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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

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THE DAILY BEE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1863.

We are indebted to Mr. John C. McFeal, clerk of the steamer Choctaw for river favors.

THE STRANGER OF MUSIC.—The programme of the Bayard Troupe here, to-night, will present one of their characteristic combinations of music, song, and dance, joking, farce, and burlesque.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Sterling exchange on London may be had from Wm. J. Reid, No. 33 Magazine street.

Suitable keepers and all in want of choice Northern hay, should attend R. T. Montgomery's auction hay day, (Wednesday) the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the warehouse corner of Commerce and Lafayette streets. There will be sold without reserve, 92 bales choice Northern hay, direct from Bangor, Maine.

We would call the attention of dealers to the large and select stock of groceries, wines, liquors, etc., which will be sold this day, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. See catalogue for particulars.

The Latest and Important News via Mobile to the 23d.

GEN. LEE'S OPERATIONS.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

From Charleston.

From the extra *Picayune*, issued last evening with news from Mobile, Atlanta and other Southern papers, of dates from the 20th to the 23d, we take the following:

From Virginia.

Culpepper C. H., October 17.—There was a heavy rain yesterday. The Rapidan bridge rescued last night, making it impassable.

The battle reported at Catlett's Station, on Wednesday, turns out to be a cavalry skirmish, in which we took some prisoners.

There was hard fighting last Wednesday evening at Bristow Station. We were driving the enemy back, when his skirmishers fell upon Milroy's cavalry, supported by the Cook brigade. Cook was wounded early in the action, and the enemy threw his brigade into confusion, taking five pieces of artillery. Reinforcements coming up, we were pursuing the enemy, at last advices, towards Dumfries.

Our loss is about five hundred killed and wounded. General Posey and Kirkland are slightly wounded. Posey badly in the thigh. About [illegible] prisoners were gathered during the day.

[illegible] heard on Thursday in the direction of Manassas, and many rumors are afloat, but nothing reliable.

Gordonsville, October 18—The enemy have been driven to their fortifications at Centreville and Manassas, to which place we have been retreating for several days, pursued by our army.

The fighting has been with smaller bodies, as our forces would come up with them.

The battle at Bristow, reported yesterday, was an engagement between parts of the two armies. It is reported that but for some deserters going over to the enemy and giving information the day our forces commenced the attack, we should have achieved a more substantial success.

Richmond, October 18.—The report brought here by passengers by the Central Railroad on Saturday, of the battle at Manassas, proved to be no exaggeration of the fight in which Cooke's and Kirkland's brigades engaged.

Richmond, October 21.—A dispatch from Gen. Lee to Gen. Cooper last night, says:

"Stuart, on the 19th, opposed the advance of Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, while Fitzhugh Lee attacked him in the rear. The enemy were routed and pursued until he reached his infantry support at Haymarket and Catlanville. Two hundred prisoners, with horses, arms, equipments, eight wagons and ambulances, were captured."

From Chattanooga.

Chickamauga, October 17—General D. H. Hill is ordered to report at Richmond. A heavy freshet has carried away the bridge at Poindexter, and the reinforcements from Meade are at Bridgeport and other points. Longstreet bound President Davis has sent [illegible] to the army, commanding harmony, and [illegible] Bragg.

Missionary Ridge, [illegible] 17.—The Valley of Chattanooga is one [illegible] of water, and the bridges on Chickamauga creek have been swept away, by the flood. The Tennessee is still rising.

Chickamauga October [illegible] The enemy have again thrown their pontoons across the river, and Rosecrans is now receiving supplies from McMinnville.

Single a corps are [illegible] at Stephenson The enemy are reb[illegible] the railroad bridge at Bridgeport.

General Adams has [illegible] through the lines, and is doing well. The weather is clear and cool.

East Tennessee and Western Virginia.

Richmond, October 18.—Advices from Western Virginia to night represent that Colonel Wm. L. Jackson, commanding a brigade, composed of the Northwestern Virginia troops, attacked the enemy at Hillsboro, Braxton county, a few days since, took 300 prisoners, and captured a large quantity of stores.

Dalton, October 18.—Reliable information has been received this afternoon, that the enemy, who advanced this side of Bristol, retreated to East Tennessee yesterday. They destroyed the bridge on the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, between Abingdon and Bristol, throw one engine off the track, burnt the iron, and burned two engines and five cars laden with hay, belonging to the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

Our cavalry now occupy Bristol.

The Federals reported before leaving Bristol, that General Burnside's force occupied Knoxville. This is believed to be their game of taking back.

Richmond, October 22—An official dispatch states that the cavalry under Morrison and Dahlgren attacked and routed the enemy's cavalry at Philadelphia, Monroe county, East Tennessee, on the 20th, captured several hundred prisoners, 50 wagons loaded with stores, 10 ambulances, 5 pieces of artillery, a lot of horses and mules and other property.

From Mississippi.

Lauderdale, October 19—The President arrived here at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, on a special train, without escort, and left immediately for the Springs.

Governor Petties arrived last night and had an interview with the President. He leaves this morning for Enterprise.

Meridian, October 19—The latest and most reliable accounts from Canton say the enemy is advancing slowly towards Livingston, Madison county, twenty miles northwest of Jackson, against the combined resistance of our cavalry.

Gen. Chalmers came this morning on the cars, bring a report of the enemy's falling back, but it is not fully credited.

The enemy are said to be commanded by General Blair in person.

All communication with Vicksburg is suspended for the present, in consequence of this move.

President Davis arrived here Saturday night and took a special train to Lauderdale Springs yesterday, to visit his brother, Col. Joe Davis. He returned this morning.

Selma, Ala., October 18—We are reliably informed that the Federal force which lately advanced from Vicksburg over the Big Black, and in the direction of Brownsville and Canton, is much larger than was at first supposed. It comprises the greater portion, or more probably the whole, of McPherson's corps.

Prompt measures are being taken to check its movements.

Meridian, October 17.—A column of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, reported 8000 strong, crossed the Big Black a few days since at Bridgeport, moving out towards Canton. They were met yesterday by our forces near Brownsville, when light artillery fight occurred.

Our forces have fallen back a few miles.

A general engagement is looked for.

Meridian, October 20—Official information reports the Federals retreating to Big Black, being rapidly pursued by our cavalry.

One hundred of the enemy entered Clinton and burned some houses.

On the retreat our cavalry made very stubborn resistance.

General Wirt Adams's conduct in the fight is spoken of highly.

Too long an either side is not reported.

President Davis left this forenoon for Enterprise.

One hundred and twenty-five Federal prisoners arrived here last night going East. They were captured by General Chalmers.

Charleston.

Charleston, October 17.—A boat from the French corvette Fushanie, Captain Desarvant, off the bar, came up to the city this afternoon to communicate with the French Consul. She left New York for Charleston, on Saturday, October 10th.

Charleston, October 20.—Our batteries have kept up a brisk fire to-day upon the Federals, who have appeared in much larger force than usual at Gregg and Wagner.

Another gunboat from North has joined the fleet inside, making five in all.

The transition, for the first time since the attack of the Devil, opened round Cummings Point this afternoon.

Charleston, October 21.—A reconnaissance party of the enemy was discovered near Fort Beauregard between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, and driven away with grape shot.

Charleston, October 21.—The Congressional election passed off quietly yesterday. There being no opposition, Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles was unanimously re-elected Representative from the Second Congressional District.

The extra *True Delta* has the following, taken from the Mobile *Evening News* of the 23d:

From Bragg's Army.

A dispatch from Missionary Ridge of the 17th states that General D. H. Hill, relieved from command, was ordered, with his staff, to report to General Cooper at Richmond for duty. The army correspondent of the *News* says that he was required for reasons connected with the 20th, says: Some of our pickets have been without food for thirty-six hours, and have written home for aid. Bread is the remedy in quality, and in quantity. Rights have been held in check for weeks, and desertions are pouring over in abundance.

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FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Nasal Proverbs.

It having been asserted by the New York *Post* that "the French have no less than nine proverbs relating to the nose, for which in English we have but two equivalent expressions—viz: 'Follow your nose,' and 'he cannot see beyond his nose,'" an ardent admirer of the English tongue, jealous of its nasal reputation, begs to refute the too moderate claim by citing instances—thus:

1. Follow your nose 2. He cannot see beyond his nose. 3. An inch is a good deal on a man's nose. 4. Pull the hair of the dog's tail to spite his face. 5. He has a nose of wax. 6. As plain as the nose on your face. 7. To hold one's nose to the grindstone. 8. To lead one by the nose. 9. To put one's nose out of joint.

Thus I vindicate our equality with the Gauls. I have *ten* more sayings, too, in reserve, a masked battery, if needed. But they are not so good as these.

Proverbially, yours, SANCHO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeits.—James Scott is a young enterprising colored boy. Yesterday morning he purchased, in the Vegetable market of the Second District, cabbage to the extent of forty cents, and tendered a greenback, apparently a $20 Legal Tender, in payment. Before making change, it was found that the document called only for $2, and had been adroitly altered to $20. He was arrested, and on searching him in the lock-up, another greenback, altered from a genuine $1 to $10, was found in his possession. He pleaded innocence, but the Provost Court sent him to the Workhouse for one year.

The Arson Case—Decision of Recorder Venner.—Lt. T. Bartchy and C. F. Haferson Held to Answer Before the Provost Marshal's Court.—The charge in this case was brought by officer Gallagher of the Fourth District, who charged accused with having set fire to a house on Tchoupitoulas street, between Third and Fourth streets, in the night of the 28th to the 29th of September last.

The Recorder sifted the evidence, and quoted a considerable part thereof, before published. The summing up of the different Insurance Policies showed the amount of $13,000 insured. The judgment of the Court was:

"Yes, I believe, that no insurance on the furniture where the fire originated, you removed it to the brickshop for safety. You were seen going into the house when the fire originated. Someone it broke out at half-past one o'clock at night.

"Yes, C. F. Haferson, occupied a portion of the premises where the fire originated. I am fully convinced you were implicated with Bartchy.

"Yes, John Bartchy and C. F. Haferson, I order and direct that you be held to answer before the Provost Marshal's Court; and you, Mrs. Bartchy, Leopold Bartchy and Ch. Anz, are discharged."

His Honor, then, cited the evidence of Mr. Adams, the Insurance Inspector, who said that the buildings where the fire originated were old, dilapidated and worthless. The Court expressed its opinion on this point, that the Insurance company should look to Lieut. Bartchy for the property in question, committed an error, to be regretted. Colonel Field for the prosecution, Mr. Coleman for the defense.

Provost Court—Col. Hopkins Presiding.—The great feature yesterday was the trial of a number of the Guards charged with selling liquor to soldiers, preferred by special officer Eaton Long. In the case on the charge against Joseph Lehrman, the proprietor, and P. Fergel, bartender, Charleston Hotel, Mr. Eaton Long for the defense. Three soldiers appeared for the prosecution, and testified that they were in company with officer Long on a cruise through the city, and visited the Charleston Hotel, where they drinking together during about three hours. Officer Long furnished the money, and the soldiers found the places where they could get the liquor. Officer Long was disguised, wearing a soldier's overcoat. This was on Sunday night last. The soldiers said, upon cross-examination, that Mr. Long, that they had been detailed for special duty that day.

Mr. Randolph, in his remarks to the court, regretted the repulsive spectacle before the court; something from the conduct of officer Long, who was by a fool committing caused the contravention to the General Order, and who alone, if anyone, is the guilty party.

The court decided that the proprietor of the house went into the transaction with his eyes open. A fine of $50 was therefore inflicted on Lehrman. The barkeeper was discharged. A number of cases on the same charge and under the same circumstances came up. Messrs. Mandeville, Abal, and C. Campbell appeared for the defence, with the same result. Fine, $50 each case. Other cases were continued, as the dock was very heavy.

A small-sized corporal, who boasted to the court that it took six policemen to take a revolver from him, was workhoused for thirty days.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Licensing the Russians.

The people and authorities of New York are not tired of flonking their Russian guests, though there is reason to believe that the latter have had enough of the process at present. The last occasion in which they were counted on for the unlimited reception of homage—namely, a visit, under official guidance, to the charitable institutions—was distinguished from the rest by their inexplicable absence,—the ground of "pressing engagement" upon which the Russian Admiral placed it, being a diplomatic phrase possessed of no more literal meaning than "not at home," "with great pleasure," "your obedient servant," &c, which mark the cold courtesies of genteel society. One paper, desperately bent on explaining the matter, went so far as to intimate that a disrelish for fraternizing with certain guests from the French and English men of war, Admirals Milne and Rayond, which was to form a feature of the programme, was at the bottom of the absence. It is possible that the Admiral with the unspellable name and the other Russian officers only wanted a little rest to prepare them for the toils of the excursion to Niagara, the grand ball at the Astor House, and innumerable prospective *fêtes* and banquets from the East to the West.

NEWS FROM NATCHEZ.

GOVERNOR ELECT OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 23d learns that Gen Charles Clark, in other days an old-line Whig, was elected Governor in the late Mississippi election.

"CONFEDERATE REPORTS.

Under this head, the *Courier* says a report had reached the city of another battle in Virginia, between Meade's and Lee's armies; and like all other reports from that quarter, it was said Lee had gained decided advantages. The battle was on the 14th on the old Manassas field.

The *Courier* also learns positively from Mobile that a naval battle had occurred in that harbor, in which the Confederates were severely chastised, with a loss to them of over 200 officers and sailors; the complete destruction and sinking of two of their formidable gunboats.

In the same paper we have the following:

CAPTURED.

Information having been received at headquarters of the locality of a quantity of cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, a number of teams were sent out on Tuesday, which returned towards night with ninety-seven bales. How the cotton burners, who have infested all the country east of Natchez, destroying all that was likely to be brought to town, came to neglect this lot, is hard to tell, but they certainly have been outwitted this time, and no mistake.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

By private advices we learn that Major-General Logan left Vicksburg early in the week, with his command, taking twelve days rations with them. They were last seen going towards Big Black river, but their destination is continued at present.

DEATH OF DR. FABER.—The London *Post* of the 28th ultimo has an appreciative obituary of Rev. Frederic William Faber, D. D., Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, the most distinguished after Dr. Newman, of that school of Anglican clergymen who were commonly known as Puseyites, and who, following the logic of their doctrine, gradually seceded from the Church of England into the Church of Rome. Dr. Faber led a number of converts in his train. He was about fifty years of age at his death. Besides some occasional poems in his youth, he was the author, in his more advanced years, of several religious productions, which are thus referred to by the *Post*:

Amongst Dr. Faber's other works are his popular "All for Jesus," which had an immense sale in England, of which fifty thousand copies have been sold in America alone; "The Saints and Servants of God," "The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri," (approved by Thomas Bishop of Calcedon, Vicar Apostolic of Wesmau) "Sir Lancelot," "Spiritual Conferences," "Growth in Holiness," "Jesus and Mary," "Talks of the Angels," "Discourse on the Sacraments," &c. Many of his works have been translated into French, German and Dutch. Of all the converts to Catholicism from the Anglican faith none have been more zealous, more whole-souled, more earnest, than Dr. Faber. His accomplishments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, have brought round him a band of devoted and attached disciples, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament his death.

PENDING ELECTIONS.—West Virginia, Thursday, October 22; Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, all on Tuesday, October 3; Maryland, Wednesday, November 4; Missouri, Thursday, November 5; Delaware and Minnesota, Tuesday, November 10. Three of these States elect members of Congress, Maryland, 5, Delaware, 1; West Virginia, 3 Governors are to be elected in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Minnesota; and members of both branches of the Legislature are to be chosen in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Missouri holds an election on the 3rd Tuesday of November for Judges of the Supreme Court of that State.

General Gillmore has for some time past been playing one of General McClellan's trumps, at Charleston—spadee.

Inflated Currency and Inflated Prices.

The effect of an inflated currency to elevate prices, though an established principle of political economy, is so commonly overlooked by government financiers as well as the people, that it would seem nothing but hard experience, and frequently disaster, can impress it vividly upon their minds. Mr. Wigfall, a man of sound ideas on financial matters, has become concerned at the amount of currency issued by the Richmond Government, and, through the Richmond *Whig*, argues against a further increase of paper, which, he says, has already inflated the prices of common necessaries to five times their ordinary rates. The merchant, as Mr. Wigfall argues, forced to pay in gold for his importations, must charge specie prices. The farmer protects himself from what he deems the merchant's extortion by raising the price of his produce, and the mechanic must advance his wages in order to live. Meanwhile the Government, with nothing to sell and everything to buy, purchases upon the credit of the tax-payers, by issuing paper to be finally redeemed in specie, and thus piles up an immense load of debt, which it will take all the earnings of the people ultimately to pay. As a means of stopping this accumulation of debt, and lessening the ultimate burdens of the people Mr. W. proposes that they shall invest all their surplus in bonds of the Government, which will supply it with money, and obviate the necessity of issuing more Treasury notes, and by absorbing the redundant currency, reduce prices to a normal standard. The people thus becoming their own creditors, would receive, on the interest or on the ultimate redemption of the bonds by taxation, in proportion to their present investments.

But it is not only in the Southern or rebellious States, that a correspondence between increasing paper issues and advancing prices has been lately pointed out—as the following remarks of the New York *World*, under the head of "Prosperous Times," will show:

There has been a good deal of trash circulating in the papers recently respecting the prosperity of the North, notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the war. It is true that money is easy, that the opera and theatres are crowded nightly, and that high-priced goods secure a ready sale; but there is another and the true side of the picture, which is would be also well to bear in mind. The prices of the necessaries of life have advanced enormously, and persons with small, fixed incomes and salaries were never so straitened for means as now. Contractors, storekeepers, money changers, stock operators, all who had goods to sell, have done exceedingly well for the last two years; but not so clerks, small property holders, mechanics, all in fact whose incomes are fifteen hundred dollars a year or less—a classification, by the way, which includes five-sixths of our whole population. The poorer classes have not as yet experienced actual suffering, as there is an outlet for able-bodied men in the army, but the struggle from fall to fall, rather food and raiment are so hard as it has been for the past year. Coal, for instance, which was abundant a year since at five dollars and fifty cents per ton, is now nine dollars and fifty cents. Flour could be bought for ten to twelve cents per pound is now twenty to twenty-two cents; flour that was sold at five dollars is now eight dollars per barrel; and the same proportions in everything else. Times good for every article of clothing, food, and fuel purchased and consumed. To talk of prosperity and good times when marvelous prices like these are the rule is flat nonsence. The truth is, the evil days are upon us financially as well as politically, and they are getting no better very fast. Secretary Chase promises to bring the cities many comforts at breakfast will cost a thousand dollars, and we think it likely if we go much longer at the present rate. But let us bear no more about prosperous times.

General Scott on the Generals.

We read in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 16th:

Since the war began, the Army of the Potomac has been commanded, in quick succession, by no less than five Major-Generals, viz.: McClellan, Pope, Sigel, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade—and yet the Administration seems still in doubt whether it has got "the right man in the right place." If it has not, the fault, we presume, that great consideration bring out some men or men who are fully equal to them, must be regarded as disproved for once, at least, in the experience of this war, unless it may be that some of those who have tried have not been allowed an adequate opportunity to show the stuff of which they are made.

But, on the top of all this speculation, we have the opinion of General Winfield Scott, who, while we must make much allowance for the natural infirmity of his old age, has the reputation of a great military leader. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"General Scott was encountered the other day by a leading Washington official, with whom the old veteran fell into a very unreserved talk about generals. It will not surprise any one to know that he pronounced Lee the greatest general of the war, thus far; or that he declares that he was more disappointed in General McClellan's performances than he ever was before with those of any officer in our service. Gen. Grant's operations he spoke of as displaying more military skill than any other general had exhibited on our side; and he was the more surprised and gratified at it, as he could only remember him in the Mexican war as a young lieutenant of undoubted courage, but giving no promise whatever of any thing beyond ordinary abilities."

My Neighbor.

"Love thou thy Neighbor," we are told,
"Even as Thyself." That creed I hold;
But love her more, a thousand-fold.

My lovely Neighbor, oft we meet
In lonely lane, or crowded street;
I know the music of her feet.

She little thinks how, on a day,
She must have mined her usual way,
And walked into my heart for aye.

Or how the tinkle of her dress
Thrills the one thing in a score of cares,
With tremble of delicious fears.

Wee woman with her smiling mien,
And soul celestially serene,
Sweet Neighbor, unconstitutional queen!

Her face most inscomfiting of all,
When through there peeps the sweet red blood,
A rosy nest of womanhood!

Like Kaiteh—for her dainty trend
When warm are chilly—I could spread
My cloak; but, there's my heart instead

Ah, neighbor, you will never know,
Why 'tis my step is quickened so,
Nor what it is I murmur low.

I see you 'mid your flowers at morn,
Fresh as the freshness newly born;
I marvel, can you have a thorn?

If so, 'twere sweet to lean one's breast
Against it, and the moan it great,
Sing like the bird that perches bath blessed

I hear your voice, and then! we spring
Dick musically, ripple and ring,
Little you think I'm listening

You know not, dear, how dear you be;
All dreams are dreams of you—
Nothing, and yet a world to me.

So near, too! you could hear me sigh,
Or see my cause with half an eye;
But most not. There is a reason why.

Canada and the United States.

[From the London Times, Sept. 26.]

A representative of the Federal Government recently observed that it would be nothing less than an act of madness in his country men to go to war with England. We are entirely of that opinion. Independent of the Confederacy, it would be not less formidable as an enemy than the Confederate States, and it is scarcely conceivable that a people with one such war upon their hands would add to it another of the kind. The idea that Canada was ripe for annexation, and was only retained by force in its allegiance to Great Britain, can hardly now be entertained by any person of intelligence. It could only be conquered, and the conquest of three millions of men supported by one of the most powerful empires on the world would not be an attractive task. But it is impossible to speculate on the course which events may take in the great American revolution, and equally impossible to deny that Canada may be liable to fear, there is much against which it is necessary to guard. It was absolutely indispensable for the security of Canada that the defences should be put in a proper state, and in concerned the position of Canadians in our eyes that they should accept this obligation in an active and cooperationist spirit. That spirit they have not displeased, and we may truly congratulate them on such a state of their national defences as we at home have established for ourselves.

NEW YORK SEWING GIRLS.—Sewing girls in New York appear to meet with but poor success in their efforts to secure an increase of wages. Fifteen hundred of them recently struck for an advance of two cents per umbrella, but they met with so little encouragement from their employers that they endeavored to effect a compromise by reducing their demand to one cent. But even in this they did not succeed, and all were obliged to return to their work except a few who still hold out.

THE GREAT EASTERN AGAIN WITHDRAWN.—The Great Eastern is withdrawn from her American trips for the present. There appear to be money difficulties again. A passenger who came in New York on her last trip describes an English paper the terrible nature of the voyage, which was very stormy—there were 23 men lashed to the wheels, but the ship was utterly helpless and unmanageable. The number of passengers carried in the United States in the three voyages of 1863 was 2739, to England, 959. The receipts from freight and passage money were 20,000 pounds, the expenses amount £20,000 in excess of this sum. There are pressing trade debts amounting to £30,000, besides which a large sum is required for repairs, outfits, maintenance, &c.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL MILNE FROM NEW YORK.—The New York *Post* of the 14th says:

The British fleet in our harbor, commanded by Vice Admiral Milne, is to take its departure to day to take their place with the vessels of the South Atlantic squadron. The fleet comprises three vessels—the Nile, (flag-ship) Captain Barnard; the Immortalité, Captain Hancock; and the Nimble, Lieutenant Commanding Evans. The last-named is a line-of-battle ship, and the last a gunboat.

ENGLAND MUST GIVE UP HER WOODEN IDOLS.—The London *Quarterly Review*, speaking of the lesson taught them by American ironclads, makes this wholesome admission:

Notwithstanding all that wonderful tenacity of faith in the ancient ways which is characteristic of a British Admiralty, their wooden idols must now be abandoned. Although it is reported that the dock-yard authorities have bought and converted some timber during this last financial year than they ever did before, they, too, must be sacrificed. The public now know that a wooden man of war is a mere box of lucifer matches, and that the first shell fired into it explodes the whole.

It is a remarkable fact that, although common sheep delight in verdant fields, religious flocks are not anxious for green pastors.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, October 27, 1863.

COTTON.—The large amount off-red at auction today attracted the attention of the trade, and as the three sales were advertised, there was collected a numerous body of buyers and sellers; but notwithstanding a fair run out of competition, yet the unusual quantity offering, the want of resources to move it, and the difficulty of negotiating Exchange combined to depress prices, which, while some nominally, may be reported as showing a decline of about 1½c. @ ¾. The sales comprised 1271 bales, as follows:

236 bales, for legal tender, 9c. duty paid, embracing 5 Speckled, 1 Low Middling and 1 Strictly Good Ordinary at 48 1-16c., round, 15 Good Ordinary at 50½c., 17 Strictly Good Ordinary, clean, at 50c., 1 Low Middling at 50½c., 110 Strictly Low Middling at 51½c., 42 Good Middling, 34 Strictly Middling at 52½c., 21 do at 53½c., and 10 do high color, at 54½c; 336 bales, same condition, embracing 1 Fleckings at 50½c., 1 mixed at 50c., 1 Speckled at 49½c., 4 do at 50c., 4 samples at 50½c., 1 Ordinary at 50c., 1 Middling at 50½c., 3 Ordinary at 50½c., 10 do at 50½c., 3 Good Ordinary at 50½c., 3 do at 50c., 2 Low Middling at 50½c., 11 Good Ordinary at 51½c., 1 Mixed at 50½c., 1 Good Ordinary at 51c., 9 Ordinary at 51c., 6 Low Middling at 51½c., 28 Low Middling at 51½c., 2 Middling at 51½c., 9 Low Middling at 52½c., 1 Strictly Middling at 52½c., 37 Low Middling at 52½c., 33 Middling at 52½c., 4 do at 52½c., 1 Good Middling at 52½c., 22 Middling at 52½c., at the same, 12 Middling at the same, 17 do at 52½c., 33 Good Middling at 52½c., 12 very Strict Middling at the same, and 1 Middling Fair at 54½c.; and 678 bales and 4 bags, same conditions, with the exception of one mixed, embracing 1 do at 50½c., 1 do at 50½c., 1 bale Speckled at 55½c., 6 do at 50½c., 1 do at 50½c., 9 Fleckings at 50½c., 8 Ordinary at 50½c., 6 Good Ordinary, one mixed at 50½c., 36 Low Middling at 50½c., 12 Good ordinary at 50½c., 12 Ordinary, stained, at 49½c., 2 Ordinary, 12 do at 50½c., 2 Low Middling at 50½c., 1 Middling at 50½c., 1 Low Middling at 51½c., 1 Middling at 51½c., 1 Low Middling at the same, 32 Ordinary at 51½c., 12 Low Middling at 51½c., 4 Middling at the same, 18 Low Middling at 52½c. (duty not paid) at the same, 6 Strictly Low Middling at 51½c., 9 Middling at 52½c., 38 do at the same, 1 do at 52½c., 24 do at the same, 13 Strictly Good Ordinary at 53½c., 33 Low Middling at the same, 30 Middling at the same, 1 Strictly Low Middling at 52½c., 1 Low Middling at 52½c., 1 Strictly Low Middling at 52½c., 12 Middling at 52½c., 1 Middling Fair at 54½c., 1 do at 54½c., 1 do at 54½c., 1 do