THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, Furniture.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, Cotton. By the same, at the foot of Toulouse street, at 11 o'clock, 114 bags coffee.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the Levee, head of St. Joseph street, pork, flour, bran, potatoes, and apples.

By E. M. Jacobs at 11 o'clock, on Hancock street, milch cows, horses, milk cart, etc.

We are indebted to Captain Felton, of the steamer Black Hawk, and also to Mr. B. S. Hine, clerk, for kind favor.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, Tuesday, Nov. 3rd inst., as follows: At 11 o'clock, ex steamship Geo. Cromwell, foot of Toulouse street, 114 bags prime coffee; at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, there will be peremptorily sold 1000 sacks coarse Liverpool Turks Island salt.

We would call the special attention of buyers to the various sales advertised for this day, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer. The great variety of goods to be sold is worthy the attention of the public.

Dealers in cotton should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale of 75 bales or more, this day, Tuesday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street. The largest portion of the above lot are in original packages, and in good shipping order.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE—It will be seen elsewhere that Madame Olympe, the well known proprietress of the fashionable establishment at 32 Chartres street, announces her departure from Europe, per the steamer China, on the 24th of October, with a large assortment of fashionable novelties, including straw hats, flowers, ribbons, silks and ties of every description and the newest colors. All her merchandise, French and English, was purchased on the spot at the opening of the season, and will be soon offered to her customers at prices to be hereafter specified.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the characteristic medleys of vocal and instrumental music, comic delineation, burlesque, joking, dancing, &c., will constitute the entertainment by the Sanford Troupe here to night.

FRESH RECEIPTS.—T. Brott & Davis—It will be seen that Brott & Davis, No 22 Gravier street, have just received by the steamer Colombia a shipment of kerseys, sheetings, shirtings, prints, (new styles,) Canton flannels, tickings, &c., all of a seasonable character, which, held on consignment, are offered at the usual low rates.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—To all lovers of pure and legitimate drama the bill offered for tonight at this theatre is one of rare and powerful attraction. Hamlet is to be produced by a cast judiciously distributed, and embracing the strength of the company. Mr. Lawrence Barrett is to play Hamlet, Mr. Satchell, the Grave Digger, Alexina Fisher Baker, the Queen; Viola Barrett, Ophelia. The rest of the *dramatis personæ* seem to be appropriately assigned.

Later from the North, via the River.

By the steamer Black Hawk we have St Louis papers of the 26th, and a Memphis *Bulletin* of the 28th October, from which we compile interesting intelligence:

From Washington.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA—HEAVY SKIRMISHING, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, October 25.—The heavy rain to all active operations.

At the front, about two thousand men are at work repairing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The destruction of a portion of the road by the rebels is most complete. The cuts in some places were filled up, and the rails in some places were bent and bound the ties. Culverts and bridges for miles were burnt or blown up. If no important events occur to interfere, the road will soon be in operation to Rappahannock Station again.

Yesterday quite a heavy skirmish occurred on the river some miles below the railroad crossing, of which we have no details, except that General Gregg's cavalry was severely handled, losing quite a number of men. The attack was made by two [illegible] of rebel infantry, supposed to be Longstreet's corps, and it is reported the [illegible] on this side.

Buford also had a fight with Stuart's cavalry near Boalton yesterday, with no material result. The occurrence proves that the rebels are in strength on the Rappahannock, and are prepared to dispute its passage.

It is reported that two divisions of Ewell's corps have been detached to operate against Burnside, whose advance is along the Lynchburg Railroad. This seriously alarms the rebels, who use great supply in a short city of Lynchburg. This detachment consists of infantry. It is said that Burnside's forces are composed of mounted infantry and cavalry, and will have nothing to fear from this division. His division was to seize Lynchburg, but failing in that, to destroy the railroad on his return as effectually as the rebels did the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Credible reports from beyond the rebel lines depict a destitution of provisions to the verge of common starvation. The three days' rations with which Lee undertook the recent chase after Meade consisted wholly of green corn. Supplies from East Tennessee having been cut off, food to last through winter cannot be found in Virginia. In Farquhar and Prince William [illegible] divided with the poor alike. The stock is all gone, and negroes from the mere impulse of humanity have been told to go away and make provision for themselves.

It is asserted by good authority that Lee's recent advance on Meade was induced not as much by military reasons as by absolute want of food.

Two boxes of reading matter and 1800 pairs drawers, shirts and socks have been sent to our prisoners at Richmond, as a mark of appreciation of their cheering propensities of the rebels, more will be sent.

A train full of condemned horses ran off the track near Gainesville, on Friday night. Seventeen horses were killed, and many injured. One man was killed and eighteen wounded.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, October 26.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the reports on the Orange and Alexandria railroad will require several weeks.

A deserter from Richmond corroborates the statement of destitution in that city, and fears of another bread riot.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac letter of the 24th says infantry are maintaining long picket lines, and cavalry brigades are daily making reconnoissances.

Washington, October 25.—The following circulars have just been issued:

War Department.
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, October 20, 1863.

Circular No. 95.

Regiments now in service, which re-enlist as veteran volunteers under the provisions of General Orders, Nos 191 and 305, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, will be credited to the State, and as far as practicable, to the Congressional District and subordinate district to which they belong.

JAS B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

THE QUESTION OF DAHLGREN'S REMOVAL AND SUCCESSOR.

The rumors current last night that Admiral Dahlgren had been relieved from his command at the time, will probably turn out to have been only a little premature. Should, however, the change which is now not altogether out of the question take place, there is no reason to believe that Commodore Turner will not be Admiral Dahlgren's successor. If the command does not fall upon Admiral Farragut, for whom it is very generally desired, Commodore Rowan, the gallant Captain of the Ironsides, stands the best chance of getting it. It is not likely that Admiral Dahlgren will, on his return, resume the place at the head of the South Atlantic Squadron, now so efficiently filled by Commodore H. A. Wise.

Washington, October 24.—No settlers are now with the Army of the Potomac—they having, during the late campaign, been ordered to the rear—the restrictions not yet having been removed.

There was nothing positively known up to yesterday noon of Lee's whereabouts.

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS, MARBORS, &c.

Washington, October 25.—The State Department has been officially informed that from and after the 5th of September last an effective blockade will be established and maintained by the French naval forces of all the ports rivers, bayous, roads, creeks, &c., along the coast of Mexico, which are not occupied by the French troops and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez, from the Lagoon 10 leagues south of Matamoras, and including Campeachy, between 25.22 north, 99.24 west, and 19.52 north, and 92.24 west of the meridian of Paris, and that friendly and neutral vessels will be allowed the period of twenty five days to complete their loading and leave the blockaded ports, as the term expected from the blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Coatzacoalcos, Tobasco and Carmen. A vessel attempting to violate said blockade will be proceeded against in conformity with international law and the treaties in force with neutral powers.

From Fortress Monroe.

DISPATCHES TO THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Fortress Monroe, October 25.—Yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* received here contains the following:

Charleston, October 23.—No new movements yet. The rebels are reported to be riveting, smoothing and putting the finishing strokes to Gregg and Wagner and other batteries at Cummings's Point. The fleet remains quiet. Stormy weather has prevailed for several days.

The number of Federal prisoners held in Richmond previous last night was 12,000.

The following dispatch appears, signed R. E. Lee? Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Charlottesville, October 24: "Our cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley, capturing 481 prisoners, with their guns, &c.

A telegraphic dispatch informs us that the French bark Constance de Bolanne entered the bay yesterday, and is on her way up.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Affairs at and about Chattanooga

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

Chattanooga, October 23—General Grant arrived this evening.

We have been visited with very heavy rains. The traveling roads are in a horrid condition. All quiet.

Chattanooga, October 24.—Generals Meigs, Dana and Elliott are here.

Deserters report that Breckinridge and Hindman's corps have been withdrawn. The rebels are moving in large bodies to day, but their object is not known.

Rumors are afloat that Atlanta and Rome are attacked from the rear.

The river is high and rising. Weather cold.

The *Democrat* has also this dispatch:

Nashville, October 25.—There is no news of importance from Chattanooga.

Hooker's force has crossed the Tennessee river, and fighting was reported yesterday.

The telegraph line was cut this morning, but is working now. River rising, with five feet on the shoals. No arrivals by the river.

General Rosecrans left for Cincinnati at noon.

A Louisville dispatch of the 24th October says:

It is reported the rebels burned two trains, principally forage laden, between Murfreesboro' and Chattanooga, proceeding southward.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Nashville, Tenn, October 20, 1863.—Army movements are going forward vigorously, and on a grand scale, in this department. All the way from Indianapolis to this place, you pass immense numbers of wagons and large quantities of forage, army stores and heavy batteries of artillery, together with any amount of bridge timbers, *en route* to the front. The railroad is well protected by the military, and from here to Bridgeport, Hooker's corps occupies and protects the line of communication. The railroad bridge at Bridgeport will be finished about the 1st of November. So will that over Falling Waters, nearer Chattanooga, and the road finished about same time to the latter place.

Then, as soon as fifteen or twenty days' supplies for the army are placed in Chattanooga and the balance of the reinforcements reach Rosecrans, he will push after Bragg.

Bragg's main army is supposed to be falling back to further fortify Atlanta, and the crossings of the Coosa river, where the next great battle will, probably, be fought, as it affords the best grounds for it. In this side of Atlanta, Hooker and probably Sherman's corps will probably make a similar movement to the one by which Rosecrans secured the evacuation of Chattanooga without a battle.

The Louisville railroad is no longer sufficient for supplying this great movement now making upon the heart of Georgia, and the Government has wisely set to work to build a railroad from Nashville to good and constant navigation on the Tennessee river. It is called the Northwestern railroad, and is now nearly ready for the rails which are provided and close at hand.

Fifteen hundred additional negroes, part of whom are enlisted and formed into regiments and well armed, have been put upon the road to hasten its completion. This will enable Missouri, Illinois and Lower Indiana to readily furnish supplies by this route to the great central army of the Republic.

The South will henceforth concentrate all her power and resources to prevent Rosecrans from seizing the strategetic points in Georgia, and our Government, fully aware of the supreme importance of taking and holding Rome and Atlanta, are operating on a gigantic scale to secure this all important end.

This comes the recent Proclamation for 300,000 more troops, in order that we may be in possession of central Georgia, and the rebel States fatally severed in that direction by the close of winter at least. At least one-third to one-half of this force should be composed of negroes, and no doubt it will. The Louisville *Journal* is frantically enraged at the probable effect which this will have upon slaves and slaveholders in Kentucky, and no doubt the Missouri *Republican* will follow suit

Affairs in Middle and Northern Mississippi and Alabama.

Memphis, October 22.—General Hurlbut's scouts report Loring at Grenada, watching an expected advance of McPherson's forces from Vicksburg. General Adams is guarding the railroads against expected raids.

There are now no troops at Altona, they having all gone to join Wheeler, Shaughnessy, D. Lee, Rodney Ross [illegible] The latter are in General railroad and telegraph. The former is reported south of the Tennessee river, between Tuscumbia and Decatur, from 8000 to 10,000 strong. Osterhaus' division, which is in the advance, had another severe fight yesterday, losing Col Lorenz, of the Thirtieth Iowa, and seven men killed and twenty wounded.

Sherman's hospital depots at Iuka.

Chalmers is reported south of the Tallahatchie river recruiting for another raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

The Late Raid into Kentucky.

Louisville, October 25.—It is reported two hundred rebel cavalry were at Harrodsburg this morning. Danville details say that yesterday morning during the rebel raid, our Quartermaster and Commissary stores were burned and several citizens robbed, by seventy-five guerrillas. After an hour and a half they went to Shelby's farm and stole two hundred Government horses pastured there.

Captain Simpson, Provost Marshal of Stanford, with about twelve men, afterwards recaptured their horses, and four of the robbers. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit and will probably capture or kill all these robbers.

GENERAL ROSECRANS IN LOUISVILLE—HIS FARE WELL ADDRESS.

Louisville, October 25.—General Rosecrans, accompanied by his staff, arrived here last night at ten o'clock, and took up his quarters at the Gault House. Shortly after his arrival, he was serenaded by the citizens of Louisville, and in response, made a short speech, thanking them for their attention and kindness.

The same dispatch gives the farewell address of General Rosecrans to his soldiers, which was published to the army after his departure. He announces that he leaves them under orders from the President, and that, under the same orders, General Thomas will assume command of this army and department. He congratulates his late command on the fact that as an officer identified with it from its first organization, and to whose "renown, prescience, and dauntless courage," the army may look with confidence that under God he will lead them to victory.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE RIVER.

Cairo, October 24.—The steamer Emma No. 2, on her trip up, was fired into at Island No 66, 30 miles below.

The steamer Thomas E Tutt was also fired into at Cypress Bend. The boat had stopped for fuel. A soldier of the 16th Illinois obtained leave to go on shore, taking a gun with him. Soon after he left the reports of two muskets were heard. A search was made for him, but he could not be found, and the boat left without him.

Guerrillas are plenty in the vicinity of Fort Adams. The gunboat Chillicothe is anchored at that point.

Rebel guerrillas have made their appearance at Mopefield, opposite Memphis

New York Money Market.

A dispatch in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated 24th October, New York, P. M., shows a slight advance in gold, from the rates reported by the late steamship arrivals. This dispatch says:

Gold irregular, unsettled and firmer, opening at 46¾, advanced to 47⅛, declining to 46, and closing firm at 46¾. Total exports of specie today, $760,000. Government stocks quiet and firm, United States 6's of '81, coupons, 109 to 110⅛, 7-30s 107 to 107⅛.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Ship Island for Life—Barney Williams, alias Baruch, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Atocha, who recapitulated to him his abominable conduct from before, during and after the rebellion. The Court considered him as one of the most dangerous class of men who disgraced the uniform of the United States army. For this reason, and after due conviction for his last exploit, wherein he broke into an armoir and carried off certain property, and for a warning to his comrades, he was sentenced to Ship Island for life. When he recovered from the shock and after leaving the court-room, he exulted that the superadage of ball and chain had been omitted in the sentence.

U. S. Provisional Court, Judge Peabody Presiding.—This Court was opened yesterday. R. K. Custer, Esq., on the inquiry of his Honor the Judge, informed the Court that there were some thirty criminal cases pending in that Court on information or indictments. One of these, the Reed case, had by order of the military authorities been investigated before an examining magistrate, who had admitted accused to bail in the sum of $5000. The case of McPhelan vs. Knap was also fixed for Wednesday next week.

E. Van Vickle took his seat as minute clerk of the Court.

Second Recorder's Court—Chas. Laumont, Presiding.—S. Dreyfous, for striking Jacob Morgenstern, was fined $5. Dan. O'Brian, for striking a man in the neck, was fined $10. Sundry denizens of disreputable neighborhoods were fined $5 each.

The Murder Case of Sunday Morning.—The evidence of witnesses of the killing of the fruit vendor Cora by Lorenzo Saliba, was taken by Dr. Beauch yesterday evening. Besides the parties who testified to the accusation of deceased that Saliba had stabbed him, an eye-witness to the bloody deed was introduced. Joseph Borges, a fruit vendor in the market, saw the deceased kneeling before his stand, handing a parlic, when Saliba came up, caught him with one hand by the neck and dealt him several blows in the side, with something glittering in his other hand. Deceased jumped up, caught accused around the body, and cried "Watch!" and "I am killed!" The officers came up and deceased expired in a few minutes.

Of course the accused, Lorenzo Saliba, is held on the charge of murder. Mr. Mandiverri defends accused.

Provost Court.—Judge Atocha presiding.—J. A. Wilson and H. Lemar, United States soldiers, were sent to Captain Pickering, with the sentence to lose three months' pay. They were prosecuted by a policeman, who testified that they passed the streets singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," with the single star, and Southern rights. The accused said it was only amused themselves with a Northern version.

Jeremiah Hanlan, an artillery soldier, admitted that a certain dress, found by a police officer in his possession, belonged to the prosecuting claimant. He thought it was a matter of fun, and was sent to Ship Island for three months.

Another soldier, who fired his pistol off because his table was not spread, was ordered to lose one month's pay.

Two sailors, who were of the party that invaded Miller's barroom on Sunday night, broke tumblers and bottles, chairs, windows and doors, captured and ran off with a cavalry sword, were up and tried. The court sent them to the Parish prison for sixty days. Another sailor, charged with an attempt to rescue, was fined $15.

Sergeant G. C. Wright, who had been in regiment for over six weeks without a pass, and suspected of being one of the party who captured and robbed a discharged soldier some days ago, was sent to Ship Island for one year. Another soldier, who had been a deserter for a month, was sent to the same place for six months.

John Woodward had exchanged part of the ration, furnished him on a plantation, for fowls, chickens, etc. He was accused of having sold government property, and was discharged after an investigation.

Post Mortem Examination.—The name of the man ran over by the Carrollton Railroad car on Sunday night is supposed to be B. S. Sullivan. Several of his ribs on the right side and one arm were broken, with some injuries on the head. The inquest is fixed for this evening, at the Charity Hospital.

Inquests—Found Drowned.—The body of Peter Duncan, a native of Scotland, aged 30 years, was found in the river opposite the city yesterday. He fell overboard last Wednesday from the steamer Kepper, whereon he was employed.

A Louisville dispatch of the 24th states that Thomas J. Clay, youngest son of Colonel Henry Clay, of Buena Vista fame, died on the 12th October at Atlanta, Ga., of congestive fever. He was Inspector on General Buckner's staff

Secretary of War Stanton returned from his Western visit to Washington on the 24th of October.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Late News via the River.

Expected Rise in the Upper Waters, and Large Shipments of Coal.

The *Times* of this morning has intelligence taken from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 27th brought by the Ida May:

Pittsburg, October 22—Steady rain since midnight. River three feet ten inches, but certain to rise. About five million bushels of coal is ready, in the pools on the Monongahela, above the dams. It cannot all get down.

All sizes of steamers leaving today—the J. T. Stockdale, Olive, Carrie, Lem Lomb, and plenty to follow. Freights plenty and prices liberal. Business on the wharf is active.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* contains the following:

It is roughly estimated that there are now 4,000,000 bushels of coal in the boats and barges, on the pools of the Monongahela, awaiting shipment to Cincinnati, Louisville and points below. This amount is much less than might be expected, and indeed less than some persons claim. The principal reason why the amount is not double, is because of the inability of our coal merchants to procure barges in which to also operate. The scarcity of diggers has amount. The high prices in the lower market, however, will insure an ample supply as soon as there is a sufficiency of water to let the product to the points of consumption. The entire 4,000,000 bushels will go out on the first rise, and this will last consumers below until the barges are returned for another run. Our merchants are now anxiously awaiting the rise which generally takes place about election time.

REVIVAL OF TRADE IN MEMPHIS

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 27th.]

There was much activity about the Custom-house yesterday. The United States flag floated over it for the first time since the occupancy by the Treasury officers, and every department inside showed the most unwonted activity. The new trade regulations require every merchant, before obtaining a permit to keep a "trade store," not only to take an oath to support the Government, but to give a bond for its faithful observance, and that the goods thus permitted shall only be disposed of in accordance with the prescribed regulations. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and will have a tendency to make it to the interest of the merchant to be loyal and true to his obligation. Colonel Yeatman's office was crowded during office hours with applicants for permission to keep trade stores in Memphis, which, of course, comes first in order, and afterwards permits to bring goods here for sale. According to the new order, merchants, otherwise unobjectionable, can bring goods in any amount to Memphis.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG.

By the steamers Julia and Westmoreland, which arrived this morning, we have late advices from Vicksburg. General Logan's expedition had returned, but we have not been able to obtain very definite accounts of his operations. The first report was that Logan's division had been badly cut up at Canton, but this was false. It appears that Logan met quite a large force of the enemy, who retreated without any general engagement. The object of the expedition, which was to scatter the rebel forces on the Big Black, being attained, General Logan returned without loss, bringing in a number of prisoners.

DECEASED PRISONERS OF WAR.

The commissary general of prisoners has requested the acting surgeon general to have reports made on the 15th and last days of each month of deceased prisoners of war, giving rank, regiment, date of decease and place of interment, and such other information as is necessary to trace their place of burial. An order has accordingly been issued to surgeons in charge of hospitals where prisoners of war are held to furnish such reports as requested.

COPPER CARTRIDGES.

Arrangements have been made for supplying the army with the percussion or copper cartridge, in lieu of the paper cartridge. The cartridges are all to be of the same bore—calibre fifty two.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 1st September, 1863, the public debt was one billion two hundred and twenty-eight million eight hundred and thirty two thousand seven hundred and seventy one dollars, seven cents.

THE DAMAGE TO THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th ult., reports that the damage done by the rebels to the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, between Bristoe Station and the Rappahannock, will not be repaired in less than ninety days. The cost of the repairs will be thirty thousand dollars a mile for the twenty four miles. No one knows what damage may have been done to the bridge across the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Every bridge, culvert, embankment and cut have been burned, blown up and filled in.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The President has replied affirmatively to Governor Gamble's application for protection from apprehended violence. He says, among other things, that he has no cause to suspect the Provisional Government of Missouri of disloyalty, and will protect it, when occasion requires, to the same extent as any of the regularly installed loyal State Governments. He approves that part of the Governor's recent proclamation which asserts the right of the people to change or alter the State Government in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, and not otherwise. The reply of the President substantially meets the requirements of the Missouri Conservatives, and will doubtless displease the Radicals.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

An order from the Assistant Adjutant General was published on the 23d October, declaring all officers of the United States army captured or paroled prior to the 15th September last, exchanged. This is done as a set off to a similar announcement of Mr. Ould, the Richmond agent for exchange of prisoners.

Eighty thousand men have deserted from our armies—says a New York journal.

Later from Arkansas.

We have advices from Little Rock and other portions of Arkansas to the 19th. The news is encouraging.

Dobbins, the notorious guerrilla, was surprised last week, at Tulip, and among other valuables captured was $32,000 in Confederate notes, belonging to the rebel Quartermaster.

Volunteering is going on very successfully for the Union cause. A Home Guard of 142 farmers has been raised at Pine Bluff.

A company of 80 energetic men are organized in three towns in Pulaski county, and another company at Little Rock.

Some 200 Union men are under arms at Lewisburg, on the Arkansas river, to be organized at once.

Information has been received at Little Rock of company organizations, in all, numbering 2,000 troops, in the northwest portion of the State.

The citizens of Lewisburg recently drove 120 guerrillas from their town.

Deserters from Price's army are daily arriving at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, and taking the oath of allegiance. At last accounts, more than half of Price's army had deserted.

Marmaduke was at Arkadelphia last week, with his cavalry. Price had returned to Washington. Holmes is now in command there.

The rebels have moved all their machinery and foundries from Arkadelphia to Washington, and more recently to Marshall, Texas, which is one hundred and seventy-five miles from Little Rock

The Union men of Arkansas are moving to have a suitable man appointed as Military Governor. Among others who have been named in that connection, is Mr A. A. C. Rogers, of Pine Bluff, a well known Union man. We learn that petitions have been circulated and sent to Washington, asking for his appointment.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MUST FIGHT.

The message which the President sent to General Meade last Saturday deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of the campaign now drawing to a close. Mr. Lincoln told Gen. Meade that he must find, and fight the enemy at once—that if he won a victory he should have all the glory, but if he was defeated he himself, as commander in chief, would assume the responsibility.—*New York Tribune.*

Items from Natchez.

MILITARY CHANGE.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 27th ult. learns that Brigadier-General S. K. Hayes has been relieved of his command in the Thirteenth Army Corps, and has returned to Natchez to take command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division.

CONFISCATED COTTON.

The *Courier* is informed that the cargo of cotton brought into Natchez by the Empress was confiscated by the New Orleans military authorities, because some of the shippers had failed to take the oath of allegiance

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

All the stores were recently closed in Natchez, under an order regarding trade throughout Gen. Grant's Department. The *Courier* thus indicates the conditions upon which they could resume business:

After this, it will be necessary for any one who wishes to sell goods in this city, to procure a permit from the Provost Marshal, the conditions of which will be made known at the time. The applicant. Of course, the taking of the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, will be one of those conditions, and, very likely, the payment of a sum of money, another.

Late advices from Havana say that the St. Domingo insurrectionists have demanded recognition as belligerents, and threaten to show no quarter if the "suffocating plan" is pursued by the Spaniards. A Spanish victory is reported at Azua.

The report that the Alabama was off Cardenas turns out to be a hoax.

Washington News and Gossip.

A Washington special to a New York journal of the 24th October, conveys the following:

OTHER REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN ROSECRANS.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction now alleged against General Rosecrans was his connivance at the escape of General Gregg's army from the cavalry and the wagons of Government to obtain cotton, instead of bringing in subsistence or quartering it, it was his officious and profound anxiety to do. Firmly established under Rosecrans, he, among other things, demanded all the Confederate money in banks and Revenue Offices at Nashville, and then instituted and carried on an extended and remorseless system of confiscation, destructive often to Unionists, and profitable never to the Public Treasury. He obtained and retained for his personal profit the exclusive right to grant passes to go through our lines, seized goods and arrested their owners on charges of treason, tried them in a Court of his own, convicted them and sent them to Alton Penitentiary, and finally arrogated to himself the business and got the profits of carrying the mails and transporting passengers.

Governor Johnson's pressing and repeated remonstrances against this man did not move General Rosecrans. Complaints of army officers were of no avail. It became a by-word that this person was Commander in Chief Governor Johnson came to Washington to procure relief by addressing a remonstrance from the Cabinet, and was snubbed and prosecuted by Rosecrans, the Chief of Police kept his place and defied the world. His connection with this man subjected the Government to most damaging exposure, weakened his influence and finally became the element of the misfortune which has overtaken him.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AND THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d October to the New York *Herald*, says:

The report published in a New York paper of to day, that Admiral Dahlgren has been recalled and ordered from the command of the fleet off Charleston, is positively denied at the Navy Department, and it is furthermore authoritatively stated that the relations of Messrs. C. W. Hooper, 43 Carondelet street, Geo. A. Fosdick, 43 Natchez street, Brott & Davis, corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, and Thomas May, Times office 70 Camp at set. We have already noticed, in our news columns, the new organization of "The City Bank of New Orleans"—a bank of exchange and deposit—under the management of Mr. W. B. Mouton, at the corner of Commercial Camp streets.

We found but little demand for Exchange to-day, either Foreign or Domestic. There were some Sterling cotton bills offered, but we heard of no sales. Private bills, however, cannot be quoted lower than 109 to 110, which is a rather high figure for Cotton, just now. Sterling Cotton bills for have made a renewal in, but not quite to draw at 108, 107 and 106 for their own notes, which is equal to 107@108½ for Currency. Francs are held by the bankers at 5 to 5 25 per dollar, but we can get nothing during of any magnitude. We continue to quote the outside market for Domestic Exchange at 4@6 per cent discount. We notice 1 sales of New York Sight to some extent at 6% in Currency for unexceptionable bills. The Banks are now quoting New York at 5 per cent discount. Dealers supply their customers at 5@7 discount for Legal Tender and Currency.

We heard of but few operations in Gold. The demand has been light, and the supply ample. Gold for Legal Tender was refused for a round sum. On Saturday, days here were sieve at 50 to Legal Tender. Silver may be quoted at 50@60 premium, but dealers have bought at 70 on Sight Drafts, and sold at 60. There were sales on Saturday at 65 in Legal Tender.

Legal Tender notes were flat, notwithstanding the disappointment with regard to heavy receipts by the Columbia, the orders not having arrived at New York in time. We understand that the Columbia has brought and 1 per cent premium the last being an extreme rate. Deal remittance to but, Bank of Louisiana notes at 3 per cent and at par. The notes of the Merchants' Bank are quoted at par, and have a decided advantage over the Louisiana notes, which are selling at some 3 per cent discount.

Specie shipments to Havana are quoted at 1 per cent, and some Commercial Company's sale.

Freights are quoted at 3 per cent, and some Commercial Company's sale.

Cotton