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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1863.

New Orleans Bee

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, foot of St Joseph street, choice oats; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 83 Camp street, flour, whisky, brandy, cheese, &c; at 12 o'clock M., at Post 26, Second District, lumber.

MR. BOYER'S ACADEMY.—The re-opening of the classes in Mr. G. Boyer's Academy, on Conti street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, takes place on Monday next. This excellent establishment, so favorably known for a number of years, fully deserves the confidence and patronage it has enjoyed ever since its foundation

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—This academy, situated at the corner of Pouyfarre and Foucher streets, is under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and is classed among the best in our city. The terms are very moderate. We call the attention of parents to the advertisement in another column.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The regular passenger packet Time and Tide, in command of Captain A. M. Osgood, leaves for Baton Rouge to-day at 12 M. Mr Winber is her polite clerk.

The attention of the various dealers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, Tuesday, the 25th inst., which are as follows: At 10 o'clock, ex steamer George Washington, there will be peremptorily sold 1000 bushels choice heavy oats. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, will be sold flour, pilot bread, iron, soap, liquor and a large assortment of choice groceries. At 12 o'clock, ex brig T. D. Wagner, Post 26, Second District, 20,000 feet white pine lumber. At 11 o'clock, at old auctions mart, No. 67 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, paintings, mirrors, bedding, glass and China ware.

COLONEL J. C. NIXON A PRISONER.—We find the following paragraph in the Louisville *Journal* of the 12th instant

Some Eastern papers pretend to think Scott's late raid into the State as a mere *imaginary* raid. Well, at any rate, some hundreds of Scott's men were captured in the heart of the State and lodged in the military prison here, and the principal officer among them assured us personally, that the fight he made at the head of his command was made with the certainty in his own mind of being taken, and that the sacrifice was deliberately made to give Scott time to escape with the rest of his forces across the Cumberland.

To what we have said we may add that the gallant captive officer we have mentioned, Col. Nixon, assured us that a part of the plan of invasion had been that General Preston, from Aberdeen, Va., should join Colonel Scott in this State, but that Preston was kept back by unexpected events. The plan was a formidable one. It was to have been carried out on the eve of our election, and, if it had succeeded, as the rebels fully expected it would, the bayonet would have been the trump card of the Wickliffe-Harney party.

From Washington.

[Dispatches to the New York Times.]

ORDER RESCINDED.

Washington, August 14—The War Department has rescinded the General Order requiring disbursing officers to demand from agents of claimants a power of attorney to collect claims against the Government, and furnish evidence of ability to reimburse the Government.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Surgeon Alfred Wynkoop, United States Volunteers, Court-martialed for giving Virginia secession sympathizers information of important movements of our troops, has been convicted and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

THE ENGLISH COUNTERFEITERS OF GREENBACKS.

W. A. Shannon, the agent of the Treasury Department, who went to England several months ago, has returned to Washington. His mission was entirely successful. He secured the conviction of the two counterfeiters of United States notes at the York Assizes. One party swore that over three thousand ten-dollar bills had been printed and the plates destroyed. It is believed that this is the only attempt which has been made to utter such paper in England. The spasmodic attempt to utter them was easily repelled and could easily be detected in this country by the poor quality of the ink and the rudely engraved likeness of President Lincoln. Justice Miller received Mr Shannon in a remarkably friendly manner, provided him with a special seat in Court, and complimented him on his testimony.

THE BLOCKADE SERVICE.

Lieut-Commander [illegible], in a communication to the Navy Department, dated July 28, states that under instructions from Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, he took command of the blockading squadron off the western coast of Florida. He dispatched an expedition up Mosquito Inlet, which captured a schooner with cotton and a schooner unladen. A large quantity of cotton on the shore was also destroyed, and several vessels were destroyed, one of which had her cargo in and was about to sail. A force was landed which destroyed all the houses that had been occupied by troops. On landing, the party was fired upon by a few straggling rebels, although every precaution became you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing so, I laid down the principle to which I propose adhering, which is to protect with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong.

The total communication received to-day you send figures for twenty-eight districts, including the twelve sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrollments are not yet received. In looking over the fuller list of twenty-eight districts, I find that the quotas for sixteen of them are above 2000 and below 2700, while of the rest six are above 2700 and six are below 2000.

Applying the principle to these new facts, the Fifth and Seventh Districts must be added to the four in which the quotas have already been reduced to 2000 for the first draft; and with these four others must be added to those to be reduced. The enrollments will then stand: The quotas of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts, fixed at 2000 for the first draft. The Provost Marshal General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the Second, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Districts. In the others, except the three outstanding, the drawing will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first drawing in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Seventeenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first will be re-enrolled, for the purpose and in the manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. The same principle will be applied to the other outstanding districts when they shall come to be. No part of any former letter is repealed by means of not being restated in this, or for any other cause.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

—A good story is told of a French Canadian in Waterville, Me., who, wishing to express his contempt for a man, and not being able to think of the term Copperhead, called him "a ——old copper snake!"

The following is so perfect a description of a consummate swindler who flourished in New Orleans in Nicaraguan times, a few years ago, that we have scarcely a doubt it is "Clifford Webster" who is at his old tricks in another latitude, and as many here knew him to their sorrow, we publish it for their consolation:

An Important Arrest.

A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES NOTES ARRESTED.

[From the Syracuse Journal, August 13.]

At Albany, on Tuesday of this week, Deputy United States Marshal Lowell arrested a man aged about twenty-five years, known there as R. H. Webster, who professed to be engaged in "the study of the law," on the charge of manufacturing United States Treasury Notes. The accused was brought to this city, and gave bail to appear before Commissioner Roger for examination on Monday next. The Marshal found on Webster's person, when he made the arrest, a quantity of letters, from persons in all parts of the Northern States, and contain the fullest evidence of extensive swindling operations in which he has been engaged for some time, and with excellent success. He has been sending circulars to postmasters, and other local officers, at small towns throughout the country, covering a proposition to furnish the means of successful speculation, and offering for sale, at 30 cents on the dollar, imitations of United States Treasury Notes, which he promised should be so perfect as to defy detection. If the person addressed responded favorably, further correspondence ensued, a sample of the "imitation notes" (of the denomination of $1, genuine issue), would be sent, which in most cases would call out an order for a larger quantity of the notes, inclosing bank bills to pay for them at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar. It is evident from the tenor of some of accused's correspondence that he never furnished the "imitation notes" spoken of in his circulars, that the genuine $1 note was employed as a bait to call out an order for a quantity of them, accompanied by a remittance in advance payment, which he would pocket. In this manner Webster has done a large business, and his correspondence shows that he has received hundreds of dollars from dupes in all parts of the Northern States. He denies that he has manufactured or dealt in counterfeits, and claims that his proposition to furnish "imitation notes" is innocent at least so far as the Government is concerned. His operations are of the sharpest character, and it is probable that the only advantage to be gained from his arrest will be an exposition of his swindling operations, which may serve to put the public on the lookout for frauds of like character.

The correspondence found with Webster is voluminous. It embraces letters from postmasters, local magistrates and other officers, which reveal a surprising readiness on their part to engage in the speculation proposed, although very personal reading Webster's circulars must be fully aware that rascality to some degree was involved. It would certainly astound the good people of the places where the authors of these letters reside, if they were made aware of the character of these transactions, and how ready their respected and honored townsmen were to engage in an extensive fraud, even before they had any certain knowledge of its character, or the extent of responsibility or criminality involved.

The following is a copy of Webster's circular, which was the bait with which he caught gudgeons. The circular is adroitly framed, and is neatly written:

INVITATION TO SITE.

Albany, July 7—Dear Sir: I will supply you, if you desire it, U. S. Treasury Notes of the denomination of one dollar, at $30 per hundred. They are in exact imitation, and you can just as well as not make a few thousand dollars by dealing in them, and no one but yourself need be the wiser. Specimens will be sent to you on the receipt of $1; or one hundred will be sent to you on the receipt of $30. Trusting that my confidence, as to secrecy, in you may not be misplaced, I am, etc.,

R. H. WEBSTER, Albany, N. Y.

A favorable response being been received to the above circular, the following was sent to the person taking the bait. Inclosed was a one dollar Treasury Note, (genuine,) which was the "sample" spoken of, and which was intended to produce a yield, by return mail, of thirty times the value:

CIRCULAR AS TO "SPECIMENS."

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 11—Dear Sir: Yours of the 8th came to hand yesterday. It is not customary to send specimens to any one, without complying with the request as stated in circular but will send you one, which you will find in this. If it suits you, and if you wish twenty-five or fifty of them, you may rely upon the honor of a gentleman, that as soon as I receive the money for them, I will send them to you. They are *all just* as the inclosed specimen. If you are a poor man, and your means will largely go to your income by dealing in them, and soon be placed in a position whereby you may add greatly to the comforts of your home. Address as before.

P.S.—Destroy my communications, as I *shall* yours.

[From the New York Tribune, August 13.]

Effect of the Confederate Fire on Our Vessels—Survey of the Steamer Richmond.

The effect of the severe engagement in the Mississippi on our vessels of-war cannot be imagined by persons unacquainted with naval matters. Yesterday the United States steamer Richmond was formally surveyed, at the Brooklyn navy yard, by a board of officers detailed for the purpose by Rear Admiral Paulding. Every part of the vessel was minutely examined—the mast, decks, rigging, wardrooms, holds and engines. The result of the examination proved that the amount of repairs to be effected on the ship will cost almost as much as the construction of a new man-of-war. Having been in several severe engagements—among others with the rebel steamer Ivy, with Fort McRae, with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, when in the Chalmette batteries near New Orleans, with the Vicksburg batteries, with the rebel ram Arkansas, and with Port Hudson—it is not surprising that her hull has been considerably jarred. One of her masts has been so much displaced that its effect on the keelson has been very deleterious, and may probably necessitate a very extensive repairing of the keel. There are said to be still two solid shot buried in the interior of the vessel. The officers of this and other ships engaged on the Mississippi state that the Richmond is hardly more damaged than the generality of the fleet. If this be so, the overhauling and repairing of the squadron will be one of the most extensive operations performed at our navy yard for some years. Already the work of refitting vessels is felt so severely at the different naval stations that men-of-war, on their return, are obliged to be sent to shipbuilders for repairs. The Richmond, Brooklyn, Hartford and Pensacola were four of our first steamers, and have done more service since the war began than any of the other vessels. The navy must do without them now, however, for a considerable period, as it will be nearly half a year before they can be ready for service again.

POLITICAL.—State elections will be held in the following order:

Vermont	September	1.
California	"	2.
Maine	"	9.
Ohio	October	13.
Pennsylvania	"	13.
Massachusetts	November	3.
New York	"	3.
Wisconsin	"	3.
Delaware	"	10.
Iowa	"	10.
Minnesota	"	10.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN IN NEW YORK.—*New York*, Aug 13—An ordinance was introduced in the Board of Aldermen to-day, proposing to raise $2,500,000 to aid in procuring substitutes for drafted men in this city.

The Committee on National Affairs also directed the supervision of the enrollment in the various districts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Wood Pile Case—Sentence of Collins for Libel—According to promise Judge Hughes yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Collins, accused of libel against the Bureau of Streets and Landings:

Before the decision was announced, Counsellor Molloy, for the defense, made a motion that the accused should be allowed a trial by jury.

The Judge then proceeded in substance as follows:

His predecessors and he himself had so often decided adversely to the right of a trial by jury, before this court, except in capital cases, and in favor of the summary mode that had invariably been pursued, that he did not feel justified in proclaiming the illegality of that course, at this late day, by allowing a trial by jury in the present case; therefore he would be sure to dismiss the application, although it was very proper that the counsel should have made it.

Before proceeding to decide the case, the Judge said he desired to say a word in explanation of an attack made by the counsel for the defense, in regard to the mode adopted in swearing the witnesses for the accused. The religious convictions of every man are entitled to respect, and he would be the last man to injure the feelings of any person in respect to his religion. He made this explanation out of respect for the Roman Catholic Church, for which he had always held the highest regard; but the ruling that the witnesses should be sworn on the cross, as insisted upon by the counsel for the prosecution, was not made out of any want of respect for their religious feelings. If any person thinks that the mode in which an oath is administered adds additional sanctity to it, why then in the interest of the administration of justice, it does certainly give it greater sanctity. Thus a Jew will swear with his head covered, while a Christian uncovers—the Catholic believes that an oath taken on a metal cross is more binding, and all these beliefs are entitled to respect. There was no insult, therefore, intended—nor slur cast upon the religion of any one—in the demand that the oath should be administered on the cross, the first emblem blessed by the witnesses. The Court was surprised at the claim advanced by the prisoner, that the publication he had made should entitle him to the respect of the community. By his own showing he had been guilty of a great offense by conniving with others to defraud the city of its property, and had also permitted the carts of the city to be used for weeks for private purposes, which had been paid for by the city. If the gentlemen of the Bureau did receive six cords of wood, why still he was himself the greater criminal, for he had used the city carts to haul twenty loads to his own house, under his express orders. The carts of the city were for three weeks engaged in this work, paid for by the city. The evidence of his own fraudulent acts shows that he is entitled to no confidence on the part of the community, for he is the most guilty party in the whole transaction. The evidence shows the article in the *True Delta* to be false. It is a wicked, malicious, and false libel upon the gentlemen of the Bureau of Streets and Landings—and Collins could either be did it to screen himself, or to stigmatize the character of these gentlemen, injure their reputation, and affect their standing in the community as honorable men and upright officers. Whichever was the motive, it was a falsehood, and as he was the author, it was but just that he should suffer. The Judge did not feel called upon to inflict very severe punishment—not such punishment as had been demanded by one of the counsel for the prosecution—nor did he think if that gentleman himself were on the bench, he would feel justified in punishing the prisoner to the extent he had demanded; but he must protect the community against a repetition of such scurrilous attacks, and assess such a penalty as would deter others from the commission of like offenses. He therefore would sentence the prisoner to pay a fine of $250, and to stand committed until the fine is paid, and after the payment that he be remanded to prison for six months.

Provost Court Militaire—Judge Atocha.—David Wagner for selling liquor to soldiers, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50. John Fosterling and his barkeeper Jacob Stumpf, plead guilty to the same offence. The first was fined $25 and the barkeeper $15.

Henry Williams, black cook of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, convicted of burglary, was sent to Ship Island to be treated with hard labor for 12 months.

Kate Graves for robbing a soldier of his watch, found concealed on her person, was workhoused for 6 months.

James Adams, a soldier, for some erratic exploits on Erato street, and threatening to bag one hundred city watchmen, was workhoused for one month; James Conners, a Connecticut soldier, for hurrahing for Jefferson Davis and driving a bayonet at the police, was sent down for two months.

An elderly soldier testified that he had taken some forty to fifty drinks, that a certain youngster had drank with him, and therefore he charged him with stealing his watch and money. The court dismissed the case.

The great highway robbery case came up, and Henry Jenkins, Thomas Haley, and Edward Murphy, were put on their trial, charged with the crime. The facts of the case have been previously published. A party of two soldiers and two women in a carriage coming from the Lake, were stopped about twenty minutes after leaving the Lake at 9 o'clock on Thursday, week before last, by three persons, two of whom were military rebels. After robbing the driver and the party, the robbers rode off in the carriage, and the three accused were afterwards arrested on suspicion. The driver identified Jenkins as the one that held the horses, and one of the soldiers identified Haley as one who flourished a revolver and took the money. The case is to be resumed to-day.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Affairs in Missouri.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ALARMING INCREASE OF GUERRILLAS—AGITATION OF NEGRO QUESTION—THE REBEL RAIDS IN MISSOURI—REBEL OUTRAGES, ETC., ETC.

St. Louis, August 11, 1863—Bushwacking is again on the increase. In what is known as the Lexington Congressional district, they have been very active during the last few weeks, and have given the military authorities considerable trouble. The immediate cause of this fresh outbreak is fear of conscription and a determination to prevent the enrolment. Luckily the danger was apprehended, and a strong guard ordered to escort the enrolling officers through this section.

In Saline county several unimportant skirmishes have taken place between bushwackers, led by Captain Blunt, who belongs to Quantrill's band, and the enrolled militia. The militia were once beaten and five prisoners lost. One of them was shot, one hanged, one carried off and two others paroled with leave to go home by a certain route known to be infested by guerrillas. One of these skirmishes was caused by an attack on a paymaster's party guarding a safe containing fifty thousand dollar. While the firing was in progress the money was hauled off and carried to a place of safety.

In Chariton county Union men are fleeing in large numbers to Brunswick, on the Missouri river. The guerrillas in the northern part of this county are said to be there in considerable force. They plundered the town of Frankfort, in this county, of every valuable they could find. They took all the money, boots and shoes, blankets and arms, accessible. Other villages in the county were visited and outraged in a similar manner. The avowed object of the bushwackers was to shoot Government officers for attempting to execute the draft.

In Johnson county the same scenes are witnessed. The bushwackers have made it unsafe for a man to venture a half a mile from his own dwelling without an escort of military.

In Henry county several outrageous murders have of late been committed by guerrillas. Hon. L. C. Marvin, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, is now in this city *en route* to Washington. He is a resident of Henry county, and is an earnest advocate of summary work with all guerrillas.

Successful scouts have been made within five days to the Northern counties of Arkansas and west. Lieut. John E. Phelps took twenty two Arkansas refugees, who knew the roads, and penetrated the country south of the Arkansas river between Fort Smith and Little Rock for a long distance. They brought back sixteen extra horses, and report only small bodies of rebels around Fort Smith.

The irrepressible negro question is still agitating the politicians of this State. Yesterday a order regulating the relations between the civil and military law, and his order prohibiting officers of the enrolled militia using their commands to return fugitive slaves, are variously commented upon in the interior. A new marvel has just been discovered by the Provost Marshal. Negroes have been returned to their masters who received certificates of freedom last summer from Gen. Curtis's Provost Marshal General, Col. Farrar. These free papers having been cancelled for satisfactory reasons by present Provost Marshal is assailed for conniving at the return of slaves to their rebel masters. The whole matter is a complicated jumble.

The election for member of Congress in the Third district of this State has resulted in the choice of Honorable John G Scott, who was a contestant for the seat of John W. Noell, deceased. The home vote is very largely in Scott's favor, but the army vote gave a large majority for Lindsay, the emancipation candidate.

News was received this morning that Gov. Gamble, while traveling in the cars near Philadelphia, had his arm severely fractured by an accident in crossing a railroad bridge. The Governor was removed to Philadelphia, and will probably be compelled to remain there several weeks awaiting recovery. Lieutenant Governor Willard P. Hall is the present acting Governor.

A large number of Generals and Colonels from General Grant's army have arrived here lately, on visits to their homes.

The military prisons here have been so crowded of late that a delegation of two hundred and thirty-nine was shipped a few days ago to Camp Morton, at Indianapolis.

Charleston.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated 14th inst, says:

By the Memphis arrival at Fortress Monroe, I have news to last Sunday from Charleston. The guns in position are numerous, and several of very large caliber are aimed for Fort Sumter. Such a force of artillery has not often been seen. Gen. Gilmore's army is astoundingly large. It does not consist of a few thousand men. It is swollen into tens of thousands. The fall of Charleston is inevitable. The three hundred pounder Parrotts will do great service in reducing Fort Sumter.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, August 13.—The Norfolk *Virginian*, of August 13, says: "We are requested by the Mayor of Norfolk to say that several physicians are wanted in this city, when they can obtain immediately a good practice.

"The old physicians being required by an act of the Legislature of Virginia to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government refuse to do so generally, and consequently there is but one doctor in the city qualified to practice. Loyalty and a regular diploma are the qualifications required."

A Strange Story.—Reported Naval Battle off the Coast of Maine.

The Portland *Argus* of Tuesday last (11th instant,) has the following singular story of a naval fight off Baker's Island, Mt. Desert, on the coast of Maine:

We received and published a report of a battle off Schoodac Island, on Thursday, July 23d, giving some particulars of it. Since then the fact of its occurrence has been confirmed by the arrival of several vessels at different ports, whose captains either saw or heard it. We are now in possession of facts that satisfy us beyond the possibility of a doubt that an engagement did occur between two steamers on the day and the locality named, and that from fifty three to fifty-six shots were exchanged. It appears that a large propeller steamship, painted black, was lying for some days prior to the 23d ultimo, on Grand Menan Bank. She was at one time so near the schooner Ohio, Captain Dolliver, of Tremont, that the captain feared she would drift on him, and he hailed her, expressing his fears of such a result. The captain of the steamer told him to have no fear, that he would not harm him. She laid alongside the Ohio about twenty-four hours.

The battle occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about ten miles east southeast from Baker's Island, Mt. Desert. The day was perfectly clear, and the battle was witnessed by Captain Richardson, of Cranberry Island, and others from the lighthouse on Baker's Island. With a glass the vessels could be seen with perfect distinctness. The persons in the lighthouse counted fifty-three discharges from guns of very heavy calibre.

Captain Carver, of schooner George Kilburn, from Calais, arrived in Tremont about three hours after the engagement. He stated that he saw the whole engagement at about ten to twelve miles distant from him. The engagement lasted about three quarters of an hour, when the vessel, which was taken to be the United States gunboat, ran in for the land, and the other steamer, supposed the one that had been lying upon Grand Menan Banks, followed her in as near the shore as she dared to, apparently, and then went off. The gunboat went into Southwest Harbor, in Tremont, sent a boat ashore, and a messenger to the postoffice. The officer of the boat, on being asked what the firing meant, replied: "We had an engagement with a Confederate privateer and sunk her."

The boat returned to the steamer, which then started off westward.

The facts in regard to the battle are confirmed by Captain Ward, of the fishing schooner Signal, of Tremont, who arrived in port next day. He was lying about six miles S. E. from Duck Islands, saw the fight and saw the black steamer run out to sea by Mt. Desert rock.

There was a town meeting in Tremont on that day. The heavy discharges of artillery shook the buildings and rattled the glass so much as to alarm the people, and many went to Southwest Harbor to learn what it meant. They there saw the steamer come in and the boat come ashore. Those at the town house counted fifty-six distinct discharges of heavy guns.

These are the facts, amply vouched for, which we have through the politeness of Capt. Booth, of the schooner Ceres, from Tremont.

Death of the Rebel General Holmes.

St. Louis, August 14, 1863—Intelligence has been received here of the death of the rebel General Holmes. He died from delirium tremens.

Lieut-Gen. Theophilus Hunter Holmes, whose death is announced above, was born in North Carolina about 1809, and graduated at West Point in 1829. He served in various parts of the country, and when the rebellion broke out was stationed at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, in charge of the general recruiting service. He went in the latter part of 1860 to North Carolina, and resigned his commission in the United States Army April 18th, 1861. He has lately had command of the rebel forces in Arkansas, where he died.

DEATH OF COMMODORE HENRY W. MORRIS. We regret to announce the death of this brave officer. He arrived here in the Hartford from New Orleans, but only to expire surrounded by his friends and relatives. He has been conspicuous for gallantry during the war, and his services have rendered him one of the most valued officers in the navy.—*N. Y. Exchange.*

The Fatal Altercation Between U. S. Officers.

Memphis, August 11, 1863—The following are the particulars of the shooting of Colonel Corwyn by Lieutenant Colonel Bowen:

The court-martial had closed for deliberation over the evidence of Colonel Phillips. Colonel Bowen met Colonel Corwyn in an ante room, and said, "I understand you intend to impeach my testimony. Do you, or do you not?"

Colonel Corwyn replied, "I do, sir."

Colonel Bowen then said, "You cannot do it."

Colonel Corwyn answered, "I will do so. Go away from me and let me alone," at the same time striking Colonel Bowen and knocking him over the table and grappling with him. After a scuffle, the two men were separated. Colonel Corwyn putting his hand upon his revolver, whereupon Colonel Bowen drew his revolver and fired four shots, all of which took effect. Colonel Corwyn fell dead inside of the courtroom. A commission will be convened to learn all the facts.

The Draft in New York.

From recent indications observable at the headquarters of Colonel Nugent, and from information obtained from apparently well informed sources, we learn that efforts have been engaged during the week endeavoring to find some definite intelligence in regard to the draft, we, at least, are able to give the public information which they so earnestly desire.

We learn the best authority that it is that the drawing will be commenced on Wednesday next. The lists are all complete, and nearly all the ballots containing the names to be put in the wheel are already written and folded, and nothing remains to be done but to carry out the last act of the dreaded conscription. The reason why the draft was so long postponed was that all the ballots destroyed at the Eighth and Ninth Districts had to be made from the duplicates on file in the Provost Marshal General's office in Washington.

Marshals Duffy and Macnierre, whose offices were burned during the riot, have been holding meetings daily at the office of Col. Nugent. in Leonard street, getting up new lists and ballots preparatory to the commencement of the draft. Their labors being now nearly concluded the public may rest assured the draft will be commenced, and an attempt made to complete it on the day above specified. Some of the military men with whom we conversed on the subject of drafting, expressed fears of trouble from the resumption of the Conscription. One of them who conversed with our reporter yesterday, stated that he was afraid the resistance would assume a more formidable shape than it did on the occasion of the first attempt to enforce the draft. He, however, expressed his confidence in the ability of the federal soldiers in and around the city, to put down the people if they attempted further resistance.—*New York News of the 14th.*

A Duel in Jersey

The soil of Jersey, red with the blood of every so many Hamiltons, has been within a fortnight past the scene of another duel. The actors were a young gentleman of the city, a lieutenant in the naval officer—and a lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, a detachment of which is at present quartered on Governor's Island. Both gentlemen are familiar to the best society in the metropolis and cities where, have served well in the military service of the United States. The cause of the challenge is understood to have been given in a conversation on Governor's Island, when it is said the lieutenant referred to entered a sentiment reflecting on the character of a young female, although no name was mentioned. The artillery officer saw fit to resent the expression on the ground of its being an insult not only to the feminine race, but to his nearest and dearest relative at that time. It is hinted, also, that the obnoxious speech of the lieutenant was made particularly poignant, by reason of "allady in the case"—a Washington lady—who had according to rumor, discarded the attentions of the infantry. Those who are supposed to be in the secret, say the challenge given by the latter was promptly responded to, and the meeting occurred upon the Jersey shore as stated. Pistols were the weapons. Three shots were exchanged without effect. The result of the affair was not known to the challenger, struck in the neck by the bullet of his adversary, fell bleeding and senseless, but reviving within a few moments, inquired with undaunted pluck whether the time had arrived for "another round." The surgeon, however, failed to match his courage and the duel was pronounced at an end. Happily for the parties concerned, we are enabled to say that the sufferer in the affair is rapidly recovering.—*New York World.*

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON A TOUR.—Secretary Seward, in company with the British and Spanish Ministers, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, have arrived in the city, where they will be joined by Count Mercier. They will shortly be in Niagara Falls, and other places of fashionable summer resort, no doubt happy enough to be free for a few days from the harassing distractions of public life, now more than ever onerous from the incidents continually arising out of the present fratricidal strife.—*New York Herald.*

—A long stay in Poland has a most depressing effect on spirits. The universal mourning worn by the women haunts you even in your sleep, and you feel that "black" is after all the true ghost-color. Wherever you go, you find the same people behind churches kneeling together in the churches and even there not always free from the brutality of the Russian soldiery. Under the pretense of searching for arms the sanctity of the house of God has repeatedly been violated, and soldiers intruded in the door-way, unfrequently subject ladies to annoyance, if not insult, in going in and out. It is the attitude of the women which annoys the Russians still more than that of the men. There is no sacrifice to which they are not ready and eager, if their country is indomitable. From the Princess Sapieha to the petty tradesman's wife, they devote themselves heart and soul to the cause, slaving night and day at making clothes, conveying arms and ammunition to the insurrect camp, remaining all night under prison walls for the chance of rescuing captives, and performing other heroic acts. Combined with this power of self sacrifice, Polish ladies possess a most lively wit, which is often more than a match for their enemies.—*Letter from Lemberg.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—(Monday.)—A black chap was arrested yesterday with two shoulders of bacon which were supposed by the officer to have been stolen. There was no proof of the suspicion, however, and as no one could corroborate his story that he had bought the meat with $2 in greenbacks, he was discharged.

A young, fair, and frail feminine, in silk, was fined $3 for contending with a watchman that she had a right to stand on her outside door-step.

Pat. Sullivan got doubly enthused, when he disturbed the public peace, struck his wife, hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and d—d Lincoln. All this cost him $25.

David Drazier, who is always drunk and poking his big red nose into people's faces, was fined $5 for being extra-drunk on the Sabbath.

Pat. Fleming was fined $15 for walking into Mrs. Brakman's room, and striking her twice.

Three jolly tars in blue were fined $3 each for being whisky-logged, and one in white was fined the same amount for being wrecked on the banquette.

Bridget Casey, who looked very much like an old rip, was charged with being generally drunk, and a downright nuisance to the entire vicinity of the Port market. Her appearance confirmed the charge, and she was shipped off to the workhouse.

Pierre Loisel was up on the charge of selling stolen property. The prosecutor said he had lost two pigs, found them in the possession of a butcher, who said he had bought them from Loisel at $5 a piece. The owner lost his pigs on Friday, the butcher bought them on the same day; and this was all that was proved in the case. The accused was accordingly discharged.

A young man was convicted of being drunk last night, and "hurrahing for Jeff. Davis," and was fined $15

A little woman with a red face was charged by a big policeman with being so drunk at 2 o'clock in the morning that she could not take care of herself. She declared it was the first time, and the Judge let her go.

A lady in white—whose age was rendered uncertain by a blue veil—was brought to the Bar on the charge of disturbing the peace in her own house. As no one appeared to prosecute, she was permitted to go, after softly saying that she was falsely accused. She went—and we are sure we missed an interesting item.

A coffee-house keeper up town was fined $50 for selling liquor at a ratile, at 10 o'clock P. M., under the permit of another person to hold a small private party.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
MONDAY EVENING, August 24, 1863.

We have again to notice a continued good demand for Local Paper Notes; a brisk business was done to-day, the rates ruling firmly at 1¼@2 ⅌ cent. premium over the City Currency, according to the sum negotiated. The request for this currency arises from the fact that it alone is taken in payment for Cotton, most of the sales being made by the Government. Specie is dull, there is very little offering, but the demand is limited and the rates are easier, ranging at 32¼@34¼ ⅌ cent. premium for Gold and 29@24 for Silver. Foreign exchanges are confined to small sums; the demand is more demand and easier, ranging at ½ ⅌ cent. discount @ 2¼ ⅌ cent. premium, in Legal Tender Notes, for out door and bank and bankers' bills. There is little or nothing of any moment doing in Foreign Bills. The few small transactions that have transpired are within the range of 14½@147 for Sterling Exchange. Francs 5 25@5 75.

A few City 6 ⅌ cent Consolidated Bonds sold a few days since at 90@91 and City Railroad Shares at $115@$120. Canal Bonds at 75 Stock was offered at $128. Certificates of insurance Scrip may be quoted at 40@42½ ⅌ dollar.

Nothing else reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, August 24, 1863.

COTTON.—We have not a sale to report to-day, excepting 3 bales repacked at 51½c. ⅌ lb. To-morrow 300 bales will be offered at auction. We are informed that the freight room on all the steamers now in port is engaged.

SUGAR.—There were sales by auction to-day of 294 and 50 hhds. not refined at 10½c. ⅌ lb. cash in Treasury Notes. The last sale for the regular trade were at 9¾c. for new Common, and 11¼@11½, and 12c. for old fully fair, prime and choice.

MOLASSES.—There were sales by auction of 806 bbls and 30 half bbls., in lots at 37½@39c. ⅌ gallon cash in Treasury Notes. The last sales by the regular trade were at 41@42c. for good New.

FLOUR.—The reported sales to-day embrace about 900 bbls Superfine at $7 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at $7.25@7.50 for Superfine and $7.75@8 for Extra. Choice family brands command $8@8.50.

FEED.—No sales have been reported from first hands. The retail demand is supplied at $1.50 ⅌ bushel of Corn, 75c. ⅌ bushel of Oats, $1.85 ⅌ 100 lbs. Bran and $35 ⅌ ton of Hay.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day 25 cases clear Sides at 4¾c., and 5 bbls. Whisky at $1 10 @$1 20.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 25 1863

Arrived yesterday 54 Beeves, 72 Veals. Amount of Stock sold was 60 Beeves, 112 Hogs, 70 Sheep and 40 Veals. We quote

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	6c 2lb
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	5c 2lb
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	4c 1lb
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	$25@30
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	$18@22
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	10@12c
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	$75@$125
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	$2@$3

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 25, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Bark Hermon Binkley, for New York. Master
Bark Tycoon, Dunhurst, for New York. Master
Schr E D McGruneman, Goodspeed, for Tampico Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Bark Saxonville, Bolthe, 31 days from Philadelphia, to J Williams & Son, Pilot
Lugger McClure, Fridella, from Fort Jackson, to master—21 due
Lugger Tyrrhenpamp, Amurea, from Pointe a la Hache, to L Titus—2 dist
Lugger Lady Vonango, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d dist
Lugger Brandywine, Portaghen, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d dist
Lugger Goodarte, ——, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d dist
Lugger Louisiana, Colasete, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d dist
Steam Barge Planet, ——, from Coast—2d dist
Steam Barge Magnolia, Brun, from Coast—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Wisconsin No. 2, Sweizer, from Vicksburg
Iberville, Bennett, from Fort Hudson
Tensas and Tiger, Gaudin, from Baton Rouge
North America, Hays, from Cairo

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per bark Hermon—178 hhds sugar, 1 bag and 3 bales cotton, 350 hhds flour, 96 bbls molasses, 30 cake hoffee
NEW YORK—Per bark Tycoon—to ballast
TAMPICO—Per schr E D McGruneman—26 bbls flour, 17 cases oil, 2 cases and 4 bbls wine, 56,000 feet lumber, 15 pkgs sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Washington—50 tcs Same Gilself, Byrnes & co—30 do do Blake potatoes 15 Brains butter 75 bags oatmeal 30 do cracked 10 bbls shoulders 4 bbls potatoes 50 do onions 50 do onions Egan & King—inch bags corn 3 bbls