THE DAILY BEE:
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In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless the notice is given of the last the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, construction bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

By Wm. F. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Customhouse street, Mocha handkerchiefs, French artificial flowers and dry goods.

By McCoyen & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 70 Tchoupitoulas street, flour; at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Camp street, breakfast bacon, sugar, whisky, brandy, flour, tobacco, &c.

MR. G. BOYER'S ACADEMY.—We would again remind parents that Mr. G. Boyer's Academy, on Conti street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, reopens on Monday next, 31st instant.

Mr. Boyer's establishment has been justly ranked, for years, among the best New Orleans ever had.

CLEAR SIDES AND MESS PORK.—Those of our readers who may be longing for "the flesh-pots of Egypt," will do well to refer to the advertisement of E. S. Keep, No. 62 Peydras street.

We call the attention of our readers to the various sales by R. T. Montgomery this day, (Saturday,) the 29th instant, as follows: At 10 o'clock, at No. 70 Tchoupitoulas street, will be sold two hundred and twenty-five barrels choice St. Louis flour. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 65 Camp street, there will be sold sugar, breakfast bacon, rope, flour, liquors, and a large assortment of other groceries. Also, at 11 o'clock, at our auction mart 87 Camp street, a large sale of fine rosewood and walnut chamber and parlor sofas, paintings, mirrors, glass and china ware.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, sixty-eight bonds of $1000 each, of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad Company. See advertisement.

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

The steamship George Washington, Capt. Gager, leaves this morning for New York, with the U. S. mails, a large cargo, and the following passengers

J C Davenport, A B Cutler, F Queyrolet, lady, child and servant, J Fowler, J Aiemis, Ad Payne, Mr Phelps, J V Duland, J Guthie, Miss E A Guthrie, Mrs Sargent and servant, Mr Rutney, T Rainey G R Beard and servant, F Schrund, Capt M Singer, N A de Mosselle, Lieut H H Wilmer, Capt M Cox—10 in the steerage.

The Facts about John Morgan and his Men.—The Ohio Penitentiary—Card from the Chaplain of the Penitentiary.

[From the Christian Advocate of this Week.]

JOHN MORGAN.

There are sixty-eight of Morgan's officers in the Ohio Penitentiary, all of them on the south side of the new hall, each end of which is temporarily closed. They are locked up separately in cells at seven o'clock in the evening, and are unlocked at about seven in the morning. They enjoy the privilege of walking the hall through one day, which is, perhaps, one hundred and fifty feet long and twelve feet wide. At eight A. M. and three P. M. they are conducted to the common dining-hall, and have prison fare, with, I believe, the addition of coffee and sugar, and some few articles furnished by themselves.

Morgan had no "belt filled with gold, greenbacks and Confederate notes." His valuables amounted to twenty three dollars and a butternut breastpin. The amount of our Government and postal currency found on the persons of the other officers was not larger. They had considerable sums in Confederate money.

Morgan and his men are all shaved and trimmed, in accordance with the rule of the institution. This is the custom, I suppose, for two reasons: first, to secure personal cleanliness; second, to give a uniform appearance to the prisoners, so that detection would be more easy in case of an attempt to escape.

They do not attend our chapel services. The reason is obvious. It would bring a crowd of natives, strangers, and curiosity seekers, but our services are for loyal to split traitors. All who desire Bibles are supplied from the prison library, and, by permission of the Warden, I sent down, for distribution among them, a large number of the issues of the "Christian Library."

In appearance Morgan looks like a man addicted to worldly pleasure. He is full six feet high, straight, well built, with an elastic step, and something of the commanding presence in a upper lip is shaved, and somewhat sunken, so that his front teeth are slightly exposed. His complexion is sandy, and the hair quite thin on the top of his head. He looks to be an ordinary man, intellectually. His pluck, however, one of the qualities of a good commander—*he knows how to obey!* He conforms strictly to the rules of the establishment, and enjoins obedience on the part of his fellow-prisoners.

Colonel Clake is three or four inches taller than Morgan, very slender, with a thin sharp face, and resolute eye. I suppose, from his appearance, he has more dash and daring than Morgan himself.

Basil Duke is a small man, firmly built, and muscular. His complexion is dark, and his eye and head indicate some mind and a bad heart. He is much the most intelligent-looking man of the crowd.

I only speak of them as they *appear*. I have no intercourse with any of them, except as I have met three or four in the hospital. I see and talk with them there, as I do with the other sick ..... J. L. GROVER, Chaplain, O. P.
Columbus, O., August 15, 1863.

The Killing of Colonel Cornyn.

The Pocahontas (Tennessee) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following version of the terrible tragedy at Corinth:

Pocahontas, Tenn., August 13.—A most shocking and disgraceful tragedy occurred at Corinth on Monday last. Col. Florence M. Cornyn, of the Tenth Missouri cavalry, a daring officer, whose edicts to secessionists in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, gave him more notoriety perhaps, than he actually deserved, was shot and killed by Lieut. Colonel Bowen, of the same regiment. For some of his daring exploits recently, not strictly in accordance with army regulations, the Colonel was arrested, charges preferred against him, and a General Court-martial in session at Corinth, had been "trying the case" for nearly a month. Colonel Bowen, while his Lieut. Colonel was answering questions propounded by the Judge Advocate, he interrupted the Court with the remark—"That's sufficient now. I can impeach his testimony," or words to that effect, when he was promptly ordered for it. Presently some words were raised, and the courtroom ordered to be cleared. As soon as Col. Cornyn came out Bowen stepped up to him and asked him if he understood him to say in court that he could or would impeach his testimony. "Yes, I said so—I do, sir, I am and will do it," replied Cornyn, in a storm of anger. "That can't be done, Colonel," answered Bowen, coolly.

Cornyn again used bitter oaths and struck Bowen in the face, staggering him back, and before he could recover, struck him another blow on the head, which knocked him down. When Bowen recovered his feet again Cornyn had him by the hair with one hand and with the other was trying to choke him. At this moment Bowen drew his revolver, and as Cornyn, seeing the danger, retreated quickly toward the door of the courtroom, shot him three times, each one of which would, separately, have proved fatal. As he fell into the court-room, bleeding frightfully, some one asked who shot him, the latter Bowen, with a proud look, and in a calm voice said "I have killed him, G—d—n him. He struck me twice, after giving me oaths, and I shot him." The Colonel died in fifteen minutes, but spoke never a word.

The affair contrary to expectation, creates but little excitement. I think Bowen has been pleased under arrest, if so, the facts will yet be more fully understood. I give these details as they are reported by Captain G. J. Dodds, Division Quartermaster on Gen. Dodge's staff, who, if I am not mistaken, witnessed the tragedy.

Pleasure Excursion of the Diplomats.

Our astute, good-tempered, clear-headed Premier, is off on a pleasure tour among the lakes, and rivers of Northern New York, but not alone. He has taken in his train the French, British, Russian, Prussian, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Hanseatic, Chilian and Nicaraguan Ministers, leaving Washington bereft of the whole diplomatic corps. The State Department will be longer at monopoly. Mr. Seward has folded his tent, like the Arab, and as silently stole away. If Earl Russell has any communication to make to our Government in regard to those pirate vessels of the English Confederacy, he bearer of despatches must seek Lord Lyons on the Hudson River, or at Saratoga or Sharon Springs, or within the sound of the great cataract, or on a steamer on lake Ontario, or fishing off one of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, or up the dark Saguenay, or wherever else our humorous Secretary of State may happen to chaperone him. If the French Minister of Foreign Affairs desires to give a hint to M. Mercier in regard to Mexican matters, or if Prince Gortchakoff wants Baron Seoul to sound our Government on the subject of a treaty of alliance against France and England, their messengers must go off on a voyage of discovery after the truant diplomats; and should they even be found they will have little disposition to pay any attention to the dry business of statesmanship.—*New York Herald.*

Murfreesboro' is said to be the strongest national fortress on this continent. The only indications of it to the civilian are heaps of red earth on every hill in the vicinity, with long ditches, blockades and mounds crossing the railroads. But, even to the uninstructed eye, heaps of earth and sand, with black objects protruding from them, have come to have a much more threatening look than the most sagacious piles of stones and masonry.

The machinery in the composing-room of the Philadelphia *North American* stood at 1 20, Tuesday night, last week, that being the coolest composing-room in the city. One of the newsboy carriers dropped down dead at four o'clock in the morning.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,794.

The Presidential Campaign.

Rochester, New York, August 18—A constitutional meeting convened here to-day. The object seems to be for consultation on the subject of the next President, and organizing in the different States the old Whig Bell and Everett party. Representatives from several States are present, including Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Wisconsin. It is expected a definite course will be determined upon to-night.

An address to the people is contemplated.

LATER.

Rochester, August 18—The secret conference this afternoon lasted three or four hours, during which Jewett Davis, N. H. Wood and others participated, on a comparison of views with regard to sustaining political organizations, and their respective strength and aims, the reported conclusion arrived at being that the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of the Union can only be brought about by the organization of the conservative element in the North, upon a platform, similar to that of the Union Democracy of Kentucky. A committee consisting of Messrs. Davis, of Kentucky, N. H. Wood, of Wisconsin, R F. Stevens, of New York, S W. Bailey, Whitehall, J. P. Faunst, of Canandaigua, were appointed to prepare business for to-morrow and submit an address. The meeting is composed of about eighty delegates, and there do not appear to be any interested outsiders.

UNION LEAGUE SECRETS.—A correspondent of the *State Sentinel*, who assumes to have penetrated the mysteries of the order, sends the following as a portion of the instructions given to the initiated:

When you first meet a member, present your left hand and say:

"How are you, Major?"

Answer—"Comfortably well."

"Are you a member of our Union League?"

Answer—"Prove me."

"How shall I prove you?"

Answer—"By position."

Here comes in what might be called a command, for the person asking the questions above set forth, says:

"Take positions and I'll call them."

The person who answers the questions then raises the left hand perpendicularly over his head, at which time you say, "Washington." He then drops his arm to a horizontal position, and you say, "Jefferson." He then drops his left hand on the left thigh and you say, "Jackson." He then raises his left hand to his breast and you say, "Union." He then joins the thumb and third finger of his left hand; at this time you must also join the thumb and third finger as he does; then both of your hands meet, and you put your thumb and third finger inside his, and you say "League." All this is done in a shorter time than I can tell you.

When a member is going into the lodge, the password at the first door is "Eternal Vigilance" at the second door, "Is the Price of Liberty." When a member enters the lodge, he salutes the President by holding up his left hand fore finger. When he leaves the lodge he holds up his right hand two fore fingers.

When a Union League man gets into a fight at night he cries out, "I, I." If any of the brothers are around and willing to assist him they cry out, "What, what."

DESERTER SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE. A deserter named Luther Greenfield was shot and severely wounded at Tully on Tuesday last by Special Provost Agent Samuel Adams, from whom he was trying to escape. The circumstances were as follows: Officer Adams had two deserters, named Luther Greenfield, and Sloman Wattles, in his custody, handcuffed together, on board a railroad train, bringing them to this city. At Tully, having a letter to delivery, he got off, leaving his prisoners in charge of a gentleman friend sitting near. As soon as he left the car, Wattles slipped his handcuff, leaving it dangling to Greenfield's wrist, and both started for the door. Wattles was detained by the gentleman in charge of them, but Greenfield succeeded in getting out of the car. He started off across a field, but was in sight when officer Adams returned. He immediately gave chase, and after a run of nearly a mile, having gained somewhat on Greenfield, he ordered him to stop, and shot his pistol twice in the air to intimidate him. Greenfield continuing on his way, he again ordered him to stop or he would shoot him, when he partially turned, telling him to "shoot and be ——, he would never be taken alive." Adams stopped and shot, the ball grazing Greenfield's arm, passing into the upper part of the breast, and bringing him to the ground. Dr. Trowbridge, of Clay, was immediately summoned, and the wound dressed. It is not considered dangerous. Greenfield is a notorious deserter. He is claimed in three regiments. Wattles is a deserter from the Twenty-third regiment.—*Syracuse Standard.*

We lately met a grammarian, says a California paper, who has just made a tour through the mines, conjugating, or rather cogitating, thus: "Positive, mine; comparative, miner; superlative, minus!"

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of new boots, exclaimed: "By St Patrick! I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two."

A steam carriage is on exhibition at Lowell that will run from thirty to forty miles an hour on a common road. It will travel slow or fast, up hill and down, backward and forward.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Dr. Kennedy Libel Case—The case of Hugh Kennedy was called yesterday before Judge Hunt, in the Recorder's Court. Accused, who appeared at the bar with his counsel, Michael Hahn, Esq., is charged by Mr. Rose with libel.

Counsel for the defense explained to the Court that the prosecution had left it in the dark as to what publication was charged as libelous, and who were to figure as the persons claimed to have been libelled. The defense, therefore, was perfectly ignorant as to these points, and at a loss as to the allegations to encounter.

Mr. Day said the counsel need not pretend such ignorance on the subject. The defense was well posted, and by the time this case could be got through with they would know still more. Mr. Day read to the Court the card of B. Collins and an editorial endorsing the same, published on the 16th of August, and an editorial of the 23d, and another one of the 27th, and stated that the wood-pile matter aid charges against the members of the Streets and Landings Committee, published in the *True Delta*, were the basis of complaint.

Mr. Hahn complimented Mr. Day on entertaining the audience with reading such elaborate and entertaining editorials, but he was still in the dark. The charge remained loose, vague and absurd, and an affidavit or written charges would be the proper mode for the course of the prosecution. The Court decided that the defense was entitled to full information of the accusation, still a written statement of charges was not required in the Court.

Mr. Day said he did not come here to amuse an audience, but to transact business with the Court. He then read the passages in the *True Delta* of the 16th, 23d and 27th of this month.

Mr. Hahn still did not know who were the parties charged to have been libelled—whether the gentlemen of the prosecution, Mr. Rose, the Court, or some other party. The prosecution had their articles spoke of various matters, even of Butler's administration.

Mr. Rosselius explained that the members of the Streets and Landings Committee had been attacked in Collins's card, published and endorsed at one time by the editor of the *True Delta*, and in the latter articles persisted in as charges. These gentlemen had to defend their character, and that was the cause of this prosecution. The articles in question would only be referred to as regards Dwyers, Rose and Campbell, in relation to the "wood pile controversy," the charge of malfeasance in office.

After the counsel had agreed as to the points in question, and the accused admitted the publication of the articles, the case was fixed for trial on Wednesday next.

Provost Court Militaire—Judge Stocha.—James McGuire, Company I, First Louisiana Regiment, was tried for being drunk, fighting, and disturbing the peace. He was attacked on the Levee by some soldiers of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and maltreated with a bayonet. He wanted a fair fight. The man was terribly battered, and had to be ordered to the hospital. The parties engaged in this affair are to be arrested if possible.

Louisa Walker and Bridget Horrigan, were tried on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, but dismissed with a warning, as the evidence was not sufficient to convict them.

James Tramp and John McCarty, the one of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and the other of an Indiana regiment, were fighting about sectional politics, and had to pay five dollars each.

Jacob Long, of Kennerville, who had taken whisky from the city to the Parish of St. Charles without a Customhouse permit, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for two months.

S. T. Tilly brought some goods into the Parish of St. Charles which were not accompanied with the requisite permit. The goods belonged to other parties and were intended for peddling. Tilly was fined fifty dollars. The goods were ordered to be confiscated and the owners to be arrested.

A. Ernest, who brought on a small vessel eight bales of cotton to the city, for which he received four dollars per bale freight, was tried on the charge that the hospital fee of five dollars per bale, had not been paid. He was fined $25 and required to pay the freight bill.

Henry Bell, charged with robbing a soldier, proved an *alibi*. He was in the Third Justice's Court at the time of the alleged robbery.

Mary Desmond, whose case we mentioned to-day, proved a good and decent character, and was dismissed on the charge of having robbed a soldier.

The case of Wm. Hill, accused of being a spy, was resumed yesterday. The prosecutrix further testified that when on urgent business she visited Pensacola she was arrested as a spy and kept in confinement for three months, and recaptured by Col. Clark. That a letter was found in her dress denouncing her as a Federal spy, bearing the signature of the accused. The defense restricted itself to attempts to invalidate the testimony of prosecutrix. The Court reserved its decision.

The Shell Road Highway Robbery.—Judge Abecke gave his decision in this case yesterday. After repeating and weighing the testimony for and against the accused, the Court held that the defense had proved two much and destroyed its credibility. From the weight of the evidence it was the duty of the Court to declare the accused guilty. Both were then sentenced to hard labor at Ship Island, or when that place of punishment ceases to be superseded by some other place for the term of ten years. The convicts declared their innocence.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The next steamer due, we have already stated, is the Evening Star, which was advertised to leave New York on the 22d inst, and may be expected here on Saturday evening or Sunday morning next. We repeat the information for those anxiously inquiring when the next mails are to be received.

From Memphis.

August 17—The arrival of the Wood, from Vicksburg, with about five hundred sick soldiers, and their helpless condition, indicate that disease in that place is frightfully on the increase instead of decrease, as formerly reported.

Most of the patients have typhoid fever, of a malignant type, from which not more than seven in ten will recover.

The hospital boat Wood has arrived from Vicksburg with 350 sick and wounded soldiers. Twenty died on the way up.

Cotton is in active demand, and prices advanced from 56 to 58c. Receipts for the week comprise one thousand bales. Strict Middling is held in some cases at sixty cents.

Colonel Adams was robbed of $16,000 by two men by the names of Vance and Cannon, at Hall's plantation, six miles from here, a few days since. He captured Cannon, who had in his possession $13,500

The Pearce has arrived loaded with troops, nine months' men.

The river banks to Cairo is eight feet, and to New Orleans nine feet, and falling slowly.

The Chancellor is taken by the Government to transport troops to New Orleans.

The expedition under General Steele so far has been very successful.

General Grant has relieved the press of Memphis from a censor.

Trade on the River.

Cairo, August 19—General Grant issued orders on the 1st of August, that all persons having cotton, or other produce not required by the army, be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the Agent of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. At posts where there is no agent, the quartermaster will receive it, and at the option of the owner hold it until orders are received from the agent, or send it to Memphis.

The gunboat Cincinnati has been raised, and is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburg.

The Nicaragua Ship Canal to be Recommenced Under the Auspices and Patronage of Louis Napoleon.

THE ENGINEERS ALREADY AT WORK.

Prince Murat to be President of the New Company.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Chinandega, Nicaragua, July 14, 1863.—I did not suppose when I wrote you, by the last steamer, regarding the new Ship Canal project, that parties were so soon to be on the ground with the object of commencing the preliminary measures towards carrying the grand scheme into execution.

The steamer Guatemala brought as passengers on the last sailing from Panama, Mr. Edward Cox, one of the directors of the new Ship Canal Company, which has recently been organized in England and France, (and which purchased Monsieur Belly's privilege for $350 000,) and the chief engineer of the Company, Mr. James Samuel.

Since their arrival, a staff of assistant engineers, numbering six persons, who came via San Juan del Norte, has joined Mr Samuel, and a careful re-examination of the route surveyed by Belly's engineers is to be made as speedily as possible. It is not supposed that there will be any great deviation from the original survey. The part of Tamarindo, on the Pacific, may be changed, and the Estero Real, which empties into the Bay of Fonseca, made the terminus on this side of the Isthmus. The Estero heads within fifteen or eighteen miles of Lake Managua, and is navigable for some distance for vessels of 500 tons burthen. Mr Samuel, and his corps of engineers, will leave to-day to make a reconnoissance of that route.

Mr. Lyon is commissioned on the part of the directors, to ask of the Government of Nicaragua some modifications in the charter, and President Martinez being already here attending to some military duties, considered the subject of such vast importance, that he has summoned all the ministers of the Government, Chinandegan, for the purpose of considering the matter immediately

Mr Lyon is also empowered by the company to make a sufficient loan to the Government of Nicaragua to meet all of its foreign indebtedness.

Really, there appears something tangible in this new movement—something solid, giving evidence that there is no humbug about it. Besides, Louis Napoleon has taken the matter in hand, and he informed Messrs. Lyon and Samuel, before they departed from Paris, that this great enterprise had his best wishes; that he would give it every support and protection in his power, and that if their report was favorable, he would place at the head of the company, as President, Prince Murat.

The following is a brief synopsis of the prospectus of the company. It is called "The Atlantic and Pacific International Ship Company, under the patronage and support of the great maritime powers."

Capital £2,500,000 in 75,000 shares of £30 each, and 10,000 debentures of £100 each.

Directors—Admiral The Hon. Geo Elliott, R. N., John Harvey Lewis, Esq, M. P.; Jas. Cumming, Esq, of Messrs. Cumming, Beare & Co., London; Monsieur Theodore Mercier, Paris; Mons. Le Comte de France, Paris; Mons. Vital Roux, Paris; Mons. Edward Loos, Paris.

Bankers—The Consolidated Bank, London; Slottinger & Co., Paris.

Engineer—James Samuel, M. Inst., C. E., F. R. A. S, London; Edwin Clark, M. Inst., C. E., F. R. A. S, London.

The company has exclusive privileges with power to levy tolls, including free use of lands required in the construction of the canal; likewise, a grant in perpetuity of all the unappropriated and unoccupied lands to the extent of two and half miles on either side of the canal throughout its entire course, together about 750,000 acres, with power to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of them.

The company have nine years to complete the canal from the date of its charter.

The charter extends for ninety nine years after that, the canal reverts to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The route of the canal are made free ports forever, and all ships, or goods, or persons in transit, of any nation whatever, are only liable for the payment of the company's tariff.

The protection of the company is guaranteed by a treaty with Great Britain and Nicaragua, France and Nicaragua, and by the United States, under the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to be paid 8 per cent on the gross receipts of the company.

The dues which the company are empowered to levy, are fixed at a maximum of eight shillings perton for goods, and forty-eight shillings per passenger.

Vessels are to be steam tugged from ocean to ocean at a small cost.

The route selected at present is as follows:—Through the San Juan river, entering it at the Colorado branch to Lake Nicaragua, distance 114 miles. (In this river four dams will be required, and four locks of ten feet fall each.) Through Lake Nicaragua to the river Tipitapo, distance 100 miles. Through the river Tipitapo to Lake Managua, distance 12 miles. (In this short distance two locks will be required of 10 feet fall each.) Through Lake Managua to the point where the canal commences, distance 54 miles. From Lake Managua to the bay of Tamarindo, the distance is about nine miles, through which a cutting will be required of a maximum depth of 33 feet. Between Lake Managua and Tamarindo, there is a fall of 154 feet in 8½ miles, and here it will be necessary to construct fourteen locks of eleven feet fall each.

The plan proposed by the company for the canal is to make the canal of a sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels to go through on their own bottoms with their usual draft of water, but to raise them with their cargoes at fixed places, dependent on their size, on pontoons drawing but a small depth of water.

Vessels drawing not over fifteen feet of water can pass through from ocean to ocean, without being lifted upon pontoons, except in their passage through the canal from Lake Managua to Tamarindo; but vessels of greater draft will have to be raised twice and lowered twice.

Hydraulic power is to be used in raising vessels, similar to that in daily use at the Victoria Docks, London.

The time occupied in raising a 2000 ton vessel and floating it away, is not to exceed one hour.

Three years are fixed to finish this great undertaking.

Contractors of experience and responsibility are ready to undertake the work for the estimate of the engineers, viz: £5,000,000.

The estimated revenue of the company exclusive of dues levied on passengers is $370,000. This is based on the daily transit each way of six vessels, averaging 500 tons.

Ships versus Forts.

The question being agitated in England in reference to the construction of forts on the seacoast, especially for the protection of the great arsenal at Spithead, is in some measure kept in abeyance, till more practical knowledge is obtained on the subject of gunnery and iron plates. The London *Times* says:

Two remarkable but conflicting pieces of evidence have been furnished by the American war. Several Federal ironclads succeeded in running past the batteries on the Mississippi, while a well-equipped fleet of the same class was discomfitted in half an hour by the forts of Charleston. It is said, on the one side, that the former were favored by darkness, and on the other, that the latter were confronted by obstacles peculiar to Charleston harbor. For our own part, we are quite content to set the one precedent against the other, or rather to abstain from generalizing at all from a single case, even if it were not weakened by a contrary instance. Unless common sense and well-ascertained facts can guide us in this matter, it is far better to remain where we are and wait for more complete information. If, on the other hand, we have already quite sufficient materials for our decision, it would be folly or stop halfway in the execution of a great project.

The first thing to remember is that we are not discussing whether forts can take the place of ships, but whether ships can take the place of forts, so as to make the construction of forts, at the mouth of an important roadstead and in front of our greatest naval arsenal, superfluous and useless. The mere statement of the question is enough to settle it. Forts cannot do the work of ships, because they are available only for defensive, and not offensive, purposes; because they cannot bring an unwilling adversary to close quarters; because they are incapable of being used as rams—in short, because they are immovable. For equally cogent and still more obvious reasons, ships cannot do the work of forts. They cannot even with the aid of steam operate independently of wind and weather; they cannot be mounted with guns of indefinite weight and calibre; they cannot be coated with armor of indefinite thickness; they cannot defy the corrosive agency of sea water; they cannot be repaired without being sent into dock. It would be easy to extend the list of their disabilities if our object were to damage the reputation of ships instead of defending that of forts. Far be it from us to predict what may be the ultimate form which the ingenuity of man may devise for these floating fortresses, but as we follow with our mind's eye the progress of the war between ordnance and naval architecture till we lose sight of it in a dim vision of Titanic encounters on the ocean, the powers of destruction always seem to have a trifle the best of it. We cannot help believing that the explosive forces mighty enough to stave in the side of any thing that can navigate the sea will be discovered if not already in existence; but it does not follow that such engines can be carried on shipboard. On the contrary, the presumption is that the ship of the future will be impregnable to the assaults of any similar antagonist, and will be vulnerable only by guns planted upon the solid earth.

The Draft—Singular Scenes at the Office of the Philadelphia Provost Marshal.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The present business of the Marshals and their surgeons is the reception and examination of military substitutes, and of parties claiming exemption from the draft

About seventy cases per day are disposed of by each Marshal. All have a busy time of it. At Capt Lehman's office yesterday we watched the process in its various forms. The experience here shows the fact that the two infirmities most common among men in office are hemorrhoids (piles) and rupture in its various forms. On account of these two affections, fully three-fourths of the applicants for exemption receive their discharge. Rupture is an affection that is in its very nature incurable. Its effects may be palliated, but a ruptured man cannot endure or perform a soldier's duty. Very bad cases of hemorrhoids are equally disqualificatory of military service.

In examining substitutes the most rigid scrutiny is exercised. Many attempts are made. Men unfit for service and illiterate men as substitutes, foolishly supposing themselves able to conceal their infirmities. They little know the ordeal through which they must pass. They entirely overlook the fact that a surgeon, in five minutes, can overhaul them as a watchmaker overhauls a watch. There is abundant attempt at fraud all round. Drafted men claim disqualification on the ground of disability, and men who want substitute money endeavor to conceal their ailments. Both call into practice the skill of the surgeon making the examination.

The substitute, upon presenting himself for acceptance, is taken into a room, where he disrobes himself. The surgeon begins with his teeth, and examines his whole body down to his toes. He then proceeds to a more exacting ordeal, the examination of an applicant for the policy of insurance upon his life by a life insurance company a surgeon. If the front teeth are gone, so that the man cannot bite off a cartridge paper, he cannot be accepted for infantry service. He may do for a trooper. Every limb is examined. If the lungs are unsound, the incipient apoplectic, or the system wasting, the Government does not want the man, either as a volunteer, a conscript, or a substitute.

The applicant is made to throw himself into various attitudes. His toes and fingers must be practically perfect. He is made to pick up a grain of corn from the ground without bending his knees, to stand on the points of his toes and to show that he is perfect in his anatomy. If he passes this test he is accepted, and a release is given to the party who brings him. If he does not, he receives his money, and is given into the custody of a guard. He is then a United States soldier for three years.

At Captain Lehman's office yesterday, we saw some humorous incidents. A man, about 40 years of age, came limping into the office. He wanted exemption.

"What ails your leg?" was the first question

"Why, it's stiff, that air leg is. It's been stiff nigh on to two year."

"What has been the stiff?"

"Why, I reckon it's the rheumatis, Doctor. That leg aint got no more joint in it than a crowbar."

"Well, we'll see. Step outside there, and we'll look at you."

"Oh, Doctor, I don't give yourselves no trouble. I kan jest roll up my trousers leg right here."

"We don't do matters that way. Walk into that room. We want to see that leg, perhaps we can cure it. We've performed some remarkable cures lately."

The man didn't want to go into the room, but saw there a guard at hand likely to enforce the order. So he went in. He stripped, exposing a very dirty hide to the sunlight. The doctor looked at the leg, and formed his own conclusions. He asked the man some questions, and received positive answer that the limb was immoveably stiffened, the result of rheumatism.

"You must take either, my man. I can cure you of this stiffness," said the doctor.

"I reckon you kan, I got no right to do nothin' of that kind," said the man. "I loose here with a stiff leg. You can see I kant fit for soldierin' no how, and you hain't got no right to pizen me, neither."

"We waive the right to prevent sneaks and liars from entering the ranks. It is the duty of every citizen, and we are going to test the truth of what you have been saying."

The man grew very ugly. The sponges of ether was brought and applied, but he pushed it away. Five men were required at last to hold him down, and then the ether was applied, and the man at last resoaked insensible. The second time this required a full bottle of ether. The surgeon was satisfied the man was shamming. About his leg there was not the least rigidity. It was in all respects perfect. When he came to consciousness the man was told that until his substitute was procured he was considered a conscript. He was exceedingly surprised that his deception was unmasked.

Another man followed him, who wished to be a substitute, upon whose limbs were big nodules, like spavins upon a horse. He was an Irishman. The doctor saw at a glance that he was unsound, and dismissed him with a sharp reproof for his stupidity in presenting himself.

The next was a little man who claimed to be ruptured. The removal of his clothing disclosed a truss with pads of India rubber, large enough to cover a first class rupture upon the Belgian giant. The doctor could find no sign of any rupture, but as a rupture sometimes decends or recedes, the man was told to sit down for a while. In half an hour, if it existed, it would be certain to come.

The man sat down in *puris naturalibus*, upon a chair, trembling like a leaf. But the rupture didn't show itself. The surgeon said that if he could bring a respectable medical certificate of a rupture existing, it should have due weight. The man left, saying he would get it. He appeared honest.

Out of about thirty whom we thus saw examined yesterday morning, more than a dozen were badly ruptured, a fact which shows that disease is not confined to any business.

One fellow had voluntarily relinquished his front teeth to escape conscription. To his unutterable dismay he was accepted for cavalry service. He was evidently a coward. When he found himself caught his knees smote together, and his face paled to the whiteness of the paper on which the surgeon wrote his name and condition. He was in splendid health. The game from which the sound teeth had been violently drawn had not yet receded into position.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes.—(Friday.)—Two young men, for fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined $10 each.

A chap covered with blood and scales, and looking as if he had been knocked into a cocked hat by somebody or one of the city curbstones, was brought up for the charge of disturbing the peace. His prosecutor appeared and the accused said he could not shed any light upon what had happened—that he was blind drunk; his appearance eloquently testifying in his favor, he was discharged.

A very small youngster, whose hair was cut so closely that he looked as if ready to be gobbled up, was arraigned on the very small charge of stealing two or three small potatoes on the levee. He was defended by a very large and Abel counsel, and as to the witnesses their testimony was legion. It appeared that the youngster had picked up a few of the vegetables which were lying around loose, and that the case was one of "small potatoes and few in the hill," so the small boy was discharged.

A disheveled wife whipper, who tried to excuse himself by swearing that it was because she was drunk, was sent to the Workhouse for two months, in spite of his special pleading.

A coffee house man and two women (one of them a negress) were fined $10 each, for selling liquor to a drunken and abandoned female.

The proprietress of the average dog was fined $5, on the complaint of some of the neighbors that the caninity was not properly tied.

H. Elliton, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Customhouse and Burgundy streets, making the whole night hideous with singing and playing the piano, was required to furnish peace bonds of $1000.

A sassy girl, who left her mistress and took away a lot of articles besides, which were found by virtue of a warrant, was sent to the Police Jail for a month.

A coffee-house keeper on Customhouse street, was charged with passing an altered Treasury note on a Western produce dealer. It was a $2 bill altered to a fifty. The prosecutor stated that he stopped into the place on Friday evening to get a drink; seeing a pile of greenbacks on the shelf he asked of the proprietor had any to sell; they finally agreed on an exchange at $100 at 1 per cent premium—one of the bills being a fifty. On Saturday the prosecutor paid a bill to Mr. Montgomery, the auctioneer, including this note, which on Monday was returned to him and proved on examination to have been altered from two to fifty. On taking it to the saloon, he denied having paid it out, and expressed his wonder that the producer dealer should have been so green as to receive such a base "greenback" as that. The produce-man felt confident that it was the identical note he had bought from the restaurateur, as the exchange had taken place in a dimly-lighted back room, and accordingly he had reserved the charge. When our report closed, the case was in progress; how it was going to end, we did not stop to foresail.

The libel case of Dr. Kennedy had not been reached when we closed our report.

THE SIGHT.

I belong to no Faculty; I have not the least diploma; but I have seen so many diseases of the eyes, for the last twenty-five years I have been selling spectacles, that this long practice has given me some right—at least I think so—to speak of this sight, in the name of experience, if not by the authority of legal science. I do so when to write an introductory notice; my pretentions are higher; my object is to attempt to bring about a revolution, overthrow old prejudices, and lead the public out of long-standing and silly loss prejudices. Should I succeed, they will have been more benefitted by it than myself.

I have made a discovery, a very simple one, as all discoveries are when made. I have found out that frauds, two crimes, are daily and hourly perpetrated, unless, while in the dark, I say nothing.

The Druggist who sells medicines and poisons of all kinds is compelled by the statutes to show that he has gone through a course of studies by which he is enabled to know the virtues of the articles he deals in, and the public are thereby protected.

To a dealer in spectacles, who, in nine cases out of ten sells poison to the eyes, the law asks nothing, and nothing is required of him. It is a great public misfortune.

I will not cease denouncing that imposition which the community is an accomplice of, and I call on all enlightened and practical men, to aid me in undeceiving them that the selection and application of glasses to increase or strengthen the sight, is an act of the utmost importance. Grave and often irreparable disorders may arise from a bad selection.

The public, through habit or imitation, buy spectacles as they would gloves or suspenders. The dealer, with very few exceptions, sells spectacles as he would any other article, allowing the purchaser to select for himself. Out of ten persons who have been wearing spectacles for the last five years, and have bought them indiscriminately, five at least are afflicted with diseases of the eyes arising from the use of glasses so carelessly supplied. Let no one believe that I am purposely exaggerating the fact; what I have stated is the plain truth, and I invoke the testimony of oculists and physicians, especially to prove that I am actuated rather by feelings of humanity than by any intention of benefiting my establishment, which stands in no need of puffs.

Two-thirds of the diseases of the eyes which the world is afflicted with are owing to the use of bad spectacle glasses, or the spectacles imperfectly adapted.

Badly selected and badly applied glasses are a poison to the eyes, and destroy the sight as surely as arsenic takes away life.

A dealer in spectacles, like the druggist, should be required to make special studies and to have a diploma.

The public should cease to look upon me as a disinterested or a generous person, when I say I do not know how to select and which dealers do not know how to sell them. They must apply to special dealers.

C. DUHAMEL, Opician,
No. 66 Chartres st., New Orleans.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 29, 1863.

Extreme dullness has prevailed in financial circles to-day and the rates of Money and Exchange are somewhat weaker, although they have not indicated any decided change. Legal Tender Notes were in less request, but the rates ruled firmly at 1½ @ 2 per cent premium over Currency. Domestic Bills of Exchange are freely offered and see no access of the demand. Sight Checks on New York ruled to-day at 1