The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sound Views from a Foreign Source.

In the early period of the struggle now in progress between the liberties of the South and the despotism of the North, the ignorance and prejudice displayed by the British press in reference to the causes and character of the conflict were perhaps a subject of legitimate complaint. Happily in the moral and intellectual, as well as in the physical world, the penetrating and diffusive influence of light can with difficulty be excluded. Its constant tendency is to disseminate itself in every direction, enlightening ignorance and dispelling error. Lincolnism has undoubtedly made strenuous and persistent efforts to maintain public sentiment in Europe enshrouded in darkness, but still the truth has gradually infiltrated through all the rings of Federal falsehood, and we have now before us abundant evidence that in England, and to some extent in France, correct and intelligent views prevail respecting the momentous contest between the remnant of the Union and the Confederate States.

We do not think that more sensible and more appropriate reflections upon this topic have ever been made in foreign papers than we find expressed in an elaborate article on the North and South in the London *Herald*—the prominent conservative organ. We can assuredly offer our readers nothing better than the shrewd and judicious observations of that impartial sheet. It commences by demonstrating that Presidents Lincoln is neither a King, Emperor, nor Dictator, but has been made what he is by the people; that if the North in its folly chooses to submit to his lawless and arbitrary rule, the South may refuse to acquiesce without imputation of disloyalty. The *Herald* thinks the war should never have taken place, but (note the emphatic language) "the South had certainly—if it felt itself aggrieved, and if it suffered, or imagined that it suffered, in its feelings, interests and comforts by the pro-existing compact—as much right to put an end to it as the United States had originally to put an end to the connection existing between themselves and Great Britain. The North may continue to talk of the "rebellion," but it is not a rebellion. The word is an assumption of a prior as well as a greater right which ceased to exist, if it ever existed at all, at the very moment when the South found itself strong enough to deny and repudiate it. In fact the state of affairs is what the South calls it—a secession. And however much the North may regret the consummation, and struggle to avert it, there will be, henceforward two confederations, instead of the once great republic of the United States"

From this it will be seen that the London print understands the matter infinitely better than LINCOLN, SEWARD, and the rest of the Yankee clan. But this is only introductory to what follows. The *Herald* warns the North that it is not alone losing battles, but is daily and hourly surrendering its freedom. Here are one or two powerful passages, which we most hope, for the sake of the wretched and misguided denizens of the North, could be impressed inefficaciously upon their understandings:

Liberty no longer exists in the northern half of the republic. Military law, by a stern and invincible necessity, rides rough-shod over the civil law whenever the two come into collision. Congress—in a panic, which it mistakes for vigor—votes itself, without comment, the power over rights of the people; overawes, by a vote that is almost unanimous, and that would be entirely so were there not a few Secessionists still left in the members, all the safeguards that formerly guarded the purse and the person of the citizen; squanders money with a recklessness that has never been equaled in the worst wars of the Old World; and, in all its doings, gallops at such a pace as to suggest to Americans, as well as to Europeans, that the day of a dictator is at hand—of a dictator who will make permanent that deprivation of liberty which is now alleged to be temporary.

The very press of America—that unchartered libertine, whose liberty suggested license rather than law—has actually, under the fatal spell of this unhappy contest, suggested to the Generals in command that its own wings should be clipped, and that it should not be allowed to throw the full light and glare of publicity upon the events of the war and the condition of the country. Such is the blighting influence of the contest that the people of the Northern States seem perfectly willing to enslave themselves if they can but enslave their Southern Brethren. They throw discredit upon democracy, and are doing their utmost to root out republicanism from the New World as effectually as it has been rooted out of the Old.

Republicanism in America may be destined to last, but not if this fratricidal war be not speedily brought to a close. Military despotism inevitably succeeds anarchy, and this is now sown broadcast over the land. The North, whether conquering or conquered, will feel the grip of the oppressor around its neck, and awake, too late, to the sorrowful conviction that it once possessed the substance of freedom, and let it slip out of its grasp when catching at a shadow—that shadow being the subjugation of their friends and brothers, separated from them by inconsistent growths out of climate, character and material interests, and not out of ambition or desire of dominion.

The *Herald* then offers advice which the brectted and arrogant Yankees will disdainfully reject, viz: that the North and South should shake hands and part, as this would be the sole remaining method by which the former would be able to recover and establish on a solid basis its fast vanishing liberties. It demonstrates that the longer the result is delayed, the greater the burthens which will be imposed on future generations, and the greater the danger that freedom will perish in the struggle. It shows that the South can act upon the defensive with[out] a ruinous money cost, while the North cannot act upon the offensive without incurring liabilities that will break the back of the republic. "A thousand men defending their own soil are equal to ten thousand men who carry fire and sword to invade them." Finally concludes this able and sagacious writer:

The North may be assured of one thing, which is, that if the war lasts much longer, and the South continues to win all the battles, the Kingdoms and States of Europe—and Great Britain among the number—will be compelled to recognize the Southern Confederation as a de facto Government. In other day, Governments cannot listen to debates upon the de jure, when the de facto is before them, for if they did, they would be involved in a succession of wars. The King of Italy is recognized by England and France, because he has kingdom in a fact, and the Southern Confederation bids fair to be acknowledged on the same footing.

CONFEDERATE GUARDS MARCH.—This spirited and handsome morceau is composed by Mme. Francis Fernandez, and is dedicated to the Confederate Guards of New Orleans. The proceeds of the sale are to be devoted to the widows of the brave soldiers who have succumbed in defending our noble cause. This march has been arranged from the piano-forte partition, for the Confederate Brass Band, by Mr. Dreyfous. Bothé, also was played at the head of the regiment—Mr. Jaeger, leader—on the military barbecues given on Saturday last.

DR. HAYES.—We call attention to the card of Dr. J. J. Hayes, candidate for the office of Coroner, to be found in another column.

Messrs. Hebb & Co., Exchange Place, are entitled to our thanks for frequent favors in the newspaper line.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 16th instant says the Democracy have made, in the recent elections in some thirteen counties in Pennsylvania, a gain of 44,000 votes upon their strength last year. If the remaining counties do as well, the Democracy will have a majority. If they carry the State, let them insist on peace, and a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

Six hundred and sixty-seven prisoners were brought to Richmond from Leesburg on the 26th instant—amongst whom twenty-four commissioned officers.

As an evidence of the disinclination of the people of North-western Virginia to" commute themselves to the "Government" of Curtin and Pennsylvania may state that in an election for officers of that bogus counties in Marion county, a short time ago, but seventy-hundred votes, good and bad, could be counted in favor of Boyd, after the most unremitting exertion of the civil and military authorities. Marion county has up wards of twenty-two hundred legal voters!

SLAVE OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Northern soldiers in Western Virginia are getting enraged. They say that there is a guerrilla band of five thousand rebels on the Kenawha, and that the mountains are also filled with them, "their force being at the present time larger than ever." They say that the general rebellion among their soldiers is that "the contemptible has just now commenced." Of the conduct of their army they say:

The Dutchmen at Charleston and Gallipolis are filled with disease, which has already been sent in the mountains, and were subjected to the severest hardships; typhoid fever being of the prevailing complaint.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Skirmish at Eddyville.

Nashville, October 28.—Two gunboats landed on Friday night, about fifteen miles below Eddyville, about 300 infantry and 50 cavalry, who marched to Eddyville and surrounded Captain Wilcox's company whilst they were at breakfast Saturday morning. They fired upon his company, killing three and wounding some others Capt. Wilcox was wounded.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

THE LEESBURG BATTLE

The Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

Richmond, October 28.—No official report has been received by the Department of the battle of Leesburg.

Col. Featherstone, of the Seventeenth Mississippi, reports the number of Federal prisoners taken at 726; also 4 pieces of artillery, 1000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of clothing.

The Confederate force engaged was 1500, against 7000 Federals.

The Confederate loss was 150 killed and wounded, and the Federal loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, nearly 1000.

Battle at Fredericktown, Mo.

GEN. THOMPSON RETIRES.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

Memphis, October 28.—The correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing from Greenville, Mo., the 22d inst., says that Gen. Thompson engaged the Federals at Fredericktown on the 21st.

The enemy were 5000 strong, and the Confederates under Gen. Thompson 1200.

Several hours of very severe fighting Gen. Thompson retired, with the loss of 42.

The enemy's loss reported over 400.

The Federals had five rifled cannon, and General Thompson had but two common pieces.

Several officers were killed on both sides.

From Havana and Nassau, N. P.

Augusta, October 28.—Charleston papers of this morning have information by indirect arrival from Bahama and Havana.

A fleet of forty sail was expected to arrive soon at Nassau, N. P.—destination supposed to be Mexico.

The feeling at Nassau is nearly unanimous in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

The Lincoln Consul there, Whiting, has but few sympathizers.

A large Spanish fleet is collecting on the coast of Mexico, in connection with a land force.

Confederate vessels meet with every courtesy at Havana.

REPORTED FIGHT AT ROMNEY

CONFEDERATES TAKEN PRISONERS.

Brig.-Gen. Walker Resigned.

Richmond, October 28.—Passengers from the neighborhood of Winchester state that a rumor prevails there of a recent engagement at Romney between 7000 Federals and 500 Confederates, resulting in a trifling loss in killed and wounded on either side, but in which many Confederates were taken prisoners, and all our baggage and our horses captured.

This statement is very far from true, so far as it is known here.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker arrived this evening by the Manassas train, and says he has resigned his command.

Capt. P. F. Hill, of the Eighteenth Mississippi, wounded in the Leesburg battle, arrived here this evening on his way home. He gives no details of the engagement not received before.

Lincolnites Pouring into Kentucky

COURTNEY PRENTICE ARRESTED.

The Fight at Fredericktown.

GEN. LOWE KILLED.

Nashville, October 28.—A gentleman who left Louisville on the 22d inst. says that troops had reached there from Indiana and Illinois.

Gen. McCook's forces between Louisville and Nolin number not less than 30,000.

Three regiments from Pennsylvania, with eight pieces of artillery, and Indiana and one Minnesota regiment arrived at Louisville on the 21st and 22d, and were immediately sent by McCook to Elizabethtown.

Two regiments from Michigan were hourly expected.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 23d says that at least a dozen additional Northern regiments will be in Kentucky before the month closes.

Courtney Prentice, son of the editor of the *Journal*, who had been with the Southern troops at Green river, was arrested at his home in Louisville, south of Main river, and taken to Louisville and placed in jail.

A dispatch to the St. Louis papers from Fredericktown, of the 22d, states that the Federals had routed the rebels under Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5000. The loss of the rebels was heavy. The Federal loss small.

The Federals captured four heavy guns.

Lowe was killed.

Major Gavitt and Captain Hyman, of the Indiana cavalry were killed.

Two or three companies of the Forty-third Illinois regiment reached the office of the Terre Haute *Journal* on the evening of the 21st, completely demolishing it.

A court of inquiry has been ordered, at the request of Commander Poore, of the Brooklyn, for the escape of the Sumter while blockading the Mississippi.

Later from Europe.

Father Point, October 22.—The steamer North Briton has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

The excitement in the Liverpool market continued.

The Paris Bourse was quiet.

Notwithstanding considerable excitement prevailed in regard to the crops, people continued to make investments in English funds.

The Bank of France has declared its amount of bullion to be 1,000,000 francs.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £17,000.

Consols, 92¾ to 92¾.

Flour firm. Wheat advanced 2d.

Lord Monck, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, arrived on the North Britain.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

BATTLE OF LA MOSA.

The Houston Telegraph publishes the an nexed important intelligence from an extra of the *Mobile Times* of the 27th ult.:

An express reached here last night with the intelligence of an engagement between a detachment of Confederates, numbering 150 officers and men, under Captain Coopwood, being composed of portions of Capt. Coopwood's Soy Company, Captain Walker's company of the Second Texas Mounted Rifle Regiment, and four companies of regulars in the U. S. army, near the village of La Mosa, in the Rio Grande valley, about 60 miles above this place. Capt. Mink's company of New Mexico Volunteers was stationed at this village, being the Federal advance. On this company being surprised by Capt. Coopwood's command, they laid down their arms and refused to fight, declaring that they had enlisted expressly and only to fight the Indians. The men were sworn not to fight against the Southern Confederacy, and discharged. The officers were made prisoners of war.

Capt. Coopwood's command then started on their return, with the prisoners; but they had gone only a short distance, when they were attacked by four companies of mounted regulars. The fight ensued, the regulars were forced to retreat, with a loss of 20 men killed, and were pursued several miles in the direction of Fort Craig.

Fearing the Federalists would receive reinforcements from Fort Craig, Capt. Coopwood withdrew his men in the direction of Old Fort Thorn; and about six miles above that post, finding a strong, defensive position with plenty of forage for his animals, he encamped and dispatched an express for reinforcements

Late last night and early this morning several companies of troops reached for this scene of action, including the remainder of Capt. Coopwood's, Capt. Walker's and Company E of the Mounted Rifles; Captain Frazier's Arizona Guards; Captain Walker's company; Captain Teel's Light Artillery with a battery of five guns. The whole united force will be about 600 men. They expect to be in possession of Fort Craig within 48 hours.

In the engagement near La Mosa Dr. Wright, of Chihuahua, was wounded, an old Texas pioneer, and late resident of El Paso, was killed. Three of the command were wounded.

In the Richmond dispatch to the Knoxville *Register* of the 25th we find the following singular intelligence:

It is said that the battle on Monday was fought contrary to the orders of the commanding Generals, and that Gen. Evans has been arrested for trial and court-martial, but this report needs confirmation.

THE ENEMY'S FORCE IN KENTUCKY.—We have sought every avenue of information within our reach to ascertain as near as possible the force and locality of the enemy's forces in Kentucky. We sum up as follows:

Between Louisville and Nolin Creek	30,000
Camp near Lexington	20,000
Cincinnati	5,000
Covington	1,000
Newport	1,000
Total	57,000

This summary will approximate the truth, excluding the forces at Newport and Covington—the number being unknown.

[*Columbus News.*

The following account of a fight in South eastern Kentucky we copy from the Knoxville *Register* of the 26th:

FIGHT AT BARBOURVILLE, KY.—We have received an account of a fight in Kentucky between the forces under Gen. Zollicoffer and Col. Cooper, Mr. from Camp Dick Robinson. The latter were sixty strong, and six of Rockcastle Rifles. The latter is stated as five killed and twenty-seven wounded. We have taken forty prisoners. The loss of the enemy is killed and wounded to [illegible]. General Zollicoffer has fallen back to prevent his supply trains from being cutoff.

The loss on our side were of Col. Newman's regiment, only made the assault upon the enemy's breastworks. They drove them from their position, and were subjected to the severest hardships, typhoid fever being of the prevailing complaint.

The Rebel Hunters.

Twelve thousand Yankees came to seek,
Near the mouth of famed Goose Creek,
For the "Rebels," less trustthirds,
Thinking they'd make them eat and run—
Boating, to free the startling gun
A Sharpens flock of birds.

But 'twas the former got no sword
When Southern courage, air prepar'd,
Proved'd much wholesale slaughter:
Like geslings, all made rapid haste
To flee from those who brighly chas'd,
By fishing to the water.

When clear it is, the Vandal horde
That on our soil audacious pour'd,
Had not the expected luck:
They came to buy Secession boys—
Shake Lincolnism with brown noise—
But only bagged—*a duck.*

The Davenport Batteries.

The following interesting account is extracted from the correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

Hitherto nothing has been known of the important batteries that have been constructed at Evansport, and the operations were carried on in the most secret manner. It was known that we had in process of construction some kind of works, with the view of blockading the Potomac; but the location of them was a secret. The enemy got wind of the intention, and sent steam tugs cruising up and down the shore, to examine carefully every point and headland. Whenever any thing suspicious was seen a few shots were fired as "feelers." Every spot from Mathias's Point to the Occoquon was subjected to this test, except the right one, and it singularly enough was passed by with a glance. But few days since a steaming came up and burned a boat clique under the guns, and within rifle shot of them. Every day the Federal men-of-war passed close by the insignificant cluster of pines behind which our heavy guns were concealed and steamed on, satisfied that all was right in its direction. Batteries in other places were constructed from this, and the works were completed without molestation.

Although the enemy are well aware of all the main facts connected with the batteries, there may be some points upon which they are not informed, and hence I shall not publish the details for their benefit. Suffice it to say that those already unmasked are three in number, and are situated upon Ship Point, North's Point and upon the headland where Dumfrie's bay enters the Potomac. I may say, however, that there is a chain of batteries from Aquia Creek to Freestone Point. They are very strongly constructed, with good protection to the men, and mount guns enough to stop entirely the passage of vessels on the river, should General Trimble see fit. They have had frequent trials during the past few days, and the fact has been clearly demonstrated that no vessel can pass up or down the river uninjured, unless allowed to do so. The distance, in a direct line to the Maryland shore, is a little more than a mile. I remember rightly, and, with a proper elevation, balls can be thrown entirely across. The rifles do this with little difficulty; and even the 32-pounders have thrown the projectiles shot over the bed of water that divides the two States.

OPENING OF THE BATTERIES.

On Tuesday, the 15th, every thing was completed, and the batteries were unmasked. Hardly were the last pines toppled over when the steamers Seminole came slowly up towards the point. As soon as within range she was greeted with a shot, which indicated the position of the batteries, and showed where the enemy lay. Her decks were instantly cleared for action, and her guns made ready for a fight. She drifted slowly along, with the stars and stripes flying, and soon came within point-blank range, commanding on both sides then commenced. The man-of-war behaved most gallantly, and fought each battery in turn, working on slowly but surely her way down the river. She was evidently severely injured, the Seminole fought until the tide had drifted her beyond the range of the guns. Although no enemy now, it was impossible to forget, by her striking her colors, the old United States pride, that swelled and swelled the hearts of the very officers who directed the guns against her. So well protected were our men that none were hurt in the battle.

The next day the Pawnee came up and was also fired at. This vessel has been especially impertinent, and has thrust herself close to our batteries as a provoking challenge. It was with difficulty the boys could be restrained from giving her a shot before the batteries were announced. It was a welcome sight to see her coming, and the men made ready for her with hearty cheers. The guns were well aimed, and a shell was soon thrown into her, which produced a loud explosion, and, it was thought, set her on fire. The Pawnee, like the Seminole, was done of any importance. Several vessels, outward bound, were fired at, and a large number stopped below, fearing to run the gauntlet.

CAPTURE OF TWO SCHOONERS.

Saturday morning, under cover of the rain and fog, two schooners, with steam-tugs attached to them, attempted to pass up the river to Washington. As they approached the fog lifted and discovered them to the batteries, which opened a terrific fire upon them. The first hour, as they passed slowly up. A number of shots struck them, the principal going into the largest schooner, doing good execution. The tugs were soon out of range, and the schooners not subject to the fire directly, but it soon became so severe that they cut loose from the vessels and succeeded in making their escape up the river. The vessels were found to be loaded, one of them so badly that it sank a few miles above the batteries. The schooners were completely riddled, and were deserted by their crews. As soon as the firing ceased, the crews came ashore, and the two vessels towed into Quantico creek, where they now lie discharging cargo. One was laden with wood; the other with 432 barrel of fine hay, 500 barrels cement, and a quantity of elegant furniture, including one piano.

The firing from the batteries was very good, and the practicability of preventing vessels passing without serious injury has been demonstrated. Captain Chatard of the Navy, has been put in charge of these batteries by order of General Trimble. He has the force well systematized, and by carefully selecting the best gunners from the different regiments, has formed an efficient corps. Up to this date, since the 15th, no steamer has passed uninjured. Of course we do not care to waste powder upon the numberless schooners, flats, and oyster boats that go from the city. It will be time enough to attend to them when the enemy's corps is organized.

LINCOLN CAMP BROKEN UP.—Says the Bowling Green *Courier* of Saturday:

Col. Allison, of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, with a detachment of his command succeeded in surprising a camp of Federalists in Barren county, near the line between that and Monroe county, and completely broke it up, killing and wounding a number, taking fifteen prisoners, and possession of and getting Colt's pistols, &c. The camp was named "Camp Jos Underwood." The affair was well managed throughout, and its success was complete. None of Col. Allison's men were hurt.

THE WAY HISTORY IS WRITTEN.—Here is a precious sample:

A gentleman named Charles Long, belonging to Philadelphia, who arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday morning last, from the city of Memphis, left on the 6th inst., represents all the points and headlands around Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, as well as those of the lower Mississippi, in the hands of the United States authorities, and that the people of New Orleans momentarily expected a descent upon the city. He has resided in the place for over four years, and gives it as his opinion that a majority of the people would welcome such an event.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral Obsequies.—The funeral obsequies of Brigadier-General J. B. Grayson, last evening, were attended by a procession of four thousand soldiers, the remains from the City Hall to the cemetery, on Claiborne street, through St. Charles, St. Joseph, Camp, Common, Bourbon, Dauphin and St. Louis streets. The religious ceremonies were celebrated in the Jesuits' church, on Bourbon street. Numerous flags at half mast upon a column and covered with a Confederate flag. The column was drawn by four horses. There were eight pall-bearers, military and naval officers of high rank. The charger of the deceased general was led behind the hearse by a groom.

The procession consisted of the Orleans Light Horse and Orleans Guides, the Orleans Artillery, with two brass pieces, the regiment of Orleans Guards and the regiment of Confederate Guards. Then followed the hid ses of the troops of the First Division. The pall-bearers, the friends and relatives of the deceased, the Governor and his staff, and Gen. Lewis and his staff.

Charge of Perjury.—An affidavit was made in Recorder Emerson's Court yesterday against George Smith, a young man of the Fourth District, by Mr. Henry Wolfarth, charging him with the crime of perjury. The circumstances of the case are peculiarly worthy of notice, inasmuch as the prisoner did not appear to be in his right mind. He was receiving clandestinely the attentions of a young man, and betrothed herself to him in defiance to the expressed will of her parents that he should never become their son-in-law. The young couple were to elope in love to wait in the back yard of the premises, unnoticed by their inmates, as a few days ago they called upon Justice Brice, with a friend, this Mr. Shanks, who gave away the bride and swore she was of lawful age. This fact was questioned by Wolfarth, and hence the prosecution against the prisoner.

Cutting Scrape.—A fight occurred yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Joseph streets, between Peter O'Neil, W. Cooney and Mike Casey on one side, and Patrick O'Connor and John Mallough on the other side, in which O'Connor received a severe cut in the arm from O'Neil; and Mallough was badly beaten by the two others. O'Neil and his friends were arrested by officer Bailey.

Recorder Genteuil's Court.—Widow Chauvet, of corner St. Louis and Rampart streets, made an affidavit in which she stated that nine days ago her daughter, Mrs. Celina Bodin, had died, leaving to her care and protection four children, the youngest but two years of age, and the child had been taken away from her by her father, Francois Bodin; who was an improper person to have charge of it, by reason of his habits of intoxication. He gave bail to support.

Mr. F. H. Toussé was fined $50 for pushing a drayman down on a levee while passing, and Alfred Spiro, shoemaker, of No. 161 Mandeville street.

Anna Shafer charged Dan Mahan, and Jos. Rapp, Jr., charged Mrs. Anthony Segura, f. w. c., with cruelty and battery. Both cases had to appear. Mrs. Segura and Mrs. Shafer were arrested on charges of fighting before the Recorder. James Bailey was fined five dollars and required to give peace bonds for beating insulted Hon. Mary Sands. The inquiries of the case between Conti street were arraigned were dismissed, as officer S. Medlo said they were noisy and inoffensive.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The market is dull, and prices are easier. The sales embrace about 180 hhds. at 4¾c for Good Fair to Strictly Good Fair, and 4¾@5c for Yellow Clarified.

MOLASSES.—The demand is more freely met at lower prices. About 1000 hhds. sold at 17@18 and 19@21c for Prime to Choice, and 100 half hhds. at 21@23c ₱ gallon for the same.

FLOUR.—On Saturday about 12000 bbls. sold at $5 75 for Unbranded, $5 75 for Superfine, and $5 10 @5 75 ₱ bbl. for Low Extra. To-day, 300 bbls. Superfine sold at $5 10. Private dispatches from Memphis quote Superfine at $5 10 and Extra at $5 11.

PORK.—55 bbls. Mess sold at $16 ₱ bbl., which is the ruling rate.

CORN.—1200 sacks White sold at 61 15 ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—300 sacks sold at the advanced rate of $2 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHEAT.—120 sacks Red sold at $2 ₱ bushel—a further advance.

OATS.—Bacon Hams are retailing at 12c., and sugar-cured at 12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Bottled is retailing slowly at 25c ₱ gallon.

Cuscile Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 28, 1861.

Sales to-day, 338 Texas Cattle, 70 Hogs and 143 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale this evening, 558 Texas Cattle, 430 Sheep and 60 Veal Cattle We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs.			Net qty.	Gross
Texas	₱ head,	1st	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
	"	2d	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
	"	3d	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Veal Cattle,		1st	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Sheep,	₱ head,	1st	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
	"	2d	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Hogs,	₱ gross,	1st	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
	₱ head,	1st	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
Milch Cows,	₱ head,	1st	0 @ 0	0 @ 0
	"	2d	0 @ 0	0 @ 0

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 29, 1861.

☞No clearances at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Mary Ann, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.
Brig Khoda, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.
Sch'r Star, from the Coast, to master—24 dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Laurel Hill, Home, from Fort Adams.
Louisville, Combs, from Memphis.
Lioness, Wilcox, from Donaldsonville.
Empire Parish Grant, from Fort Jackson.
Anna, Samuels, from Pascagoula—Boats.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Mary Ann—26 bbls sugar 77 bbls molasses 160 half do do to Montgomery & Wake.

COAST—Per schr Star—4 bbls sugar to Oliver—1200 bbls corn to order.

COAST—Per schr Elodie—24 bbls molasses to J L. Lee.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Laurel Hill—18 bbls sugar to Rennie, Oliver & co—94 do do 30 bbls molasses to Montgomery & Wake—100 half do do to Eaton & Bauer—50 bbls molasses Bennett & Jamison—53 do A G Mitchell—4 bales cotton to order—1 do to Eaton & Bauer—1 Bagdale—2 do Levy & Dutel—16 do A J Dufilho & co—24 do 19 bales sugar S G Hanson & co—12 bbls molasses to order—6 bbls do to Bond & Landry—3 do Montgomery & Wake—2 do Bond & Landry—3 do Montgomery & Wake—2 do Bond & Landry—3 do Montgomery & Wake—2 do