THE DAILY BEE
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No subscription taken for less than six months.
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Office 73 Chartres street.

New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,308.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, the contents of a private dwelling.

By J. B. Crozat, at 10½ o'clock, on Customhouse street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, an assortment of choice furniture.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a tract of land situated on the Bayou St. John, together with a tenement thereon.

By the Constable of the Fourth Justice of the Peace in front of No. 64 St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal, a lot of furniture.

The next steamers to leave New York for New Orleans are the George Washington, advertised to leave on the 10th, and the Evening Star on the 17th, via Havana.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, of the property, by the Sheriff, of that valuable Royal street, by the Bayou St. John, and well property situate on the Bayou St. John, and well known as Fisk's property. For particulars see advertisement.

CHOICE LARD AND HAMS.—Mr. William J. Reid, No. 33 Magazine street, offers for sale choice lard and Henry Ames & Co.'s sugar-cured hams. See advertisement.

McCerren & Landry will sell this day, October 12, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, a large lot of elegant furniture, being the contents of a furnished house.

Late and Important from Southern Sources.

MOBILE PAPERS OF THE 7th, 8th AND 9TH.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH VIRGINIA.

Rosecrans Reinforced by Meade.

THE LATTER FORTIFYING AT CULPEPPER.

Official Report of the Battle of Gettysburg.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN EXPLAINED.

SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.

Interesting and Latest Southern Advices from before Chattanooga.

NEWS FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Expeditions from Vicksburgh.

We have obtained copies of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* of the 2d, 3d and 4th inst., which present a variety of interesting contents, among which are the following dispatches:

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Oct. 2.]

Charleston, October 1.—There has been heavier firing to day than for several weeks past.

The enemy has been already pounding away at the ruins of Sumter from his old batteries on Morris Island, beyond Wagner.

The enemy's fire was chiefly at Sumter, but also shelled Fort Johnson. Our batteries and Fort Moultrie replied with a brisk and steady fire.

All quiet to night.

Richmond, October 1.—Gen. Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign indicates that his purpose was not to capture Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th of June he succeeded that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the head of his column had reached South Mountain.

As communication with the Potomac was thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent the further progress of the army in that direction by occupying the mountains on the east side of the mountains at Gettysburg.

The Federal army interposed between Stewart's command and our main body prevented communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was hastened more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

After referring to the first day's battle the report says it had not been intended to give general battle at such a distance from our base attacked by the army, but Ewell was unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our trains.

At the same time the enemy was in possession of the only available for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he assembled to restrain our foraging parties by removing the stores of the surrounding country, and thus became in a measure unavoidable.

Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement on the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would result from a defeat of the army under Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The report then gives a general description of the battles of the 2d and 3d of July; commends the heroic valor of the troops; explains the cause of the withdrawal of our army from Gettysburg, &c. It has been furnished to the Richmond papers for publication.

Gordonsville, October 1.—Nine Federal prisoners were sent through to Richmond to-day, who were captured at Manassas Plains.

The wounded troops are busy in the enemy's rear.

A Federal conscript deserter, who came through yesterday, reports many conscripts coming to Meade. They have a guard in front, rear, and all around, to prevent their escape.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Oct. 2d.]

The Situation in North Virginia

ROSECRANS REINFORCED FROM MEADE'S ARMY—MEADE ESTABLISHING HIMSELF IN CULPEPPER

Richmond, October 1.—There is scarcely a doubt but that Meade has sent heavy reinforcements to Rosecrans, and will concentrate the remainder of his army near Culpepper Courthouse, at which point the Federals are throwing up additional works, also building large hospital-houses, quartermaster's and commissary's stores, with the apparent design of making that place the base of future operations. The Federal cavalry have again occupied Madison Courthouse in force. It is supposed they contemplate a raid in the rear of Lee's army, to destroy the railroad.

The firing at Germand Ford yesterday was doubtless a feint to divert attention from movements in Madison and keep up appearances of a purpose to attempt crossing the river at the lower fords.

The indications are that Meade will not bring on a general engagement, as he threatened to do several days ago.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register of Oct 3.]

Charleston, October 2.—The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate rather a design of permanent occupation than of immediate operations.

Two monitors are kept close in, doing picket duty.

There has been scarcely any firing to-day.

Richmond, October 2.—The Baltimore *American* of the 1st, has dispatches from Rosecrans's army. His strong position near Chattanooga is unchanged. No attempt has been made to disturb it.

General Hooker arrived at Cincinnati Tuesday night.

The loss of Rosecrans's army, as far as ascertained, are one Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Majors, five Captains, eighty-two Lieutenants killed, and twenty Brigadier Generals and two hundred and eight other officers wounded.

McCook's and Crittenden's corps have been consolidated, and Granger placed in command.

A court inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of McCook and Crittenden in the late battle.

Francis J Grund, of Philadelphia, lately Prussian Republican, died of apoplexy Wednesday night, excited by the hooting and groans of the Democratic procession passing his residence.

John Brown Smith is reported at Arkadelphia with twelve hundred troops.

The powder mill at Arkadelphia exploded with a hundred thousand kegs of powder.

The saltmakers *Gazette* has been suppressed by order of Schenck.

It is said that on Monday Meade and a number of other officers dined with John Minor Botts.

The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says there will be a new draft for six hundred thousand men, from which the government expects to get two hundred thousand.

A British yacht has left Nassau, with Admiral Milne on board, and the British steam frigate Immortal, have arrived at New York, also the French frigate Gouverneur.

The steamer at San Francisco brings a report that the English fleet had been defeated by the Japanese in attempting to take one of their forts.

The failure of a heavy gold speculator in New York is reported. He is said to be half a million short of his deliveries.

Richmond, September 2.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived at City Point this morning with official dispatches for Commissioner Ould, four Confederate officers long since declared exchanged, seven privates, three citizens and Mrs. Wilcer, wife of the Roanoke Commander.

[From the Mobile Register and Advertiser of Oct. 4th.]

The Situation at Chattanooga—Firing Over Sumter Continued.

Missionary Ridge, via Chickamauga, October 2d.—The sun rose high and clear after two heavy rains. Once more the hospital flags of the contending armies are plainly visible from General Bragg's quarters.

The enemy are again busy strengthening their position, which is most formidable of which a star shaped fort on an eminence, in the rear of Chattanooga, partially constructed by our troops before the evacuation.

The health and spirits of the troops are very fine, and they are anxious to be had against the enemy, though everything indicates perfect preparation on the part of the enemy.

Rosecrans's forces seem to be massed in and immediately around the town. Three pontoon bridges are laid across the river and wagon trains are parked on the opposite bank.

Charleston, October 2.—The firing has continued nearly long at Fort Sumter.

Atlanta, October 2.—General Pillow has arrived here, having been relieved from his command by General Bragg. Alleged, delay in attack on the enemy on the 18th ult. is assigned as the cause.

Generals Hindman and Armstrong are also reported under arrest.

The telegraph report all quiet before Chattanooga.

A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer* of the 30th ult., says the wounded prisoners were exchanged to-day.

We had 2560 Federals, they had 41 Confederates.

General Dan Adams has determined to remain in the Federal lines until he can be safely removed.

Governor Brown has reached camp and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

The enemy still hold Knoxville.

Oxford, October 2.—General Johnston received General Chalmers's cavalry brigade yesterday. He expresses himself highly pleased.

General Chalmers has been placed in command of all the cavalry in North Mississippi.

Stirring events may be look for soon.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, September 19—Cotton—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of the week at 110,500 bales, including 57,000 to speculators and 11,000 to exporters. The market has been excited and the prices have advanced 1d. to 2d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 5000 to speculators and exporters; the market closing quiet at the quoted rates of Thursday, which are as follows: Orleans nominal 27d; Mobiles do 26¾d; Uplands do 26½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 172,000 bales, of which 39,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is firm.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93⅜ to 93½ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £116,000.

HAVRE, September 18—Cotton—Sales of the week 38,000 bales; market active and excited, and prices considerably higher closing less firm; New Orleans tres Ordinaire, 345 francs; do Bas 352 francs. Stock in port 24,000 bales

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, September 19.—Evening—Cotton firmer but unchanged; sales on the day of the steamer's departure 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7000 bales.

Breadstuff.—Very dull. Corn still declining, mixed 26s. 6d.

Provisions—Dull.

The French Iron-clads.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RAM MAGENTA.

A correspondent of the *Opinion Nationale* supplies the following interesting description of the steam ram Magenta:—

The vessel is a line of battle ship—that is to say she has nothing in common with those strange looking machines, those monitors, &c., invented by the Americans When seen from a distance in the midst of a squadron, she might in some measure be taken for an ordinary vessel, only lower in the water, but a nearer approach discloses some unknown features. Higher out of the water forward and aft, she presents the appearance of an enormous black muse, insensible to the action of the waves on which the other vessels near her gracefully move; no streaks indicating her rows of teeth, scarcely any mast, very sharp both at stem and stern terminating at each end like a wedge, and having at her bows an immense spur, or ploughshare—those are the differences shown at the first glance; but when you go on her deck they become still more apparent. Her masts are those of a steam corvette, with only the rigging indispensably necessary to keep them standing. In combat every thing is reduced to the lower masts. The boats, instead of being suspended in davits outside, are on deck, which is flush from stem to stern; and no guns are to be seen, with the exception of two bow chasers. Nearly amidships, by the side of the funnel, is an iron-clad shot-proof kind of turret, which contains the means of communication with all the other parts of the vessel for the transmission of orders for working her and for the fire of her guns.

In action every one goes below, and the turret alone is occupied by the captain, another officer, some signal men, and a few sharpshooters. It is from this turret that all the orders are given. From the upper deck you descend into the gundecks, two in number, each having twenty four rifled and breech-loading guns. These pieces throw sixty pound shot with an ordinary charge of six pounds of powder. All the armed part of the vessel, down to below the water line, is iron-clad, but the casing does not extend quite to the stem or to the stern, as in the Gloire and Normandie frigates, the object of the change being to lighten the vessel. The parts not iron-clad are used—those aft for the cabins of the officers, and those forward for the quarters of the crew, the cooking and the hospital—an innovation of material importance as regards the health of the sailors. In the iron-clad vessels first built everything was sacrificed to solidity, and the openings left for giving light and air were so few that these vessels were regular ovens Every one remembers what the crew of the Normandie must have suffered when so placed under the burning sun of Mexico. The engine of the Magenta is similar to that of the Napoleon, and has a steam force of about 2700 horse. Under full steam she can make from thirteen to fourteen knots an hour. Her screw has six branches. The consumption of coal is one hundred and thirty tons a day, and she can stow away from seven hundred to eight hundred tons.

Moreover her spur weighs fifteen tons.

PROPOSED IRON SHEATHING FOR THE ENTIRE NAVY OF FRANCE.

[Paris (Sept. 15) correspondence of London Herald.]

According to a Toulon paper the Naval Department here have entered into a contract with Messrs Petin & Gaudet (the well known iron founders) for the supply of an "enormous quantity" of iron plates. Approx of this I may state a rumor, which I believe is not without foundation, that the government contemplate the transformation of all the ships in the navy into iron clads. If this scheme be really decided on, M. Fould's economical plans will be seriously interfered with

THE "PECULIAR SERVICE" STEAMERS OF ENGLAND.

[From the Scotsman, of Edinburg, Sept 15.]

On Friday last a handsome looking paddle-wheel steamer of about five hundred tons measurement was launched by Messrs Stevens, of Kelvinbaugh, a sister to the Bruyer, built by the same firm, and now about to proceed to Mersey. On Saturday afternoon last a fine Greenock, launched a beautiful modelled paddle-wheel steamer of seven hundred and fifty tons, a sister to the City of Petersburg, launched by Messrs Caird & Co. Both are said to be supplied with powerful engines of two hundred and fifty horse power. These two vessels were first of all contracted for as steamers for the Glasgow and Belfast coal service, but were sold while being built. They are on the same model as the famous Lord Clyde, now on her way to Nassau as a blockade runner, and are expected to be very fast steamers. The one was christened by the wife of Captain Hollins, a thorough American sailor, who is nominal owner, and who will take command of this vessel when finished.

Reverdy Johnson on Reconstruction.

In his speech at the Saratoga county fair, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, (says a New York journal) of Maryland, spoke at some length upon the rebellion. In the course of his remarks, referring to the return of the Southern people to the Union, he said:

They will never, however, agree (nor should they be asked to agree) to return upon any conditions inconsistent with any of the rights which, as citizens of States they enjoyed before the rebellion broke out If, under the laws of war, or any constitutional exercise of executive or legislative power, during the existence of the war, their rights of property have been lost and so lost that they cannot be restored, this, I have no doubt, will constitute no serious impediment to their return to the national family. If there slave shall have been made free by such means, (as to which I express no opinion) they must remain free. Freedom once granted under the Constitution, and the principle upon which it rests can never be recalled.

True as it may be, and it is certainly true, that the Government of the Union, in the ordinary exercise of its powers, has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the States, yet it is, I think, equally true that it has jurisdiction and power to prohibit, and to legally settle the terms upon which alone returns will be allowed. Guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, it necessarily guarantees to each citizen the protection of the principles upon which the Government repose. It must, therefore, possess the authority to prohibit the States from making a free man a slave. The return, then, of our Southern brethren, I hope, is near their condition before, as citizens of States. In no other way can the Union be restored—the Union which our fathers created by the Constitution and designed for perpetual duration. Whatever State domestic institutions they may then have, or as far as the Constitution of the General Government is concerned, they may be authorized to have, most assuredly I do not think proper to modify or repeal them. In expressing these views, I am not to be considered as an advocate of slavery, either in the abstract or in the particular. Would to Heaven that it had never been permitted a foothold among us!

Oath-Taking in Memphis.

The New York *World* has a letter from Memphis of the 27th September, in which we read:

Referring to the proposition to open the Mississippi free to trade, we find a corroboration of the policy where we had least reason to expect it. It has been recently boisted abroad that among other evidence of returning loyalty not less than "fourteen thousand persons had taken the oath of allegiance" It was not stated at the time of occupation, nor pretense, nor sale was permitted in this department without the preliminary of the oath. The consequence of which was a wholesale swearing and perjury.

A writer in the *Bulletin* closes an article in this morning's issue with this suggestive question: "Is it reasonable to suppose that a Christian people will commit perjury for mere pecuniary gain?" I answer most emphatically in the affirmative. Why, sir, it is not only "reasonable to suppose" this, but it would be blindness and folly to "suppose" the contrary. No sane man living in this community, who gives the least attention to its trade, can be ignorant of the fact, that *perjury*, unmitigated perjury, is an element in nearly every business transaction. This species of infamous criminality has assumed proportions that are perfectly frightful.

[From the New York Times, October 3.]

Mason and Slidell.

The Confederate emissaries, Mason and Slidell—Mason in England and Slidell in France have now been for a long time accredited from the respective Governments to which they were accredited. Slidell has been on the most intimate terms with members of the Emperor's Cabinet—has maintained the closest semi-official relations with the French Government—has hob-nobbed with the Emperor, and followed him up in all his trips and tours—has even gotten his best friends into office and place, and had long interviews with her Majesty. He lives in splendid style, gives grand banquets, drives unimparsed horses, has plenty of money, and the only thing lacking to his happiness is that he should be known in Paris by his Louisiana title of the "Duke of Honmas"

But with poor Mason it has been all different His circumstances, reception and treatment in England have been the very opposite of Slidell's in France. And the attitude of the British Government in regard to him and his labors has been such that the Confederate agent in London, the *Index*, indicated lately his early recall, and it was announced in the foreign news this morning that Mason had actually sent to Earl Russell a notification that he had been recalled by the Richmond Government to withdraw from England. The London *Herald* lately discussed the rumored recall, and said "it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by Russell;" and further hinted that it is "through the suggestion of Mr. Adams that Mason has been excluded from official intercourse with the British Government." Of course, all this at the hands of British Abolitionists must have made the choleric old Virginian feel perfectly horrible; and we do not wonder that he should have left England in disgust, particularly since the decision in the ram question is likely to be adverse to the Confederacy. As Mason will surely try to come back to the country, we hope our cruisers and blockaders will keep a sharp lookout for the ship on which he may sail or try to enter the South. We may have as good luck in catching him this time as we had in the case of Slidell, and we may not have the same impediments in the way of administering to him justice.

Late Northern journals contain the following:

ACCIDENT TO REBEL PRISONERS IN NASHVILLE—*Over One Hundred Killed and Wounded by a Falling Stairway.*—*Cincinnati*, October 1.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Nashville, says about three hundred rebel prisoners confined in an extensive unfinished hotel, known as the Maxwell House, were precipitated from the fifth story, through a gangway fitted up with temporary steps, to the ground floor.

The prisoners made a simultaneous rush to breakfast. The stairs gave way under the unusual weight. Two men were taken out of the ruins dead, and two have since died of their injuries.

Ninety-six others are injured. Some of them have broken legs and arms broken—others are more seriously mangled.

The Rebel Cotton Trade.

LARGE SHIPMENTS FROM NASSAU FOR LIVERPOOL

[From the Liverpool Courier, Sept. 16]

The export of cotton from Nassau for Liverpool continues unabated, and, notwithstanding the existing blockade, the stock there is very large. Vessels continue to arrive to load, five being reported from this port by the mail, and with arrivals from London, Cardiff, &c., made a very creditable fleet lying there on the 22d ult. The following had sailed for this port with full cargoes of cotton:—Presto, Captain Wingarden; Ella, Captain Carter; Economist, Captain Thomas; Lady of the Lake, Captain Powell; Knight Bruce, Captain White; Nina, Capt. Squires, and Ecaulous, Captain Brown. The Presto and Ella have already been reported in the Mersey, and the remainder may be expected in a few days. The steamer Spaulding and Hooker, reported at Nassau by last mail, had both sailed for Confederate ports.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Science of Coinage.

We have heretofore remarked on the origin of the use of coins, and the manner in which metals were first stamped with images of cattle, or weighed out by weights shaped like animals of the flock. But it is a curious question how metals came to be used at all as standards of value. It is not sufficient to say that they were valuable, compact, and not likely to decay or change. The question is, how came they to be valuable? We are accustomed to hearing it said that labor is the standard of value, and that the amount of labor expended on any subject is the real source of its value. But in gold this is not wholly the case. Here is an article whose rarity is one of the causes of its value, and that rarity makes it valuable because men and women long for things. It is not of particular value in the useful arts. It is used to color a little ruby glass, to fill a few teeth, and for some other purposes when beaten out to a thin leaf. Even this latter use is in most cases merely ornamental. The truth seems to stand out after all, that the love of man or woman for rare articles of personal adornment, the passions which we are accustomed to consider the lowest and least to be admired, have a vast deal to do with fixing the value of the metal, used in all countries of the civilized world and in some of the barbarian nations as the standard of value for everything else. It is a curious reflection. Long ago, the first recorded commercial transaction took place, when Abraham bought a burial place for his dead wife, and the purchase was made by giving pieces of shining metal, whose value must have been chiefly for personal ornaments of the living, and in manner to the pride of the human heart. For neither gold nor silver could have had many other uses in those days. We find a not dissimilar fact in some of the savage tribes of the present day, who use strings of shells or white beads, or pieces of shell, having no value as works of art, and no uses in the arts, are received as currency, and worn as ornaments of dress.

Taking the present state of the world, and the uses of gold into consideration, it cannot be doubted that to the pride of human nature, its love of show and ornament, is largely due to what we are fond of calling the intrinsic value" of gold. It was adopted in the earliest periods as a means of settling balances, not only because of its small bulk and ease of transport, but because it was an article sure to be in demand in every country. For men had the same passions, the same pride of dress or language. It was not certain that a merchant could dispose of even cattle or sheep to advantage, nor was it probable that they would retain a permanent value in different countries, and in different dates in the same country. Spices, skins, ivory, wood, all the ordinary articles of trade in Eastern nations, were variable in value, but gold, the entire reflection of adornment, depending for its chief uses on the vanity and pride of human nature, retained very steadily its one price in the markets of the civilized world. It is a curious subject for reflection.

When coins were first made they were stamped with emblematic devices, indicating the country from which they came. It was not till after many centuries, that coins were dedicated them either to their earthly sovereigns or to their gods. The fact that they were at length so dedicated indicates the importance which the ancients attached to the commercial exchanges of the people, had in the estimation of men. Temples and coins were dedicated to the gods For a thousand years, the chief coins of the world, in Greece, were stamped with the image of one or another heathen deity When the different idolaters received the art, they placed their deities on the coins. When the Christian Emperors at last changed the coinage of the empire, they made the cross, and sometimes the head of Christ, to take the place of the heathen gods. The only exception to this rule, was in Jerusalem

The only coinage of the Jews, the shekels and half shekels of the Maccabees, were struck on the representation of the pot of manna and the budding rod of Aaron, but no image of God was attempted, the nation having reference to the second commandment. The same rule was followed in the small copper coins of Herod at a later period. The Arabs, who at first used the same law, placed religious sentences, or passages from the Koran, on their coins The Saxons placed the cross on their coins, where it remained after the Norman conquest, and continued in England, until the nation became a great commercial people, and then the arms and glory of England crowded the emblem of religion off from the face of the coin. In these days it may be so rash as to suggest that this was characteristic of the all absorbing interests of British commerce, which have little respect for religious institutions.

In our own country we have never adopted any Christian device for coinage, but singularly enough we placed the head of an idol on our paper money, and it is always upon the reverse side of the principle upon which it rests can never be recalled.

True as it may be, and it is certainly true, that the Government of the Union, in the ordinary exercise of its powers, has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the States, yet it is, I think, equally true that it has jurisdiction and power to prohibit and to legally settle the terms upon which alone returns will be allowed. Guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, it necessarily guarantees to each citizen the protection of the principles upon which the Government repose. It must, therefore, possess the authority to prohibit the States from making a free man a slave. The return, then, of our Southern brethren, I hope, is near their condition before, as citizens of States. In no other way can the Union be restored—the Union which our fathers created by the Constitution and designed for perpetual duration. Whatever State domestic institutions they may then have, or as far as the Constitution of the General Government is concerned, they may be authorized to have, most assuredly I do not think proper to modify or repeal them. In expressing these views, I am not to be considered as an advocate of slavery, either in the abstract or in the particular. Would to Heaven that it had never been permitted a foothold among us!

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Nothing New from Chattanooga.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE RAPIDAN

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLORIDA.

Mr. Mason Formally Withdraws as Minister at London.

ENGLAND TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FRANCO MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

Gold at 43 in New York.

By the arrival of the steamship Morning Star, which reached her landing about half-past 10 last night, we have files of New York papers to the evening of the 3d.

The war news by this arrival is very scant. No change is reported in the aspect of affairs about Chattanooga, and, to judge by the New York journals, matters were sleeping along the Rapidan.

Gold stood at 43 when the Morning Star left New York.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

The news by the present steamer in regard to affairs about Chattanooga, is extremely meagre. If the New York journals know anything important concerning that field of operations, they are studiously reticent on the subject.

The following dispatches, which we find in their columns, are evidently not calculated to clear up obscurity in that quarter:

Telegram to Gliple's Exchange.

Washington, October 1—4 15, P. M.—The reported rumor that Rosecrans's communication had been cut off is false

Cincinnati, October 1.—There has been nothing special received from General Rosecrans since Saturday. But that should cause no apprehension, as Government has wires in use. Wild rumors afloat of disaster and success.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 3—The *Commercial* has advices from Chattanooga up to Saturday last. It was estimated at the headquarters that the loss in the battle of Chickamauga was in killed 1800; wounded 9500, prisoners 2,500; total 13,800.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own the result would have been a decided Union victory.

No surprise is felt in the army that the enemy did not resume the attack. Their loss is believed to be twenty thousand.

The enemy is in superb fighting trim, compact in organization, well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

From Nassau—Blockade Runners.

The New York *Herald*, of the 3d inst. says:

We have advices from the West Indies, dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 26th of September. The trade from the rebel ports was still very brisk. Ten steamers arrived at Nassau with cotton and clipped the 24th of last month. It is worthy of note that one of these vessels left Charleston eleven days after the surrender of Forts Gregg and Wagner—results which it was supposed had completely closed the harbor of the rebel city against any contraband egress

The Russians in New York.

The officers of the Russian fleet at New York have had a military and civic ovation extended to them, as the following notice in the *Herald* of the 2d inst. will briefly show:

The Russian Admiral and staff, accompanied by Generals Dix and Canby and numerous other military and civil officials, embarked at Whitehall yesterday, at eleven o'clock, on board the steam tug Daniel Sickles, and visited the various fortifications in the harbor. The distinguished visitors were received at the various points with the usual honors.

Late from Richmond.

A Washington dispatch of the 1st instant states that a deserter, who arrived there from the Confederate Congress, states that 10,000 to 12,000 rebel troops in the neighborhood of Richmond, that the Merrimac is lying near James Bluff, that the Lady Davis is now fully repaired, that a third iron clad is in the stocks, and five small gunboats are lying below the fleet. Nearly all the sailors there, about 500, had been sent to Charleston under command of Captain Pegram.

Discovery of a Plot to Destroy all the Government Transports in the West.

St Louis, September 30—It is undeclared that a plot has been discovered to burn all the Government transports on the Mississippi river. Several men have been arrested, and are now in irons, upon one of whom a cypher was found, which upon being translated, reveals the nature of the plot. Further developments that can be of service of the Government. The matter is being fully investigated.

General Scofield Not to be Removed.

Washington, October 1—The Missouri delegation, with Senator Henderson, left for Fort Leavenworth to-day. It is now considered certain that General Scofield will not be removed.

From St. Domingo.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Havana, September 26, 1863.—The news from St. Domingo is not good—not definite. You do not know whether to believe the transcriptions of the slaughter of the enemy, but we have no doubt as to the prompt and favorable result. The Haytian government begins to show particular zeal in the matter of instigation of punishment, and offers to give up to Spanish authority all Dominicans found with arms in their hands. We have published We find, however, no step to these *raids*. The best parties having such property could do, it appears, more by keeping it from it over to the Quartermaster's Department.

A Grocery Store Plundered—The grocery store of Thomas McDonnell, corner of Tarpeichore and St. Charles streets, was entered Saturday night by burglars The lock of the backdoor was entirely ranges a with a hammer, and entrance effected by these means. A pair of gold spectacles was, however, the only article which united the fancy of the chevaliers d'industrie.

Another Burglary—The house No. 435 Apollo street was entered on Saturday night between one and two o'clock Mr Auzee, who resides there, was robbed of a silver castor and two candlesticks. Mr. Thomson, who resides in the same house, was also robbed of a silver castor and a Colt's revolver.

And Another Burglary—Another house on Apollo street, No. 426, occupied by Mr. Loey, was robbed in the morning, about two o'clock, of one gold double chain, one gold and chain, one gold pen and pencil, one velvet vest, a plated waiter, castor and soup-ladle. No traces were found which could lead to the detection of the depredators.

A Dangerous Individual—P Coffey, said to be the owner of a number of aliases, was arrested last night by officer Savage and Butler, who charge him with being dangerous and suspicious He had in his possession a silver tenspoon marked P. B and $69 in bills, supposed to be stolen. He also had some plated ware in his possession, and will have an airing before Recorder Walworth this morning.

Attempt to Stab—Freeman Huff and John Wm. Walton, were arrested on the charge of trying to stab John Pullum with a knife.

Second District Recorder's Court—Charles Leasmond, Esq, presiding—Sunday Session Alexander Guillard, arrested on the levee with a bag of cotton in his possession, stated that he obtained it from a friend in the harbor of the rebel city against any contraband egress

The Mexican Question.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* believes itself able to state that the English cabinet, fearing France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavoring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the throne by the Archduke.

The same paper says: A Mexican loan is spoken of, to be effected in London as soon as the Archduke is officially proclaimed

The Emperor has sent 3,000 Brabanders would be enrolled for service in the new empire. These statements caused a material improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The Times of the 3d inst. remarks that the employment of Irish troops is calculated to prevent the United States from undertaking any aggression on the new monarchy.

The Russian question, so far as English notes is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquility in Poland. Discussions could only end in establishing divergence of views, and in exciting mutual recriminations and hopes of the principle of non-intervention which Russia has constantly respected.

London Money Markets.

Funds on the 18th were rather firmer, but there was no variation. Full demand for discounts, and money engaged.

The Stock Exchange was closed to day. The effect of the Persia's news was not therefore developed in securities

The Madrid *Epoca* asserts that the cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of jurisdiction in the Cuban waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Official Order for the Registration of Voters.

The *Evening Era* of yesterday published the following important order:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 9, 1863.

General Order No. 33.

I, General Order No. [illegible] Headquarters, [illegible] Department, [illegible] modified that all loyal [illegible] will be registered as voters upon [illegible] and subscribing an oath of allegiance to [illegible] United States, accompanied with the oath of [illegible] taken freely and [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] in Louisiana [illegible] loyal to the United [illegible]

[illegible] for the city of New Orleans will [illegible] the registry of [illegible] of loyal citizens, to the Registration [illegible] in the various parishes, and will [illegible] the list of registered voters [illegible] fixed.

By order of Brig. Gen. [illegible] F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

CHAS. C. G THOMPSON, Captain and A. A. A General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. Property—We thought that the publication of the military orders, declaring the possession of U. S. horses, uniforms, or quartermaster's stores, by persons not charged with the custody thereof by the authorities, to be *prima facie* evidence of theft, ought to be known to every one, particularly as the many sentences of imprisonment for such offenses published We find, however, no step to these *raids*. The best parties having such property could do, it appears, more by keeping it from it over to the Quartermaster's Department.

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RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—For steamer Welcome—576 sks corn to Col Bostwick—1 bgs dbl flour to Chouteau & Davis—3 bbls potatoes 4 bbls cabbage 1 T Moore & co—6 crates do 50 bbls flour and sundries to Mds Van Ingen—1 do do 50 bbls potatoes 55 bbls apples 10 bbls onions to Lamson—22 bbls potatoes 36 bbls apples 8 coops chickens J Davis—2 bbls flour and sundries to Mds Van Ingen—1 bbl potatoes 20 coops chickens 20 pcs bacon Barrel & Clark—140 bales 8 bags do 15 bbls molasses J Maher—1 bale cotton Flint & Joss

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per schr L'Etoilenne—50 bbls molasses lot more to order

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Spinose—146 bbls flour

SATOU LAFOURCHE—Per steam barge Great Eastern—25 bbls lard and 2 bbls molasses 46 half do do to P H Foley—79 bbls cisterns bottoms Hall & Rodd

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GARAT

44 bbls sugar 33 bbls molasses to R C Moore

DIED,

On Sunday morning, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET ANN SHARPLES, aged fifty-seven years. Her funeral will take place THIS EVENING (Monday) the 12th inst., from her late residence, corner Notre-Dame and Felicity streets. Her friends and relations are respectfully invited to attend.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 10, 1863.

The market opened this morning with no apparent change from the quiet which has characterized for a day or two past, but at early hour the reports received of a material advance in the New York cotton market, where prices had improved on the 24th ultimo, 4@5c per pound, and Gold was also evincing an upward tendency, reaching quite a vivid sensation in cotton circles, and enabled holders of Specie to realize fuller rates. In the New York accounts to the 26th, we see advices from Liverpool to the 15th, which state that the sales in the market, on the 14th and 15th amounted to 60,000 bales of which speculators took 10,000 bales, and had advanced 16 of d per pound. Whether the movement in New York was predicated on this intelligence alone, or to what extent it was caused by war news, we are not advised. Our market was moreover excited by a form or of exciting rumors with regard to both military matters in Tennessee and financial affairs in Wall street.

There being no steamer for New York until next week, there was no demand for Exchange, and nothing reported in Foreign. We continue, however, to quote Sterling bills at 152¼@155, the latter an extreme rate for bankers' bills. We repeat our previous figures of 3 75@3 80 for *Francs*, the latter an extreme back rate. There is nothing doing of any moment in Domestic Exchange, although there was a still more liberal supply offering, probably to provide facilities for Cotton operations. But there was no demand, and in the absence of transactions we have to refer to sales in our quotations, which were, yesterday, 1 ⅝ cent, discount, and ¼ @ cent, premium for Legal Tender notes, and par to 1 and ¼ premium for currency. These figures embrace both bank and outside rates.

There was little change in Gold at the opening of the market, but the excess to which we have referred since subsequently imported some stimulus to the demand, and enabled holders to realize fuller rates We noticed sales all the way from 42@43 @ cent. premium, the former being the inside rate paid by dealers early in the morning. The ruling rates were from 42@43 and 43 Silver was quoted at 34@37½ premium.

Legal Tender Notes show but little variation, and range from 1 ⅝@1 ¾ cent, premium for currency. There appears to be very little doing in Bank of Louisiana notes, which still range