New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1863.

Sales at Auction Yesterday.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, on Elysian Fields street, between Victory and Reese streets, horses and mules.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock at No. 67 Magazine street, choice hams.

The officers of the steamship Thos. A. Scott, will accept our thanks for acceptable favors from New York.

The United States steamship Thos. A. Scott, F. P. O'Brien, Commander, arrived last evening from New York, 2d instant. Reports, for the first sixteen hours out had a heavy gale, commencing at S. S. E. and ending S. W. The remainder of the passage had light winds.

On the 8th instant boarded the prize steamer Herald, from Key West for Boston. She was captured on the 25th September, by the United States steamship Tioga.

On the 10th, at 3 P. M., passed the United States steamship Union bound hence, same date, at 5:30, landed the mails at Sand Key, and made Pass a L'Outre light at 1:30 on the morning of the 12th instant, with the following passengers:

Mr. Palmer, Mrs Bulkley, General Hamilton, Mr. Governor of Texas, and Staff, Major H. O. Whitney, Captain D. W. Phillips, Captain H. G. Fletcher, Captain J. Jones, Captain W. Lyon, Captain Clark, Captain M. A. Ferris, Lieutenants J. R. Friend, Lieutenant J. C. Kenney, Dr. J. F. Davis, Charles E. Smith, H. L. Slight, J. C. Morrison, Quartermaster Department.

Lieutenant Remington and a guard in charge of fifty-four deserters and twelve prisoners of war.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the 56 tierces Hams, various choice brands, which he will sell at 10 o'clock, this day, at No. 67 Magazine street.

Entertainment on the Late Arrival of the Russian Naval Officers.

The civic and military ovation, extended to the Russian naval officers on the 1st instant in New York, is generally represented to have surpassed in cordiality and enthusiasm anything of the kind ever witnessed before in that city. The exhibition of the Japanese embassy and the reception of the Prince of Wales, it is conceded, may have come off with as much *eclat*, regarded as they were got up for the gratification of popular curiosity or fashionable vanity; but in the light of national testimonials, the latter, it is said, stand and pale in comparison.

The spirit in which the New York demonstration would seem to have been conceived, and, perhaps, be better indicated than by the proposition for a similar affair in Boston, laid before the Council of that city by its Mayor, which, after having been approved by the Common Council, was communicated to the Russians while passing through the streets of their New York.

Boston, Mass., CITY HALL, September 30.

To the honorable the members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

The Russian steamers of war, which are now in the harbor of New York, and are expected to arrive in a few days.

At the time the Russian Government and people were so generously to the United States, and particularly since the commencement of the rebellion, which is in strong contrast with the conduct of France and England, I think it only a proper expression of the kind of feeling entertained by the great nation for our nation, that a committee of the City Council and Mayor be authorized to proceed to New York, and in the name of the City of Boston, to meet the Russian officers, and I would further suggest that a suitable number of the brave old seaman and officers of the Russian navy, be invited to visit the citizens of this city, and pay our hospitalities with great respect, &c.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor.

This was delivered at a private banquet to the Russian officers, a few days before the announcement in their honor, may also be a subject in which some signal honor, the Russian Navy have their origin. Longfellow, of New York, at the banquet referred to, said:

It is the destiny of Russia and of the United States to give bread to all the world, and whoever controls the food of mankind controls their history. It is therefore fit and proper that we should meet and mingle together. It is proper for us to say to our Russian friends that, although the sympathies of the nation are in strong opposition to the officers and men of the Russian fleet, though perhaps springing from no overt act, will be construed as possessing a deep significance. From the imposing fleet of warvessels in the harbor, representing different nations, why single out the flag of the Muscovite? Why display to the autocrat of all the Russias our sympathies? Why unpalatable, was the tri-color of the cross of St George flutter unnoticed? Without everybody looks to our foreign diplomatic for an explanation, so that of necessity the proceedings of yesterday partook largely of national character. Russia undoubtedly has evinced a most friendly disposition towards the United States, especially since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, and kindness received is a source of strength are always considered with best evidences of fidelity. A sort of affinity also no doubt from a growing identity of interest—commercial and political—in the distant regions of the Pacific. The two Governments are represented may claim to have some sympathies in common, from the fact that each is threatened by a formidable rebellion. In conclusion, however, is disinclined among citizens of common birth, against a government of their ancestors, while in the other a distinct nationality is in rebellion, with the demand that their right shall be restored.

In point of fact, there is little community of feeling between the United States and Russia, unmixed with the United States and Western Europe. Nor will it ever be in the power of the Governments to cooperate in any extent, beyond mutual professions. Russia has a strong long advanced to make before she can be on a superior enlightenment, and, as a moral power, can never long continue to hold a subordinate position. But the basis of a friendly alliance must not be determined by political expediency considerations. Demonstrations of friendship are most appropriate, and when offered as a grateful acknowledgment, must meet the approval of Him who proclaimed "Peace on Earth and good will to man." It is only against vulgar distinctions that we must guard.

The New York *Times* of the 2d, says:

Not in proportion as we value these demonstrations of international courtesy, are we unwilling to see them made the occasion for differences with other nations. The Mayor of Boston, we observe, recommends to the Common Council that the Russian officers be invited to that city, expressly on the ground that the friendly conduct of Russia toward this country stands in striking contrast with that of England and France. We doubt very much whether these gentlemen, who had honored a compliment, the desired motive of which is to insult two great nations with which both Russia and the United States maintain the most friendly relations, do certainly intend to represent the dignity of our municipal corporation, nor to be active to the public welfare, than to invite strangers and jointly based upon which kindness we have some nothing to lament.

Washington telegram, to the New York *Times*, says:

We are informed, upon the best authority, to the effect that drafts for $500,000 have, as reported by the *Evening Post*, not yet further draft either on the one last ordered and now in progress [illegible]

Exchange of Prisoners.

[From the Courier des Etats-Unis.]

The public were lately astonished that the whole of the Vicksburg garrison had been exchanged by the Confederate Government. This surprise results from a prevailing mistake that, after the reduction of the two strongholds on the Mississippi, the balance of prisoners was in favor of the Federals. The following figures, which we take from a journal that says it derives them from good authority, will correct the error:

Prisoners made by the Confederates: before the invasion of Pennsylvania, 17,000; the army of Milroy, 6000; taken at Gettysburg, 6000; taken by Meade, 5800; taken by Taylor at Brashear City, 1600; taken at Donaldsonville, 600; Straight's cavalry taken by Forrest, 1500; taken by Beauregard on James Island, 500; by the guerillas in various skirmishes, 5000. Total, 43,600.

Prisoners made by the Federals: the Vicksburg garrison, 25,000; the Port Hudson garrison, 4500; taken at Gettysburg, 6000; Morgan's band, 2500. Total, 37,000.

Difference in favor of the Confederates, 6200.

Since the preparation of these figures, the number of prisoners in the minor encounters which have taken place, has very nearly balanced so as to leave the same excess to the Secessionists. The balance must have still more in their favor since the engagement of Chickamauga, where they certainly made twice as many prisoners as Burnside took at Cumberland Gap.

[From the London Times, September 14.]

The Siege of Charleston.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Charleston, its defense will have been one of the most gallant and determined actions of the American War. Though Fort Sumter has been nearly battered to pieces, it is not abandoned, and there was every sign at the last date that General Beauregard intended to hold it to the last. It is said that the reduction of Sumter is sufficient to make it still useful in case the Federal Navy should again try to force its way into the harbor. When its possession is considered of so much importance it is strange that the Federals should have paused in their bombardment of it to throw Greek fire into empty houses.

The hurried and reckless shelling of the city indicates impatience in the besiegers, and, indeed, if Charleston can hold out a little longer the siege must be abandoned for the year. The rough winds of September will probably make it impossible for the iron-clads to remain outside the harbor, and General Gillmore cannot maintain himself without them. It will be some compensation to the Confederates for their recent disasters, and a great encouragement if they can succeed in repelling so formidable an attack.

Operations Around Chattanooga—Bragg Fought the First Battle of Chickamauga.

The New York *Express* does not know how to account for the "imprudence of Gen. Rosecrans in advancing upon Bragg reinforced, when Burnside's columns were far away from him," unless by accepting the following explanation from the army correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from the field of battle:

I shall never believe that Rosecrans or Thomas entered into the first battle of Chickamauga with that degree of confidence which should have been felt by them. There appeared to be something ever which Rosecrans had no control urging him to battle, and the knowledge of it made Thomas, who blanches at mention of the Sheriffs are not to render aid to the enrolling officer till resistance has been made. In all such cases the deserter, of course, makes his escape. Such law as you may think proper to pass should sentence deserters from State service, and should also punish aiding and abetting deserters in escaping from the army and in resisting and avoiding arrest.

I invite your attention to the operation of the system of impressment adopted by the Confederate Government. I am informed that in some sections where the people have little more than is absolutely necessary for their own use, it is apprehended that destitution will be brought about by its unequal operation. Coming, as you do, from every section of the State, you are doubtless better informed upon this subject than myself, and better prepared to adopt a judicious policy than I am now to suggest it. I have called the attention of the Confederate Government to the subject and suggested to them the probability that the collection of the tax in kind, which operates more equally on all, would obviate the necessity for the impressment of provisions.

The system adopted for furnishing labor for the coast defenses has failed to accomplish its purpose. Large numbers have availed themselves of the provisions of the law, and paid one dollar and fifty cents instead of furnishing the labor; and others, with the hope of impunity, have neither furnished the labor nor paid the fine. With the money collected by the agent he has been unable to hire any labor. I recommend an amendment of the acts on this subject, so as to abolish the fine, and so as to authorize the Governor, through the Commissioners of Roads (who in the main are true to their trusts) to impress the labor requisite to enable him to respond to the calls of the Commanding General, giving credit for all labor previously furnished, and that the time of service be extended to two months. The free negroes should be included. I doubt not that there has been cause for the complaint heretofore made as to the treatment and detention of the negroes; but it is believed that, through the instrumentality of the energetic State Agent (whose report is herewith transmitted) many of the evils have been remedied.

It has also been intimated that Governor Bonham sent a secret communication to the Legislature relating to a project for arming the slaves for the service of the State and the Richmond Government. We see nothing tangible as a foundation for such a supposition.

Affairs in Central America.

The New York *Herald* of the 3d says:

The news from Central America is important. Our correspondents in British Honduras, dating at Belize on the 5th and 7th of September, announce, on very reliable information, the defeat of the troops of Honduras by the forces of Guatemala, after a severe battle. The Honduran soldiers surrendered, after which their general and chief officers were put to death in a brutal manner. After the engagement the Guatemalan army burned towns, sacked houses, robbed and committed other gross outrages. President Carrera, having captured the cities of Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, named General Medina President. All the departments had declared in his favor, except Omoa and Truxillo, which still adhered to President Montes. There was a general struggle from Truxillo to Omoa. General Medina, as a first act, banished the British Consul from the State. This gentleman was at Belize, awaiting the action of his government. Medina then let the Indians loose on his enemies, amongst whom they commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. An English mate of war had gone from Truxillo at Omoa. There were no arrivals of Continental Americans at Belize from the rebel States. The Kings of the Yucatan Indians had been assassinated by order of a priest, or "medicine man," one of the tribes. Trade was dull at Belize. There were about one thousand acres of land under cotton cultivation. The produce of mahogany and logwood for the year remained stationary, in the absence of the usual floods to float it to places of trade and export.

Execution of Kellogg, the Western Spy.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, September 25.]

At eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a detail of one hundred men under Captain Potts, from the City Battalion, marched from Castle Thunder with Spencer Kellogg, the recent condemned spy, in custody. The cortege moved up Main street to the Williamsburg order—Dunn corps on the right, followed by two companies of military; back containing the condemned man, his spiritual adviser, Dr. Burrows, and detective Copeland and another officer. The back was closely guarded by mounted men, followed by two companies of infantry. The cavalcade reached the scene of execution about half past twelve o'clock, and, notwithstanding a vast crowd of people, of both sexes and ages, were congregated. After a few moments spent in preliminary arrangements, the prisoner was escorted under guard to the back of the fatal gallows. While seated, in the back awaiting the perfection of the arrangements for his execution, he conversed gaily, with the usual *nonchalance*, with Dr. Burrows, occasionally smiling at some remark made either by himself or the minister. Arriving under the gallows, Captain Alexander read the charges preferred against the accused and the sentence of the court martial—"that he be hanged by the neck until dead." A short but impressive prayer was then offered by the minister, at the conclusion of which the condemned man, unaccompanied, mounted the scaffold. In a few moments Detective Copeland followed, and commenced to adjust the rope over the neck of the criminal, which he assisted, all the while talking with the officer. On taking off his hat to admit the noose over his head, he threw it one side, and, falling off the scaffold, it struck a gentleman beneath, when the prisoner turned quickly, and, bowing, said: "Excuse me, sir. After getting the rope on his neck arranged to his satisfaction, Detective Copeland commenced to pinion the arms of the condemned, to which he submitted composedly, simply remarking: "And this hard, Captain!" His ankles were then tied together, and his hat given to him, which he held in his hand behind him. Captain then shook hands and left him. A negro left each one of the scaffold with a ladder, and proceeded to fasten the rope to the upper beam, the prisoner meanwhile regarding him with the greatest composure. The rope being fastened, the negro was on the act of coming down, when the prisoner, looking up at the rope, remarked:—"This won't break my neck! You'll more than a foot fall. Drop! I wish you would come up and arrange this thing! I don't want to have a botch job of it!" The rope was then rearranged to his satisfaction, and the latch capped over the head. The cap of a black man then bowed his head and engaged a few seconds in prayer, at the conclusion of which he raised himself, and, standing perfectly erect, pronounced in a clear voice, "All ready!" At five minutes to one o'clock the drop fell and the condemned man was launched into eternity. He struggled violently for about a second, the rope swaying to and fro like the pendulum of a clock. He was left hanging thirty minutes, when he was cut down and pronounced "dead" by the attendant physician, his neck having been broken in the fall. The body was then placed in a coffin and sent to the burial ground.

Kellogg was a man of rather prepossessing appearance, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with sparkling light blue eye, sandy hair and beard, and a slight mustache. He (just from long confinement (some fifteen months) had become as fair as a female). He wore, at the time of his execution, a dark blue coat and brass buttons, light blue pants, a blue check shirt and black wool hat. He was apparently about thirty five years of age.

The world has friendly confessed his guilt, the substance of which confession was that he had hired himself in the Confederate Engineer corps at Island No. 10, for the purpose of obtaining information for the benefit of the Federal Government, and though at last detected, he died with the conviction that he had furnished more valuable information, in the character of a spy, to that Government, than any other ten men in the United States service.

Preparations for the Blue Book.

The clerks in the several bureaus are now busy in making out lists of the proper names for the Blue Book. It is published biennially, and the one of this year will much exceed in size the very large ones of 1861, which was compiled as about the beginning of our civil war. The title of the Blue Book is as follows: "A register of officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1863, with the States from which each person was appointed, the State or country where born, and the compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each; also, the names, force, and condition of all ships of war, &c., belonging to the United States, and when and where built."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 29th ult. states the "House of Delegates, yesterday, in the most summary manner, disposed of a resolution for inquiring into the tone and temper of the people of the United States, on the subject of peace, with a view to responding, if favorable. The House knows, what every body knows, that such resolutions are both idle and mischievous, for they will only be taken by our enemies as evincing more or less readiness on our part for reconstruction. The House by a unanimous vote put the foot on the resolution and without a word of discussion or a moment of delay. In this they but fairly represented the manliness and the unanimity of our people."

Price of Negroes in Atlanta.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, September 25.]

At the auction sale of negroes by Messrs. Crawford, Frazier & Co., in Atlanta on Saturday last, young men brought from $2900 to $3000; women from $2250 to $2600; fourteen year old boys, $2600; ten year old girls, $2350.

In this city (Richmond) yesterday, No. one men brought from $2900 to $3150; No. one women, $2800 to $3000; No. one boys, from fifteen to seventeen years old, $2500 to $2900, girls of the same age from $2450 to $2600. Families in proportion.

Richmond Markets.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, September 25.]

Wheat.—Quotations continue at $5 to $6 25 per bushel.

Flour.—The stock of Flour is very limited, and prices are steady. We quote country Flour $35 to $40 per barrel for superfine and extra.

Mill Offal.—Bran $1 25 per bushel; shorts, $1 50, brown stuff, $2; ship stuff, $3.

Tobacco.—We quote inferior lugs at $14 to $18; good, $20 to $25; fine bright, $25 to $35; inferior leaf $30 to $38; good, $40 to $55; fine shipping, $60 to $70; fine manufacturing, $85 to $120; fine bright wrapper, $200 to $300, with occasional sales at higher figures.

Corn is heavy; we now quote at $8 to $8 10 per bushel.

Corn Meal.—City and country ground Corn meal is selling at $8 75 to $10 per bushel.

Bacon.—Hog round, $2 37 to $2 50, choice ham brings more.

Groceries.—We quote C. brown sugar at $2 65 to $2 80. M Java, $14 to $15 per gallon. Coffee, $7 to $ 25. Rice, 24c. to 26c. Tea, $1 50 to $1 60 per pound. Molasses, $70 per ton. Ground plaster, $40 per ton. Copperas, $31 to $35 per gallon. Rye whiskey, $35 to $40. Apple brandy, $35 to $35. Copperas, 18. Country soap, 60c. to 90c. per pound. Lard, $1 85. Butter, $3 to $3 50. Tallow candles, $3 to $3 25. Wool, $3 50 to $4 50. Teas, $8 to $15.

FINANCIAL.

Gold is inactive, but we may still quote at $110 for premium, buying rate, and $11 50 selling rate.

Silver.—Buying rate, $8 premium; selling rate, $9.

Confederate Bonds.—Bonds of 100 millions loan, 8 per cent, 105 to 111½ and interest, according to date; eight per cent convertibles, 110 and interest; seven per cent. bonds, 107 and interest; bonds of 15 millions loan, 180 to 185 Cotton loan, 150.

Railroad Bonds.—Richmond and Danville Railroad, 210 and interest; Richmond and York River Railroad, 160 and interest; Virginia Central Railroad, 1st mortgage, 234 and interest.

Share List.—Bank of Commonwealth stock, 126; Traders' Bank, 147½; Bank of Richmond, 115; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 140, Richmond Fire Assocation, 46; Richmond Insurance and Exporting Company, 920 (par $500); Richmond Female Institute, preferred stock, 71 cents.

A Sword for Gen. Banks.—A Boston dispatch of the 2d inst, says:

A movement is on foot in this State to procure an elegant sword for presentation to Gen. Banks as a special recognition of the taking of Port-Hudson.

Contraband Trade at Wilmington.—The New York *Herald* of the 3d inst. says:

We have information that many Anglo-rebel steamers are in the port of Wilmington, N. C., awaiting an opportunity to run out. Although several have lately been captured, still there is but little diminution in the contraband trade to that port.

From China.—*San Francisco*, Tuesday, September 29, 1863.—Hong Kong dates to the 20th of August have been received.

The business in the Chinese ports were generally prostrate. The Taeping rebelling was becoming more formidable, owing to the assistance of numerous filibusters.

Burgevine, who succeeded Ward as the leader of the American filibusters on the Imperialist side, has gone over to Tae Ping, taking many skilled riflemen with him. His first exploit was the capture of an Imperial steamer, and immediately afterward the City of Ducezu.

Hong Kong paper attach great importance to his movements. They ask, who can tell how many thousand filibusters will flock to Burgevine standard since every inducement is offered which tendeds gratify filibustering expeditions, such as amnesty to England, the plunder of women, and the boundless dreams of conquest.

Gambling in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, September 25.]

Next to the rum shops are the gambling shops of this city; and it does appear strange that, while concerts are cleared out, marauders detected, common thieves caught, and vice generally in other things is kept in manageable state, this one great evil is wholly unlimited. One concern, it is said, actually defies the police, and others are kept upon such strict "principles" that it is impossible to get at them, either through them, unless in strong force and working according to the acutest rules of detective strategy.

As long as these one hundred little and big gambling houses are permitted to attract the depraved and infatuate the silly, so long may we expect to hear of demoralized soldiers, who have their officers as examples, incompetents and incumbents here, without qualifications, and drinking legislators to father them, and extortionists in the community who have constantly empty pockets to fill and empty mouths to feed.

The Crops in Great Britain.—The Cincinnati Daily *Gazette* publishes the following extract from a private letter from Liverpool, an intelligent merchant in Belfast, Ireland, to a merchant of Cincinnati, regarding the crops in Ireland and England. The letter is dated the 12th September:

"As the wheat crop is further tested in the barn, the yield appears to be enormous, and quality very fine. From my own observation in England, in concurrence with other threshers, I am sure the whole crop is something approaching the fabulous. A farmer friend tells me he had one acre and a quarter land, six per stock of twelve sheaves. This had 8 bushel more than any thing ever heard of before. Potatoes, over the whole country, are better than for years past. Rot is complained of want in any crop. Even on flax, the about 1/4 of it has brought down the market, much to a lower figure than known for many years."

The New Steam Frigate Niagara.—The old remodelled—is said to be one of the swiftest and most powerful of our steam frigates. Her ordinarily heavy battery, twenty four eleven inch and twelve two hundred pounder rifled guns—the heaviest ever placed on board ship.

Boston pays about two millions of dollars in taxes this year under the income, manufactures and income law. The manufactures' tax yields $625,116. The receipts for the State will large exceed the estimate of $8,000,000, and may reach $10,000,000.

A new tenor is engaged to appear in Philadelphia with the promising name of Holler.

The Iowa farmers are securing their sorghum crop, and anticipate a large yield of molasses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—Th. T. Vennard, Recorder.—J. Keenan, who was not only drunk, but added to the offence by disturbing the peace of the Sixth District police officer, was fined $5 with 10 days imprisonment.

John Healy, who had followed the example of Mr. Keenan, was fined $10, with the privilege to liquidate the debt by 10 days imprisonment.

Pat Connors, a youth, was warned not to get drunk again, and ordered to pay $2 50 for troubling the peace of his mother.

Euphrosene Beauregard was sent to work for five days under the care of Captain Mitchell, with a view to mend her habits. For Captain Crates a term of thirty days was thought necessary to make an impression on her. Mary French also got thirty days Workhouse.

Lizz McKay, who overstepped the limits of good behavior to the disgust of Officer West, was ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars, or to go to the Workhouse for fifteen days. Cornelius McKinnon, for the same reason, arrested by officer Houlihan, was promptly sent to prison for fifteen days.

A colored individual with a very suspicious character had four chickens, which officer West supposed to have been stolen. As he did not account for their possession, he was sent for 30 days to prison, and the chickens to the St. James Hospital.

A colored individual was entered as Chs. Thomas was sent down for 10 days. He was suspiciously carrying some bacon shoulders and arrested by officers Boyle and Alexander. The meat was claimed good prize and sent to the Charity Hospital.

False Alarm.—The black troops quartered at the Canal street cotton presses saw a large light at Carrollton, and some of them gave the telegraph alarm at 7 o'clock last night, for the sixth district, which threw the firemen altogether out of the right track.

In a Dangerous Condition.—The bridge corner of Hampart and Barracks streets is reported dangerous by Corporal Galway, of the Second District.

Inquest.—Dr. Beach yesterday held an inquest at No. 149 Toulouse street, on the body of Wm Reiley, slave of Ch LeVerion, 55 years old and a native of South Carolina. He suddenly fell dead in the yard. Verdict: died of disease of the heart.

An Imposing Funeral—Burial of J. H. Caldwell.—The remains of this highly respected citizen, who departed this life on Sunday, had been brought from the North. Yesterday they were followed from the former residence of deceased, on Carondelet street, to their final resting place, in his family tomb, in Lafayette Cemetery, on the ridge, by his numerous and mourning friends. He was beloved and honored for his good deed, energy and enterprise, so beneficial to his fellow-citizens. He now rests in peace.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MORNING EVENING, October 12, 1863.

The news by the Morning Star reporting an excited and fluctuating market in Wall street, in which Gold ranged from 38 to 42 per cent. premium, closing at 42½ on Saturday, the 3d, with corresponding variations in Foreign Exchange has caused a similar improvement in our monetary circles, but without leading to operations of any considerable magnitude.

In Foreign Bills there has been a pretty general advance of 5 @ cent. in asking rates, bankers' bills being held at 160 for Sterling and 5 35 for France. The former may be quoted at 159@160, and the latter at 5 35@5 32½ as much larger sums are offered in Domestic Exchange, offering, in preparation no doubt for the contemplated drafts on Cotton expected to be placed on sale during the week, only a part of the recent receipts being disposed of.

But there was no disposition among buyers to come forward even at the concessions offered, and the business was consequently on a limited scale. In fact, until there is some active movement, the market may be regarded unsettled, and quotations, to a great extent, nominal. We heard of sales at 1 @ 2½ discount for Legal Tender.

There were sales of Gold at from 40@250 @ cent premium, but many holders asked 42@42½. We noticed sales at 41, 42 and 50. Silver was held at the advanced figures of 38@40 @ cent. premium. The market, though firm and buoyant, was by no means active, operators rather showing a disposition to stand aloof for the moment.

Legal Tender notes were firmer. We noticed sales at ¼ @ cent. premium for currency, but the ruling rates were ¼@¼ @ cent. There were some sales late on Saturday at ½ @ cent. premium, but the market continued dull at previous rates, and may still be quoted at ¼@¼. We noticed a fair amount offered at 61 without finding a purchaser.

Stocks and Bonds continue without any movement. A small lot of Gas Light, 1 share, sold at 125. We still quote Gas Light at 12@125 @ share, and City Railroad at 19@120. Insurance Scrip commands 0@35 @ dollar, according to the date and Company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MORNING EVENING, October 12, 1863.

COTTON.—With the present of a more liberal supply, from the country, prices have ruled lower, and, to a few days, a decline in Domestic Exchange, and an adverse change in Foreign Exchange, have conspired to depress the market. There has been no further improvement in our Cotton market, although the accounts by the Burrah Steamer were more favorable than the dispatches received via Galve. At auction, 63 bales, 1 bale of which was Sea Island, sold for legal tender, as follows: Fair, 1 bale, at 51½c., 15 barely Low Middling at 48½c., 5 Low Middling at 47½c., and 41 Ordinary. On Saturday, not being a regular day for sales, 7 bales barely Low Middling sold at 48c., and on the previous evening, 76 Strictly Low Middling at 49c.

SUGAR.—The demand is restricted by the scarcity, and a very limited supply on the landing. Saturday we heard of a small transaction in Cuba, consisting of 300 hds., in several lots, at 11½@11½c. @ lb. for good to fine Muscovado, and 12c. @ lb. for Clayed.

MOLASSES.—The supply is extremely light, and the sales are consequently confined to small lots, at 54c. for fair. A lot of about 2½ bbls. good was held on the landing at 56c., when we were making inquiries.

FLOUR.—The stock is extremely light. A lot of 475 sacks white Corn sold on the landing at $1 50 @ bushel. The demand is supplied by dealers at $1 5@$1 6½ @ bushel for Corn, $5 50 for Oats, $3 @ 100 lbs. of meal, and $80 @ ton of Hay.

BAGGING.—India is selling in small lots at 32c. @ yard.

BALE ROPE.—Transactions are confined to small lots at 9½c. for machine-made.

BACON.—The stock is very light; Shoulders are selling in a retail way at 9½@9¾c. @ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice in firkins is retailing at 28@29c.

ESCULENTS.—Onions are selling on the landing at $3 50@$3, according to quality and condition. Potatoes at $2@$3 50, and Apples at $4@$5 @ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction today: 15 bbls. Mess Pork at $17; 20 half bbls. do at $18@19, and 15 bbls. Prime and Mess Beef at $16@$12.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 13, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 20 Beeves. Amount of Stock sold to date 40 Beeves, 11 Hogs and 10 Veals. Stock remaining on sale to 186 Beeves, 8o Hogs, 37 Veals and 1 Cows. We quote:

Western Beeves, 1st quality, @ lb. net ..... — @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb. net ..... — @ —
Western Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb. net ..... — @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ head ..... — @ —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ head ..... — @ —
Veals, 1st quality, @ head ..... 25 @ 30
Veals, 2d quality, @ head ..... 20 @ 25
Cows, @ head ..... 20 @ 25
Milch Cows, @ head ..... 35 @ 40
Stock to sell on feeding quality, @ head ..... 3 00@ 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 13, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brit Bark Jane Cockerell, Nelles, for Matamoros, J Workman & co
Sloop Gipsey, Vincent'on, for Ship Island, Master
Steamer Sunshine, Carson, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S M steamship Parkersburg, Spencer, from New York, 30th ult, via Key West, 2d inst.
U S steamship Thos A Scott, O'Brien, from New York, 2d inst—2d ult.
Brit Schr T Allison, Frosty, from Matamoros, to master —2d ult.
Schr Leverett Crocker, Lidgo, from New York, to A Moulton—2d ult.
Schr Fanny, Chisel, from Pointe a la Hache, to master 2d ult.
Schr Nonna, Minteno, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—21 ult.
Lugger Victory, Schott, from Pointe a la Hache, to master—21 ult.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schr United States, from Pensacola, to B P Griffin
Schr J W Milner

PASSENGERS.

For steamship Parkersburg, from New York—N H Tuttle, M Sims, Mrs Sykes.
For steamship The A Scott, from New York—18 cabin and 30 steerage.

EXPORTS.

MATAMOROS—Per bark Jane Cockerell—In ballast.
SHIP ISLAND—Per sloop Victory—Gov't stores.
ST LOUIS—Per steamer Sunshine—100 bbls molasses, 40 bbls oranges, 70 bale cotton.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Parkersburg—20 kegs butter 60 bxs cheese N W Hyatt, 4 cases boots Isaac Cheatham & Bros, 8 bbls ale Wm F Cudworth, do A Bell, 2 cases ale do, 10 cases do E R Keagan—10 do do Bryant, cheese 61 kegs butter 10 cases sardines A D Gerard & co, 20 bxs cheese 2 kegs butter Butler, Byron & co, 2 cases ale applee Morrison & co—9 bbls ale and porter Gray Brothers—6 cases ale Jno J Bellows—2 cases do do Jno Dunlap—2 cases do do H Wolff—2 do do Dillon & Duncan—2 cases do do Jno Brown—2 do do Jno Ryan—2 cases H K H Kinnan—2 cases brandy—1 Bonnet—18 bbls ale Wm Ryan—2 cases ale Jno Dunlap—2 cases do do Jno Brown—1 bbl Otto—2 cases brandy & co—2 Cazenove—2 Hennessy—1 Kaiser—2 Martell—1 Bonnet—1 Johnson—1 Martell—1 Ruffin—1 Sylvester—1 Cognac—1 Martell—1 Ruffin—1 Sylvester—1 Cognac—1 Martell—1 Ruffin—1 Sylvester—1 Cognac