THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 75 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carrier.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)..... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly..... 6
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By H. H. McLean, at 9 o'clock, foot of Gravier street, potatoes, apples and onions.

By J. S. Cusack, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 96 Royal street, furniture.

By McCormick & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 Rampart street, near Canal, the contents of a genteel family residence, furniture, &c.; also a rosewood piano, a Grover & Baker's sewing machine and a cooking stove.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a valuable portion of ground with the frame buildings thereon, situated at the corner of St. Bernard Avenue and Morales street, Third District.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Warehouse, flour; at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 93 Camp street, flour, coffee, sugar, begging brandy, whisky, cotton, &c.; at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Magazine street, choice flour.

FUNERAL OF MR. LANATA.—The funeral of Mr. Joseph Lanata, Italian Consul, who died on Sunday last, at the age of 44 years, took place yesterday, and was very numerously attended.

Mr. Lanata was born in Genoa, and had been a resident of New Orleans for the last twenty-five years. He was one of our principal merchants, and formerly a member of the Council. The Consuls, the Italian Benevolent Association, and a large number of friends followed his remains to their last resting place.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR.—B. P. Ethell & Co., Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street, have for sale a splendid lot of new wheat flour, fresh ground. See their advertisement in another column.

EXTRA FLOUR.—Jerome B. Vanhorn, No. 61 Magazine street, has just received several hundred barrels of choice and extra flour of various brands, all fresh, which he will sell at the lowest prices. See his advertisement.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, of a valuable portion of ground, with the frame buildings thereon, situated at the corner of St. Bernard avenue and Morales streets. Third District. See advertisement.

Dealers in cotton, flour and groceries should particularly notice and attend the numerous sales by R. T. Montgomery this day, Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the following hours and places: at 10 o'clock, at store No. 84, Magazine street, will be peremptorily sold 400 barrels choice flour; at 10½ o'clock, at St. Louis Warehouse, 200 barrels choice Extra flour, fresh and just arrived; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, 30 bales cotton, sampled and placed by an old and experienced factor, which will be early exhibited at place of sale. Immediately after, at the same locality, flour, crushed sugar, brandies, whiskies, beef and other staple groceries. At 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, an important and well assorted stock of fine and medium class furniture, crockery, glassware, bedding, &c.

The attention of housekeepers and dealers is called to the sale to-day, at 10½ o'clock, by McCarren & Landry, of the entire furniture of the private dwelling, No. 17 Rampart street. See their advertisement.

(From the New York Evening Express of the 5th inst.)

The Siege of Charleston.

The Fulton, from Port Royal, on Tuesday evening last, brings us a few hours later intelligence than was published in the *Express* of yesterday. At that time the siege was going on against Fort Wagner, towards which General Gillmore had succeeded in running a parallel. The iron clads—which, according to the news brought by the steamer Fulton yesterday, were firing on Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island, on Monday afternoon—had been withdrawn on Tuesday evening when the Fulton left. Charleston had not been bombarded for ten days previous.

Recent arrivals of deserters and prisoners develope such information as goes to show that Wagner will be held to the last moment, and nothing, it is thought, but want of water will compel it to surrender. The dead lie so thickly around the walls that the water from the shallow wells cannot be drunk. If, compelled by thirst, some of the soldiers are so imprudent as to swallow it, the next day they are in the hospitals, and before the end of the week many of them in their graves. Every attempt have been made to supply the garrison from Charleston, but thus far a small quantity only has been furnished. Only at night, though, or under the cover of some dense fog or a stormy morning, have any vessels been known to reach them for the past eight days.

The story about that the rebels had removed all the heavy guns from Fort Sumter and placed them in other batteries built in new and better positions, is Morris Island correspondent of the *World* says) there is some cause to doubt. It is said that when the gunboats open on the batteries it will be thrown into the city without stint and with all the rapidity the Union gunners are capable of. Many of the naval officers express themselves anxious to see the monitors run past the forts and immediately in front of the city, declaring that they think it could be done, and expressing the utmost contempt for the alleged rebel obstructions. In fact these bugbears have lost all their terrors; boats from the fleet have gone far into the harbor, and from information made it is believed by many that the torpedoes, &c., are for the most part a myth. If there be any foundation for this, it would certainly be worth the trial to run past Fort Moultrie and the batteries. If such an attempt were successful, it would save many valuable lives, and save the Government some millions worth of ammunition and "Greek fire." However, Admiral Dahlgren is about as well posted on the state of things in the harbor as anybody else, and if he thinks the plan is all feasible will undoubtedly try it. You may therefore naturally expect, and look for lively times in this vicinity within today or two. Monday, it is hardly possible that much will be done, but Tuesday, or Wednesday at the latest, promises from all indications to inaugurate a grand combined land and naval attack upon the "cradle of secession."

Harbor Defences of Charleston.

[To the Editor of the New York Herald.]

New York, August 31, 1863.—Presuming that at the time almost any thing concerning Charleston and the forts in its harbor would be interesting to the Northern people, and as it was the lot of the writer to be a prisoner of war in that city and its vicinity for some months, he jots down the following for the reader of the *Herald*:

As many of the maps published are very incorrect as to the relative distances of Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney from what is called the Battery at Charleston, I will here say that the latter is just one mile from the city, and the former is just two miles and one thousand and forty-five yards seaward from Castle Pinckney. Two above distances have been pretty accurately obtained by means of the flash and report of guns, and a good watch. While the writer was confined in Castle Pinckney, the true distance of Fort Sumter from the Battery, still at Charleston to within a mere fraction of three and a half miles, and consequently, with the improved range of the present day, within very easy shelling range.

Another very great mistake is made in the place of Fort Sumter. All agree in making the different angles of the fort "rounded off corners," whereas, in point of fact, each angle is cut square off, showing a perfectly flat face at each angle of over the width of one casemate (See diagram No 1). Of course I speak of Sumter as it was; for at present, with what it has had to take from the brave Dahlgren and that excellent engineer, Gillmore, it would be difficult to tell parapet from curtain, gorge from salient angle, such a mishapen mass of rubbish has it become. Fort Moultrie one not acquainted with the locality might suppose to be the next fort in in importance after the demolition of Sumter in the defense of Charleston. I am inclined to think, however, from its position, and from the fact that, once past Sumter, the deep water channel is at the opposite side of the harbor, that Fort Moultrie will be found to play a minor part in what is to come of the siege of Charleston. Cummings' Point battery [Fort Gregg] will be found the most formidable after Sumter and Wagner, though there are two iron-clads or floating batteries now placed in what is called "the middle ground," almost in the centre of the unequal triangle formed by Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. My belief is that one of these will be found to be the unwieldy and unsafe railroad iron-clad used in the first assault on Fort Sumter. It was pointed out to me anchored at the mouth of Wappo creek, in the Ashley river, while I was in the jail at Charleston, by a rebel officer, who freely admitted that it was a huge humbug and failure.

After these Castle Pinckney would, in the old, and what might be styled the natural, order of events, come in for its share, but, with the immense weight of metal now used, and the great range, precision and combustible character of the projectiles, a new era in gunnery has been reached, and once that a besieging army is enabled to plant even one battery of such guns as two hundred-pounded Parrotts—provided the besieged have none such—within range of a doomed city, it matters but very little how many intermediate batteries, of comparatively light guns may be found in the way of the besiegers. The days of Wellington—the sea of forty-two day sieges, as in the cases of Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo, long twenty-four, thirty-two and forty-two pounder smooth bore guns, and the old fashioned ten and thirteen inch high and low angular mortars, the former with a range of almost a mile and a half, and the latter with an outside range of about three miles—are forever gone. Now a two hundred pounder rifle bolt, laden with liquid fire, simulating in velocity, precision and distinctiveness the lightning of heaven, is cast with unerring aim through the air a distance of six miles, carrying death and ruin into an enemy's stronghold at a distance far greater than that of the "first parallel in former times, when Vauban and Cormantaigne were considered first-class authorities on the attack and defense of fortified places.

Castle Pinckney mounts, or can mount, twenty-four guns, ten casemate and fourteen barbette—and two second-story guns can be mounted from the interior of the fort. When I was there there was but one gun mounted *en barbette*, an old, worn out, honeycombed thirty two pounder. The work itself is a very poor one, and a very few two hundred pounder shells would turn it into an undistinguishable mass of ruins, even if they did not—as they surely would—fire the rickety old wooden barracks with which the interior is filled. A. O. A.

Five Deserters Shot—Painful and Affecting Scenes.

The execution of five deserting substitutes, from the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania, Charles Walter, Emile Lail, John Reanese, G. Kuhn and John Folany, took place on Saturday afternoon, within the lines of Colonel Sweitzer's Brigade, in the sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The condemned were paraded, with hands manacled behind, accompanied by their priests, before each regiment in turn, preceded by their coffins and by a band playing a dirge. On reaching their graves each man was seated on his coffin, and Captain Orme, Provost Marshal of the First Division, read the several sentences, preceded by long and tedious charges and specifications. Through this trial of patience the condemned men appeared resigned. The eyes were vacant and glazed, with a general idea that a marshaled host of men was before them, and that a few stood near by. They fixed their vision on no one person or thing. Walter was a Jew, and was attended by the Rev. Mr Seidl, Rabbi of the Oheb-salon Congregation in Baltimore, Lail and Reanese were Catholics, and attended by the Rev. C. L. Egan, of St. Dominick's, Washington, in lace canonicals. Kuhn and Folaney were German Protestants, and were administered to by the Rev. Wm. O'Neil, Chaplain of the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania. Walter, much agitated, stood up and recited in Hebrew after the Rabbi the Penitential Psalms and Voices of the Pentateuch, swaying his body rapidly backward and forward. The priest knelt while their priests knelt, and prayed. At the close the Rabbi kissed Walter. Walter kissed him in return, and crossing over to Folaney, with whom he had been intimate, also kissed him. The men again sat on their coffins. Their eyes were bandaged with white cloth. Fifty men in two ranks stood before them. A rapid "ready, aim, fire" was given, and they simultaneously fell backward in the coffins, placed lumps of clay. Reanese, Kuhn and Folaney rolled off and fell upon their faces. The two former breathed for a few moments, though unconscious. Ten men fired at each, one of the ten muskets being unloaded, as is customary. An argument for precedence in the procession took place between the Rabbi and the Catholic priest. The latter claimed the first rank as representing what they considered the first and true churches. The former asserted his right as act for the eldest of faiths. The Provost Marshall decided in favor of the Rabbi. Another argument took place between Generals Sykes and Griffin. The Court Martial ordered the execution between the hours of two and four. The troops of the Fifth Corps had not all arrived till long after three. Griffin, in whose division the transaction was to occur, said that if four o'clock struck before their arrival, he would feel himself in a murdering humor, and should shoot Sykes, commanding the corps, did not see the point in the same light. The tarrying regiments, however, came up before the time had elapsed. Four of the culprits were married. Folaney was single. Walter's wife lives in New York, and proceeded with the President, but to no purpose. The families of the rest live in Europe. They all had hopes of pardon till the procession commenced.

Sketch of Mosby, Guerrilla Chief.

Major John S. Mosby, chief of the guerrilla forces operating in the vicinity of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, was a native of Virginia, and was but a young man when he assumed the command of a guerrilla company as its captain, operating as a part of Major-General Stuart's rebel cavalry. This company was but small in number, but made up in quickness and moveuvre what it lacked in that respect. One of the most successful of Mosby's many dashing expeditions was the one made into Fairfax Courthouse during March last, on which occasion he captured General Stoughton and, surrounded by his forces, took him out of his bed, at headquarters, and carried him off to Richmond. At this time he was in search of the Acting General of the Union cavalry—Colonel Wyndham—who had been called to Washington, and escaped the trap. Mosby, however, captured his Assistant Adjutant General and his Austrian aid, Baron Wordener. The band, who were but twenty-nine in number, secured and carried off a large number of horses belonging to Union officers and cavalry in the same raid, in which also secured the above named and thirty other prisoners. General Stuart, in his official and general orders, describes the feat as "unparalleled in the war," but since that time Kilpatrick, Grierson, Corwyn and others have thrown such feats into the shade.

Shortly after that occasion Mosby was promoted to the rank of major, and his company, with that of Captain White, was formed into a battalion, seeking recruits among the farmers and their sons in the counties bordering along the railroad lines. These forces have been continually acting upon the outskirts of our army, but more especially operating against the communications between Washington and the main Army of the Potomac, never daring to meet any very large organized force, but ready to attack trains, &c., when unprotected.

General Stahel, while commanding the cavalry in the vicinity, on several occasions gave chase to Mosby's band, but no sooner were they attacked than they at once dispersed, scattering in all directions, only to meet again and organize at some preconcerted point.

One of the more recent raids of Mosby's cavalry was made against sutler's train during the present month, on which occasion he succeeded in capturing about fifty sutlers' wagons, several of the men and part of the small guard. A force was sent out to recapture the men and their property, when the guerrillas led our men, after a running fight, into an ambush, and caused them to suffer considerably in killed and wounded. During this contest it is reported that Mosby received the wounds, from the effects of which he is supposed to have died.—*Herald.*

SLAVES IN MISSOURI TO BE SENT INTO KANSAS.—General Ewing, commanding the "District of the Border," in Missouri, has issued an order directing all slaves owned by disloyal persons in his department to be sent into Kansas, which is a free State. A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, from Kansas City, Mo., says: "The effect of this order cannot but be to rid this district of most of its slaves in a very short time. Large numbers of slaves claimed by rebels are already congregated at Lexington, Warrensburg, Germantown and other military posts in this district, and as soon as it is known that they are to be forwarded to Kansas as a place of safety, the remainder will come forward. It is easy to see that under the operation of this order there will be few negroes left in this district in the next sixty days. They will flock to Kansas, taking the place of the thousands of laborers who have gone into the army from that State, and filling the ranks of the new colored regiments yet to be raised there."

Mr. Paul, the French Consul in Richmond, has been appointed an officer of the Legion d'Honneur, in appreciation of the valuable service rendered by him to the French residents of the South, during the present war. The compliment was paid Mr. Paul by the French Emperor, says the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, which please all who had official relation with the Consul.

NOVEL TREATY.—A French work, recently published, maintains that in every 10,000 years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. Accordingly the author, Mr. Flocquet, the last of these deluges occurred 4500 years ago, and the next one is due in 5500 years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

To the Charitable.—Mrs. Krell, the widow of the late Fred. Mortz Krell, takes this method of appealing to the charitable. Her husband was killed a few days ago by an accident on the City Railroad cars, and left her wholly destitute. Contributions for her benefit will be thankfully received at this office.

A Savage Lassie.—Sergeant Gerard arrested yesterday a colored female named Lizzie Savage, charged by Madame Lamont with larceny. She had a Colt's revolver and other suspicious material.

Government Property.—Officer Copeland yesterday arrested one Chas Cavannack and J. L. Price on the charge of selling Government property. The case will be ventilated.

Dangerous and Suspicious.—Samuel Cushing is to answer the charge of being dangerous and suspicious, entered by F. O. Brunet, mate of the ship Alexander.

Stealing Cotton.—F. Norwood, colored, is to account for a bag of cotton in his possession, charged to have been stolen.

A Nuisance.—The gutters around the Vegetable and Fruit Markets of the Second District are full of filth every morning, the effluvia crying to heaven and the nasal organs of the passers for relief.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Charleston News.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Morris Island, S. C., September 1.

APPEARANCE OF A REBEL RAM.

Yesterday morning, it is reported, one of the rebel iron-clad rams steamed down the harbor from the anchorage near the middle ground battery, or Battery Ripley, as it is called, and coolly pointed her bow towards blue water. She passed Fort Sumter and moved leisurely on for down as Fort Moultrie, where she stopped but did not anchor. The object of her visit was doubtless to make a general reconnoissance to see how matters looked outside. Her movements were, of course, closely watched, and Admiral Dahlgren, thinking that she might possibly be in search of a fight, signalled to the Passaic, Commander Simpson, to go up and offer battle.

THE PASSAIC MOVES UP TO MEET HER.

The Monitor was under way in a short time, and steamed up the harbor to engage the bold rebel. The Passaic's movements were not unobserved by the rebels, and the ram began backing and going ahead, to keep in a position where she could fight or fly as the necessities of the case would seem to demand.

RETREAT OF THE RAM.

The Passaic steamed steadily up and began to perceptibly lessen the distance between her and her antagonist, but before she could get in long range of the heroic rebel, the latter had slowly turned around and headed up the harbor, going about as fast as the Passaic, and preserving the relative distance between them. It was evident the ram did not choose to accept the gage of battle thrown down so gallantly by the Passaic, but preferred to gain the shelter of the inner harbor, protected by a dozen rebel batteries. The Passaic went up within easy range of Fort Moultrie, and received the fire of that work, Battery Bee and the other batteries on Sullivan's Island, as well as Wagner and Gregg on Morris Island. She replied several times to Fort Moultrie, and was joined in it by the Patapsco, Commander Thomas H. Stevens, which had been sent up to render any assistance that she might need. After half an hour's cannonading the Monitors withdrew, in obedience to a signal from the Hagerstown, that officer that promised as much if the rebel ram had been inclined to fight, passed off without results other than driving the inquisitive rebels into their stronghold.

OPENING OF A NEW BATTERY ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

For two or three days past a new rebel battery on Sullivan's Island has been making fruitless efforts to annoy our men in the advanced trenches. The calibre of the gun employed is not certainly known, but it is supposed to be one of the seven-inch rifles taken from the Keokuk. The firing of the gun is very good, except in one rather important particular—its range is short, and it is only at long intervals a shot from it reaches this island. Those thrown thus far have been harmless, and have done no damage, other than to the sand hills, which have been hit. The great majority fall into the water outside the beach, and expend their force upon the curving surf. This firing may be regarded as the very prodigality of rebel, but only an ample supply of ammunition for such wasteful expenditures would justify the practice. However, that is none of our business. They are running their own machine independent of us, and ask no advice.

ATTACK ON MOULTRIE BY THE MONITORS.

Four Monitors—the Passaic, Patapsco, Nahant and Montauk—came in yesterday afternoon and engaged Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island firing an occasional shot at Sumter and Wagner. The engagement opened at about half past three o'clock, and for about two hours was maintained the most great intensity, particularly on the rebel side. The firing from Moultrie and Battery Bee was terrific. Their heavy guns rattled off like a snare drum in battle, and the water around the Monitors was jetting up in all directions. Several shots threw tons of water in perfect cataracts over their turrets and decks, shaking them with the concussion. Many shots struck the Monitors, but did little damage. The new rifled and 15-inch shells of the iron clads burst with effect over and in Moultrie, and sent the earth whirling in all directions. Fort Wagner was repeatedly struck by the exploding shells, and somewhat damaged. She fired but few shots during the contest at the Monitors. But Gregg was decidedly the most active. Her heavy gun was in play from the first to the last of the engagement, and made some excellent shots. The Monitors' shells went wildly on all sides, and had no effect in silencing the rebel batteries, which opened on them times by rifle shells from the Passaic and Patapsco; but besides detaching masses of loose masonry, it did no further damage to the fort. No guns were dismounted, if they exist, and no further reduction accomplished. After two or three hours' fighting the Monitors reported to the general signal from the Ironsides to "cease firing," and withdrew. What the object of the attack was has not been developed. Perhaps it was a reconnoissance in force, or movement to give the associated officers on the iron clad flagship some little foundation to build up one of his highly imaginative reports of the brilliant achievements of the iron-clads to go North on the Fulton. We shall look with intense interest for the forthcoming record of the afternoon's work.

INFERNAL REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE STONO.

Some days since the enemy made a systematic effort to blow up and destroy the gunboats and transports in Stono Inlet by means of torpedoes. Fortunately no serious damage was inflicted upon any of the vessels by these infernal machines of destruction, but the escape was quite narrow enough for comfort. One torpedo exploded a little astern of the Pawnee, and blew her launch, which was towing astern, to fragments. A few moments later a tremendous explosion occurred on Bird Key, a few miles down on the "Rosalind Bank," and before we have concluded what can have allured her into that unfrequented sea, she turns up with a convoy in the Mississippi, and signals a pilot to bring in a well freighted prize through our Nor' Westchannel: not herself delaying to come into port. Although she now comes unattended from a foray in the Gulf of Mexico, her cruise has been most successful, and she now comes to land her crew of captives and receive on board her own absentees.

Her most recent captures are in every sense of great importance. One of them, a steamer bound to Havana, had on board a large part of the "staff" of the Confederate General Stoughton, who were trying to get into Texas; and another was a steamer from Havana, laden with beef and pork, munitions and medicines for the Confederate Government. The first three delegates from the Confederate Congress, in transporting cattle provisions in steamers from Havana to Mobile, is worthy the serious consideration of all holders of Confederate loan, for it is the "confirmation strong" of the scarcity of supplies in Davisiana.

Before the ink is dry the De Soto may again have slipped across the Gulf. She keeps her receipts well, but we venture to surmise (we are too far South to guess) that you will next hear of her off the Bahamas, or at all events somewhere on the skirts of the Bahamas. BARTELO.

The Polish Revolution.

Thorn, August 18, 1863.—The Catholic clergy in Lithuania have omitted, in many churches, since the outbreak of the insurrection the custom of prayer after the sermon for the welfare of Alexander II. and the imperial family. In consequence of this a decree has been issued by General Murawieff strictly commanding that this prayer shall in future be put up, and those who refuse obedience to the decree are threatened with a fine of one hundred silver roubles. The Warsaw National Committee has recently taken down the names of all the male inhabitants of the city between the ages of eighteen and forty. Boys of fourteen and sixteen years old went from house to house making up the lists. This measure is thought to presage a rising in Warsaw.

Prince Roman Czartoryski, recently arrested in Silesia, is the son of Prince Adam Czartoryski, residing in the province of Posen, and a cousin of the well known claimant of the Polish crown, Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski. His mother is a sister of Prince Radziwill, in Berlin, and the daughter of the former Viceroy of Posen, whose consort was a Russian princess. The Prince who has been arrested is therefore related to the royal house. His apprehension is said to have occurred upon the demand of Counsellor Kruger, of Berlin, an inquisitorial judge. Documents compromising the Prince are reported to have been found in the possession of Count Dzialynski.

Warsaw, August 17, 1863.—Intelligence from Wilna states that recently a week ago General Murawieff decreed the confiscation of one hundred and sixty-two estates in the Palatinate of Wilna, and he has just issued an order for the sequestration of one hundred and ninety-two more estates.

Large land-owners are selling their goods, carriages and cattle to pay the extraordinary contribution of ten per cent. imposed by the Victoriy. One of these persons, M Leon Mignalski, has been thrown into prison because a pillow with the figure of a Sythemian embroidered upon the cover was found in his possession. It was a gift from his wife fifteen years ago and proved so their marriage. There was not the shadow of a reason for his arrest, but such are the fruits of loyalty.

The estates of Madame Kopeo have been forfeited, because a son of hers had joined the insurgents. The unfortunate lady could not pay the ten per cent. which had been laid upon her, and so lost all her worldly possessions. The same fate overtook a Madame Bizezinska for a similar reason, although four other of her sons were serving as officers in the Russian army.

Several young persons arrested in the streets of this city for being out at night without lanterns, have been sent to the citadel and incorporated with the Russian army.

The police are constantly obstructing money and valuables during the domiciliary visits they make to the houses of citizens in Warsaw, but these outrages seem to be winked at by the Russian authorities. In this way an honest, hard-working shoemaker, named Tomczyk has been robbed of 6000 roubles.

Nevada Territory

Less than ten years ago, what was the region now known as Nevada? It was nearly a *terra incognita*. Generally it was supposed to be a desolate waste, a prolonged desert, mostly covered with snow the year round, and hardly affording a passage to travel between the shores of the Pacific and the Atlantic. It was regarded as a barren waste without any attractions to induce civilized man to inhabit it. Nobody knew and few believed that its hills were the repositories of mineral wealth, and its capacities for agricultural production were set down at zero.

Yet within the time mentioned, this supposed to be cheerless, barren and worthless waste has become the abode of thousands of industrious and thrifty settlers. Its mountains have been found to teem with the precious metals. Farms have been opened, towns and cities founded. As a citizen of the new Territory, we refer to the article to, we have before us the copy of a daily journal the *Territorial Enterprise*. The city where it is established is Virginia, and no better proof of the prosperity of such a city can be given than the existence and success of such a paper. The *Enterprise* is as large as the largest of the St. Louis dailies, and abounds in advertisements, which show an active, enterprising and industrious population. Among these advertisements are notices touching the operations of over one hundred mining companies. The *Enterprise* was commenced as a weekly at the close of 1858, and has been published as a daily since September 1861. Its enlargement to its present proportions took place on the 1st of this month, and as an evidence of the popularity and circulation of the *Enterprise*, the proprietors found it necessary to obtain a new supply of Hoe's fast double cylinder press, upon which the paper is now printed.

With such capacities for progress what limits could be assigned to the growth of our people, would they only keep at peace among themselves?—*St. Louis Republican.*

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The International Postal Convention

We understand that the Postmaster General is highly gratified with the result of the International Postal Conference recently held in Paris. All the leading nations of the world, except Russia, participated, and many smaller governments were represented. Complete success attended the efforts of the United States Post Department to inaugurate a more liberal and rational system of postal intercourse between the different nations of the world. The home governments of several countries have already adopted the principles settled there as the basis for future postal conventions. Others will follow. At the request of this government, the United States delegate, the Hon. John A. Kasson, concluded some treaties before his return, giving practical effect to the liberal movements initiated at the International Congress.

It is now confidently expected that, as soon as the arrangements already agreed upon are perfected, there will be a general reduction in the rates of postage to all parts of Europe, with a uniform rate to most of those countries. The Press will realize great convenience from the pending propositions, by the essential reduction of rates on journals and printed matter which will soon be effected. In addition to the public convenience, the Government will realize an important saving in money by a change in the system of accounting between it and foreign countries.

The last act of the Conference was to give unanimously a vote of thanks to the United States Government for its institution of so beneficial an enterprise.

SEEING AN AVALANCHE PASS.—Mr. Francis Galton, a well known English traveler and member of the Alpine Club, has this summer made a singular experience. He discovered a spot on the Jungfrau range, where he might stand in safety and watch the avalanches sweeping past him, within thirty feet of the person. In one half day he saw three descents. The avalanches slid two thousand feet, then leaped two great bounds of a thousand feet more, to the channel, close to which he was standing; and then burst out at the foot of the channel "like a storm of shrapnell." Mr. Galton describes the general appearance of the avalanche, when seen at so short a distance, as that of "an orderly mob filling the street and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object." Something of the same impression is made upon one who looks attentively at the great sheet of water which rolls slowly down on the Canadian side of the falls, at Niagara. The motion is majestically deliberate, and though seemingly hurried. The noise of the avalanche in motion Mr. Galton likens to "the sound of a rapid tide rushing up many channels." The avalanche is described as consisting of a mass of ice balls, usually from a foot to a yard in diameter, which produce "the fearful rattle of the ice-cascade."

The Boston *Post* chronicles a scarcity of clergymen in that city, and says that a funeral was recently postponed for two days on account of the impossibility of obtaining a clergyman to officiate.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A. J. Hazlet, clerk of the steamer Welcome, has our thanks for St. Louis papers of the 4th instant.

Police Provost Court—Col. Hopkins presiding.—(Monday Morning.)—The "ancient Major," in spite of our expectations to the contrary, was convicted of the charge of larceny made against him by Mr. Dickey, and was sent to the Parish Prison for a period of three months. The transaction was, in substance, that Mr. Dickey left his pocket-book on the counter of the cigar store, at the corner of Royal and Conti-street streets, and after he went out the Major took possession of it. He handed over some of the papers which were in the book but could give no account of the twelve or fifteen dollars and other papers which belonged to it. The Court held that there was rather too much method in the Major's madness, particularly in this case, and therefore he must go to prison. It would recuperate him in several respects—save him from sunstroke, or some other dangerous excitement of the brain.

A fat and respectable-looking femininity of middle age, after shining conspicuously in the dock, was charged by a policeman with having been too drunk to take care of herself. "She blushed, sighed, and hung down her head," as she related that she had been to a funeral. The Court had pity, told her to go, and to beware of drinking more than she could carry.

A young man who looked as if he were not long from the rural districts, was charged by a watchman with being asleep on a door step. The accused was shrewd enough to say that it was the step of his own boarding house; but the watchman disproved it, and a fine of ten dollars was imposed.

Leslie Heavy, who is the very "old Harry" for thieving and lying, was sent back to the court by Lieutenant Hanks as an incorrigible, and the judge then finished him off with one year in the workhouse.

The case of the two wives and one husband, which was opened on Saturday last again came up. It was Mary Powers who had been arrested for insulting, threatening, and beating another woman, and when it was discovered that the bad blood had been created by the slight circumstance that both had wifely claims on the same man, the Court postponed the case, with an order that the husband should also appear. He he came, and when called on for what he knew about the accused, he stated that she had been his wife, but he could not live with her, and had been separated from her for several years, though not legally divorced; her character was bad, &c., but he had not been able to afford the money for a regular divorce. He was also married to the prosecutrix. As he was a bigamist by his own confession, the Court dismissed the case, advising the accused wife to seek her remedy in the Courts, and not to disturb the after wife.

Anne Sigel, who was found drunk on the banquette and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, was sent down for one month. It reminded us of the enthusiastic Teuton's cry:—"Who fights mit Sigel drinks mit me."

A rich, rare and racy case wound up the proceedings of the morning. A genteel young man, very much of an Adonis, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutrix was not very young, nor very handsome, but in fine hand and dress she was bewitching. The story appeared to be that the couple had been very intimate, but not long since a separation took place. He was prosecuting his purpose to take unto himself a real legal wife, while the deserted one, blinded by love and passion, pursued him into the very presence of the ladies whom business in was visiting, and sought to wreak revenge. Last Friday she followed him into the cars, he tried to evade her, but she persisted, and commenced to lash him with her tongue at an awful rate in the midst of the crowd. Goaded by her abuse he struck her on the arm with a small cane. She exhibited the mark on her fair arm, and said he also made a contusion—on her leg—which, however, she did not show.

After a patient hearing of the case, the Court held that nothing justified the blow, and the accused must pay a fine of $25.

Thereupon the prosecutrix became the accused—the parties changing attitudes—and she was charged with threatening to do him bodily harm, which appearing quite likely she was required to give peace bonds. Mr. Abel appeared for the young Adonis, and Mr. Seiler for the Madame.

SCIENCE OF FENCING.—A Captain Bobaglia, of the French army, has invented a new system of fencing, by which, it is said, a soldier may become more expert in the sword exercise in six months than formerly in six years. The French troops, under the sanction of the Secretary of War, are now being instructed in this important branch of military drill.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 14, 1863.

Financial affairs were very unsettled by the absence of any movement worthy of notice in Money or Exchange we repeat last quoting a figure will have to be made for the premium on Gold, and the 5@6 per cent. Silver, according to currency. Local securities 8@10 per cent premium over the city rate. Eight checks on New York are sold for half a per cent premium and Sixty days bankers bills 1@1½ per cent premium for currency. Sterling 140@145, and Francs 6 10@5 80. Bank of Louisiana notes nominal 8@5 per cent. Michigan Michigan bank notes 50@57, and Crescent City Bank notes 50@60 per dollar.

Nothing's to report.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, September 14, 1863.

COTTON.—There were no sales on Saturday of 1862 growth, and only 20 bales of 1861 growth, to close at 40c., 40 bales Good Ordinary at 36c., 50 do Ordinary at 34c., 20 bales Good Ordinary, slightly damaged, at 34½c., 16 do do do, 25 Low Middling, slightly damaged, at 34½c., 14 Strictly Middling, slightly damaged, at 36c., and 5 bales damaged, at 30c., at Nov @ 35, cash in Treasury notes. Receipts, 4 bales, the import tax, and 2½c. the internal revenue tax. The Cotton was sold on its own merits, no guarantee being given of its quality, the receipts of 12 bales, the 1½c @ 3% internal revenue tax not paid, of which 2 bales Good Ordinary at 36c. and 10 bales at 34½c. @ 35, cash in Treasury notes.

SUGAR.—To day's sales amount to about 300 hds in several lots, at previous prices; Forty Fair sold at 9½c., and Thirty Fair to Fine sold at 9½c.

MOLASSES.—Sales at 90@95 cents for Fair to Fine lots, at 8½c. and 8½c. for Inferior to ordinary. A small lot of choice brought 4c. @ gallon.

HAY.—Sales from first hands embracing about 400 bales at 90c. and 95c. @ 100 bales, the last the ruling price.

BRAN.—Small lots have been selling from first hands at 62½ @ 65 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES.—They have been selling on the landing at 60 @ 65 @ 70 per bbl.

ONIONS.—They command 4½ @ 5 bbl on the landing.

APPLES.—Green Apples are selling on the landing at 5 @ 6 @ 7 per bbl.

FLOUR.—The sales from first hands to-day are confined to about 500 bbls. Superfine at 6 @ 6½ @ 6 per bbl. Extra Family at 6 @ 6½ @ 7 per bbl. Fancy at 7 @ 7½ @ 8 per bbl. For Extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 4 bbls. Lard Oil at 85 @ 90 cents per gal. 5 bbls. Linseed at 90 c. 3 cases assorted Sundries, Pickles, Fruit & Sardines at 5 @ 6 per cent. 1 bale Rabbit Skins at 25 @ 30 c. 1 do Fox Skins at 20 @ 25 c. 1 do Mink Skins at 25 @ 30 c. 1 do Muskrat at 5 @ 6 c. 1 do Tobacco at 24 @ 26 c. 5 bbls Whiskey at 25 @ 27 c. 1 do Rum at 25 @ 27 c. 1 do Gin at 25 @ 27 c. 1 do Pilot Bread at 4½ @ 5 c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 14, 1863.

Arrived yesterday and Sunday, 70 Cows and 24 Calves. Stock remaining on sale, 45 Beeves, 1 Cow, 29 Sheep, 67 Veals and 37 Cows. We quote

Western Beeves, 1st quality, gross	—	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, gross	—	—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, gross	5 75	6 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, gross	—	—
Veals, 1st quality, gross	25	30
Veals, 2d quality, gross	20	22½
Hogs, gross	4 75	5 00
Milch Cows, per head	35	50
Stags, according to quality, gross	—	—

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 15, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

U S steamship Continental, Marshall, for New York.
Ship Victoria Reed, Larabee, for New York.
Ship Old Dominion, Sampson, for do do.
Bark Ida, Hatch, for New York.
Brig Lilla, Day, for Philadelphia.
Brig Sicel, Appleby, for Boston.
Schr W H Tiers, Holmes, for Philadelphia.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Jas F Robbins, Mason, from New York, to master.
Lugger Dolphin Ficulli, from Fort Jackson, to master.
Lugger Oscar, Terrenone, from Grand Isle, to master.
Lugger San Roman, Olivier, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Union, Kneese, from Grand Prairie, to master.
Lugger Belle Italy, Videvichich, from Fort Jackson, to master.
Sharp's barge, from Donaldsonville.

STEAMERS.

Welcome, Ealer, from St Louis.
Starlight, Dugan, from Bayou Sara.
Any One, Taylor, from Baton Rouge.
Santa Clara, Quackenbush, from Donaldsonville.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Addison Gilbert, Cook, 41 days from Boston, to W W Hyman & co, with 800 tons ice to J L Warner & co.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Continental—11 bales cotton 141 bbls sugar.
NEW YORK—Per ship Victoria Reed—In ballast.
BOSTON—Per ship Old Dominion—538 bbls flour 30 bbls sugar 174 bales rags 4 do wool 1260 hds staves 269 pkgs sundries and merchandise.
NEW YORK—Per bark Ida—300 hds sugar 2 bbls molasses 164 bales rags