THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 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..... 5

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New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,799.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1863.

Sales at Auction, To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, flour, lard, soap, tar, pitch, whisky, brandy, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at same place, cotton.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 116 St. Joseph street, household furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, furniture, office desks and two pianos; also, at the same time and place, builders' hardware, paints and two iron safes.

REVIEW.—Major General Grant will review the Vicksburg troops, under command of Major General Washburn, on the "Champ de Mars," at Carrollton, Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

RECEPTION.—The citizens of New Orleans will have an opportunity to meet Major General Grant, the hero of Vicksburg, at the Headquarters of General Banks, Coliseum Square, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

We call the attention of our readers to R. T. Montgomery's sales this day. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, pitch, rosin, tar, soap, flour, lard, and a variety of choice groceries, etc. At same hour, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, fine rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, French plate mirror, crockery, glassware, bedding, etc., too numerous to mention. See advertisements.

Dealers in cotton should attend the sale by R. T. Montgomery, this day, Thursday, the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street. There will be choice lots of cotton sold.

At auction, to-day, By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, builders' hardware, paints, iron safes, furniture, office desks, two fine iron safes, and two rosewood pianos.

The Ovation of General Grant at Memphis.

By the steamboat Metropolitan we have received the Memphis *Argus* of the 27th ultimo. The principal item in the proceedings in the ovation to General Grant. The City Council adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Board of Mayor and Aldermen have learned with pleasure of the arrival of General Grant in our city, and fully appreciating his gallant and meritorious services to his country, deem it our duty to give him an authoritative expression of the regard and respect entertained for him, as a man, a soldier and a patriot, by the people of Memphis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of this Board be, and are hereby appointed a committee to wait on General Grant, tender him the hospitalities and freedom of the city during his stay here, and ascertain from him when it will suit his convenience to receive the Board of Aldermen in a body.

In pursuance to the above invitation, after the usual reception ceremonies, a splendid dinner was given to the General, at the Gayoso House, whereat several patriotic speeches were made and several toasts drank, among which we have noticed the following:

"The Union—one and indivisible, now and forever."

"The President of the United States."

"The army and navy."

"General Grant—the guest of the city."

It was expected, says the *Argus*, that Gen. Grant would be brought to his feet by this, but the company were disappointed upon perceiving that instead his place was taken by his staff surgeon, Dr. Hewitt, who said:

I am instructed by General Grant to say that as he has never been given to public speaking, you will have to excuse him on this occasion, and as I am the only member of his staff present, I therefore feel it my duty to thank you for this manifestation of your good will as also the numerous other kindnesses of which he has been the recipient ever since his arrival among you. General Grant believes that in all he has done he has no more than ac complished a duty, and one, too, for which no particular honor is due. But the world, as you do, will accord otherwise.

The tenth regular toast, continues the *Argus*, brought Mr. Rosselle, of the *Journal*, to his feet. It was as follows:

"A Free Press, the certain sign of a good government."

Mr Rosselle, in a brief speech, illustrated the benefits to the public at large, of an unshackled press, and thanked the company for the honor.

It was now announced by the chairman that Gen Grant had expressed his inability, in reply to a request to that effect, to address the people from the balcony, to which place the company thereafter adjourned, accompanied by the band, which at appropriate intervals during the evening had discoursed some fine selections.

The General accordingly appeared upon the balcony, and in the brevity of speeches, thanked those present for the honor of their presence and plaudits conferred.

MORE BUSHWHACKING.—Last Saturday, say the Memphis *Argus* of the 27 ult., as we learn from a gentleman whose information we received from the parties themselves, Mr. Shelton, residing on the Pigeon Roost road, and Mr. Bliss, of this city, started, with two teams and nine bales of cotton, for Memphis, from a point south of Nonconnah creek. Before proceeding far they were overhauled by five bushwackers, who took possession of their wagons, horses and cotton, robbed Mr. Bliss of $3300 in cash and Mr. Shelton of a gold watch, and started off with their prize.

Soon afterward four men came up, who, upon being informed of the facts, started in pursuit of the robbers. Although on foot, they gained ground so rapidly on the rascals that the latter were compelled to throw overboard about half of the cotton—a couple of bales from each wagon—and, thus lightened, were enabled to effect their escape with the remainder of their ill-gotten booty.

It is almost impossible for cavalry to get at these scoundrels, who, awaiting in their hiding places in the woods, seize their opportunity, pounce upon their prey, and are off again before anything can be done toward apprehending them.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Senator Henry Wilson and Gen. Howard are to take the stump in Maine in favor of the election of Samuel Cony, the Republican candidate for governor.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM THE INTERIOR.—Between forty and fifty Confederate prisoners were brought to Memphis on the 30th of August, and lodged in Irving Block. Among them were Peter G. Leath, and Thomas Curlew, both former residents of, and well known in Memphis.

On the 15th inst. a dinner was given to ex-President Buchanan at the Bedford Hotel, in Philadelphia. In the afternoon a large number of ladies called upon the ex President. Altogether, says the Philadelphia *Age*, it was a delightful reunion of old friends.

The Rebel Fortifications on the Mississippi.

Colonel J. R. Freese, of the Trenton (N. J) *Gazette*, writes to that paper the following description of the preparations made by the rebels for the defense of the Mississippi:

Starting from Cairo, the first formidable work we meet is at Columbus, Ky. This was the terminus of the railroad from Memphis, and here the rebels built a strong fortification, as much as to say, "thus far shalt thou come and no farther." The fortifications are situated on a high bluff, just north of the town, and its guns command the river a long way above and below. The struggle for its capture and defense is now matter of history; it ensconsced in Northern valor, and is now one of the strongholds of our own troops. General Asboth, lately in command there, has improved the main street of the town, added a number of government buildings, and strengthened the fortifications, so that it is now one of the pleasantest as well as the strongest posts of the Union army.

The next fortifications are at Island No. 10. These were prepared with great labor and at great expense, and here the rebels proposed to have the death struggle, in case of repulse at Columbus. The island being in the centre, as it were, of the great "highway," with sufficiently high banks to fortify formidably, and withoug, as it seemed to them, any possibility of approach by the enemy, was regarded as impregnable, but time proved that it was not so.

The island contains several hundred acres, which are now cultivated by government "contrabands" for their own proper use and benefit, while the fortifications are properly cared for by Union soldiers.

Still farther down the river we reached Fort Pillow. This is built upon a high bluff, at a bend of the river, and has several water batteries half way down the bluff. Opposite these fortifications is a sandy beach, running far out into the stream, throwing the main channel under the very guns of the principal fort on the hill and the water batteries underneath. At the further means of security the rebels had a heavy chain stretched from the sandy beach to the shore opposite, hoping to entangle our vessels therewith, and then shake them with their guns. All these plans failed, however, before the valor and skill of Northern troops, and the fort is now another of the strongholds for Union troops.

There were several other smaller works between Cairo and Memphis, but these are completely succumbed on the appearance of our gunboats, as they were only earthworks and wholly dependent on the larger works.

"THE SMITHS."—Josh Smith—plain Josh Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels, and yet is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus, in Latin, it is Sesamus Smithus; the Italian smacks it off into Giovanni Smith; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutch man adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French fashion it out into Jean Smoot; and the Russian means and hands it Joseff Smitowski. When Jean Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton, he becomes Jahan Shimmit; if he chambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahan Smithson; if he trades among the Tuareges he becomes Ben Yoef Ben Smithi; in Poland he is known as I van Schmittowskiff; should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico, he is booked as Jonth P'Smitof; if of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikios; and, in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Smut.

The Last of the Double-Bowed Afloat.

The launch of the United States steamer Wateree, which was noticed telegraphically in all the papers, completes the list of double-bowed vessels afloat. Of the twenty seven double bowed steamers contracted for some time since, all are now launched, and in a few weeks the Navy will be augmented by the addition of this formidable fleet to its active list. The following are the names of the vessels:

Vessel.	*Where Launched.*	*Condition.*
Ascutney	Portland, Me	Receiving engine.
Agawam	Portland, Me	Almost ready for sea.
Chenango	Brooklyn	In hands of engineer.
Chicopee	Boston	Receiving boiler.
Isaco	Bath, Me	Adjusting machinery.
Mattabesett	Boston	Adjusting machinery.
Massasoit	Boston	Regulating boilers.
Metacomet	Brooklyn	Fitting machinery.
Modoc	Brooklyn	Fitting machinery.
Mackinaw	New York Navy Yard	Fitting machinery.
Otsego	New York Navy Yard	Fitting machinery.
Penobscot	Portland, Me	In machine shop.
Pontiac	Philadelphia	In machine shop.
Pataxet	Pertsm'th Navy Yard	In machine shop.
Sassacus	Pertsm'th Navy Yard	In machine shop.
Shawmut	New York Navy Yard	In machine shop.
Tacony	Philadelphia	Fitting furnaces.
Tahkamah	Boston	Fitting furnaces.
Wyalusing	Philadelphia	Fitting furnaces.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Thanks to the purser of the steamer Locust Point for his attentions.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOCUST POINT. The steamship Locust Point, Captain Samuel Hoffman, from New York 22d August, arrived at her wharf early this morning. Capt. Hoffman reports having had head winds the first four days out, blowing strong, with a heavy sea. On the 25th August, in lat. 33:40, long. 76:44, was signalized by a United States gunboat cruising. On the 28th was boarded by a boat from the United States blockading bark Pursuit, off Indian river; the United States schooner Beauregard was also at anchor same place. Passed Tortugas on the 30th, and arrived at the Pass at 4 o'clock, P. M., 1st inst., and was boarded by the United States brig Bahia, who fired two shots across her bows. The following is a list of her passengers:

Bro Joseph A. Gahmer, L. Gahmer, A. Jeanelhue, Mr. Mendelsohn, A. Neurdefree, Mrs. Defraue.

American Ordnance Triumphant.

[From the Army and Navy Gazette.]

We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast-iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Capts. Rodman and Dahlgren, being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form or construction of either the army or navy guns is closely watched by the other Department, and the result is "steady progress." Most artillerists know that to Capt. (now Admiral) Dahlgren the best form of gun is due, and to Capt. Rodman, of the United States navy, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the navy only, and the other the heavy fort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the details of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable. After careful experiments, however, the value of which is best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich Ordnance Committee, as confirming their standard of the nearest approach to perfection, our old plan of proving guns, it was found that cast-iron alone could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and consequently Mr. Parrott's plan of strengthening wrought metal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain as from our own building-up systems, and consists of placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapon, that they are found to safely withstand 1000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1800 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32 pounder 8 and 10 inch bore, and which, besides an excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3800 at 10 degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities.

The National Polish Prayer.

The following has been adopted by the Poles as their national prayer:

I.

O Lord, who for so many centuries didst surround Poland with the magnificence of power and glory; who didst cover her with the shield of thy protection when our armies overcame the enemy, at thy altar we raise our prayer! deign to restore us, O Lord our free country!

II.

O Lord, who hast been touched by the woes of our injured land, and has guided the martyrs of our sacred cause; who has granted to us, among many other nations, the standard of courage, of unblemished honor, at thy altar we raise our prayer, deign to restore to us, O Lord, our free country!

III.

Thou, whose eternally just hand crushes the empty pride of the powerful of the earth; in spite of the enemy vilely murdering and oppressing, breathe hope into every Polish breast! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country!

IV.

May the cross which has been insulted in the hands of thy ministers give us constant strength under our sufferings! May it inspire us in the day of battle with faith that above us soars the spirit of the Redeemer! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country!

V.

In the name of His commandments, we all unite as brothers. Hasten, O Lord, the moment of resurrection! Bless with liberty those who now mourn in slavery! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country!

VI

Give back to our Poland her ancient splendor! Look upon our fields soaked with blood! When shall peace and happiness bloom among us? God of wrath, cease to punish us! At thy altar we raise our prayer; deign to restore us, O Lord, our free country!

Green copperas dissolved in water is an excellent deodorizer and disinfectant, and will effectually counteract and destroy the foulest smells. If placed under a bed in hospitals and sick rooms, it will render the atmosphere free and pure. One pound of copperas in two gallons of water is about the best proportion.

There Comes a Time.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the light of life and cold
Comes whispering cold and chilling;
And locks are gray
As winter's day,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves all weary drift away,
And lips of faded coral, mute
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leap the laughing rain,
Are dead to all save memory,
As prisoner in his dungeon chain,
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The moon hath into darkness fled,
And by the embers wan and gray,
I hear a voice in whispers say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the midst of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But oh! the spark
That kindled youth in hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray,
And fond affections lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow gray.

There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer cease to be;
And we put on the Autumn robe,
To tread the last dreary month of
But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold;
Another dawn, with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night,
There comes a time when we grow old.

Affecting Scene in a Hospital.

[From the New Albany Ledger.]

A lady of this city, who has been constant in faithful attentions to the sick and wounded, both in this city and Louisville, last night related to us an incident which, to have witnessed, could not fail to have touched the most stony heart. Some weeks since a number of ladies had provided a bountious supply of ice cream for the patients in one of your hospitals. The cream was handed around, and the invalids eagerly partook of it. In the corner of the room, however, it was noticed that the spoon and saucer had not been touched. On the bed by the little table containing them, lay a young boy, his features white as marble, his eyelids drooping, and without a movement to indicate that the flickering candle of life had not gone out forever. A lady present approached the bed, and gently fanning the pale brow, whispered "the poor little fellow is asleep, we must not disturb him."

"No, ma'am, I'm not asleep," the boy answered in a voice of the silvery mellowness of childhood.

"Well, do you not like ice cream," continued the lady, drawing nearer the bed.

"Very much," replied the boy.

"Didn't you see me place this on your table," asked the lady, reaching for the plate.

"Oh yes," he answered tremulously, "but I shut my eyes and cried to myself."

"Cried, my child, why, what made you cry, my dear?"

"Ah, ma'am, if you will pull down the quilt a little you will see."

The lady did so, and found that he had no arms! Both of them had been lost in battle, on the bloody field of Stone river. Poor little fellow! the sympathy of silence and tears was all that could be bestowed upon his wounded spirit. The remembrance of sister and brother, of father and loving mother, of the old playground at home, and the companions of his childish frolics, and playmates of yore, was awakened to soothe the fancy of the little sufferer. His tears were dried, and while a smile lighted up his pale face, he said to the ladies: "I can't go back to those now; but soon God will give me other two arms, and then up above I'll meet sad great them all." Such was the simple beauty of his tender resignation to the will of God! It was far superior in grandeur even to the physical bravery he had displayed upon the battle-field! The child had gone where everything is perfected by the love of Him "who doeth all things well."

Josh Billings takes a Bath.

I kum to the conclusion lately that life was no concern, that the only yu fur me to stand a fair chance with other folks, was to git mi fite insured, and so I naled on the Agent ov the "Garden Angel life insurance Company," and answered the following questions, which was put to me over the top ov a pipe ov good opee, by a sik little fat old feller, with a little round gray head, and as pretty a little belly on him as eany man ever owned:

Questions.—1st. Are you a mail or a femail? if so, state how long yu have been so?

2d. Are yu subjekt to fits, and if so, do you hav more than one at a time?

3d. What is yure precise fleing weight?

4th. Did yu ever hav eany ancestors, and if so, how many?

5th. What is yure opinion ov the constitutionality ov the ten commandments?

6th. Do yu ever hive eany nite mares?

7th. Are yu married and single, or are yu a bachelor?

8th. Do yu believe in a futer state? If yu do state it.

9th. What are yure private continuents about a rush ov rats up the head, can it be did successfully?

10th. Have yu ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to affect yu?

After answering the above questions, like a man, in the confirmatif, the slik little fat old fellow with gould specks on ced i waz insured for life, and proberbly wud remain so for a term of years. I thanked him, and smiled one ov mi moste pensive smiles.—*The Poughkeepsian.*

A Saratoga correspondent of the Boston *Post* tells the following story of two Albany clergymen who visited the Springs during the races, which were got up by Morrissy, the prize-fighter:

Parson M——, a Baptist clergyman, and Father C——, a Catholic priest, are both jolly fellows in an innocent way, and, despite their difference of creed, remarkably good friends. Meeting each other in Saratoga, M—— said jocosely, as he approached the other, "Ah! I understand it—you have come to attend the races!" and added, "Do you know Morrissy?" "No," said Father C——, "and I beg you won't introduce me." The deprecatory voice and gesture with which his reverence said this, made the retort as fine a specimen of ready wit as I have heard for many a day.

THE QUEEN ON CRINOLINE.—Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

Windsor Castle, August 1, 1863.

Ladies: The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called Crinoline. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage what, in the opinion of her Majesty, can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain any thing but pity. But to the ladies of England this appears to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant.

C. B. PHIPPS.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—One day last week, a large, rad-faced woman, with a porter's load of expensive finery upon her person, entered the largest jewelry store in New York, and inquiring for diamonds, examined rings, brooches, ear rings, necklaces, &c., were spread before her. From these she selected $3,000 worth, which she requested might be sent to her house with the bill. The clerk would find her husband at home, she said, and he would pay for them. A pen and a card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She hesitated, her broad face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great confusion, she made her mark in big crow on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said, "Thar! I hain't time to write, but I guess he'll know that." The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.—*New York Paper.*

GOOD ELECTION TIMES AMONG THE "KANUCKS."—After the late contest, a Mr. Papineau, of Hastings, sent in a modest little bill for refreshments supplied to 200 thirsty voters. He charges for 3500 glasses of liquor, which would be 27½ glasses to each person present, and 18 glasses per minute for five hours steady drinking. He also charges 1000 cigars as smoked by the attorneys, "one hundred, each of whom, if the charges are right, drank over a gallon of liquor and smoked 7½ cigars."

Greenbacks of the original denomination of two dollars, changed to fifty dollar notes, are now in circulation in Pittsburg. The two dollar die on the left corner of the note is covered over, and the circle in which are the figures "1" "1" "1" are most striking defects of these alterations. The circle in which the figure appears is a certain preventive against alterations, for it will be remembered by any old soldier who has been "through the ranks" that the size of the note, for instance, if it be a two dollar note the "2" is white and the rays all are directed to the "2," if a one dollar note the "1" is white and the rays converge to the "1."

Mr. Bryan R. Price, son of General Sterling Price, is out in a card, published by the St. Louis papers, indignantly repudiating all connection with the movements reported to be in progress for procuring his father a pardon. He has had no communication with the rebel General, he says, since his own return from the South.

STATE GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.—The *Mississippian* learns that the officers of the State of Mississippi have determined to remove the Government of the State to Macon, Noxubee county.

MEETING OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.—The tobacco manufacturers of Louisville held a meeting on the 20th inst. for the special purpose of forming a convention of tobacco manufacturers generally in the West and North, to meet in that city September 16th, 1863.

Some jokers asserted that General Kilpatrick was sent to New York on account of his name. We see by the New York *Independent* that Mr. Lincoln gravely inquired, denies the truth of the statement.

Another Jackson has turned up in Western Virginia—a cousin of Stonewall—who is at the head of 5000 men, near Parkersburg.

The operatives in a Carlisle (Scotland) factory have refused to work up Surat cotton, in consequence of its inferior quality.

"My dear Ellen," said Mr. Softlow, to a young lady whose smiles he was seeking, "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotions of my palpitating heart. but I declare to you, my dearest Ellen, that I love you most tenderly, your smiles would shed—would shed—" "Never mind the wood-shed," said Ellen, "go on with the pretty talk."

—"My turtle-dove, I adore you!" said a gay young fellow to his lady love.—"That is all very well," said she, "but I'm tired of this sort of billing and cooing. If you love me so much, why don't you take me to church and make me your *ring*-dove?"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Latest Phase of the Libel Cases.—Michael Hahn and —— Coleman, Esquires, appeared yesterday in Judge Atocha's court as attorneys for B. Collins, convicted before Judge Hughes on a charge of libel. They claimed the liberation of their client on the ground not only that he was innocent of the particular crime he was imprisoned for, but further that the Court which tried, convicted and ordered his incarceration had no legal existence. The matter is to be heard before the Court to-day. Judge Atocha having ordered the prosecution in the case to be notified to attend.

Burglaries.—Andrew Miller was arrested with a vial of Chloroform and other burglars' utensils. Prisoner is held to answer a charge of real burglary.

—"As to being confiscated with the gout," said Mrs. Partington, "high living doesn't always bring it on. It is incoherent in some families, and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer, poor soul, who has been so long ill with it, disinherits it from his wife's grandfather."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Wood-Pile Libel Case.—This morning Hon. Michael Hahn appeared before Judge Atocha, and stated that as Judge Hughes had fixed upon this day for trial of the charge of libel against Dr. Hc. Kennedy, his client was now ready—to meet the accusation—not only prepared, but anxious, for personal as well as public reasons.

The Court held, that according to the order of the Commanding General abolishing the old Provost Court, it could take no cognizance of this case, and would therefore refer the application to the Commanding General or to the Provost Marshal General.

In the fire in the wood pile extinguished, or is it only sleeping? *Quien sabe?*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2, 1863.

Extreme dullness prevailed in Financial circles to-day. The offerings of Sight Exchange on New York are now decidedly in excess of the demand, which is very limited, and the rates are weak, ruling at ¾ ⅌ cent. discount for Legal Tender notes, and par@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for city currency. Legal Tender notes are also freely offered, but the demand is not so pressing. The rates, however, rule firmly at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. premium over the city currency.

Foreign Exchange is extremely dull, and the rates are almost nominal. Sterling may be quoted at 140@145, and Francs 5 20@5.35. There is very little demand for Specie, and the rates are weak. The buying rates are 31@32½c. and the selling 33@34 ⅌ cent. premium in currency for Gold, and 19@21 ⅌ cent. premium buying, and 2½@3 selling for Silver; for Legal Tender notes 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. off.

We have nothing to report in stocks, bonds or mortgage securities. Bank of Louisiana Notes range at 2½@1½ and 50 ⅌ cent. discount; Crescent City 60 ⅌ c., and Merchants' 50@52½ ⅌ cent. discount. City Railroad shares are held at at ⅌ 120, but we hear of no sales. ⅌ 117 ⅌ share is offered.

Nothing else reported.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2, 1863.

COTTON.—There were sales by auction today of 449 bales, of which 100 were duly paid, viz: 13 bales Low Middling at 58c., 19 do. Good Ordinary at 48½c., 3 Middling at 56c., 12 do at 56½c., 35 do. at 5.-16c., 7 do. at 53½c., and 7 bales Ordinary at 47½c., cash, in current funds and 333 bales, duty not paid, of which 50 bales Low Middling at 55c., 50 do. at 55c., 47 at 55 do. at 55½c., and 56 do. at 56½c. 3 bales Strictly Middling at 61½c., 15 Good Ordinary at 50c., 24 Fickings at 38c., 1 do. at 35½c., 3 do. at 21c., and 1 do. at 9½c. cash, in Treasury notes.

SUGAR.—About 200 hhds. sold, in lots, to-day at previous prices; Common 9½c., and Fair to Fully Fair new at 10½@11c., and Fully Fair to Prime old 11½@12c.

MOLASSES.—There were sales to-day of about 200 hhds and 100 half hhds. on private terms. Old this to be, Indigo, your most obedient and humble servant.

BEEF.—A lot of 50 bbls. old Mess Beef at ⅌ 18 ⅌ bbl.

CANDLES.—70 boxes light weight Star sold at 21c. ⅌ lb.

CORN.—1693 sacks yellow mixed sold on private terms, and 2,5 sacks yellow on the landing at ⅌ 125. In retailing at ⅌ 1 40 ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR.—A lot of 300 bbls. Low Superfine sold on the landing at ⅌ 5 50 ⅌ bbl. The retail demand is supplied at ⅌ 7 75@⅌ for Superfine, and ⅌ 8 75@⅌ 9 50 for Extra.

FEED.—Round lots of Hay are held at ⅌ 85 ⅌ ton. Dealers are supplying the retail demand at ⅌ 90 ⅌ ton. Of Oats, ⅌ 2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. of Bran, and 90c. ⅌ bushel for Oats.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 5 cases Ribbed Hose at 5c.; 5 bbls. Lard, 10½c.; 20 do. Mess Pork at ⅌ 21; 10 boxes starch at 8c., and 10 bbls. damaged Fluid Bread at 3c. ⅌ ⅌.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 3, 1863.

No arrivals. Amount of Stock sold was 40 Beeves and 40 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 145 Beeves and 41 Veals. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	3c
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	2½c
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net	— @ —	2c
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	— @ $75	
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	— @ $60	
Veal, 1st quality, ⅌ head	25 @ 30	
Veal, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20 @ 25	
Hogs, ⅌ lb, gross	— @ 12½	
Milch Cows, ⅌ head, with calves	35 @ 40	
Sheep, according to quality, ⅌ head	5 00 @ 10	00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 3, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Hudson, Lavender, for New York, Warnecke & Co.
Bark Pawnee, Johnston, for Philadelphia, Master
Schr Eugene, Sewns, for Pensacola, Master
Schr Central America, Leppir, for New York, Master
Steamer Julia, McCoy, for St. Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Locust Point, H. Hoffman, from New York 22d ultimo—1st dist
Steamship Saunders, for New York, to master—1st
Schr Henry Pawnee, Fox, from Tampico, 10th A ult, to F Claviol—pilot
Schr Anna, (British) Hanson, from Havana, 16th A ult, to B Pleasant—1st dist
Schr Norman, Martino, Polonia a la Harbe to J L Titus—2d dist
Lugger Julia Cassano, from Pointe a la Hache, to J L Titus—2d dist
Lugger Belle Bay, Vidacovich, from Fort Jackson, to master—2d dist
Lugger Flora Temple, Wagoner, from Pointe a la Hache to master—2d dist
Lugger Pablo, Cassano, from Fort Jackson, to J L Titus—2d dist

STEAMBOATS.

Lookout, Jachin, from Fort Jackson.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Locust Point, from New York—passengers

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Hudson—556 bales cotton 60 bbls pitch 10 bales moss 7 pkgs mdse
PHILADELPHIA—Bark Pawnee—In ballast
PENSACOLA—Per Schr Eugene—5 bbls flour 30 bbls potatoes 2 do. sugar 1 cask bacon etc
NEW YORK—Schr Central America—In ballast
ST JULIE—Per steamer Julia—124 hhds sugar and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Locust Point—5 boxes baron to Henning & Campbell—50 bbls do 151 firkins butter to Isaac Jones—1 case merchandise 24 cases to L Bryant & co—100 kegs paint Kearny, Bliss & co—10 rolls leather 20 half hogsheads W H Witherell—25 pkgs tobacco Wilkins & Fishel—17 do W F Leaf—50 half bbls beef 100 bbs white Egan & King—10 tierces shoulders 10 tcs hams H Tricou—9 bbs cheese 12 do saucer 25 half bbls white butter J T Moore & co—55 do A D Grieff & co—30 do do 50 bbs cheese 25 boxes white Grieff, Byrnes & co—80 bxs cheese S N Moody—50 do do 10 firkins butter H S Seward—20 do do 9 bxs cheese J Kemp, jr—37 do do 31 firkins butter S B Bevans & co—10 do dowers & farmer—15 do E F Keep—12 bbls beef H Blake—20 bbls butter F S K—use & co—21 cases tobacco Meyer Bros—16 do S Hernsheim—12 bxs bacon S H Kennedy & co—20 bxs cheese T S Sickles—18 kegs butter J W Mitchell—10 bales hops G Ives—20 half cheese tcs Egan & King—90 half bbls beef T Bates—2 packages 30 bbls apples 75 bbls lay 4 M tobacco assorted mdse to Henderson & Quinn—5 Keffer—Weld Bros—C Leibert & co—Haas & Friedrichsen—Mrs E Gaylord—W Chandler—Sickles & Cyr—F Rieselbo & co—Adams Express Co—Forcheimer & Mayer—C A Seig—J S Simonds—F Staples—Cut & co—Mrs E Gaylord—Mrs E Gaylord—Mrs E Gaylord—G Theurer—Frank in & Neyrey—J H Carter & co—Cumsmbe & Ordon—W H Robbins—Leibnard & Newman—S Kahn—Hagerty Bros—T O'Donnell—B Lemon & co—Thompson & Barnes—Weld Bros—A Koenig—H L Nassnik & co—J Symes—Meyer & co—E G Blanchard—E J Hart & co—C Lambert & co—D Dwyer—C H O Holle—H Clostermann & co—M Hocher—M Phinest—J Bryan—M Kraus—Levy Bros—A Edward—and order

NEW YORK—Per brig Imogene—117 bbls flour to Martin Bros—78 sacks salt Grieff, Syrnes & co—50 do do Stout & Davis—20 bbls paper G F Weisse & co—56 bbls white A D Grieff & co—20 do Thompson & Barnes—20 sacks soda ash J H Keller—23 bales hay 75 sacks oats Avendano Bros—20 kegs white lead 2 bbls do S M Todd—100 bales twine Bostwick & co—34 hhds shoulders Schneider & Zuberbier—1626 sks corn 20 half bbls beef 80 cases ale to order—100 bbls potatoes to M Hernandez & Brad'ord—2 Clegg—Witters & Penfield—L Pierre & co—W R Bell—S Hesbeith—Blake & Tower—A Marsh—D Richter—Fabre & Sauvinet—Fogle & co—J Blakman—N O Gas Co—Cash—Bowbelmer—F S Austin—C Weisheser—and order

HAVANA—Per schr Anna—Arc'ndes to Marburg & Sachtleben—Mrs E Gaylord—A Sturzenegger & co—B Hebrard—D H Holmes—J Deymodit—F Perret—Mad. an V B de Villimurr—G Trouinard—Dunlap—M A Fernandez—Newman—G Zaldarriaga—Dunlap—Mrs E Frata & co—S Santini—and order

TAMPICO—Per schr Henry Travers—Fruit to F Claviol

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Lookout—4000 lemons 2000 oranges to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr Norma—32 hhds sugar 1 hhd corn to order
POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Flora Temple—Bundries to order
FORT JACKSON—Per lugger Belle Bay—25,000 lemons to order
FORT JACKSON—Per lugger Ohio—200 bunches bananas to order

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND BRANCH WESTERN RAILROAD.

233 bbls molasses to R C Moore—200 do do 97 half do do G Sabatier

United States Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ASSESSOR, No. 13 St. Peter street, New Orleans, September 1st, 1863.

NOTICE—INCOME TAX.

ALL persons residing in the Seventh Assessment Division, between St. Philip and St. Louis streets and the river and year of the City, who have received income banks, and who have not made returns as required by law, are hereby notified that unless they make returns at my office, No. 13 St. Peter street, within ten days from date, the penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue laws for such neglect will be strictly enforced. All persons are required to make returns whether they are in receipt of income or not.

EUG. ROCHEREAU, JR.,
Assistant Assessor Seventh Division.

FEW ARE EXEMPT.—We don't refer to the Draft. Millions escape the conscription. But few, very few are exempt from indigestion. The grand army of Dyspepsia is a multitude that no man can number. Thousands of them serve for life and die early. Yet there is no difficulty in securing exemption. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, taken as a preventive, render the weakest stomach DYSPEPSIA-PROOF. Nay though you are already enrolled among the victims, a few bottles of this inestimable tonic will insure your discharge in a healthy condition, and with health fully restored, the long term, this famous tonic and alterative is infallible in all the varieties of indigestion and of liver complaint. It invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, imparts vigorous elasticity to the spirits, braces the nerves, strengthens the body, and is a potent antidote to the deleterious influences of damp and cold. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be obtained in any first class Drug Store in the country.

Agents for the sale of Hostetter's Bitters:

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 Chartres street.
E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
G. GERBER, below the French Market.
J. MORGAN HALL & CO., 30 Common street.
G. H. MORGAN & CO., 12 Magazine street.
JOHN T. MOORE & CO., 7 and 9 Poydras st
JOSEPH MAILLOT, 15 Crossman street.
SOCQUET & MEAD, 111 Chartres street.
THOMPSON & BARNES,
28 and 25 Common street.

Horseshoers Wanted.

WANT