THE DAILY BEE
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The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. X XVI—Whole No. 12,848.

Sales at Auction To-Day

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

By D. E. Murphy, at 12 o'clock, on the levee, head of Canal street, hay.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the San Ford troupe filled the measure of unbounded fun to overflowing with "Villikens and his Dinah," one of those invaluable relics of the fardeau stage which always appear as good as new. There was also the usual sprinkling of sentimental song and ballad, dancing, joking, &c. Similar performances will await to-night those who are endowed with the happy faculty of appreciating such entertainments—an endowment undoubtedly manifested by the audiences at the Academy.

On Saturday a programme will be given at noon, especially for ladies and the children.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MANHASSETT.—We learn that the schooner Manhassett, Captain Rider, which left this port for the Sabine, was driven ashore in a S. E. gale on the Texas coast. The vessel aupposed to be a total loss. Captain Rider and crew were taken prisoners by the rebels.

See McCorran & Landry's advertisement. They sell to-day, in their mart, furniture of every description, an upright piano, and two iron safes.

Russia and the United States.

A recent article of the New York *Herald*, on the friendly relations between Russia and the United States, gives with the following characteristic speculations:

Suppose that France should succeed by her machinations in inducing England or Austria to make common cause with her against Russia. The fear is that case can find an ally in this Government, and a most powerful ally, we assert. The attitude assumed by France against Russia is parallaled by her attitude towards the Government. We blunder into serious national troubles, and the seizes the moment to dictate to and insult them. Like Russia, we are struggling with a rebellion; like her we find the sympathies of France and England all on the side of the revolted. Russia has scorned the intrigues of her enemies. We have done the same. And the world beholds the great empire and the great republic drawn together at this moment by the most natural sympathy. What could the Western Powers accomplish against us combined? We, like Russia, have a million of it ops. We have five hundred vessels of war. We can increase our navy until it shall number each formidable proportions as would terrify the world. Our resources are boundless. What Russia may lack in naval force we can supply to her. A rebel ship of war built in any port of this country, and we would sweep from the seas the commerce of our enemies, snatch from them their colonies, destroy their power and influence, and cause them to sue for peace. The Russian could not long struggle with the giants.

The future of the great Russian empire will be marked by the same peculiarities which distinguish the future of our great sister republic. The Poles will find that, after all, the Czar is more likely to accord to them the benefits they are now battling for than their pretended friends, the French, Austrians and England—and at last, worn out by the unequal struggle which they have only continued because encouraged to do so by those who deceived them, they will submit. The Czar will then grant them all they desire. Just such a termination will there be to the rebellion of our Southern States; and when we, like Russia, shall have recovered peace and prosperity, we shall see the worn out monarchies of Europe tumbling to pieces, while our strides towards the attainment of great power will be uniform and successful. We have the same vast extent of territory, the same immense and constantly increasing population as Russia, while she slowly imitates our constant endeavors for improvement, civilization and progress. The Russians understand that our course is the true one, and they follow it with determination.

Should the Russian empire and the American republic form an offensive and defensive alliance, they would necessarily preponderate and rule throughout the world. Our enemies should never have the fear of our combining of a compact the existence of which would be the end of all opposing power and influence.

Russia Defiant and the Allies Humbled.

(From the London Post, (Government organ) Sept. 15.)

But whilst the English, French and Austrian Cabinets were engaged in devising a political system which would at the same time satisfy a people yearning after constitutional liberty, and a government hitherto accustomed to exercise despotic sway, persons began to inquire what would be the consequences of the laudable efforts of the three Powers, should they terminate in failure. If this question had been quaestioned no great harm would have been done, but it is obvious that, pending the negotiations, no good could possibly arise from a reply. Before a diplomatic interpretation is put on foot, nothing can be more reasonable than a good more prudent, than for those who propose it to ask each other what course shall be pursued in the event of the intervention being refused to secure the objects proposed; but, in the midst of negotiations to raise such a question, and, above all, to publish the answer to the whole world, must, we should fancy appear to every one clearly impolitic. Unfortunately, however, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs thought otherwise; and while matters were, as we have one supposed, in good train he gratuitously scattered all whom it might concern that under no circumstances would this country be drawn in the quarrel of Poland beyond the field of diplomatic intervention. England was, as Earl Russell stated, prepared to give to Poland nothing but her moral support. The French and Austrian Cabinets did not make similar admissions but the defection (if we may use the term) of the British Foreign Minister could not but sensibly weaken the moral position before held by the three Powers. Our Russian friends were not slow to take advantage of the advice thus given. Assuming to be the representatives of the three Powers, they emphatically rejected. The refusal of Great Britain to join hands with the other States in an identical note must have confirmed in the minds of the Russian statesmen the opinion which Earl Russell's gratuitous statement at first expressed. The result was that the concerted Russian note stands forth as proudly defiant as if no union of the great Powers in behalf of Poland had ever been formed.

This *fiasco* in diplomacy is not, we suppose, without its moral. If not the present, we hope a future generation of statesmen will benefit by the lesson which it inculcates. Poland has reason to complain of being not less cruelly treated by her friends than by her foes. Her tribulations are indeed great; she will need all that patience with which she is so largely endowed to support them.

Where the Money Loaned Government Comes From.

We notice in the money article of Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* for October some facts which in a great measure answer this question.

When the war broke out there was a very large amount of capital in the country invested in consumable goods and contained in the shops and stores that ceased to *enter* city, town and village. A large portion of these goods, sold, and, in part, dead stocks, which the owners expected to realize upon only with great difficulty. The war and the losses of paper money, however, had the effect to raise the prices of all goods, and thus the old stocks were got rid of, while at the same time the high prices served, of course, greatly to diminish consumption. The great sentiment among was thus brought about. The people bought more sparingly, because they had to pay higher prices; and for the same reason, and the reason of the high prices, paid for old goods, hesitated about purchasing new ones. The result was, that stocks of goods were greatly reduced in quantity, and the demand not satisfied; and, instead, the goods was left on deposit or need to pay old debts. The amount of this reducing which has taken place in stocks of goods, we says the machine writer, mostly certainly by reference to the books of the Mercantile Agency, for instance, take the stores in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the results are as follows:

	Stores Average stock.	Present stock.	Reduction.
N. York	$17,222,000	$11,000,000	$11,000,000
Boston	11,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
Phila.	7,500,000	4,000,000	3,500,000
	$35,000,000	$22,000,000	$18,500,000

Thus there is, according to these figures, a reduction in these three cities of $59,000,000 in stocks of goods, that amount having been turned into paper money, and have changed the markets. In the whole of the Northern States there are 178,641 shops doing business, in which the reduction of stocks will result very nearly $11,000,000. In addition to this, there have been ships, boats, produce, &c., turned into money which has also remained unemployed. Thus we see where much of the capital that is now coming from—and of the resources Government has had in these trying times.

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.—From the *Constitutionnel* we learn that the vintage in France, now nearly over in the South, is proceeding in the central departments, and about shortly to commence in the environs of Paris, promises to be a good average as regards quantity, and of quality to that of last year.

Before the revolution of 1848, says the writer in the *Constitutionnel*,

Hardly two million hectares (the hectare is a little more than two acres) were occupied by vineyards. At that period wines were absolutely absent since the disease came and the vine plant disappeared, prices become very dear. The vine countries, hitherto very poor, suddenly grew rich — those especially which opposed sulphur to the oidium. The treaty of commerce gave a fresh impulse to the movement, and for some years past the growth of the vine has been considerably increased. Everywhere the plant has been improved by grafting, and in those vine districts, the product of which was formerly chiefly appropriated to the fabrication of alcohol it is now found more profitable to make wine. Between 1848 and 1862 the vine

Estimated at forty million hectolitres. It is said to be now fifty millions.

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Letter from John Bright.

The following is an extract from a letter of John Bright, M. P., to a gentleman of Washington, dated Rochdale, September 26, 1863:

I need not tell you how much I rejoice in the prospect of a termination of your grievous war, and how much I hope that your independence of the slave power is now secured. There is much angry feeling on your side against this country, and there is reason for it. Nevertheless, our Government has stood firm against the propositions for mediation or recognition from France, and its contract in some respects contrasts favorably with that of the Emperor of the French; and this I hope your people will never forget. The iron-clad ships are not allowed to go out on their piratical career, and Mason, the Southern envoy, has left London in disgust. I hope that this will show you that everything is not bad in England.

THE VOICES OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.—In his report of the Chickamauga battles, B. F. Taylor records the following feet:

If anybody thinks that when our men are stricken upon the field they lie there with cries and groans, till it shivers with such evidences of agony, he greatly errs. An arm is shattered, a leg carried away, a bullet pierces the breast, and the soldier sinks down silently upon the ground, or creeps away; if he can, without a murmur or complaint; falls as the sparrow falls, speechlessly, and like that sparrow, I earnestly believe, falls not without note by the Father. The dying horse gives out his fearful utterance of almost human suffering, but the mangled rider is dumb. The crash of musketry, the scream of rifles, the roar of guns, the shriek of shells, the rebel whoop, the Federal cheer, and that indescribable undertone of grinding, rumbling, splintering sound, make up the voices of the battle-field.

In a recent letter, Admiral Lessoffsky, of the Russian fleet, explains the sentiments that induced him, with his officers, to wait *en corps* upon Admiral Farragut at the Astor House. He says:

This homage I felt it due from us as a testimonial of our admiration for Admiral Farragut, as the most remarkable and successful naval leader of the age, and of our most high consideration and respect to the American nation, to whom the hero belongs. I, am gentleman, very respectfully.

Miscellaneous.

The New York *Weekly Argus* has been united with the *World* of that city, giving the latter a very large weekly circulation.

A late San Francisco *Monitor* learns on reliable authority that Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, was received, with his family, into the Catholic Church in the year 1852, at Lee Mont, Illinois. Rev. Father Kahe, now Pastor at Los Angeles, accepted from Mr. Lincoln a renunciation of his previous errors; and administered to him and his family the Sacraments of Baptism. We would be pleased (says the *Monitor*,) to know when Mr. Lincoln relapsed into Protestantism.

A lad was called to the witness-stand in court, whose tender years raised doubts as to his competency as a witness, from not understanding the nature of an oath. The first question put was, "Are you a son of plaintiff?" The little fellow, crossing his legs, and deliberately pulling about half a paper of tobacco in his mouth, replied, with the utmost coolness, "Well, so it's reported" He testified.

A young lady at a party was asked by a lover of poetry whether she had seen Crabbe's Tales? "Why, no," she answered, "I did not know crabs had tails." The lady in question, said he, "if mean have you read Crabbe's Tales?" "And I assure you, sir," said she, "I did not know that red crabs, or any other crabs, had tails."

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "What will the importance of this world come to, I wonder? Why they might just as reasonably tell me the man had six heads to his bed.

Returns of half time industrial schools in England, that in schools of people who devote half their time to work and half to education, show that the mortality is reduced to one-third of what it is at the same age in the general population of England and Wales, showing the importance of preserving the balance between intellectual and bodily labor.

Young reprobate. When Adam asked his sons what style of houses they would like to live in, they wicked at the old boy and said they wanted cottages with Ki(s)ses

CITY INTELLIGENCE

A Dangerous Charge Disposed Of.— Henry Schauer with his counsel, C. Roselius, Esq., appeared yesterday before Judge Atocha, to answer the pending charges.—He was accused of having, as a citizen of the United States, in the Government employ, being aboard the schooner Newbern Fox when she was captured on the 12th of April last.—That when the captured boat and men came to Mobile he refused there and was afterwards engaged in and did one of the parties captured two other steamers, the Boston and the Leviathan, which latter vessel was recaptured with accused. His counsel produced a certificate to show that he was recruited as a British subject with the British Consul. As there was no proof to show that he ever entered the service of the United States, he was sent to the Provost Marshal General to be treated as a prisoner of war, unless satisfactory evidence of his guilt be produced by the authorities.

Two Children Found.—Two children, a girl and a boy, apparently of German descent, were found astray yesterday by the police. The girl is about four year old, dressed in calico, with a straw hat; the boy is about two years old and barebeaded. Both wore shoes and red stockings.

In Limbo Again.—Wm. Thompson, who is on the black list as a dangerous and suspicious character, and remains under the displeasure of the lynx-eyed police. Some time since he contrived to obtain his liberty by the intercession of his Attorney, C Campbell, Esq., who had him placed under bonds to keep the peace, to which he added any number of the best promises to behave well. Thompson Bergman and Bernardo Mortiz had him before Recorder Vennard yesterday, in spite of all promises of good behavior. The evidence they brought up was sufficient to induce Recorder Vennard to declare the bond forfeited, and to sent him to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Provost Court—Judge A. A. Atocha.—Sanford Towns, a mulatto man, was arrested on the charge of having attempted to smuggle spirits and other goods into the country. He was only employed, and was discharged. The arrest of the principal was ordered.

Two Soldiers were up on the charge of obstructing the sidewalk in front of the recruiting office on the corner of Baronne and Union street. The watchmen of those streets established that the soldiers had laid down to pass them, complained for some time about the obstructions by the crowds of recruits and enlisted men on the sidewalk, inserting and following up persons placed. The recruiting officer complained that the police and citizens had insulted his men by calling them "negroes." He quarters, he said, were so crowded that a portion of his men had to be outside, but that they never obstructed the banquette. The officer was ordered to send the men down to police, according to orders from the Commanding Officer, for neglect to obey this order. The Court held, was the cause of the present complaint.

Corporal Anderson is to lose $10 from one month's pay, and was sent, with four comrades, to Captain Pickering. They had a row in the market, and Anderson attacked an officer with a knife and fork, and was also charged with drawing a bayonet.

Two other soldiers, who had a row on Bergundy street and drew their revolvers, were sent to Captain Pickering, with loss of two months' pay.

Peter Smith, whose real name is Peter Barns, has a parole under the former name. He has been arrested for blockade runner, and came here from Key West. He was ordered to report himself properly at the Provost Marshal's.

Robert Harland, supposed to be a deserter, was sent to Captain Pickering, with loss of two months' pay.

Second Recorder's Court—Chas Lesumont. Mrs. Long was fined $5 for making an impression on the police that she had been overcome by the different kinds of cordial she examined to replenish her sideboard.

E. W Walsh was arrested for refusing to let an officer enter his house. The officer wanted to arrest a party who had been fighting. Accused was discharged.

About a dozen of woodcutters who had been employed on their own authority, on Mr. Derby's plantation, and were charged with larceny, &c., are to be examined next Friday.

The Silva was fined $5 for attempting to break into the door of an old Frenchman.

R. C. Carter and J. B. Carter for fighting in an adjacent room, were fined $3 each.

One black *Josephine*, for beating an old woman, was fined $5, and another one was fined $3 for insulting an officer.

Valentine, Olympe and Mary, accused of having stolen $400 from Mrs. Herrington.—They were examined and sent before the First District Court.

The Fourth District Arson Case.—The examination of Wm. Seed for the defense was resumed yesterday before Recorder Vennard, and appeared very voluminous. Among the points adduced was the contention of a corpus delicti. It could more now be held a house than it did some years back. We can inform the curious, the attorneys and the Court of another point, to wit: That it now is less profitable to have the house burned than those who like to invest at 18 to 25 per cent per annum would choose. Solomon made a point in this in the proverb of "Fools build houses, and wise men live in them." Mrs. Hartley being sick, was permitted to go home to her family to be attended to. The case bids fair to consume some days yet.

[FROM OUR MORNING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Transfer of the Theatre of War.

The New York *Times* inclines to the opinion that the principal theatre of war has been removed from Virginia permanently to another scene for grand military operations—quarters.

There is, is is said, an impression among the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac that they have fought their last great battle in Virginia. And this impression, which probably either means nothing or is kind of instinct to stop quoting, seems the camp fires than as the result of any very sagacious process of reasoning, has in it a great fairness probability. The weightiest of the reasons which lead to this belief is the fact of the fundamental change in the military situation that has given an of events the opposite.

Viewed with reference to the main objective point in Virginia, namely, Richmond, the strategical relations of the advance to Chattanooga is to depend on the mode of attacking this point from a direct to a flank attack. Both parties have fully recognized the momentous character of this transfer of the theatre of war; and both parties are massing troops to decide definitively to whom shall belong that central citadel of the South—the mountain region of East Tennessee. If the dread gauge of battle shall adjudge the possession to the Union arms, Virginia, Richmond, fall by their own weight, for all the region eastward is turned by the party holding the flanks of that mountain system.

And even if the position of the Union army at Chattanooga and Knoxville should not be regarded as an immediate menace to the rebel force in Virginia, in a military point of view, the question of supplies is one of paramount importance, and would probably decide the matter. Without the possession of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, leading to the Garden State, whose fertile fields have hitherto supplied large portions of food for the rebel army in Virginia, that army would find it impossible to subsist for any great length of time. On the soil of Virginia there is food for neither man nor beast. The trains of grain crops of those thirty months past has rendered it bard and bare as a threshing-floor. The rebels would therefore be dependent for their supplies exclusively on the line running through the heart of the state of the high way of transportation are insufficient to sustain a great army north of the James river; and it is well known that the rebels have hitherto drawn two-thirds of their commissariat stores from Georgia and Tennessee, by the line of railway across which two Union armies are now planted. There is, we say, therefore, very strong internal probability in favor of the surmise that Virginia has ceased to be the arena for grand military operations.

The Blockade.

REBEL DEMAND THAT IT BE DECLARED ILLEGAL

[From the London Times, Sept. 5.]

* * With such facility it has accomplished that question a stringy in connexion with the blockade which is likely soon to take a shape seriously affecting ourselves. The number of ships that go into Southern ports is so great and the difficulty of passing the Federal fleet so slight, that the Southern Government intend formally to dispute the legality of the blockade under the conditions of the fourth article of the Treaty of Paris. That article declares that a blockade is not binding unless it is "effective," or maintained with such stringency as "to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." Now, in seven months forty-three steamers have carried cargoes into Charleston and forty-one into Wilmington. The difficulty of getting a ship into either harbor seems to have become only nominal. So great is the impunity that the Southern Ordnance Bureau actually imports military stores in vessels of its own, and these ships have made twenty two voyages from Europe and back in perfect safety. "No vessel belonging to the Confederate Government can yet been captured by the Federals" and, with rare exceptions, "the Government ships come in and go out without molestation." In fact, says our correspondent, the blockade of the Confederate ports is the veriest farce. What has become of the immense Northern navy, how it is distributed or what it is doing it is difficult to say. But it appears to be employed in an errand, which seems to be limited only by the Southern power of purchasing. Of safely receiving all it purchases it has not the slightest apprehension. On this very Monday of the Confederate Government founds a demand that the blockade shall be declared illegal and non-existent by the nations of Europe. President Davis considers that it has lapsed and become void "by ineffiency." This is not the first time the question has arisen, and, like every other, it has two sides. Against the list of vessels that have made the run in, the Federal Government can produce a list of ships captured in the attempt, and if it is shown that there are enough cruisers on the coast, or that the commanders are sufficiently vigilant and alive to the peculiar danger in entering or leaving a port, the escape of certain ships, either way, will not invalidate a blockade. The "efficiency" implied in the treaty, it is assumed, is to be decided by the circumstances. It must admit of a more or less absolute perfection being impossible. But the conviction is strong in the South that the terms of the treaty are interpreted too rigidly against it, and if renewed representations of what it considers injustice should fail to obtain a hearing, there is a prospect of Florida and Alabama enforcing the right of detention and seizure on English ships carrying "contraband of war" to Northern ports. This would be a complication of affairs that was scarcely looked for and deserves consideration. But the very demand proves anything but the increasing weakness of the Confederacy.

One Day Later from Europe.

The *Times* of this morning has the following, taken from the Memphis *Argus* of the 14th:

Cape Race, October 9—The steamer City of Bath, from Liverpool September 30th, and Queenstown October 1, passed this point at 5 o'clock this morning.

The London *Times* gives currency to a report that Mr. Slidell, the Confederate envoy, H. Stephens, had sailed for France fully empowered to make terms with the Emperor Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on a commercial treaty.

The *Times* also gives a rumor that California is desirous of seceding and joining the Mexican Empire.

The Mexican Crown Deputation would be received by Maximilian on the 3d of October.

It is rumored that England had proposed that the latter of Russia to Poland should be ignored.

London, September 30—Consols 93¾ to 93⅞ money.

LATEST.

London, October 1 — Commercial — Via Queenstown.—Cotton firm but unchanged Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions firm. American stock market quiet and steady.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 14th has a dispatch announcing the arrival of the Evening Star from New Orleans on the 12th, on the evening of the 10th, with Major General Herron, 165 rick soldiers, and 16if Rebel officers as prisoners.

The statement that the question of peace is under discussion at Washington is reasserted by the New York *Herald*, notwithstanding the denial thereof by the Abolition press.

Edward Everett has replied to a proper committee, that he will deliver an oration on the consecration of the National Cemetery on the battle field of Gettysburg, on the 19th of November.

It is stated that the forces at Vicksburg number 26,000, the rest having gone to reinforce Rosecrans—namely, the Fifteenth, one division of the Seventeenth, and two of the Sixteenth army corps.

Danger to France from the Monroe-Doctrine.

[Paris (Sept. 18) correspondence of London Times.]

Meanwhile the most pressing cause of anxiety to the French government is the Mexican affair, taken in its relation to the United States: Here is Mr. Forney's view of it (published in his *Chronique de la Quinzaine*), which you will perceive is not very favorable:—"By abdicating to found an empire in Mexico it is another thing to take up the gauntlet and be an antagonism between American patriotism and France. Since, however, we are in Mexico, and that we can only hope gradually to get way from it by establishing the empire to the profit of Archduke Maximilian, good sense and skill would consist in averting and postponing to the utmost the difficulties inherent to our situation. The civil war in America is not at its end, but seems as if it would leave us the time necessary to establish the base of the new Mexican establishment. Once the war, over essentially if there should be soon, the parts of our enterprise are manifest. The popular passions in America would turn from Canada to Mexico. *Le Nord* where power belongs to him who bids the highest in Rattaries addressed to the passions of the mob, the presidency would quickly fall to the party most hostile to the new Mexican constitution. The military element will survive the civil war: there will remain a multitude of unemployed generals and officers; a thousand influences will drive the powers that be to insure by force of arms the triumph of the Monroe doctrine. Let us admit, however, that the American government may be moderate enough to resist such natural impulse, will not the adventurers whom pressed have left unoccupied risk the enterprise without it? Shall we not have to resist the repeated assaults of a vast filibusterism, the most energic, the most unbridled that has ever yet been seen? Such apprehensions are but too well founded. A dangerous and laborious antagonism with the United States—such is the prospect which lies before us by undertaking the expedition to Mexico. The question is to know whether, in lieu of driving it off as far as possible into the future, so as to have time to quit Mexico before it breaks out, we shall go and provoke it at once by recognizing the Confederate States, and thus bringing on a war with the United States—a cruel conflict, in which victory itself would be fatal. A logical inference would destroy one of the strongest creations of French policy, and one of those most useful to our country.

Georgia Politics.

Hon. Joshua Hill, the opponent of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in the election on the 5th, which went in favor of the latter, was at the time of the secession of the State, a member of Congress, and was opposed in the beginning to the movement. Charged with still entertaining Union sentiments, he defined his position before the election in a letter in which he repeats his belief of the original impolicy of dissolving the Union; but says:

The war, with all its afflictive train of suffering, privation, and death, has served to eradicate all idea of reconstruction, even with those who made it the most strenuous in the first fervor of division. I always regarded it as impossible, except by the success of the Northern arms, and then only the Union in name, and not the free government of the fathers. I want no such Union as that, and will not accept it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

While I have not approved of every act of President Lincoln's administration, I have not failed to say that I know of another more capable of serving the Confederacy in the discharge of the embarrassing duties that devolve upon his high office. I sympathize with no factious opposition to his administration.

Re-Payment Gwin in Paris.

The New York Times has no doubt that the Paris correspondent of the London *Army Gazette* alludes to ex-Senator Gwin, of California, when he says that "perhaps another citizen of, who lately represented California, will also lend the influence of his tongue and great knowledge of affairs," to forward the views of Mr. Slidell with regard to the French Government. Referring to Mr. Gwin's movements since the war began, the *Times* remarks:

He remained for a twelve-month in the loyal states after the outbreak of the rebellion; and it was in the spring of last year that he was arrested by a naval officer on the Isthmus of Panama, as he was on his way, it was supposed, to the city. After being conveyed here, and remaining under surveillance for some time, he went to Washington, but from there, after a short residence, suddenly disappeared, and about a year ago turned up in Richmond. There he shortly after, he was joined by Mr. Slidell, when he went to Wilmington, from which he sailed for Europe in a blockade-running steamer, and made the passage from Wilmington to Paris in the remarkably short space of twenty days. He will doubtless prove an efficient coadjutor of the great Louisiana intriguer, Mr. Slidell.

From the same article in the *Times* we take the following:

After mentioning Gwin's arrival in Paris, the *Gazette* correspondent goes on to give some wonderful news of the prospects of secession in California, which was evidently obtained from Mr Gwin himself. He says:

"Further disruption threatens the old United States. Before the rebellion broke out, the Pacific States had some idea of drifting out of the Union; they knew the determination of the South, and Fremont said, when the South goes we shall soon follow in her wake. The Pacific States have not moved as yet on account of their isolation, and because without a fleet no success would be of use. Jonathan's web foot would trample them into subjection very shortly. Now, seeing that Mr. Lincoln shows himself most hostile to France, that he receives Juarez's Ambassadors, and will not recognize the new order of things in Mexico, the South intend to take advantage of this attitude. They lose no occasion of forcing it on the French Government, and they now wish that France should create a diversion up in the California gold-fields. If Midas Napoleon would take a dip in the Yankee Pactolus all would turn to gold for the South. Let France send a few steam frigates to the Pacific station higher up than Acapulco—to Guaymas—and then the Pacific States, no longer bound by ties of family love, would declare their independence; let France acknowledge the South and do this, and the Monroe doctrine would be checkmated, and no more would France be troubled with the idea of a Gallo Mexican empire. Perhaps France is already taking some preliminary steps in the matter, for Mexico is ordering from her yards three frigates and a corvette, and is about to create a naval school on the Isle of Carmen, on its Pacific coast. Considering what France has been doing, the tone of the Washington Cabinet has been most subdued and timid. It is not unlikely that Mr Lincoln and his advisers see inkewarmness in California, and think they have quite enough to occupy their hands with one secession at a time.

An Episcopal Controversy.

Two Anglican bishops, observes the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 10th, are just now presenting an edifying spectacle to their Church. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, having condemned slavery on Bible grounds, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, maintains that slavery is a divine institution, and rests his argument in support of this position upon the authority of the Old Testament. The controversy becomes renowned, and we may expect to see these venerable Episcopal personages anathematize each other. The two congregations enter into the quarrel of their respective spirited leaders, and wish, with a pious zeal, that fire may be hurled from Heaven for the punishment of those who dare to think differently from themselves.

These remarks of the *Courrier*, as criticisms are always apt to be, are perhaps more epigram matic than charitable. But it certainly is deplorable to behold high ecclesiastics stepping, apparently, out of the sacred precincts of their spiritual calling, into the secular arena, and holding virulent controversies about political and social institutions.

But, in justice to Bishop Hopkins, it should be stated that, for his part, the dispute seems in a great measure to arise from his belief of religious matters afford no legitimate grounds for religious discussion, inasmuch as the moral conduct of individuals, and not the general conditions and relations of society, forms the proper subject for religious precept, reproof, and reformation. It is this idea that appears, though some what vaguely, to inform the annexed passage from this Bishop's reply to the protest of Bishop Potter and his clergy against the former's "Bible view of Slavery," as a production "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ." The reply says:

The whole object of my letter was to prove, *from the Bible*, that in the *relations* of master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there were any, lay in the abuse of those relations, and not in the relation itself. Of course, it is liable to abuse, as all human relations must be.

In the conclusion of the reply, Bishop Hopkins, reviewing his forty years ministry, in which he had zealously labored to preserve the Church from doctrinal innovation and the intrusion of Abolition fanaticism, declares:

I believed, as he believed, that the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, although, in some instances, disorder, the time might come when the South would prefer, as the North had done, to employ free labor. Though such I have kept faithfully to this day—and if, when I am drawing near to the end of my career, I am to be condemned and vilified by you and your clergy, because I adhered to what I believed, and still my ability, be assured, my Right Reverend Brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than my own.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 12th to the 18th of October, 1863:

Sexes—Males, 125; females, 73; not stated, 1. Total, 200.

Diseases—Albuminuria, 1; angina, 1; apoplexy, 2; asthma, 2; bronchitis, 2; cholera, 1; congestion of the brain, 2, congestion of the lungs, 1; consumption, 25; convulsions, infantile, 6; croup, 2; debility, 1; delirium tremens, 1; exposure, 1; diarrhea, 12; chronic diarrhea, 12, dropsy, 4; dysentery, 8; chronic dysentery, 7; diphtheria, 2; disease of the heart, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, 3; congestive fever, 7; pernicious fever, 5; intermittent fever, 6; remittent fever, 3; hydrocephalus, 1; typhoid fever, 7; typhus fever, 1; gastro enteritis, 2; disease of heart, 5; hydrocephalus, 1; gunshot wound, 4; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 5; inflammation of the stomach, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inanition, 2; scurvy, 1; soltening of the brain, 1; smallpox, 10; tetanus, 2, trismus nascentium, 2; tumor, 2; not stated, 1. Total, 200.

Ages—Under 1 year, 28; 1 to 2 years, 4; 2 to 5 years, 15; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 15 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 30 years, 13; 25 to 30 years, 5; 30 to 40 years, 19; 40 to 50 years, 17; 50 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 2; 90 to 100 years, 1. Total, 200.

Colors—White, 144; black, 55; total, 199.

Nativities—African, 1; France, 6; Germany, 10; Ireland, 14, Norway, 1; Prussia, 1; Spain, 1; Sweden, 1; United States, 125, not stated, 60. Total, 200.

Whites, 144; blacks, 41; mulattoes, 15—Total, 200.

A Lover Fined.—Two colored females, Eliza Haywood and Emily Hembauke, mother and daughter, were brought before Recorder Vennard on a charge of assaulting a young man well outit and superbly dressed black recruiting officer appeared in the case and explained that he was the cause of the proceedings. He was the lover of the daughter, and the assaults would not consent to the match and showed him out. Last night he went there to bring his intended into a family who wanted a servant, and a row was the consequence. He was fined $5.

To Be Recommended.—One of the vendors of cooked victuals, in the Poydras market, was brought before Recorder Vennard on a charge of assaulting a young man who had some party had refused to pay for refreshments, and was protected by a police officer, who added to the disturbance by calling the Spanish vendor opprobrious names, and obstructing the street of the party in court. The Recorder ordered the officer to be recommended for discharge from the police, and the prisoner was dismissed.

Rules of Court.—Recorder Vennard repeated his notice yesterday, that all officers of the police, who had been in the habit of bringing cases, must be in court at 9 o'clock. The names of delinquents are to be reported for punishment. A good clock has been ordered, to decide the time, and all the witnesses appeared to disagree.

Seditious.—John Barkes, who disturbed the peace and used very seditious language about the Government, was fined $25.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 21, 1863.

With the exception of a little more activity in Domestic Exchange, there was but little change in the money market to-day, but in the face of declining rates for New York Sight, high rates of freight, and the arrival of an extraordinary large cargo of cotton, that staple has sold at a decline of about ⅜ @ ⅝. We have hardly any thing to report in Foreign Bills. Sterling may be quoted at 109@110, the bank rate being 109@112. We have heard of no sales to-day under 109, but yesterday noted a negotiation at 108. There is a fair demand for offering, but without meeting any demand. France are quoted at 5.2 @ 5.45 and 5.40, the outside figures being extreme bank rates for small sums. There is no little business doing in Specie, and prices are nominal. With an ample supply of Domestic Exchange, New York sight exhibited great irregularity, but was in rather more request than yesterday, partly to provide for remittances of legal tender funds from New York, for which some considerable orders have been received. The Banks have made but little change in their selling rates, but for the moment, the demand being supplied outside, they may be regarded as nominal. Outside we noticed sales of fair amounts at ¼@⅜ premium. Sterling for short sight, and Sterling Cotton Bills, have kept up a negotiation at a still lower rate. A Government draft for a large amount was offered, but, so far as we could learn, without meeting a satisfactory bid.

Gold was lower than yesterday. We noticed a sale of $4000 at 50¼ per cent premium for currency. Dealers paid 47, 48 and 49, and some of them sold at 50. The market may be quoted dull at 49@51. Silver could not be placed over 40@45 premium. Mexican dollars experienced the decline of Gold, but we reported indications of higher rates.

There was no material change in Bank Stocks, the sales which still rule at ¼@¾ per cent preference for currency. The dealers buy Bank of Louisiana at 85, and Bank of Commerce, but neither applied either at a fair price of 84. A round note, for which 86a 7ss offered, was held at 88. Nothing of any moment transpired in other investment money.

We heard of nothing new in Stocks or Bonds. City Light continues in some request at 60@61, but holders ask higher. City Bill Bond should be quoted at 11 90@1.0. Insurance Scrip rules at 90@95, per dollar according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 21, 1863.

COTTON.—The heavy arrival by the Empress, together with the decline in New York Exchange and high rates of freight checked the movement to-day, and the prices paid indicate a decline of about ⅛@⅜. The sales comprise 28 bales, fair middling, consisting of 5 bales Samples (low Middling), 5 bales Good Ordinary and 18 bales Ordinary. Good Ordinary sold at 49 Middling to strictly Mdd ing at 70c ? round, for legal tender, and sales of all outside qualities, and 100 bales at auction, for legal tender, embracing 2 bales Fickings at 53c, 2 low Middling, duty, at 58c., and 3 Reduced at 60c. all duty paid, and 100 bales, for duty paid, of which 21 bales Strictly Low Middling sold at 60c., 67, of a good style of Middling, at 62c., and 12 Strictly Middling at 62½. We also heard of 12 bales Strictly Middling, now crop, sold yesterday, but not before reported, at 74c. for legal tender, duty paid.

SUGAR.—There was a brisk inquiry to-day, but owing partly to the light supply and partly to insufficient means of transportation to the West, we can only report a small amount of the sales of the high way of the river, the sales being confined to 300 hhds., in several lots, at prices ranging from 10¼@10½c. Fair to Fully Fair 11¼@11½c., and Prime 12c. @ 12½.

Exchange.

SIGHT EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY
WM. J. REID,
oct22 tf 33 Magazine street.

RAINBOW HOTEL,
oct22 ... POULDUSE STREET. ... do

THE Rainbow Hotel has been recently fitted up, and is now ready for the public. The continuance of the patronage bestowed on the former proprietors of the Orleans Hotel is respectfully solicited
ELM STEINWACHS,
oct21 1m Successor to Mrs C Lachenmyer.

Coal Oil.

150 GALLONS in tin cans, of five gallons each, superior quality, for sale by
EM SWYSHAM,
oct21 5t 23 St Philip street.

Received per Steamer George Washington,

BLACK GLAZED PAPER,
FOR
WREATHS ON ALL SAINTS' DAY.
For sale at the "BRONZE PEN" Store, by
FRANCIS BOUVAIN,
No. 62 Burbon street,
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. oct20 6t

PACKAGE SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
Brett & Davis,
No. 22 Gravier Street,

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Bark Consuerer, Hickenson, for New York, G A Fosdick
Steamer Julia, McCleary, for St Louis, T Mason, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Prize steamer Liberty Davis, taken as a prize by the U S Gun'ts off Key West—lat: dist. 35
Brig Julia, Tarr, from Philadelphia, to U S Quartermaster—4th dist
Brig Mitchell, (British) Oliphant, from Tampico, to master