately, five at least are afflicted with diseases of the eyes arising from the use of glasses so carelessly applied. Let no one believe that I am purposely exaggerating the fact; what I here state is the plain truth, and I invoke the testimony of oculists and physicians, especially to prove that I am actuated rather by feelings of humanity than by any intention of benefitting my establishment, which stands in no need of puffs.

Two-thirds of the diseases of the eyes which the world is afflicted with are owing to the use of bad spectacles or glasses, or the spectacles improperly adapted.

Badly selected and badly applied glasses are a poison which destroys the sight as surely as arsenic takes away life.

A dealer in spectacles, like the druggist, should be required to make special studies and to have a diploma.

The public should cease to look upon as unimportant the use of glasses which they do not know how to select and which dealers do not know how to sell them. They must apply to special dealers.

C. DUHAMEL, Optician.
No. 66 Chartres st., New Orleans.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 1, 1863.

We have no change to notice in the condition of Monetary and Financial affairs excepting that domestic exchange is duller and weaker, and that rapid transfers of funds are difficult. The offerings of sight exchange on New York have increased, and are considerably in excess of the demand, which is very limited, and these are still easier, while the demand for legal tender notes is not as pressing as it has been during the past eight days; the light checks on New York are at 2 @ 2½ cent. discount; @ par for legal tender notes, and par @ ¼ cent. premium for currency, and 1¼ @ 1½ cent. premium for specie, the only currency for legal tender.

Foreign Exchange is extremely dull, and the rates are almost nominal. Sterling may be quoted at 140@145, and Francs 5.35@5.40. There is little demand for Specie, and the rates are weak. The buying rates are 3@3¼, and the selling 3¼@3½ cent. premium in currency for Gold, and 1¼@1½ cent. premium for Silver, and 1½@1¾ selling for Silver, for Legal Tender notes 1¾@2 cent off.

We have nothing to report in stocks bonds or mortgage securities. Bank of Louisiana Notes range at 60@67½ and 30 @ cent discount; Crescent City @ par; and Merchants' @ 2 @ cent discount. City Railroad shares are held at at @120, but we hear of no sales. @117 @ share is offered.

Nothing else reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 1, 1863.

COTTON.—There are several small lots in the market, but we have no sales of any importance.

SUGAR.—There were sales to-day of about five hogsheads, in two or three lots, at previous prices, Common 9¾c., and Fair to Fully Fair new 10½c., and Fully Fair to Prime and 11½c. @ 12c.

MOLASSES.—About 150 bbls. were sold to-day at 37c. for Common, and 38c. for Prime.

FLOUR.—There has been some demand from first hands at the rates ruling, Messrs. Jones supplying the retail demand at $4.50 @ 5 for Superfine, and $8 @ $9 for Extra.

HAY.—Prime old is kept in good demand, in small lots at 140 @ 150.

FEED.—Bran is selling on the landing at $1 @ $1.10, Oats at 80c. @ $1 per bushel, and Hay at $1.20 @ $1.25 per 100 lbs. Corn Meal is in good demand, supplied at $1.40 @ $1.50 per Corn Meal, for Qts., $2.25 @ 100 lbs. of Bran, and $1 @ $1.10 for Shorts.

TOBACCO.—Some 150 kegs of Maryland Leaf was offered at auction, but we could not learn whether it was disposed of or not.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rice at auction to-day 1½ @ 1¾c. Sugar at 11½@12c. for fair to choice. 3 casks Hams at 9½c. 5 casks Shoulders at 7½c. Lard, according to condition, prime at 8½@9c. 4 tierces Lard at 11½c. 5 boxes Breakfast Bacon at 12c. 10 bbls. Louisiana Rice at 7½c. 5 bbls. Whiskey at 50c. 20 boxes Tobacco, 1 to 5 lbs. at 35c. 3 tierces ribbed sides at 4½@5c. 16 cases Lard at 10c., and 25 bbls. Flour at $4.50 @ $5.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 2, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 6 Beeves and 55 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 6 Beeves, 1 Sheep and 4 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 105 Beeves, and 31 Veals. We quote

Western Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb net ... —@—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb net ... —@—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb net ... —@—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ head ... —@75
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ head ... —@60
Veal, 1st quality, @ head ... 25@30
Veal, 2d quality, @ head ... 20@25
Hogs @ 100 lbs. gross ... 12@14
Milch Cows, @ head ... 25 to 40
Sheep, according to quality, @ head ... 3 to 4

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, for New York, D McCaul, Master
Brig Thos. Leonard, Whalen, for New York, J Kelley, Master
Sch. Amanda, Dunn, for Havana.
Steamer Continental, Tyne, for St. Louis.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Pathfinder, Robinson, from Boston, to master 1st disc. 20.

STEAMBOATS.

Theodite, Aubert, from Pointe a la Hache.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat America, Whitmore, from the Passes. Went down light—brought up bark Pathfinder.

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per ship Galena, 750 bbls sugar, 75 bbls do (170 bales hay in deck), 40 bales wool, 74 do corks, 7 bbls do, 2 cases, 2 pkgs mdse.
NEW YORK—Brig T W Rose and—in ballast.
HAVANA—Per schr Amanda, 100 bbls pork, 100 bbls do, 100 bbls tallow, 44,000 in specie, 56 pkgs mdse, 187 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per bark Pathfinder—1041 bbls flour, 100 bbls pork, 204 do bread, 100 do vinegar, 3039 bags bread, 10 U M Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per steamer Theodite—14 bbls molasses to P Capdevielle.

Corks.

5 BALES REGULAR—For sale by
AM. COUTURIE,
sept 2t 34 Gravier street.

For Sale on Account of Departure.

A MILL, having a large custom, situate at the corner of Robertson and St. Ann streets. For particulars apply on the spot. sept M.

ST. CHARLES ACADEMY.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES:
15..... Bourbon street..... 15