THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, choice Havana cigars, coffee, flour, whisky, brandy, etc.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their mart, furniture, hardware, etc.; at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the steamboat Julia.

By B. J. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, three lots of ground.

The United States mail steamship Evening Star, W. R. Hall, commander, will leave her wharf this morning at 9 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

John L. Cooper, Lieut O S Hopkins, L Alexander, A J Keenon, A Goldsmith, L Loeb, Lieut F G Comstock, E Battle, Capt S M Howes, Asst. Surg. Chas. T U S A and servant; Alex Hoyt, Paymaster; M R Gardner, Clerk; Lieut Jackson, 2d R I Cavalry, and servant; Lieut Hays, 2d R I Cavalry; Lewis Elkin, Capt W J McCall, 2d R I Cavalry; Capt W H Stevens, 2d R I Cavalry; Miss O Mead, Capt H C Fitts and servant, W M Allen and lady, Lieut-Col Richard B Irwin and servant, Lieut Chas Pomerson Judge Halstead, Mrs Morse, Miss Pipkin, Mrs C E Bostwick, Mr Mills, Mrs Maltbot and son, Mr Dansereau and two daughters, W S Hanenger, Mr Hagerty, Capt Adams, C S Farwell, W M L Church, and 19 in the steerage.

CHOICE GROCERIES.—J. H Carter, wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas and 8 and 10 New Levee streets, offers for sale one of the largest stock of choice groceries which may be found in New Orleans A look at his advertisement in another column will convince every one that his assortment cannot be surpassed. We call to it the particular attention of the retail trade and of families

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, (Saturday,) the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, flour, coffee, pilot bread, liquors, and a large variety of other groceries. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of furniture, bedding, glass and china ware.

R. T. Montgomery's sale of cotton for this day, (Saturday) the 5th instant, is postponed till Monday, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of an inability of correctly preparing samples.

Captain Harry McDougal, of the steamer Atlantic, which arrived last evening from Vicksburg, will please accept our thanks for St. Louis and Chicago papers of the 25th and 26th ult.

The attention of steamboat men is called to the sale, to-day, by McCerren & Landry, of the steamboat Julia, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

Furniture, hardware, etc. at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, at their mart.

Dealers in cigars should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale this day, (Saturday) the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street. There will be peremptorily sold 31,800 cigars of choice brands, all of fresh importation

The Latest News via the River.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

AN APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA.

Latest from Kansas—Quantrill Hotly Pursued—Between 60 and 70 of His Men Killed.

Latest from Charleston—Shumter a Heap of Ruins—General Gillmore Shelling the City and Non-Combatants Leaving It.

St. Louis and Chicago Papers of the 25th and 26th ult.

By the arrival of the steamer Atlantic, Capt. Harry McDougal, last evening from Vicksburg, we are put in possession of St Lopis and Chicago papers, from which we extract the following important news:

From Charleston.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, August 25, 1863.—The following news has just been received from Gen. Gillmore, telling of the partial reduction of Fort Sumter, and it is further stated that Charleston is being shelled. It is evident that our forces had gained other important advantages, by the way of an advance upon Charleston. Brig.-Gen. Meredith telegraphs the following from Fortress Monroe to Secretary Stanton:

Fortress Monroe, August 24.—The steamer from City Point has arrived.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24th contains the following highly important dispatches:

Charleston, August 22.—The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Sumter, and more guns taken in. The ironclads also heavy fire on Forts Wagner and Gregg from the fleet and land.

Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island, with a threat to shell Charleston in twenty-four hours from the delivery of the papers at Fort Wagner, was received and returned this morning. Beauregard, in reply, charges inhumanity and violation of the laws of war against Gilmore, and affirms that if the offense is repeated, he will employ stringent measures of retaliation.

Up to this time, the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

Charleston, August 23.—On Saturday, 60th shots were fired at Sumter; 41st street, inside and outside. The east wall is considerably battered and the parapet undermined. The northwest wall and arches have fallen in. The guns are all dismounted. On Sunday, the land batteries opened from the south and north, and the monitors from the rear and are coming close up. The fire was very damaging. The shot swept through the fort. The shell wounded several officers, including Col Rhett. The latter is ordered to hold out until relieved or the place is taken. Col. Guilford, of Wagner is killed, and several wounded.

It is said there are 23 vessels outside the bar, including the ironclads.

Gen. Gilmore sent notice on Sunday that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would fire on Charleston. In the meantime the non-combatants could leave.

Fortress Monroe, August 24.—The steamer City of Richmond arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday, at noon. She reports having left Off Charleston at noon on Saturday last. Gilmore's batteries were shelling on Thursday and Friday, and no reply was made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the southwest side of Sumter had been demolished, and was nothing but a heap of ruins. On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in the fort. Our casualties averaged only about four daily.

New York, August 25.—Two steam transports from off Morris Island at midnight of the 21st report that the bombardment continued. The south wall of Sumter had been demolished almost to its base. Wagner, Gregg and other batteries replied at short intervals.

An expedition was starting to silence the James Island batteries, which have become annoying

Every confidence in our success was felt by all.

Norfolk, Va, August 25.—The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day has been received, containing Charleston dates of the 22d inst. Firing at Sumter had ceased on the night of the 21st, and the enemy opened fire on the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells, and non combatants are leaving in a continuous stream.

Washington, August 25.—A dispatch was received here to day, dated Fortress Monroe, saying that Capt Chisholm reports that Fort Sumter was reduced and Charleston shelled.

New York, August 25.—The steamer Constitution arrived this afternoon from Hilton Head the 23d, and Charleston bar at 5:30 P M., the same date. She left at anchor off Charleston bar the United States steamer Brooklyn, with steam up for New York, having on board the remains of Capt. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury of the Catskill.

The bombardment was going on with great energy—firing very rapid.

The last report from Morris Island was that Fort Sumter had not responded to our guns for two days, Fort Beauregard completely demolished, and Fort Moultrie has been silenced.

New York, August 25.—The schooner M. Rogers, from Folly Island 20th, reports that at 6 o'clock that day, the entire top of Fort Sumter was completely gone. Every parapet gun was dismounted and knocked into the sea. The siege was progressing terribly in earnest. It was reported also that Wagner would soon surrender.

From Kansas City.

Kansas City, August 25.—Quantrill's forces reached the head waters of the Grand river in Cass county, Missouri, about noon the day after the burning of Lawrence, and there divided into squads of forty or fifty, and scattered in various directions. Our troops were half an hour behind, and were also divided and continued the pursuit.

A detachment ordered from Lexington met part of the rebel forces near Pleasant Hills, killed seven, and recovered a considerable amount of goods taken at Lawrence. Reports are just received that Major Plumb and Major Thacher overtook a company in Lafayette county, killing thirty. The total killed, according to last reports, is between sixty and seventy. Our detachments are still in pursuit.

It is ascertained that Quantrill's whole force was three hundred selected men, who assembled from Fayette, Saline, Clay, Johnson, and the border counties, on Thursday noon, at the head of the middle fork of Grand river, fifteen miles from the Kansas line, and on the same day started for Kansas.

Scouts brought word that afternoon to the military station at Aubrey, six miles north of this place (where they crossed the line of the assembling at Grand River, and in an hour after their entrance into Kansas. Other scouts brought word to that effect.

The information was communicated at once to all stations on the border and to District Headquarters at Kansas City, thirty-five miles north of Aubrey. A delay of three or four hours occurred at each station to gather in a part of the patrolling and scouting parties, when pursuit began from each station separately, leaving a portion of the troops to watch the border and endeavor to prevent Quantril's return to Missouri.

Quantril's men told many persons before reaching Lawrence, that they were going to destroy the town, but by some strange fatality the people along the route, who might easily have got word to Lawrence, did not try.

A messenger sent by Capt. Coleman to notify the people of Lawrence of Quantrill's approach failed to get through.

Quantril obtained a full supply of fresh horses at Lawrence, which enabled him to outstrip and elude the pursuit of our soldiers, whose horses were nearly exhausted when they reached him, six miles south of Lawrence.

The citizens now joined in the pursuit, were able to come up with the enemy, and often compelled him to halt and form a line of battle, but the soldiers could not force their jaded horses to a gallop for a charge, and the pursuit went on inefficiently. At night Quantril broke his trail near Panola, and our troops were delayed nearly all night in finding it.

No damage was done by Quantril from the time our forces came up with him, until he got out of Kansas, and the pursuit was so close that his men were compelled to abandon most of the horses he was leading and the goods stolen from the stores at Lawrence.

Capture of a British Blockade Runner.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Philadelphia, August 25, 1863.—I have just learned that the fast British steamer Hebe was destroyed at the mouth of New Inlet, North Carolina, on the 18th inst. She was running the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. Two of our gunboats gave chase. The Hebe was run ashore, but our boats succeeded in destroying her and her cargo, which was full and valuable.

In consequence of the swamping of one of our boats, about a dozen of our men were taken prisoners.

Appalling Disaster at Sea.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Philadelphia, August 25, 1863.—The United States brig Bainbridge, on her way from New York to Port Royal was struck by a sudden squall and capsized, off Cape Hatteras, last Friday morning, the 31st inst. But two men, sailors who were fortunate enough to seize a boat, escaped from the ship. One of these subsequently perished from exhaustion and drinking salt water. The other, a molatto, was picked up by the brig Boston on Friday afternoon and brought to the port of Philadelphia, and has been sent on board the receiving ship Princeton, and the boat taken to the navy yard. He is unacquainted with the names of any of the officers and crew, having just shipped and sailed when this melancholy fate overtook the ship and her company.

The Bainbridge mounted seven guns and was 299 tons, and was always considered a dangerous vessel and required great care to sail her on account of her being so taut, her masks ranking very much.

New York, August 25.—The Captain of the brig South Boston arrived at Philadelphia on the 23th instant. He reports that on the evening of the 22d, in lat. 37, long. 74, he picked up a boat belonging to the United States brig Bainbridge, which was full of water, and contained a colored man named Smith, who stated that on the 21st, during a violent gale, the brig foundered with all hands on board except himself and cook.

The latter went crazy after being five hours in the boat and jumped overboard.

Union Negro Soldiers Prisoners.

WHAT THE REBELS PROPOSE TO DO WITH THEM—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

On this very important subject, in reply to some strictures of the Charleston *Mercury*, (made under misapprehension) the Chief of Staff of Gen. Beauregard has addressed to that journal the following letter:

Headquarters Dept of South Carolina,
Georgia and Florida,
Charleston, S. C., August 12, 1863.

Colonel R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of Mercury

In the *Mercury* of this date you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present *status* of the negroes captured in the Stono and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

The proclamation of the President, dated December 24, 1862, directed that all negro slaves captured in arms should be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said State.

An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity; but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these headquarters of the act of Congress by which "all negroes and mulattoes, who shall be engaged in war or be taken in arms against the Confederate States," or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, were directed to be turned over to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the Commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Island, and on the 22d received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress in question.

Accordingly, on the 25th of July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or act was received, his Excellency, Governor Bonham, was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day (25th July) Governor Bonham requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them, and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Abocha—(Postscript.)

P. Garcia, a negro in his youthful prime, was brought before the Court on the charge of having murdered another negro on a plantation some fifteen miles from the city. He had no counsel, and the Court appointed Mr. Mandiet to defend him. The result was that the counsel stated his client was not safe to go to trial now, that he had witnesses to prove that the party killed had not only invaded his marital rights, but had compelled accused to kill in self-defense. These witnesses live at some distance, and to summon them to appear, time is required. The Court, upon this representation, fixed the case for Friday next, at twelve o'clock.

Peter Young and Henry Shroeder were tried on the charge of an assault and battery with intent to kill. The examination showed that prosecutor Sommers had called Shroeder a ——— liar repeatedly, whereupon the latter knock down Sommers, and then the other accused was prevented from assisting. The case was dismissed.

John Fernandes, arrested by officer Evans for carrying a revolver and razor, and scaring women and children, was sent down for two months.

Charles Reynolds, an Indiana soldier, was sent to prison for running after persons, who, he thought, had insulted him, and stabbing a passing comrade in the back with a bayonet. During the time of his incarceration $10 per month is to be deducted from his pay.

Catherine Cooler, old in years but young in matrimony, brought her lawful husband, John Koenig, before the court on the charge that he had thrown her out of the house, pulled a handful of hair from her head and beat her. She only asked to get that violent man under peace bonds. That handful of hair she brought in evidence. The court decided against her. The accused, a woodcutter was in the woods at the time it was alledged he had committed the outrage. Accused was discharged.

The divorced partner of the bosom of a policeman was brought up charged with insulting and abusing him. It was shown that they had been duly divorced some months ago, and that she was in the habit of boarding him every where he went, even to preventing him from getting his duty. She looked very viragoish, and the Judge seemed to be satisfied that she had better leave the busy streets of the city for the city's good. So she was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Mr. Mandiet came again before the Court as champion of Mrs. Bourke and Mrs. Alexander, asking for the stereotyped order on Capt. Swain, why he should not be punished for contempt in the well known alimony case of his fair clients. The order was granted.

Accident to Gen. Grant.—We met with a rumor last night that Gen. Grant had been seriously injured during the grand review at Carrollton yesterday. After some inquiry, we met with one of his aids at the St. Charles Hotel, who gave us the following particulars: After the review, the General dined with a prominent gentleman in the vicinity of Carrollton. After the dinner, he and his staff mounted for another visit. A dashing rider, the General applied the spurs to his steed, (with whose qualities he was not acquainted) and the animal took the bottom that he would have to swim. So furious was his pace, that he pitched into a carriage which happened to be in his path, fell down and rolled over to the body of his rider. When his staff came up, the General was found to be slightly hurt; but on being taken to the St. Charles Hotel, it was ascertained that no bones were broken, though the head of the General was severely bruised in the hip, especially. It was believed that to-day he could be removed to his rooms at the St. Charles Hotel.

Coroner's Return.—During the month of August the Coroner held twelve full inquests and gave sixty-seven burial certificates. The labor was performed without a deputy.

Stolen Property.—John Connors was locked up yesterday, P. M., by officer Corbet, charged with having the following stolen property in possession, viz: eighteen United States blankets, six pairs of pants, three coats, two caps, four sabres, two silver pitchers, one small work box and some scissors, two fruit knives two spoons, and to cap the climax $735 in Confederate money.

As opera is a scooper shop where they make the whoops and sing the staves.

"Honesty," says Archbishop Whately, "is the best policy, but he who acts upon this principle is not an honest man."

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,801.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY

ORLEANS ACADEMY.—The reopening of the Orleans Academy (day and boarding school for young ladies) is to take place on the 15th inst., in the same building as formerly, No. 280 Camp street. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to add our sincere recommendation to the many titles which the accomplished directress, Mrs. Dimitry, has earned to the confidence and grateful remembrance of families in this city.

Nothing has been left undone, as is said in the advertisement, and as all those who know Mrs. Dimitry will vouch for, to place the Orleans Academy on the same footing with the first class establishments of the kind in Europe and America.

The Opinion of the King of the Belgians on Mediation in America—Mr. Jewett's Interview with King Leopold.

The *Independance Belge* of the 7th of August publishes the following:

An American citizen went recently to Belgium for the purpose of urging King Leopold to endeavor to put an end to the bloody conflict which is now desolating the United States. His Majesty yesterday granted an audience to the unofficial negociator, and a telegraphic dispatch published by the *Etoile Belge*, to which the whole responsibility belongs of inserting it, states that the King expressed the following opinion. Here is the dispatch:

Ostend, August 6—King Leopold received, this day, Mr. Jewett, the American mediator, who expressed his views on the subject. The King told him he thought an equitable arbitrament was the only means of re-establishing peace in the American Confederacy, that slavery should be gradually abolished, and that America should come to an understanding with Europe in order to secure the negro's position. The proposed mediation would not be an intervention. Governments are not unwilling to join France in order to seek the means of bringing about peace.

The King proposed to discuss the question with the Queen of England and the English Cabinet.

The Opening of the Mississippi and the Cotton Trade.

[From the London Star, August 6.]

According to every sound prognostic, the signs from the West indicate a most unconsiderable change impending in this commerce and monetary condition of the country. For two years now the largest branch of our trade, that with North America, has been in one direction almost suspended, and in the other has undergone a singular transmutation. We have continued to send to the United States considerable supplies of English goods, but greatly less in value and different in kind from our exports previously. On the other hand, our imports thence, which were chiefly of cotton and corn, have, as respects the former, almost ceased The consequences have been various, and, as regards the cotton manufacture, deplorable. Among these also has been a constant course of what is called favorable exchange toward England from New York.

Unable to pay us, as was the wont, with raw cotton for goods supplied, the Americans have been continuously sending us gold to square the account Hence our wealth in the precious metals, and the recent growing desire to find safe and profitable investment. At the same time, the peculiar state of the cotton trade and its dubious future have given rise to unprecedented speculation at Liverpool, where most of the dealers have been bolding, if not for a gradual advance in prices, at least for a continuance of high rates In these ways, as well as by depriving from 400,000 to 500,000 Lancashire operatives of employment, and at least, £20,000,000 of cotton manufacturing plant of profits, has the war in the United States affected the operations of trade in this country For two years the question which capitalists and business men have been asking themselves is How long will it last? To this question it is not surprising that no one could give a satisfactory answer. The war had been going on with so much apparent equality of strength in attack and defense, and with so obvious a determination on each side to continue it while resources should last, that there was nothing for it but to wait and watch.

It would seem now, however, that the first stage of the war has been traversed. The result is a marked success to the Federal Government. On which side the ultimate success may lie, or what the nature of its inquiries may be, is unnecessary we should here enter upon. It is not the defeat and critical position of Lee, and the transference of danger from Washington again to Richmond that we now regard so far as our argument is concerned. The Federal successes in this quarter do not immediately affect the position. Their moral results are, no doubt, immense: but that alone which now concerns our purpose are the material gains accquired in the valley of the Mississippi. The surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the possession of New Orleans, opens up for unobstructed export all the stocks of cotton in the great producing States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

From St. Louis to the mouth of the Mississippi there is now absolutely nothing to prevent a constant succession of cotton laden steamers passing out to the ocean. Charleston, it is true, and Mobile, which are the natural outlets of the produce of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, are still sealed up. Sanguine hopes are inadmissible in business calculations, and we do not predict the immediate capture of either Mobile or Charleston, although Federal successes in those quarters seem just now probable enough. Should these places fall, however, the entire area of the cotton-producing portion of the South will be open, and the considerations which may be reasonably and prudentially founded upon the actual opening of the Mississippi will be doubly strengthened. Now, what are these considerations? They may be thus succinctly stated: There are as many million bales of cotton in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, absolutely of no value to their owners, as long as it lies where it is, but which is worth 2s. per pound in Liverpool.

Under the protection of the Federal navy and armies Grant's and Banks's forces are now disengaged, and have only before them the task of protecting the operations of industry and trade in those districts, and of preserving that law and order which conduce to the free play of Union feeling—under this protection, and with these guarantees, does any one for a moment doubt what the course of the planters who possess this cotton will be? They have been taught a bloody lesson by the war, their slaves, by the number, of which they used to reckon their wealth, have to some extent been freed, and to a larger extent have lost their money value. Right glad will these men be to convert what being able, by the export of the accumulated cotton crops of '61 and '62, to recoup their losses. As to the quantity of cotton so disposable there may be different estimates, but on the lowest calculation it must be considerable.

To the States cleared by the Mississippi and its confluents, and now opened up by the successes of Grant and Banks, the cotton crop of 1860 amounted to close upon 3,000,000 bales. The production of these States had trebled itself during the past ten years, and the return of some of the crop of 1860 should now remain, that of 1861, of which none has been exported, and none used in home manufacture—for it is only in the States eastward of the Mississippi that manufactures have been attempted — must add half a crop for 1862, we have 4,500,000 bales available for export. If Mobile or Charleston be taken, the quantity may be increased by one-half, but say, allowing for losses, 4,000,000 bales, the half of which, allowing the other half for the Northern States, may be taken as the basis to reach Europe, and chiefly this country, during the present year. What then?

This is a question which cotton speculators and capitalists, and the monetary world generally, would do well to ponder. Prudence may or may not be the sum of all virtues, but it is certainly the highest virtue here. It is, of course, a question of probability only, but surely the probability is strong that this great quantity of cotton, like a mass of water rushing from a high to a low level, will ever continue in slight obstacles and rapidity find its way to Liverpool. If so, it will have to be paid for, and then adieu to the quiet halcyon days of the money market, farewell to the present favorable rate of exchange from New-York, and woe to the sanguine and rash speculator who has calculated upon a continuance of a different state of things. This cotton, when it comes, will have to be paid for, and be paid for in gold.

There will be a revulsion in the state of the exchanges, and, as a considerable period must elapse before trade between England and the United States will be able to resume its normal condition, who can tell what the effects on our money market and general course of business may be? Admitted that there is something problematic in the arrival this year or early next of this large quantity of cotton, we contend that a careful consideration of the facts dictate a prudential line of conduct. If there was anything like certainty one way or the other there would be little occasion for prudence. As the probabilities stand, however, we put it earnestly whether every man who is engaged in transactions which the change here indicated in our trade relations with the United States would seriously affect, ought not to adopt immediate precautions to protect himself from the consequences of so great and sudden a revulsion.

"HERE'S YOUR MULE!"—It was in the battle of Stone River a raw Hoosier recruit in one of Gross's regiments got very much excited on the fight. It was the first time he had smelled the fight. It was powder enough in the army to learn its slang; and he used it zealously. The fellow fought like a tiger. He loaded in a good deal less than "nine times," and fired wherever he could see a head. His whole soul was in it. Every time he leveled and fired he shouted: "Here's your mule," snap-bang, "here's your mule!" At about the twentieth round a rebel sharpshooter struck him in the left arm. He looked at the wound with amusement and with a sort of spasm, ejaculated "they've fetched me!" then laying down his musket carefully, and stripping off his accoutrements he also laid them down deliberately, and ran to the rear with frantic energy. It was evident that "here's your mule" had stampeded. The officer who described the affair said it was the most ludicrous incident he had ever witnessed on a battlefield. "Rosey" laughed at it until the tears rolled down his cheeks.—*Dayton Journal.*

A clergyman being recently absent from home, his son, of four years, was asked to pronounce the blessing. "No," he replied, "I don't like the looks of them taters."

—"Pa, what is meant by raw recruits?" "It means soldiers who have not stood fire, child."

Tennessee Money.

There appears to be quite a commotion among the holders of Tennessee money in Nashville. The *Dispatch* says:

Yesterday morning we quoted Tennessee money at 15 per cent discount, but during the day it was put up to 20 per cent. The reason for this extraordinary depreciation is found in the fact that there is a heavy demand for exchange from the merchants who are going on to make their fall purchases, while the extension of the Federal lines has increased the amount of Tennessee and other Southern currency thrown into circulation here. Some holders of Tennessee money, seeing the rapid depreciation that has been going on from day to day for a week, have been seized with an idea that the discount will reach a still higher figure, and they have rushed to the brokers' offices and sold their money at the best figures they could. These facts have conspired to induce the brokers to put discount up and up, until Tennessee money, which a few months ago was 5 to 10 per cent. better than greenbacks, is now 20 per cent. below that currency. Of course there is no substantial reason why this state of affairs should exist, and if the business community will take the proper steps, the evil can be remedied.

A New Way to Get a Wife.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that a man from Brecksville stepped into the Infirmary of that city last Sunday, and said he wanted a wife. The Superintendent said he was staggered at so novel an application, but finally, as the fellow appeared very much in earnest, and begging him to "trot out his marriageable stock," asked the women in the institution what they thought of it? All declined to consider a question "popped" in that unreasonable manner but one, who had taken a fancy to the fellow, and had rather unpleasant antecedents. She was "trotted" out, and the fellow thus addressed her: I've got seven acres of land out here in Brecksville, five cows, a fat hog, and a daughter, who will be married on Monday. I don't want a wife to live on you, and I tell you I shall give one cow to my daughter, but I have a heifer about ready to come in, and then you will have five cows all the same. All I want is three meals a day cooked, but you can eat between meals if you are a mind to, for three a day don't enough. Now, if you want to bitch up, say so." The "blushing fair one"—that is, she would have blushed if she could—"said so, and Smith left them to settle the details of this novel engagement. The happy pair organized to be there early next morning with a preacher. And he kept his word. The marriage so strangely "got up" was duly and legally completed.

Air-Tube Conveyances.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Company, which has carried her Majesty's mails through a part of the city of London for the last few months, proves to be such a decided success that contracts have been made for an extension of the line. The new tube will be fifty-four inches in diameter and two and a half miles in length. Thirty trains per day have been run with perfect regularity, and this number can be indefinitely increased without any appreciable difference in expense In the experiments made, 172 trains were run in a day, each train averaging a ton and half in weight, though they might have been loaded much heavier. The expense of conveying them was equal to 1 3-4d. per ton. The report of the secretary of the company, which we find in a London paper, states that this enterprise is exciting much inquiry among the different railway proprietors. Carrying mails and packages in large cities through pneumatic tubes affords a promising field for enterprise Gunpowder, steam, electricity, and air-power are all destined to fill their appropriate place in the progress of an enlightened invitation

[From the Cincinnati Commercial August 26.]

A Bloodless Duel.

On Tuesday afternoon a couple of young men, of Newport, Kentucky, or, to speak more properly, of Cincinnati—for neither of them is much over seventeen years of age—repaired to a grove on the west bank of the Licking river, a short distance above the suspension bridge, for the purpose of fighting a duel. The cause of quarrel was a disparaging remark made by one of the parties in regard to a young lady Hostile notes were exchanged, resulting in arrangements being made for a meeting at the point above named, at three o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. The principals, attended by seconds, appeared upon the ground. Muskets were chosen as the weapons The distance fixed upon was thirty yards After all the preliminary arrangements had been perfected, the principals took their places, and the word was given to fire. At the same time the Constable, who had been informed of the intended duel, and let them all go, warning the woman that if she did not keep her house quiet he would shut it up.

Charles Miller, a young man from Baton Rouge, was charged with carrying a bowie-knife. On being questioned by the Judge, he said he had not reported his arrival here, and he was consigned to the care of Capt. Kilborn.

Colored Wm. Brice was fined $20 for being half a square from the cab of which he was the driver.

Richard Gobey was fined $10, with a month in prison, for a drunken ride on the banquette and threatening to shoot people with his revolver.

James B. Clay is at Niagara Falls, dying with consumption.

—A clergyman in a church having put a notice in the clerk's hand stating that the service would be morning and evening, and morning and afternoon; consequently, honest Rogers improved upon it and said that the services would be so to "all eternity."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept-mber 4, 1863.

Extreme dullness still prevails in financial circles, and the rules of Sporle, Legal Tender Notes and domestic Exchange are still useless. The offerings of Sight Exchange on New York are considerably in excess of the demand, which is very limited, the rates ruling at ¼ @ ⅜ per cent. discount for Legal Tender Notes, and ⅛ @ ¼ cent. discount @ ⅜ @ cent premium for city currency. Legal Tender Notes are also freely offered; the demand has subsided, and the rates have further declined to 120⅛ @ cent. premium over the city currency. Foreign Exchange is extremely dull, and the rates are almost nominal Sterling may be quoted at 164@165, and France 3 90@3 85 There is very little doing and for Specie, and the rates are still under. Gold ruling at 27@ 2 @ cent premium for Legal Tender Notes, and 3 @2 @ cent. for currency. Silver 18@20 @ cent. for the former, and 30@24 @ cent. premium for the latter.

We have nothing of any moment to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages. Bank of Louisiana Bank Notes range at 42@47½ @ cent discount; Crescent City 40 @ cent, and Merchants' 50@55 @ cent discount City Railroad shares are held at @ 100, but we hear of no sales. @118 @ share is offered. A small lot of City Bonds to-day sold at 89½.

Nothing else reported

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE
FRIDAY EVENING, September 4, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales, privately to-day, of 55 bales Strictly Low Middling at 56c., and the bulk of Ordinary at 50c cash in currency, duty paid. The week's sales embrace 1700 bales and 154 half bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862, bales..		2,100
Arrived past week.....	901	
Arrived previously.....	21,544	
Additional made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, contents of mattresses, picklings, &c. and waste, gathered from families in the city	250	22,695
Exported past week.....	19,795	
Exported previously.....	22,323	42,118
		1,439
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		

TOBACCO.—A few hhds. were sold during the week but we did not learn the particulars.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand September 1, 1862..... hhds.		12,200
Arrived past week.....	60	10
Arrived previously.....	187	156
Exported past week.....	10	12,256
Exported previously.....	11,155	11,166
Stock on hand and on shipboard, hhds.		1,201

From these figures should be deducted the quantity brought up for city consumption, being etc., leaving about 40 hhds. on hand, all of which is in the market or held by manufacturers.

SUGAR.—There were no sales of any moment to-day. The sales for the week foot up 190 hhds. 1 tierce, 1 barrel, 10 bbls. for Common, 10¾ @ 10¾, and 11c for Fair to Fully Fair, and 11¾c. for Fancy Fair to Prime.

MOLASSES.—About 100 hhds. good sold to-day at 59½c @ gallon Yesterday's sales were at 58c. The week's sales foot up 260 hhds. and 100 half hhds., at 2 @56 and 57@60c., according to quality and condition.

LARD.—There have been sales of small lots during the week at 13c. @ lb in bbls and 14c. to Regt.

CORN.—About 2500 sacks have been sold in lots during the week at —@ 81 25 @ bushel for yellow and white. The retail demand has been supplied at $1 40 @ bushel.

BRAN.—This article has been selling on the landing during the week at @2 @ 100 lbs., and retailing from store at @ 2 25

HAY.—Several small sales were made on the landing during the week at 95c @ 100 Prime is now held at 95c @ 100 lbs.

OATS.—The sales from the landing have been at 80c @ bushel, while dealers have been retailing from store at 85c

BEEF.—A small lot bf old Mess sold, a few days since at @ @ bbl.

FLOUR.—There were sales on the landing early in the week at @6 @ for Superfine and @ @ for Extra, and @ @ @ for Family, and @8 50@9 00 for Superfine, and @9 5 @ @10 for Extra.

PORK.—A lot of 40 bbls. Mess sold, a day or two since at @12 @ @ bbl.

CANDLES.—Light weight Star commands 21c @ lb.

SALT.—About 100 bags sold at @ @ @ bush.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction up to Tuesday inclusive, 137 tons damaged Hay at @27 @ @ 100 lbs; 2 bales Butter at 18 @ 20c @ lb; 2 bales Coffee at 17@18 lbs. for damaged and wild Rice and 3 bbls. for sound; 17 boxes Breakfast Bacon at 8½ @ 9c; 20 staves at 5 @6 @ @ sacks Linseed Meal at @ @ @ 100 lbs; 1 bale Cotton 64 lbs.; 725 lbs. Flour at @4 75@5 25; do Pilot Bread at @5 @ @ bbl; 1 barrel and 1 keg Lard at 10 @ 11 and 12c @ lb; 1 bbl. Whiskey at 40@42 @ 30; 1 bbl. Brandy at @ @ @ 5 bbls Brandy @ @ 4 25 @ @ 30; 5 packages Hams @ 9 @ 9½ @ lb; 2 packages Tongues at 7½ @ 8c @ lb; 1 bbl. Louisiana Rice at 7¾ @ 8c @ lb; 1 bbl. Rice Flour at @2 @ 2 50; 5 bbls Lard Oil at @ @ @ 2 00; 1 bbl. Mess Pork at @21 @ 22 bbls Pilot Bread at @5 @ @ @ 4 bbls. Rice Flour at @ @ @ 4 bbls Whiskey at @ @ @ 2 bbls Brandy at @ @ @ 2 bbls Alcohol at @ @ @ 2 bbls Gin at @ @ @ 2 bbls Rum at @ @ @ 2 bbls Cordials at @ @ @ 1 bbl Vinegar at @ @ @ 1 bbl Wood Screws at @ @ @ 1 bbl Sperm Oil at @ @ @ 1 bbl Linseed Oil at @ @ @ 1 bbl Castor Oil at @ @ @ 1 bbl Lard Oil at @ @ @ 1 bbl Tobacco at @ @ @ 1 bbl Corn Meal at @ @ @ 1 bbl Whiskey at @ @ @ 1 bbl Linseed Oil at @ @ @ 1 bbl Castor Oil, 3½ @ 4c @ gallon; 5 Hides, 20 @ 21c @ lb; 1 bbl Tallow at @ @ @ 1 bbl Domestic at @ @ @ 1 bbl Lard at @ @ @ 1 bbl Whiskey at @ @ @ 1 bbl Wood Screws at @ @ @ 1 bbl Vinegar at @ @ @ 1 bbl Pickles at @ @ @ 1 bbl Mess Pork at @ @ @ 1 bbl Vinegar, 12 bags Pickles, 85 boxes Soap, 100 bags Peas, 50 bbls Rice, 100 bags Corn at @ @ @