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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1863.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Sandford and His Troupe.*—The eagerly expected arrival of this company enables us to announce the inauguration of the amusement season in the First District this evening at the Academy. Signs of busy preparation about this popular establishment have for some time kept expectation on the tiptoe, and a glance at the advertisement in another place will leave no room to doubt that the Sandford troupe, with their songs, ballads, burlesque opera, comedy, tragedy, etc., will make the opening cheerful, bright and satisfactory to all interested in the event.

A. D. GRIEFF & Co.—These extensive dealers, at 48, 50 and 52 Old Levee street, in general, miscellaneous and fancy groceries, announce elsewhere an attractive list of fresh articles, just received from shipboard, in the way of fish, fruits, preserves, and can meats and vegetables.

EXCHANGE.—Those wishing sight exchange on New York are referred to the house of Wm. J. Reid, 33 Magazine street.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to his sale of 500 sacks pure white corn, 500 sacks bran and 1000 reams wrapping paper, which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the steamship landing.

ARTILLERY CAPTURED.—A dispatch from Dalton, Ga., of the 22d, says:

The amount of artillery taken up to Monday morning is now stated to be sixty-eight pieces, and in small arms I am assured that enough has been collected to fill the depot at this place.

General Henry A. Wise, with several members of his staff, were recently on a visit in Charleston.

Dr. S. B. Malone, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Columbus, Ga., died recently in that place.

Affairs in Mobile.

The following remarks occur in the local review of the Mobile *Tribune* of the 26th September:

Since Friday we have had real fall weather. At night and early in the mornings it was cold enough for fire, and made winter overcoats quite comfortable.

The effect of the opening of the line of transportation, raising the embargo, and rescinding the prohibitory orders concerning provisions coming into this city from the up country, both in this State, Mississippi and Florida have all ready been felt, and if the shipments continue as they have for the past few days, there will be no chance for every mouth to fill his larder.

Now that the cold weather has fairly set in, at least sufficient for the purpose, we would again suggest to our country friends who have any, to ship down slaughtered hogs, sheep, &c. They will keep well, and a good price can be had for every pound so shipped. Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, white and cow peas, pumpkins, &c., are bringing very high rates now, and ready sales could be made for all that can arrive. Chickens, ducks and butter are commanding fabulous prices. Now is the time to sell, for in a short time new meat will be making and new lard put up.

The subject of getting a supply of wood in the city should not be allowed to be put aside. It is too important a subject to be lightly dealt with. Even now there is no wood in the city on sale. Yesterday it sold on the wharf at $28 per cord, and the supply is not equal to the demand, what will be the price when the winter comes on?

It is strange that the prices of "marketing" keep up so uniformly. It is the only place in town that seems to have a settled tariff of prices. Beef $1 per pound, mutton $1, pork $1 10, vegetables and fish in a like proportion. When the Confederate Society is formed we hope that a reduction in these prices will be made, for there can hardly be a good reason for them to continue for months without some institution.

The theatre has been again opened by Manager Crisp, as we have announced, on Wednesday night. The company composes several ladies and gentlemen of marked ability in the profession. As a whole, it is one of the best companies that have been here for years. The house is crowded nightly.

Comparative Fighting Qualities of Eastern Troops.

We read in the Mobile *Register and Advertiser*:

Some curiosity has been felt to learn what Gen. Longstreet's men think of the comparative fighting qualities of the Eastern and Western Federal troops. These veterans have now tried the mettle of both and are competent judges. The *Appeal* gives us a small scrap of testimony in the following paragraph:

"The immense slaughter on both sides fully attests the desperation of the contest, and besides, an officer of Gen. Longstreet's corps was heard to say that, although he had witnessed a great deal of hard fighting in Virginia during the war, he had seen nothing to equal that of the past few days. The Western men under Rosecrans are a different breed of men from those who compose the army of the Potomac, and fight with a pertinacity and bravery unknown to those with whom the Virginia army has had to contend."

From all accounts our soldiers have fought better than their foes, though there were many reasons for it. The magnitude of the stake was the controlling one. Another is properly stated by the *Appeal*:

"To add to the intense ardor of our troops, moreover, an emulation has sprung up between the troops of Gen Bragg and those of Gen. Longstreet, which greatly increased their furious zeal for victory, and rendered them irresistible."

General Burnside and Bragg's Army.

The Atlanta *Appeal* says:

What is Burnside's force doing? As we have before stated, the capture of a small number of his men at Cleveland on the 15th inst., indicates he is moving towards Rosecrans's right, for the purpose of operating with him. It would be a strong reinforcement, but our troops are equal to even such an emergency.

North Louisiana.

From the Mississippian:

We learn from a gentleman direct from Monroe, La., that a Federal force of five thousand marched upon that place last week and demanded a surrender. General Richard Taylor, who had been encamped in the vicinity, having retreated towards Shreveport, the place was taken possession of, and is now occupied by the Federal forces. The commander represented that he was waiting for reinforcements, which were expected in a few days, to march upon Shreveport. Our informant gives a melancholy picture of the desolation created by this advance of the Federals. All the able bodied negroes in the parish, many of whom were at work repairing the railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport, had been impressed.

From the known energy of General Dick Taylor, bloody work may be expected in that quarter in a few days—at least before the Federals reach their destination.

GENERAL BRAGG TO BE REINFORCED.—The *Appeal* (Atlanta) doubts the report that portions of Grant's and Burnside's armies formed a reserve for Rosecrans in the late battles, and adds: "But we are glad to know that General Bragg will soon be without a large additional strength in the next conflict."

Sketches of Gen. Lee and His Army by an English Officer.

In Blackwood for September are extracts from the diary of an English officer, on leave of absence, who had been several months in the Confederate States, and who left Richmond on the 20th of June to join Mr. Lawley, (correspondent of the London *Times*) and to witness the mission of the free States. The narrative is quite interesting, and some of its sketches very graphic. We extract the following:

After riding eight miles, I came up with General Longstreet, at 6:30 A. M., and was only just in time, as he was on the point of moving. Both he and his staff were most kind, when I introduced myself, and stated my difficulties; he arranged that an ambulance should fetch Lawley, and he immediately invited me to join his mess during the campaign, he told me (which I did not know) that we were now in Pennsylvania, the enemy's country—Maryland being only ten miles broad at this point.

While speaking of entering upon the enemy's soil, he said to me that although it might be fair, in just retaliation, to apply the torch, yet that doing so would demoralize the army and ruin its now excellent discipline. Private property is therefore to be rigidly protected.

PENNSYLVANIANS.

In passing through Greencastle we found all the houses and windows shut up, the natives in their Sunday clothes standing at their doors regarding the troops in a very unfriendly manner. I saw no straggling into the houses, nor were any of the inhabitants disturbed or annoyed by the soldiers. Sentries were placed at the doors of many of the best houses, to prevent any officer or soldier from getting in on any pretense.

I entered Chambersburg at 6 P. M. This is a town of some size and importance; all the houses were shut up, but the natives were in the streets, or at the upper windows, looking in a scowling and bewildered manner at the Confederate troops, who were marching gaily past to the tune of Dixie's Land.

The women (many of whom were pretty and well dressed) were particularly sour and disagreeable in their remarks. I heard one of them say, "Look at Pharaoh's army going to the Red Sea." Others were pointing and laughing at Hood's ragged Jacks, who were passing at the time.

JUNE 29—We are still at Chambersburg.—Lee has issued a remarkably good order on non-retaliation, which is generally well received; but I have heard of complaints from farmers, who want vengeance for their wrongs; and when one considers the numbers of officers and soldiers with this army who have been totally ruined by the devastations of Northern troops, one cannot be much surprised at this feeling.

I went into Chambersburg again, and witnessed the singularly good behavior of the troops towards the citizens. I heard soldiers saying to one another, that they did not like being in a town in which they were very naturally detested. To any one who has seen as I have the ravages of the Northern troops in Southern towns, this forbearance seems most commendable and surprising. Yet these Pennsylvania Dutch don't seem the least thankful, and really appear to be unaware that their own troops have been for two years treating Southern towns with ten times more barbarity. They are the most inquisitorial people I ever saw, and openly say they don't mind which side wins provided they are left alone. They abuse Lincoln tremendously.

On the 30th, the officer was introduced to General Lee whom he thus describes:

General Lee is, without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw.—He is fifty-six years old, tall, broad-shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance, and his manners are most courteous and full of dignity. He is a gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has no few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near to perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing or swearing, and his bitterest enemy never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a long grey jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trowsers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms; and the only mark of his military rank are the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

In the old army he was always considered one of its best officers; and at the outbreak of these troubles he was lieutenant-colonel of the 2d cavalry. He was a rich man, but his fine estate was one of the first to fall into the enemy's hands. I believe he has never slept in a house since he has commanded the Virginia army, and he invariably declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offering it may afterwards get into trouble for having sheltered the rebel general. The relations between him and Longstreet are quite touching—they are almost always together. Longstreet's corps complain of this sometimes, as they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell. It is impossible to please Longstreet more than praising Lee. I believe these two generals to be as little ambitious, and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. Stonewall Jackson (until his death the third in command of their army,) was just such another simple-minded servant of his country. It is understood that General Lee is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as Jackson; and, unlike his late brother in arms, he is a member of the Church of England. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise from his excessive amiability.

ESTIMATE OF THE CAVALRY.

Every one, of course, speaks with confidence. I remarked that it would be a good thing for them if they had cavalry to follow up the broken infantry in the event of their succeeding in beating them. But to my surprise they all spoke of their cavalry as not efficient for that purpose. In fact, Stuart's men, though excellent at making raids, capturing wagons, stores and coming off commandeering, seem to have no idea of charging infantry under any circumstances. Unlike the cavalry with Bragg's army they wear swords, but seem to have little idea of using them—they hunker after their carbines and revolvers. They constantly ride with their swords between their left leg and the saddle, which has a very funny appearance, but their horses are generally good, and they ride well. The infantry and artillery of this army don't seem to respect the cavalry very much, and often jeer at them.

The second day's battle at Gettysburg the writer saw from the top of a tree, and thus speaks of General Lee observing on that occasion:

So soon as the firing began, General Lee joined Hill, just below our tree, and he remained there nearly all the time looking through his field glass—sometimes talking to Hill, and sometimes to Colonel Long of his staff. Hill generally lie sat quite alone on the stump of a tree.

What I remarked especially was, that during the whole time the firing continued, he only sent one message, and only received one reply. It is evidently his system to arrange the plan thoroughly with the three corps commanders, and then leave to them the duty of modifying and carrying it out to the best of their abilities. The following relates to the third day's battle:

LONGSTREET'S MANNER.

When I got close up to General Longstreet, I saw some of his regiments advancing through the woods in good order; so, thinking I was just in time to see the attack, I remarked to the General that "I wouldn't have missed this for anything." Longstreet was seated at the top of a snake fence at the edge of the wood, and looking perfectly calm and unperturbed. He replied, laughing, "The devil you wouldn't! I would like to have missed it very much; we've attacked and been repulsed, look there!"

It very much displeases him that Longstreet will expose himself in such a reckless manner. To day he led a Georgian regiment in a charge against a battery, hat in hand, and in front of everybody.

LEE'S CONDUCT.

Soon afterwards I joined General Lee, who had in the meantime come to the front on becoming aware of the disaster. If Longstreet's conduct was admirable, that of General Lee was perfectly sublime. He was engaged in rallying and in encouraging the broken troops, and was riding about a little in front of the wood, quite alone—the whole of his staff being engaged in a similar manner further to the rear. His face, which is always placid and cheerful, did not show signs of the slightest disappointment, care, or annoyance, and he was addressing to every soldier he met a few words of encouragement, such as—"All this will come right in the end, we'll talk it over afterwards; but, in the meantime, all good men must rally. We want all good and true men just now," &c. He spoke to all the wounded men that passed him, and the slightly wounded he exhorted "to bind up their hurts and take up a musket" in this emergency. Very few failed to answer his appeal, and I saw many badly wounded men take off their hats and cheer him.

He said to me, "This has been a sad day for us, Colonel—a sad day, but we can't expect always to gain victories. He was also kind enough to advise me to get into some sheltered position.

I saw General Wilcox (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him, and explain, almost crying, the state of his brigade. General Lee immediately shook hands with him and said, cheerfully, "Never mind, General, all this has been my fault—it is I that have lost the fight, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can."

WHY LEE RETREATED.

The retreat of Lee on the 4th of July is accounted for as follows—

As soon as it became dark we all lay round a big fire, and I heard reports coming in from the different Generals that the enemy was retiring, and had been doing so all day long. McLaws reported nothing in his front but cavalry videttes.

But this, of course, could make no difference to General Lee's plans; ammunition he must have—he had failed to capture it from the enemy (according to precedent) and as his communications with Virginia were intercepted, he was compelled to fall back towards Winchester, and draw his supplies from thence.

General Milroy had kindly left an ample stock at that town when he made his precipitate exit a week before; so we thought, as we slept, and looking perfectly calm and unperturbed. He replied, laughing, "The devil you wouldn't! I would like to have missed it very much; we've attacked and been repulsed, look there!"

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1863.

The Money market opened this morning extremely quiet, and was subsequently materially depressed by the publication of the reported repulse of General Bragg in an attack on General Rosecrans, on the 27th ultimo. There was very little done, however, either in Bills or gold, parties preparing to await further and fuller details. *Per contra*, we had various repetitions, with more or less claims to confidence, of the previous rumors calculated to stiffen the market, which also had some influence in causing holders of specie to stand aloof or decline to sell at any concession.

There was only a limited demand for Sterling Exchange, without any material change in rates, and we continue our previous quotations of 152½@155. We noticed some sales by the Canal Bank at 150 for its own notes. France may still be quoted at 5.75@5.80, the latter being an extreme bank rate. Domestic was heavy, with a more liberal supply offering, but no apparent disposition to press the market. We noticed sales of A1 New York Sight at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount for Legal Tender, the entire range being ¼ ⅌ cent. discount to ¼ ⅌ cent. premium for Legal Tender, and ¼@1¼ ⅌ cent. premium for Currency, the outside figures being bank and counter rates for small sums.

The depression in Gold, noticed in our remarks above, was accompanied with some sales at 47½ premium for Legal Tender and 48 for Currency. We noticed a round sum sold at the former rate. There was very little movement, however, and the market may still be quoted at 45@5 premium, with sales from 45@48. Silver may be quoted at 35@40 ⅌ cent. premium.

We heard of no material change in Legal Tender Notes, and repeat our quotation of ¼@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for currency. Bank of Louisiana notes were rather weaker than yesterday, and sold at the wider range of 65@75c. We heard of nothing in other current paper.

We are again without anything to report in Stocks or Bonds, but most due to quote Gas Light at 1.2½@1.25 ⅌ share, and City Railroad at 19½@20. Insurance Scrip commands 30@35c. ⅌ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE, S.T.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1863.

COTTON.—We heard of no transactions at private sale this morning, the attention of buyers being occupied by the offerings at auction, which embraced 450 bales, and were disposed of as follows: 47 bales (lines) Ordinary (dusty) at 62½c.; dirty paid; 2 Fonticelli (lean) at 65c.; 54 bales, dirty and paid, comprising: Ordinary (dusty) at 62½c.; dirty paid; 2 Fonticelli (lean) at 65c.; 5 Middling at 67½c.; 2 Middling at 68c.; 2 Middling at 68½c.; 2 Middling at 69½c.; and 6 do. tinged, without guarantee, at 65c.; 3 Ordinary at 56½c.; 4 Sampes at 57½c.; 1 Low Middling at 66½c.; 2 Strict Low Middling at 67½c.; 4 Middling at 68½c.; and 6 do. tinged, without guarantee, at 65c.; 2 Middling at 69½c.; 2 Strict Low Middling at 67½c.; and 2 do. tinged, without guarantee, at 65c.; 2 Middling at 69½c.; 2 Strict Low Middling at 67½c.; 4 Middling at 68½c.; 2 Strict Low Middling at 67½c.; 4 Middling at 68½c.; and 6