New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,786.

Office 73 Chartres street.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

☞ Subscription taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the accommodation, payable to the carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Country Paper, " " $5

In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writ ng before they can be allowed to discontinue.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the Government stables, corner Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets, horses, mares, mules and colts; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 Camp street, fine watches, silverware and jewelry; at 5 o'clock, P. M., at Post 26, Second District, choice extra flour.

By Phinney & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at No. 53 Common street, schooner, dry goods, groceries, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets, flour.

STEAMER CAPTURED. — We received last evening the following dispatch:

[By Telegraph from Quarantine.]

New Orleans, August 20th, 1863.

To New Orleans Bee:

The United States steamer Gertrude, from New York 7th, has arrived here, having in tow a valuable prize steamer, which was captured in the Gulf. She was bound from Havana to Apalachicola. OPERATOR.

The sales by R. T. Montgomery this day, Friday, the 21st inst., of four, valuable jewelry, horses and mules, are important, and should be attended by all wishing to make purchases of the above named merchandise. At 5 o'clock, ex bark Fleetwing, at Post 26, Second District, will be sold 200 barrels choice extra St. Louis flour, of very favorite brands. Also, at 10½ o'clock, at 20 Camp street, will be continued the sale of fine jewelry, silverware, watches, clocks, &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, at the Government stables, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Jackson streets, will be sold, without any reserve, 250 horses, mules, &c. For full particulars see advertisement.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Occupation of Fredericksburg by Lee's Army.

BATTLE IMMINENT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Bragg Fortifying at Atlanta.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

GILLMORE REINFORCED BY LAND FORCES.

Illness of Jefferson Davis.

False Report of the death of President Lincoln.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE DIPLOMATIC IMBROGLIO.

By way of the river we have been placed in possession of a copy of the *St Louis Democrat* of the 12th, which contains intelligence from the North two days later. We extract from it the following dispatch

From Meade's Army.

THE REBELS OCCUPY FREDERICKSBURG.

New York, August 11.—The *Herald* has the following:

Washington, August 10.—Advices from the front indicate no operations of importance are expected to transpire at present. The enemy's pickets extend along the south bank of the Rappahannock, although our cavalry frequently scour the country as far as the lower fords of the Rapidan.

Stafford Court House and Acquia Creek are within our lines, and are again exempt from visits from the rebels, except when a band of guerrillas make a descent upon some luckless neighborhood.

Friday there were indications that the enemy contemplated making a demonstration near Sulphur Springs, and General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry was moved up to that point, but no collision occurred.

Brigadier General Castor, commanding a brigade under General Pleasanton, with a small force of cavalry, on Saturday, came up with Mosby's guerrilla command, the notorious band of cut-throats. They fled before our cavalry, leaving twelve prisoners in our hands, who were turned over to General Pleasanton.

Most of the rebel forces were withdrawn under cover of the mountains, but the infantry are still in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap, and Longstreet's corps has reoccupied Winchester, but the indications are that no attempt will be made by the enemy to hold that place.

The re is of the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad have all been torn up by the rebels and sent to Richmond, together with every other species of property in that section available for military purposes.

Railroad bridges, depots, &c., have been burned, and the whole country between the Rappahannock and Potomac is swept of everything.

Land Forces for Charleston.

Washington, August 8.—General Gillmore has already been amply supplied with the best artillery and other requisites for his engineering efforts, and it is now understood that he is being heavily reinforced by veteran troops, to prevent the possibility of his being overwhelmed by a sudden sortie from General Beauregard's superior army.

Major-General Howard arrived here to day, and goes North on a short leave of absence—the condition of his command not being such as to require his presence for a little time.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—UNION MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Fortress Monroe, August 10.—The steamer Nellie Peters arrived this morning from Stono Inlet. Captain Phillips reports he left there last Friday, at which time the siege was progressing favorably, and the officers and men in fine spirits. There is no news of importance.

The following letter has been received from our Newbern correspondent:

Newbern, August 6.—The Unionists in east North Carolina are to meet in a great mass convention for the purpose of invoking our Government to send sufficient force into the Department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington and Weldon, in order to force the rebel army to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two great States to the Union at once.

Items from New York.

New York August 11.—There were some twenty-five cases of sunstroke in the city yesterday, many of them mortal.

Colonel De Forest, of the Harris Cavalry, is under arrest, charged with having defrauded the Government to the amount of $50,000.

The draft is nearly completed in the Western part of the State. Revisions of the enrollment lists have been ordered in the first nine districts of the State. The draft there will take place in about two weeks.

Illness of Jeff. Davis.—General Lee Protesting Against the Execution of the Two Federal Officers at Richmond.

New York, August 11.—Jeff. Davis is ill at Richmond and doubts of his recovery are entertained. It is said General Lee has addressed a letter to Jeff. Davis calling upon him not to hang the two Federal officers now confined in Richmond, as his son, General W. D. Lee, would be the consequence he hangs. If the shoulder be rotated he declared his intention to throw up his commission. It is not believed the rebels will hang our officers.

FROM GEN BLUNT'S COMMAND.

A FIGHT IMMINENT.

New York, Aug. 11.—The *Herald* has the following:

Fort Brent, Indian Territory, August 2 — A battle is imminent at this point Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th ult., the rebels have been reinforced and are returning to the old battlefield.

Cooper's force of 4000 has been augmented by Cabell's Arkansas brigade of 2,500, and Gerong's and Bailey's Texas brigade, in all about 12,000 and ten pieces of artillery.

The Union force is about 2,500 efficient men. The Thirteenth Kansas infantry and a battalion of the Sixth, Kansas cavalry, in all about 800 men, are making forced marches from Fort Scott, and are expected here Thursday.

About Sunday next, General Blunt will cross and attack. The General says he will make it a fight or a foot-race. In this attack lies our only safety, as we cannot stay without being surrounded and we cannot retreat without disaster, and we believe in Blunt or victory.

From Kentucky.

Cincinnati, August 11.—The *Commercial's Lexington* dispatch says: Reports from the front indicate all quiet on the border. Refugees from East Tennessee report Forrest's mounted force were to rendezvous at Kingsport, Tennessee. A rebel brigade, under Armstrong, had arrived at the former place.

General Burnside arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active.

The *Commercial's* Columbus dispatch says: General Todd leaves for Washington to-day. An important meeting of distinguished persons will come off in that city within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed.

The draft will not take place in this State until the Governor returns.

Rebel Report of the Death of President Lincoln.

Washington, August 11.—It is unaccountable how a rumor could prevail in New York, as asserted by private telegrams, that President Lincoln died at eight o'clock this morning. He is well, and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day as usual.

Office 73 Chartres street.

From Memphis.

Memphis, August 9.—A company of citizen scouts, about sixty in number, that were organized in North Alabama in the fore part of June last, to resist the rebel conscription, have thus far evaded every effort of the rebel authorities to capture them. They report to Gen. Dodge at Corinth that their number is now increasing daily.

They have either captured or driven out nearly every officer sent to enforce the conscription.

Letters from private soldiers in Bragg's army, report him falling back to Atlanta.

Large numbers of deserters, who have their arms with them, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Alabama, and are organizing with the citizens to resist the conscription.

The efforts to enforce the rebel conscription in West Tennessee have been pretty effectually broken up by the vigilance of General Hurlbut's cavalry, under Colonel Hatch. Only small bands are left in the country, and they only save themselves by scattering and hiding when our cavalry approach them.

Adjutant-General Thomas left for Vicksburg last night.

From Cairo and Below.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Cairo, August 11.—Captain Evans, Deputy Provost Marshal of Williamson and Saline counties, reported here last evening with seventy-eight deserters from the One Hundred and Twenty-eight and Nineteth Illinois regiments, as the result of two days scouring over the counties named. They were delivered to the military authorities here, and their captors returned to hunt up more. At this rate these dispersed regiments bid fair soon to be in the field in full force. Many of these men would voluntarily give themselves up could they be merged into the Thirty-first Illinois or the Second cavalry regiments.

It was in search of these men that Marshal Phillips and Evans were fired upon lately, and it is more than suspected that some of them are among those here were engaged in said onslaught.

Bragg's whereabouts, according to a Corinth letter writer, are somewhere in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia, while place he is leaving Johnston to defend and fortify, with Rosecrans not far away.

The trial of the negroes engaged in the murder of the Brickham family, at Compromise Landing, is to take place at Columbus before a Military Commission.

General Grant's order allowing steamboats but three-quarters of one cent per mile for transporting officers, and one half cent for private soldiers to any place between here and Vicksburg, is creating considerable comment. Some boats will immediately have to lay up under the pressure.

Further from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

New York, August 11 — The steamship China, from Liverpool 1st, and Queenstown 2d instant, arrived this morning. Her news is mainly anticipated, via Cape Race.

Marshal Forey, it is stated, will leave Mexico September 15th, giving up the command to Gen. Bazaine.

New York, August 11.—A Paris letter says the alarm about a war with Russia continues and the most improbable reports are started hourly in regard to it. The situation to-day is this: France will not go into a war with Russia, for fear of a European Coalition; but if, on the other hand, France can carry Austria, England and Sweden into a coalition with her, then Russia, who has believed this impossible, will back out and concede the six points. Thus in either case war for the moment seems impossible. France and Sweden are eager for the war, but Austria and England hold back. In the meantime trade is suffering as much as if the war was actually commenced.

The same authority says negotiations between the three Powers, for a common reply to Russia, are on the point of a successful termination.

La France does not despair of Russia's proving conciliatory. Should she, however, be otherwise disposed, the consequence would be a general war, placing in question all the interests of Europe.

From Washington.

BRIGANDS ROAMING ABOUT NEAR WASHINGTON—PURSUIT OF THE ROBBERS.

Washington, August 5, 1863.—It is reported that teamsters, and in some instance enlisted men, under the guise of being guerrillas, have been in the practice of robbing their officers for the purpose of robbing them. A number of officers have been fired upon when there was little or no possibility of guerrillas being in the neighborhood. The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and these dastardly acts will probably be soon brought to a termination. Hundreds of applications have already been made for passes, and to-morrow a large party starts for the front. Last evening a party of citizens, under the Government's Department started out from Alexandria in pursuit of the guerrillas who had a few hours previously captured a number of horses and mules in the vicinity of that city, but unluckily fell in the way of our own cavalry scouts, after Mosby, and were all taken to Centreville as prisoners. A telegram from Alexandria established their identity, however, and after considerable delay the party was allowed to proceed.

ROBBERY OF A PAYMASTER AND ARREST OF THE ROBBER.

Last night there was such a large robbery of public money in the hands of a paymaster of the army as to suggest the necessity of some governmental arrangement whereby funds shall be kept under the protection of the locks and bars of the Treasury Department until it is absolutely by in transit for its destination. Yesterday Paymaster McFarland, of New Hampshire, drew ninety thousand dollars from the Treasury to carry to the Army of the Potomac to day to pay off troops. He was obliged to go in a train and go early that as best he could over night. Having to go out a few minutes in the evening, he left his clerk, McCarty, in charge, and upon his return the latter was gone. McCarty had here before been faithful in his trust, but Mr. McFarland took a glance at his treasure and found it right, as he supposed. Time passed, and McCarty did not return. McFarland then took a closer look in his trunk and found that forty thousand dollars had been stolen. He at once sounded Col. Baker's detective, whose skillful espionage discovered McCarty this morning, in company with a woman, at Bladensburg. All the money was recovered, and two hundred dollars of McCarty's private funds. The offending parties are now in jail.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

A serious affray took place yesterday afternoon in the grounds south of the President's House, between some twenty five government teamsters and four young men, in which two of the latter, George and William Henseley, brothers, were mortally wounded. The teamsters used pistols freely.

Vicksburg Locals.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

A little incident to day brought forcibly to my mind the fact that Uncle Sam is in earnest in this war. Desiring a room in the central part of the city, and seeing one that suited me, I made application for it to the owner, a very gentlemanly-looking physician, and he told me he had nothing to say at present. By the terms of the confiscation act, a fine block of buildings, worth perhaps twenty or thirty thousand dollars, was taken from him, and thus the earnings of a lifetime were dashed from his grasp when he thought he held them most securely. And this is only a single example. All these fine rows of business structure, all these fine residences—and there are hundreds of the latter, built in every style of trade and elegance—belonging, almost without exception, to Uncle Sam. I have been making an estimate, and find that on one street alone—Washington street—the property acquired by Uncle Sam will be about $2,000,000. When the books are balanced, I rather think it will be found that the cost of the siege is well nigh canceled by the trophies gained by the siege.

Another item to be noted in this connection, is the fact that all the iron and a good portion of the lead fired into the city will be saved. The secesh had gathered up all the solid pieces of shell and all the solid shot we fired, intending to use them when their own missiles gave out, or to cast them over. Of course, all this pains-taking inured to our benefit. There is also a very large amount of lead in the cotton bales on the fortifications. The secesh had fixed it for sharpshooters. Thus it will be seen that the cold or hot iron or lead that Gen. Grant threw into this rebellious city, was not thrown away.

The most magnificent residences in the city are occupied by our Generals for their headquarters. The one chosen by Gen. Grant is at the foot of Washington street, situated upon a high bluff, and while there, such is the breeze almost constantly stirring, one forgets the region he is in, and imagines himself in the North. The place occupied by Gen. Logan (in the absence by Gen. Smith) as governor of the city, is one of the most elaborately decorated residences I ever saw. The grounds are laid out very similarly to those of the late Dr. Egan, on the West Side in Chicago. I am sure the loyal people of the North will not blame the officers of this army for enjoying for a brief season, *otium cum dignitate* in the deserted homes of the rebel lords.

The strictest regulations are still in force in regard to drinking. Not a thimbleful of anything that can intoxicate is to be had, even through the medical department. All sorts of shifts and expedients are resorted to for the purpose of obtaining the consent of medical directors of corps to purchase liquor, especially among their officers, but General Grant manages to get their supplies of "commissary," sick or well.

Speculators may as well make up their minds to give Vicksburg a wide berth at present. I saw this original, Mr. Robinson, of Kentucky, limbo at the Provost Marshal's office to-night—cause, cotton on the brain. And those parties who have permits from the Treasury Department to trade, had better wait until Gen. Grant is ready to add his protection to their persuasion. It is just the reasonable things in the world for a union speculator to get into difficulty here at this time. As to other articles, keep all your stocks at home, and you will save the cost of re-shipment, or worse, confiscation.

X

A SPECIMEN CONTRACTOR.—Last year, a man named Latshaw commenced "serving the Government" as a Quartermaster at Louisville, buying mules and horses, and so on. He lived then in comfortable style enough. Now he keeps nine splendid steeds, with magnificent outfits, and lives in a style of the most lavish expenditure. Latshaw has been arrested and an investigation ordered, but as the books the Government will lose over $175,000.

News from Havana.

The Havana correspondence of the New York *Herald*, dated August 1st, contains the following statement:

The other cause of excitement among us is entirely of a different character, and one that you may be particularly interested in knowing. The steamship Eagle, while on her way to Havana, stopped a steamer loaded with cotton, supposed to have run out of Wilmington, N. C., and detained her till a federal gunboat, which was in pursuit, came up and made salute. The Eagle fired a gun for the purpose of bringing the runaway to. Now, this affair is discussed by the merchants here in language which shows the general feeling to be one of displeasure that a steamer, carrying mails, goods and passengers to a neutral port, and in the service of neutral interests, should be made to compromise those interests by tardy cruiser. This is what is said by merchants here.

Apropos of such matters, we have a report from Key West that the United States steamer Vandebilt has been sunk by either the Alabama or Georgia, near Great Isaacs, after a sharp action of fifteen or twenty minutes' duration. The *Diario* of to-day publishes, with reserve, the details of the affair as far as known, and which are said to have been received at Key West through two sources. Considerable excitement and curiosity have been excited by the news, which is as yet too vague to be relied upon as certain.

Business continues very dull. Exchange on the North is quoted at from 24 to 26 discount—an improvement on former rates. There is some sickness in the harbor, and I have heard of a few deaths from the fever in the city. The weather, I need scarcely remark, continues very hot—but an uncommon thing in tropical summers.

Bushwhackers in Callaway County.

A gentleman of this city received a letter from his son, a resident of Callaway county, of this State, dated August 6th, 1863, of which the following is an extract:

"Last Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, my dog commenced barking. I thought he was barking at a stack of some kind. I ran out in my shirt on the porch, as soon as I reached the middle of the porch, a noted bushwhacker, Job Cole, jumped at me with a double-barreled shot gun presented to my breast, and swore he would kill me if I ran. I did not feel like running, but went more surrounded me, and we then came into the house. They had B. P. pressed as a guide. They sang a rebel song in my house, and took a shot gun, a powder horn and a box of caps from me. They took a fine horse from my neighbor, David Harris, and inquired where mine was. Mine was running out, as it happened, and they did not get her. They behaved very well in my house, so far as not searching for anything. This I ascribe to the presence of B. P., who also saved me from further deprivation of property."

This outrage was committed within thirty miles of Jefferson City, and about sixteen miles south of Fulton.

Horrible Atrocities near Island No. 10.

The Missouri *Republican* of the 10th inst. has the following:

In our issue of Friday we gave a statement of some brutal murders at Compromise Landing, in the Mississippi, not far from Island No. 10. These deeds of horror were perpetrated on the 4th inst. Our informant is a respectable gentleman—Mr. George O. Hart, who signed his name to the statement. That statement, as our readers may recollect, was that:

"Eighteen negro soldiers, fully armed, having come from the camp on Island No. 10, went to the house of Mr. Frank Beckham, on the river, immediately where we landed this morning, and murdered in cold blood Mr. Beckham, sr., Benjamin Beckham, aged eighty,) and four children of Mr. F. Beckham—Laura, aged fourteen; Kate, aged ten; Caroline, seven; and Richard, two years. They first caught Mr. F. Beckham and his aged father, and marched them up to the edge of the bank of the river, shot and stabbed them, and threw their bodies into the water. They then threw little Dick into the river, tied the two youngest girls together and threw them in, then forced the oldest girl and the last boy to the bank with their muskets until she sank down. The bodies of old Major Beckham and the youngest child have been recovered. Many of our passengers and myself went to the house and saw them. Fortunately two of the children of Mr. Beckham were off at school, and the mother and one child, four years old, went up to Owensburo, Kentucky, with us on our last trip. *All the rest were murdered.*"

We find in the *Democrat* of yesterday a special dispatch from Cairo, which gives some additional particulars, and as will be seen, confirms our correspondent's statement:

Cairo, August 6.—Passengers arriving here upon the steamer D. Bailey, from Memphis, last night, bring some particulars of a most horrible and brutal murder committed Monday last by some negro soldiers, from Island No. 10, at Compromise Landing, on the Mississippi river, near the line dividing Tennessee and Kentucky. The facts in regard to the matter, as near as I could learn them, are as follows:

At Compromise Landing resides a family by the name of Beckham, consisting of one old man, seventy years of age; and Frank Beckham, aged forty, and four children. Mr. Frank Beckham, aged fourteen, years; Kate, aged ten years; Caroline, seven, and Dick, aged but two years. The mother of the children had gone from home on a visit North, having taken one child with her. It seems that on Monday the children, Mr. Beckham had a likely young colored girl, whose relations were at Vicksburg upon some government property at or near Island No. 10. These relations were very anxious that the girl should leave Beckham's place and come to live with them, but for some reason she refused to do so. Some time ago, several negroes from Island No. 10, supposed to be those relatives, went to Beckham's place to force the young girl to go with them.

Fearful that they would them from accomplishing their design, and drove the intruders off with his gun, threatening to shoot them. Soon after Mrs. Beckham took the horse North On Monday last, eighteen soldiers from Island No. 10, armed with muskets, appeared at the landing and shot old Mr. Beckham and his son Frank, and flung the bodies into the Mississippi They then tied two of the children, Kate and Caroline, together, and threw them alive into the river, and finished by knocking out their brains with the butts of their muskets. Little Dick, aged but two years, they threw also into the river, and knocked his brains out with their guns. Laura, the eldest girl, was thrown into the river and left to perish. Having accomplished their fiendish purpose, the negroes left, but some neighbors traced the body of the elder Beckham, and conveyed the news to the Island, and twelve out of the eighteen engaged in the perpetration of the act were promptly arrested, and will have a trial and be punished as they deserve. Countrymen are in search of the remainder of the murderers.

It is shocking to add that the Cairo *News* implicates some white soldiers as participators in this savage butchery. The paper says:

We learn from Capt. Phillips, of the Navy, that two white soldiers, although they did not imbrue their own hands in the blood of the murdered, still they prompted the negroes to do it, and sanctioned the act. The cowardly murderers stood behind the negroes who actually did the deed. They should be hung behind the same negroes—wrapped in the same shroud—buried in the same grave, and sent to the same hell.

The Paris Journals and the House of Lords.

The Paris journals, according to the statement of the Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, have been indulging of late in somewhat uncomplimentary remarks on certain members of the House of Lords about the discussions on the Polish question:

The Paris journals, says the writer, are generally greatly disgusted with the late discussions of the Polish question in the House of Lords, and in this they only share that of Lord Palmerston's own organ, the *Morning Post*, which hopes that the other nations of Europe will not be induced to believe that the English people share the disregard, which is manifested throughout, of those higher principles which should govern a great nation, but which were studiously ignored for a policy of selfishness and expediency.

The *Opinion Nationale* says of Lord Grey, "that high and powerful lord, that territorial seigneur, is not the less a great philanthropist; but the love he bears his fellow creatures is not a gross material and vulgar feeling. It is a heavenly platonic love, and a pure affection. The Russians, he admits, act like wild beasts, outrage humanity, dishonor civilization, and only seek victory in a monstrous butchery; but the noble lord does not consider this a case for diplomatic intervention. He does not call on the English nation to exact an exemplary vengeance for such nameless barbarities. Such flights are only permitted to Democrats like ourselves."

Short-hand Writing in England.

The short-hand writer of the House of Commons states, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Private Bill Legislation, that he receives two guineas a day for attendance before committees to take notes of the evidence, and 2d. per folio for writing out the notes, making a copy from his notes. Last year he received for business then done for the Committees on private bills £6667, consisting of £1682 for attendance fees, and £4985 for the transcripts; this does not include the charges for reports of committees on Private Bills. He is appointed for the House of Lords also. So much of the business as he cannot execute by his own establishment he transfers to other short-hand writers on rather lower terms, but to himself. He keeps a staff of six short-hand writers. Each of these has at least one clerk who can read his short hand, but the most efficient course is found to be that he have two such clerks, each of whom (and him also,) taking in hand a portion of the notes, dictates to quick writers, so that the mode of transcribing is by writing from dictation, and not by copying. There is a great strain and pressure in order to get the transcripts to the law station in time for the requisite number of copies to be ready when the committee meet the next morning. In the hight of the session, the writer mentions, he provides refreshments for about fifty persons employed at his office during the evening, many of them until midnight, and often later.—*London Times.*

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the famished Hessians for India, he presented a surgeon with a sentiment which contained the beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the windings of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to the young hance: we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joy and grief are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves beneath our feet, and the land lessens in our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the infinite and Eternal.

The diabolic humor of the New York *Herald* is illustrated in a recent remark about Mr. Greeley, the editor of the *Tribune*. It says:

When the riot had somewhat subsided, and poor Greeley deemed it prudent to emerge from his hiding-place, he proceeded to disguise himself by pulling his trousers out of his boots, washing his face and hands, and adjusting his white hat jauntily on one side of his head. These slight alterations in his personal appearance disguised him so effectually that his best friends did not know him, and it was with some difficulty that the persons who came to take him away in a carriage could be induced to believe that the comparatively respectable-looking individual before them was really Horace Greeley.

—Two ragged little urchins, whose parents paid more attention to the bottle than to the training of their children, were in the habit of seriously annoying their neighbors who lived close by with their noise while at play in front of their house. One day the lady of the house called to them at the door and told them to be quiet or go home immediately. Said one of the children to the other:

"Jist hear'she a ordering we, when us don't belong to she."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes.—(Thursday.)—Two tall, young and well dressed "American citizens of African descent" were arraigned on the charge of assault and battery in a Church. All the pious darkies in town appeared to be present as witnesses against "great flood of witnesses" we have not seen for a long time. Quarrels among the white brethren and sisters are not uncommon, and we were not surprised to find that this was a church controversy. So far as the merits of the case penetrated our "wool," the pastor of the church is Mr. Steptoe, who was nominated by the white vestry of the Baptist Church, and he was accordingly elected by a majority of the Church as its pastor—one of the deacons testifying that the Colonel "run" unanimously and endorsed the vote electing him. At a recent conference meeting in the church, a deacon protested against the authority of the pastor, and the deacon was summarily "spelled and tected" At a subsequent meeting the malcontents were more numerous and a motion was passed by the regulars to "exclude" them—a committee being appointed to perform the "ejection" It was during this holy work of excommunication that a row took place among the "blood bought" which grew out of the committee testified that he "preached sister Martha like a man, put his arm around her waist, lifted her up, and gently put her down outside the church." Three persons, however, were broken over his head. Deacon Steptoe, the pastor, also gave very lucid testimony of the scenes which led to the row, and we must confess he delivered himself with great dignity, grace and grammar. The clerk of the church, also, volunteered to give in virtue of his high position as the faithful chronicler of the doings of the lodge of its members, a full history of the church, during its rise, progress, and decline, but there was a general desire expressed that he would not begin the relation at the moment. The whole matter was at last resolved into a question of whether the vestry had any connection with the church—the minister being the bone of contention—and the Court made a common assault and battery of it, fining the accused and a few of the members $5 each.

Two sailors, one red headed and the other black haired, were brought up for fighting. Their accounts were very contradictory, and both were fined $10

A milk vendor was charged with using in the dispensing of his beverage, a pint pot of very inferior capacity, and he was fined $50.

Conclusion of the Washington Wood Pile—Present Court Postscript—B. Collins was arraigned on the charge of libel, preferred against him by Mr. Dewees, of the Streets and Landings Bureau, in the celebrated matter of "the wood pile." Messrs Mulloy and Coleman appeared for the defense, and Mr. Day for the prosecution. After some slight trouble about the proper serving of subpœnas to witnesses, the case was opened by Mr. Day, who read the article of Mr. Collins, in last Sunday's *True Delta*, which he pronounced libelous to the character of a certain wood pile which had been cut from the woods from Washington street

Mr. Mulloy, after the reading, urged upon the Court that this letter of his client was merely in answer to a question put to him by the *Delta*, and could not be termed strictly a libel.

Mr. Day desired only to know if the publication was admitted, and the reply was in the affirmative.

The witnesses on both sides were then excluded from the court room.

Mr. Dewees was the first witness called Mr. Day read to him a portion of the letter accusing him of having received a portion of the wood from Washington street which he had sold to the Government, and had been cut on Washington street but once, with the other members of the committee, he never had spoken to Mr. Collins on the subject, and had never received any of the wood at his house, nor elsewhere, to his knowledge.

Cross-examined—Subsequent to the visit he alluded to, he found that some wood had been sent to his daughter's house, which he judged came from Washington street, but his daughter did not know, nor did witness know, where it came from. Witness received a very fair quantity, but principally of stumps excavated. Witness had no knowledge of any members of the committee, on that visit, speaking to Mr Collins about sending the choicest of the wood to their houses. He did not know that Mr. Collins sent to his daughter's house before or after the visit to the work by the committee. Only saw two or three loads of the wood at his daughter's—did not know of any other.

Mr Rose sworn—Is a member of the Streets and Landings Board. Mr. Day read a portion of the article in question, which charged the members of the Bureau with ordering the choicest part of the wood to be sent to their respective houses. Witness said the Board paid only one cent per foot for the wood, and that he had any conversation with Mr. Collins or anybody on the work. The whole statement of the latter is false. Before this visit, Mr. Campbell and witness went to the work frequently. On one occasion, Mr. Collins asked Campbell if he wanted any wood; the reply was—if it is good, you may send me a load. Collins said he had bought a lot at auction, and also proposed to send some to witness. A few days after a cord and a half was brought to witness, and he paid the full price for the value. Mr. Rhodes afterwards went out to the work with Mr. Campbell, and asked Collins what was to pay for the wood. Collins said he could afford to give some to his friends, as he had bought the lot cheap; Mr. Dewees was not along. Had no idea the wood was a gift.

Cross-examined: Pronounced the statement false concerning the wood being sent to the houses of the three members. Did not inquire where the wood came from that was sent to his house, as Collins said he had bought it at auction. Saw the wood cut out of Washington Avenue. Could not say if the wood brought to his house was the same as that; all the wood in the back part of the city is about the same. The Committee is now investigating as to what has become of the Washington Avenue wood. Witness does not yet know what has become of it. When that visit was made by the Committee, several other gentlemen connected with the city were in company. They were there about three quarters of an hour, and came home together. Did not see Collins; but heard him say he was paying off the hands then. Received the wood at his house a few days after this visit. Mr. Campbell told witness he had also received about three loads. Sprotts was rather more in request and received a small quantity of gold about the size of numerous small sums of Gold about the size of numerous small sums of money. We have not heard of any sales of Silver, but the rates may however be pleased at 2@2 25 per cent. Exchange is very dull. Nothing doing in bills, drafts, freely offered, and the rates are rather weaker, ranging at par @ ¼ per cent premium, in Legal Tender notes for sight over bills, and ½@¾ per cent premium for currency. There is little or nothing doing on foreign bills and we quote at the rates of last week as shown in the Bill of Sterling Exchange: the banks are asking 15% Francs 5 15@5 75.

We have no transactions to report in Stocks or Bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 20, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales by auction to-day, for account of the government, of 810 bales free from dirt or leaf, of which 25 bales Good Ordinary at 47¼c., 15 do do at 47½c., 17 bales Low Middling at 50c., 13 do do at 50½c., and twenty-four bales Strict Middling reached at 54c. ₱ lb. cash in Treasury Notes.

SUGAR.—We have heard of small sales to-day at 11¾c. for old fair and 11¾c. for fully fair and prime. By quotation 20 bbls. sold at 11¾ @11¾c. for prime and 12¼@12½c. for choice, and 5 hhds. sold at 12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—A lot of 100 bbls. good new sold privately at 41c. ₱ gallon. By quotation 30 bbls old and new sold and reboiled at 36@36c. cash in Treasury Notes.

FLOUR.—The reported sales to-day embrace about 800 bbls. in round lots at $7 12½ for Superfine and $7 50 for good Extra. The retail demand is supplied at $7@7 25 for Superfine and $7 50@8 for Extra, and 7 50@7 75 for family brands, extending to $8@9 25 ₱ bbl.

OATS.—A lot of 322 sacks sold on the landing at 90c. ₱ bushel, it is retailing at 95c. There is very little in the market, and being mostly held by the government.

BRAN.—The demand is supplied on the landing at $1 70@1 80 ₱ ton. It is retailing at $1 85. There is little or none remaining in first hands.

HAY.—The stock is very light and held at $50 ₱ ton for Prime. It is retailing at $55 ₱ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 17 sacks Coffee at 12¾@13c. for Rio and 26 for Havana; 3 tierces Lard at 10¾c., 7 casks Hams at 8c.; 11 Sirkins Butter at 11@14c.; 11 bbls. Beef at @18 50@20 bbls. Flour at $6 25@7 25; 50 boxes Candles at 19c.; 60 boxes Soap at @3 20, 13 bbls. Whisky at $1 22@1 56 and 3¼ casks Brandy at $1 67.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Milton, Fuller, for New York.
Bark Sol Wilds, Bunker, for New York, } J Kelley
Schr Manhasseth, Ryder, for Philadelphia, } J Kelley

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Jane Cockerell, (British) Nattress, from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to J Workman & co—pilot
Schr T C Anton, Dean, from Matamoras, (previously reported at Quarantine) in ballast, to master—L P T
Schr Planet, Chandler, from Matamoras, (previously reported at Quarantine) in ballast, to master—L P T
Lugger Ado Gepina, Dinot, from Folnis a la Hache, to master—24 inst

STEAMBOATS.

Luminary, Bethsooner, from Vicksburg
Iatan, ——, from Port Hudson

SELOW, COMING UP

Bark Saxonville, Solitho, 31 days from Philadelphia, to J Workman & co

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Bark Milton—In ballast
NEW YORK—Bark Sol Wilds—In ballast
PHILADELPHIA—Schr Manhasseit—In ballast

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Ado Gepina—600 bbls lemons to order

Notice.

M. R. J. LAVILLE informs the public that Mr. François Lariuey is no longer his agent, and that said Mr. François Lariuey ceases, from this date, to be intrusted with the management and administration of his clothing store, situated at the corner of St. Philip and Old Levee streets.

New Orleans, 19th August, 1863. au21 tf

Dry Goods Just Landed

From Steamer Columbia, and for sale at

BROTT & DAVIS'S,

Corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier.

CASES FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS;
" EXTRA DO. DO.
" TICKS;
" WIDE STRIPES;
" NARROW DO.;
" HEAVY DENIMS.

NOTE.—The above invoice will be sold at the very lowest market price. au21tf

Flour! Flour!!

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE

400 BARRELS FLOUR, Four Aces, St. Louis.
100 barrels FLOUR, Four Aces, St. Louis.
Imperial, Missouri.
Choice PILOT BREAD, No. 1
For sale by JEROME S. VANHORN,
au20 6f No. 61 Magazine street.

Sundries.....Sundries.

JAMAICA RUM—planchecone—
Santa Cruz RUM—1 } (Direct importation.
BAY WINE—1 cask.
MOSS—50 bales.
RAGS—10 bales mixed.
INDIA RAGGING—40 bales Heavy.
GUNNY BAGS—5 bales.
IRON—15 tons old Cast.
For sale by JOHN GRACE, Broker.
au19 6t 5 Bank Place.

For New York.

To Sail for New York on SUNDAY, August 23, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE splendid and fast side-wheel steamship HUDSON, ——, Commander. Will leave her wharf, foot of St. Joseph street, as above.

For freight or passage—cabin and steerage—apply to au21 WARREN & CO. 13 Camp street, Agents.

For Matamoras.

THE fine, fast sailing, flush deck, light draught British schooner ALLISON P. A. Peaty master having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with despatch. For freight or passage, apply to A. LALANDAIS

No. 111 Old Levee street.

Passengers and freight landed inside the Bar. au21 1f

For Vera Cruz.

To Sail on SATURDAY, August 22d

THE fast sailing Bark ANGELA BREW:

FR, 450 tons Capt. Fish, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply immediately to

au21 1f FRED. AVET & CO., 51 Camp street.

For sale or Charter.

SCHOONER ANNA MARIA, 90 tons. Schooner BLOOM, 45 tons.

Now lying in the New Basin. They are of light draft, well found, and ready for any voyage. For particulars apply to JOHN GRACE,

au19 6t No. 5 Bank Place.

POSTOF