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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,306.

Notice at Auction To-Day

By F. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property on Morales street.

By O. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 190 Race street, a second-hand furniture.

By Francois Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, pictures, engravings, dry goods, mercery, etc.

By M Cosgrove & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart furniture.

The steamship Columbia, D. B. Barton, Commander, will haul to her wharf at 8 o'clock, this morning, for New York direct, with a full freight, and the following passengers:

Hon. F. Flanders, J. E. Penfield, Lieutenant Colonel Bulfinch, J. Campbell, Mrs. Litchfield, Mrs. Jane Brooks and two children, Mrs. Cirell, W. H. Welfson, Mrs. S. Kalsber and four children, J. Ash, Rev. J. Delsbaya, Rev. J. Ambouth, J. Paxon, E. E. Seward, M. Kaufman, C. H. Hemstect, A. Egan, Miss Jane Ritche, A. Campbell, F. Hartmann.

The U. S. Mail Steamship George Cromwell, John H. Post Commander, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

S. A Thomas, O. McLean, R. Sagit and four children, R. Marshal and lady, J. McLeod, F. A. Peel, O. Gaimont, W. Hedger, Mrs. J. S. Bromley, Mrs. Polsson, G. Harrison.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Matinée To-Day at Noon.*—The Sanford troupe, whose night performances have made a series of pleasant occasions this week at the Academy, will give a noonday entertainment to-day for the benefit of those who are indisposed or unable to attend at night. It is to be presumed that the opportunity thus offered will be extensively embraced.

RESUMED BUSINESS.—Attention is directed to the notice elsewhere of the resumption of business by Mr. A. Catonnet, cotton broker, assisted by an experienced classer, at 29 Carondelet street.

CASINO AND RESTAURANT.—Mr. Jules Sabrier has added to his well known establishment at No. 93 Customhouse street, a restaurant, where his customers will find, at any hour of the day or night, a rich variety of choice meats and of excellent wines at moderate prices. See his advertisement.

BRICKS.—150,000 bricks for sale low for cash. See advertisement.

Attention is called to the sales of McCoren & Landry this day, at 10 o'clock, at their mart, of an assortment of furniture, and at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a valuable lot of ground and improvements on Clio street. See their advertisement.

The attention of dealers and buyers of furniture is called by D. E. Morphy, to the splendid household furniture which he will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 190 Race street, between Camp and Orleans streets. See advertisement.

RAILROAD COLLISION FROM A SINGULAR CAUSE.—A collision recently occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad at Lanton station, by which five persons were instantly killed and twenty-five wounded. It resulted from the removal of one of the connecting pins by some hilarious persons returning from the State Fair, and who were standing on the platform of one of the cars. A portion of the train was thus left behind, and the engineer, ignorant of the fact, brought up on a down grade at Lanton station, when the uncoupled cars came thundering against those which had been stopped, crushing them in pieces.

Northern News from Corinth, Miss.

We read in the correspondence of the Detroit *Free Press*, from Corinth, Miss., September 20th:

War in this section continues favorable to the Union cause. Guerrilla parties are constantly being picked up by our cavalry and mounted infantry scouting parties. A couple of days since thirty of Colonel Newson's guerrilla band were captured and safely lodged in the stockade at this place. The Tenth Missouri cavalry left Corinth day before yesterday for Natchez, to join a large cavalry force collecting at that point. Parts of the Tenth and First Alabama cavalry and the Third Michigan cavalry made, a few days since, a successful reconnoissance to Bear Creek, on the Alabama line. They found but a small party of rebels, who fled without firing a shot.

Position of the Northern Democrats as Defined by Mr. Cox, of Ohio

The Detroit *Free Press* has a report of a speech delivered also the democrats of that city on the 26th inst., by the Honorable S. S. Cox, of Ohio, from the following extract will show the tenor of his discourse:

The [illegible] of rescuing this country [illegible] democratic party. He begins [illegible] Michigan to forget old [illegible] together as a band [illegible] in that party alone lies the only [illegible] of the preservation of our country. The old [illegible] of state is almost on the breakers, but there is one ray of light shining through the cloud and it comes from the democratic party. We are in favor of any peace which is possible and honorable with the restoration of the Union, and opposed to any war which will not result in bringing back the States into the old Union. These things are to be brought about by compromise and sacrifice. These are words of honorable import. When a State comes up as Louisiana did, and asks can we come back? let their ship to be guaranteed under the constitution, the democratic party says we will welcome the 4 States back again to the Union, State by state. We will sacrifice confiscation, and the negro policy, and welcome these States all by it again with their rights unimpaired. Confiscation is to be added to force, or all will be a vain.

Suggestions Worth Considering.

The following brief article, from yesterday's evening *Picayune*, contains some suggestions which strike us as not unworthy of the consideration of those for whom they are intended:

In our walks about town we occasionally hear complaints of this or that under the present administration of the city government. We are well assured that whenever any such complaints reach the ears of Governor Shepley, he quickly makes inquiries with a view to ascertain how far they are well founded and to remove the cause of complaint, if it really exists, and provide against its recurrence. Here, we have a word for all complaisants. We know by experience that Governor Shepley is anxious to have the benefit of the advice of our heavy property-holders and all who have a stake in the prosperity of New Orleans, by which to be guided in the performance of the duties entrusted to him. He acknowledges that there may be grounds of complaint, but, as he very naturally says, he, comparatively a stranger among us, cannot as easily discover the evil and suggest the remedy as the old residents of the city. He is in an unenviable position. Willing and desirous to sweep away abuses, to introduce reforms where necessary or benefit is to be gained thereby, and, in his mission, to contribute to the prosperity of the city and the welfare of the people, he complains that he is isolated, and, without the knowledge which our own citizens could communicate to him, he is liable to be unawares for sins of omission and commission which he would not be if they would promptly and frankly communicate their views to him upon any subject connected with the city government.

New England Manufactures.

In a Northern exchange we meet with the following statements:

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURES.

The cotton and woolen manufactures have revived in New England, particularly the latter, notwithstanding the war and the great distortion it has caused in the ranks of the operative class. The Merrimac and Massachusetts corporations at Lowell, have each been erecting large buildings, the former one 286 by 72 feet, two stories high, and the latter one 100 by 60 feet, and six stories high. At Holyoke a new woolen mill has recently commenced running, and in other towns new factories of one description and another are springing up. At Lewiston, Maine, a full resumption of cotton manufacturing is to take place at once. A woolen factory at North Vassalboro employs 300 hands and works up 700 000 pounds of Mexican wool per annum, in making black cassimeres, doeskins, &c. In Rhode Island the manufacture of woolen fabrics is rapidly overshadowing every other business. At this time the woolen mills of Pawtucket and vicinity, seven or eight in number, are in full operation, except one, which is stopped temporarily for repairs; and a new mill of the largest size is soon to be opened for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. The Harrisville and Graniteville mills are now in full operation, and new ones contemplated. In Vermont business presents the same encouraging aspects, while in Connecticut mills which have been idle for months are about to resume operations.

Letter from Jeff. Davis.

The following letter appears in the Mobile *Register* of September 29:

Richmond, Va., September 17, 1863.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 23d ult., enclosing a copy of an address to the people of the Confederate States, calling upon them to unite in an effort to restore and maintain the true value of the currency with gold, by forming notice of citizens who will engage to sell and buy only at reduced prices. The object of the address is most laudable, and I sincerely hope for it great success in arousing the people to unperturbed action upon a subject of the deepest importance. The passion for speculation has become a gigantic evil, and has seemed to take possession of the whole country, and has induced citizens of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a needful effort to maintain the money of the country and weaken public confidence. It injures the efficiency of every measure which demands the zealous co-operation of the people in repelling the public enemy, and threatens to bring upon us every disaster which can befall freemen who prefer death to dishonor.

The united exertions of societies like those you propose should accomplish much towards checking this evil, and infusing a new spirit into the country.

I trust, therefore, that you will continue your patriotic and good effort because apparent every where.

Please accept my thanks for the comforting and very particular information. It is a relief to receive such communications at this time, when current effort is distributed, and when I am harassed by the complaints and demands

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY.—The Sanford troupe propose to give to-morrow, and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, a grand *matinée* for the benefit of families and the young generation. Doubtless they will meet with encouraging patronage.

CORRECTION.—The Water Works Company having requested us to correct an erroneous statement made in yesterday's paper, relative to the closing of hydrants in yards, we will say that the remarks only apply to the fire plugs, which are to be closed at the request of the company, to prevent the waste of water by mischievous persons.

The Street Commissioners and Police officers have been, or are to be, we think, instructed to see that the plugs, except those in front of hospital and camps, are not opened unless in cases of fire or absolute necessity.

Foreign News.

We take the following from the Detroit *Free Press* of the 27th September:

Boston, September 26.—The steamer Anglia, from Galway, 15th, arrived at this port this P. M. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

Advices from Cherbourg in the *Courrier du Havre* says that the Confederate steamer Alabama will probably visit that port, and a letter addressed to Captain Semmes gives some foundation to the rumor.

Paris, September 13.—The *Pays* of this evening believes itself able to state that the Maritime Prefect of Brest has opposed the seizure of the Confederate steamer Florida, in consequence of an order issued, as the *Pays* asserts, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military post.

The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to any person desiring to enter or leave the city. Two hundred of the inhabitants have been transported to Siberia.

The Russian authorities have imposed enormous taxes upon the ancient privileges of Poland.

Additional from Mobile Papers of the 27th and 30th September.

The *True Delta* of this morning continues its extracts from the Mobile papers in its possession. The following items from its compilation are of interest:

The Battle of Chickamungo.

The Atlanta correspondent of the *Register* writes on the 23d as follows:

Last Saturday morning the fight was begun by Forrest's cavalry, and was followed by Walker's infantry division. The engagement soon became general, and continued till Sunday night, when, as Governor Harris telegraphs, the Yankees fell back under cover of the darkness, and are supposed to have massed their troops and artillery on Mission Ridge, a height some nine miles from their original line of battle on Saturday afternoon. Some six or six miles east of Chattanooga.

True to his tactics, as displayed at Murfreesboro', Bragg, on Saturday and Sunday, launched the bulk of his forces upon Rosecrans's wings, which were driven back fifteen or five miles by Sunday morning. The enemy's centre was firmer, and stood their ground rubbornly, notwithstanding the desperate onset of Longstreet's corps, until they were ordered to fall back. Monday witnessed no general engagement, but the firing of pickets was continually heard. Tuesday morning was the time fixed for an attack by Longstreet's corps on Mission Ridge.

Some of Longstreet's wounded on Sunday, with whom I conversed, say they never, on any previous field, saw the dead lie so thickly lie so thick, and that their own lines suffered terribly. Breckenridge seems to have come in for the principal share of the fight. Kentucky and from the battle field say he lost 1400 thirty of his command. There has been great rivalry between Bragg's men and Longstreet's, the latter saying they had to come to teach the boys in Tennessee how to fight, whilst the others swore they would not be outdone.

The Federal prisoners were very bold and confident, saying Rosey will yet prove too smart and heavy for Bragg, and will soon be in Atlanta.

Rosecrans's centre stood the brunt of the battle with dogged resolution, but had to give way under the enormous pressure of Breckinridge and Longstreet. After their left and right had been driven back, the centre stood their ground several hours, and then fell back in good order to again form in line with the wings, when the fight was renewed.

Atlanta is full of soldiers, some of them accompanying the wounded, but the most of them exchanged Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners waiting orders, and most anxious to reach the vicinity of Chattanooga, and to participate in the fight.

The *Register* of the 27th says editorially:

We are beginning to hear, through the wounded who have arrived in this city, much of the gossip—so to speak—of the battle field. All accounts agree in representing the battle of Chickamungo as the most terrific fight in which any of the efforts were ever engaged. It is stated by all that our troops never flinched. Men who were hardly able to leave the hospital seemed endowed with preternatural strength and daring. Many instances were seen where these men would lie down from exhaustion, and after panting a few moments start up and renew the contest. Those who bulled to load took a step forward. The field officers fought on foot to save their horses, which are very valuable and can hardly be replaced. In our opinion the fight the indignation of our troops was excited by some outrageous act of the Federals, and the word was passed quietly along the lines, "no quarter." There the battle raged furiously, the troops fighting hand to hand with clubbed muskets, and the ground was piled with dead Federals.

General Bragg has been largely reinforced since the battle, and he has now more men than he had Saturday morning. Some of the Chattanooga prisoners are understood to have taken part in the last day's fight—General Cummings's brigade among others.

Another installment, numbering 2000 of the prisoners captured at Chickamunga, reached the city last evening, and were marched through the streets to the barracks. About the same number were forwarded to Richmond the morning. We understand there are about 5000 yet to arrive from above, the whole number bagged being about 9000.—*Atlanta Appeal.*

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* is advised that thousands of Rosecrans's men have been made prisoners since the last fight, and that they keep surrendering themselves in bodies of fifties and hundreds along the line, saying that they had been destitute of food for two days.

The wife of W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., died on the 16th.

General News.

From the *Register* of the 30th we extract the annexed items:

Augusta, September 29.—The Paragon flouring mills, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about two hundred thousand dollars—insurance ten thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The mills were burned by a baker.

Charleston, September 29.—All is quiet this morning.

FEDERALS AT EDWARDS'S DEPOT, MISS.—The *Mississippian* of the 27th September learns that two brigades of Osterhaus's corps had crossed the Big Black and occupied Edward's Depot. A third brigade had encamped two miles from the same place. Some thought they were coming to Raymond; others that they were going to execute the declaration previously made about extending the Federal lines to Pearl river.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from Okaloosa September 22d, to the *Register*, says:

Affairs have assumed a more cheering aspect in North Mississippi since the appointment of General Lee as chief of cavalry for the State. General Ferguson's brigade has been ordered to New Albany, and martial order has returned with all its accustomed vigor. Cheerfulness upon the part of soldiers and citizens seems almost universal. No movements of the enemy, however, have afforded the enthusiastic soldier an opportunity to meet him in battle array since the 8th, when they came to Guntown, fifteen miles from Tupelo, dispersed Major Ham's battalion, foraged upon the surrounding country in the face of General Ferguson, and quietly returned to Corinth.

Interesting Facts About Greek Fire

The following interesting facts about the liquid or Greek fire, which promises to play no unimportant a part in the present war, are communicated to the New York *Times* of the 26th ultimo:

The newspapers lately have exhausted a great deal of learning and hypothesis on the subject of Greek fire. Let chemists say what they please, the secret composition was lost soon after the Crusades, if it ever was known out of the arsenals of Constantinople, which is doubtful. In running through a library of military dictionaries the writer found almost as many analyses, differing, however, but little, as articles upon the subject.

Draper, in his *Intellectual Development of Europe*, published the current year, remarks:

"Of liquid or Greek fire we *have not* a precise description, since the knowledge of it was kept at Constantinople as a State secret. There is reason, however, to believe that it contained sulphur and nitrate of potash mixed with naphtha."

The *Dictionary of Origins* agrees with the generality that Callinichus invented it in 673, but does not pretend to give the ingredients, adding that water augmented its fury, which oil subdued. The Saracens certainly understood its use, or had a similar preparation after, but not before the epoch of the Crusades. It was fired from mortar and rocket batteries, so to speak, and thrown like hand carcasses or grenades, and even discharged from hand tubes. But already at this era other kinds of combustibles were confounded with Greek fire, and it is unencouraging to the friends of the Christian engineers were at all acquainted with anything but its effects. The fact that they mention that the only means of extinguishing it was vinegar mingled with sand and urine, shows that the Greek fire was no longer extensively used, for vinegar could they have derived sufficient vinegar as an antagonist to a general missile, if in common use in an active campaign? This invests the whole Crusading story with doubt, and classes it with the fable of Hannibal's dissolving the Alpine rocks with vinegar.

From the Thirteenth to the Eighteenth Century the secret was lost. Louis XV. is said to have paid its rediscover, Dupre, for destroying his recipe. The French pretend that in 1794 a Protestant minister, of Charleston, S. C., Dr. Coste, rediscovered Greek fire, and in 1797 a Mons. Chevalier something equivalent, but in neither case is any analysis given.

Some moderns ridicule the idea of the efficacy of even vinegar for extinguishing Greek fire, for the preparation of which the Byzantines are said to have had thirty recipes. Some such incendiary matter has never ceased to be employed. Tippo Saib used something similar against the English, and the artillery Kaffirs tried in vain to have it adopted in the French army in 1785. A French recipe gives saltpetre 16 parts, sulphur 8, and mealed powder 24 lb. It is very questionable, however, if congreve rockets, or incendiary balls, containing such are not much more fierce, destructive and unmanageable than Greek fire ever was. Dissolve for it as such, and be got better. But be became impressed with the idea that he was attacked with hydrophobia, which finally proved to be the case. He could not bear the approach of water or any liquid, which he said produced sensations like drowning. To test these symptoms water was produced, which threw him into nervous spasms. Mr. Hall was rational, and conscious of his condition through the last day of his illness, until 9 o'clock, P. M., when he became insensible and continued to sink until about two o'clock on Sunday morning, when he died without a struggle."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dangerous Characters.—A few days since, we called attention to the numerous burglaries and nightly depredations committed near Canal street and the Galvez canal, and in other parts of the city. The authorities are ordered the arrest of all characters capable of such raids, and the night watchmen who had their beats in the vicinity of the places robbed, have been shifted, to awaken the men to the necessity of greater vigilance. We understand the bold plans of the midnight robbers, who had become so daring that they did not scruple to introduce themselves into the bedrooms of families in the second stories, and illuminate the rooms to search for booty. It is hoped that these obnoxious characters will soon be usefully employed under the superintendence of Captain Mitchell, of the City Workhouse.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Venard presiding.—Kate Walsh for stealing clothes was sent to the workhouse for 30 days. The wearing apparel was returned to the owner.

Henry Edward, a black, was found in a house under suspicious circumstances. He said he went to see his bride, his intended lawful wife. The court ordered him to prodice that bride in court to-morrow.

The negro Smith who attempted to rob the money-till of Wm. Carroll was sent down for 30 days.

Several drunkards were sent down for 30 days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 9, 1863.

The money market close to-day in a remarkably quiet state, considering that it is the last day for the New York cheques to be reserved, and that the public attention is occupied by a renewed outcrop of rumors calculated to influence both Specie and Foreign Exchange. Their effect, however, has been neutralized in regard to the former, by the general impression, that, whatever be the tenor of the political and war news, the bears would control the movement in Wall street, and with regard to the latter, by the demand being been already nearly supplied, at the early rates, particularly for Domestic, which have prevailed for the past day or two. Hence we find that the temporary enthusiasm noticed by our news during the early part of the week has subsided and the closing rates are generally lower.

Sterling Bills may still be quoted at 152½@155, the latter, however, being an extreme rate for bankers, and very little commanding over 154. One of the banks continues to supply the demand at 152½ for its own notes. We again hear of no sales outside under these figures, which were accepted for unexceptionable signatures. There was some little inquiry for France, but we heard of no sales of any moment. We continue to quote them at 5 32@5 30, the latter an extreme bank rate; but cheaper paid for small amounts. One of the banks supplies the demand at 5 27½ for its own notes. The inquiry for Domestic Exchange was only moderate, and sellers were mostly compelled to accept inside figures. We noticed transactions at 1 ⅛ cent discount @ ¼ and ¼ @ cent premium for legal tender notes, and par @ ¼ and ¼, and even ⅛ @ cent premium for currency. These figures comprise the extremes. The banks and dealers supplied the demand at 1 ⅛@¼ and ¼ @ cent premium for currency, and outside operations were at from par @ ⅛ cent premium, with the usual difference for legal tender.

The specie market opened even more drooping and unsettled than yesterday. Gold ranged all the way from 47½ @ cent. premium. Dealers paid, for bids offered them at their counters, 43, 44 and 45 premium. Some larger sums were disposed of at 45@46½; very little changed hands over these figures, but many bidders continued firm in their pretensions of 47@48. Silver was dull at 34@35 @ cent. premium, which shows a further reduction. Mexican dollars, which approximate the value of Gold, have corresponded in premium. Operators are looking with unusual interest for later accounts from New York, the course of which can hardly be surmised from the ordinary laws of trade.

Legal Tender Notes show but little variation. The market ranges from ¼@¼ @ cent. premium for Currency, but the ruling rate was ¼. We noticed transactions of some extent at ¼ @ ⅜. To-day's very little doing in Bank of Louisiana notes. Dealers buy at 60c., at which there is very little offering. We quote them at 60@60c., which were the nominal rates before the resolution of the Bank Directory. It would be difficult, however, to buy a sum of any great magnitude without paying more than the outside figures.

The week closes as it opened with no apparent disposition to operate in Stocks or Bonds. Quotations are therefore nominal. We continue, however, our previous figures at 12@12½ @ share for Gas Light and 119@120 for City Bank Stock. Bids were offered for the City Consolidated Bonds, which we have not at 85 and 87½ for its Rail Road Bonds, sold at 65. Insurance Scrip commands 3 @ 3½ @ dollar, according to the date and Company.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, THE BEE, October 9, 1863.

COTTON.—The market was extremely quiet this morning, with very little offering at private sale, and none at auction, accepting 40 bales damaged by the United States Marshal, as follows: 15 bales at ⅝ 77 30 @ bale; 5 at ⅝ 80; 5 at ⅝ 50; 5 at ⅝ 65; 5 at ⅝ 15; 30, and 30 at ⅝ 30 @ bale, subject to a forfeit of ½ cent per bale if not delivered on or before the 1st of November, embracing 10 bales Ordinary at 60c., and 17 bales, fairly Middling, at 66c.

SUGAR.—There have been no receipts of any moment to-day, and there is little or none remaining to be sold at auction. The sugar was offered yesterday and adhered to about 5½ cents, in several lots, at 4½ @ 4½c. for Fully Fair, and 4½ @ 4¾c. for Middling Prime. We have heard of no sales at private sale, but we know the demand being suspended by the want of transportation to the West by way of the river.

MOLASSES.—There have been no receipts worthy of note to-day, and the sentiment are considerably inclined to remain at 50@55c. @ gallon, for good and prime.

RICE.—The market is very light, and we have not a sale to report from first hands. We last reported sales at 3 75 for Fine and 4 @ 4½ @ 5 for Superior. Dealers are holding for more, and ask at 4½@5 @ cwt. for superior, and 4 @ 4½ @ cwt. for fine.

PORK.—A total of 45 bbls. Mess sold yesterday at 27 50 @ bbl. This price was retained for more to-day.

LARD.—A small sale of prime at 16c. in tierces, and 17c. in tubs of some lots in the market.

HIDES.—There were none sold yesterday and to-day at 20 dry country at 16c. @ 20.

WHISKEY.—About 50 bbls sold at 45 @ 47c. @ bbl.

FEED.—The stock is extremely light, and we have no news to report from first hands. Dealers are supplying the demand at 65 @ 70c. @ bush for Corn, and at 75 for Oats, @ 75 @ 1 00 @ bush of Bran, and @ 25 @ 30 @ bale of Hay.

BAGGING.—There is no one offering any lots of Domestic, and we hear of no sales.

BALE ROPE.—There have been small sales at 9½ @ 10½c. for hand and machine made.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 10, 1863.

Arrived during the week 133 Beeves, 15 Sheep, 105 Veals and 1 Horse. Amount of Stock on hand 200 Beeves, 5 7 Hogs, 160 Sheep, 105 Veals and 1 Horse. Market for Beeves, Veals and Sheep quiet.

Western Beeves, [illegible]
Western Beeves, inferior quality, [illegible]
Texas Beeves, fat quality, [illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, [illegible]
Veals, [illegible]
Sheep, [illegible]
Hogs, [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1863.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cromwell, Post, for New York.
Steamship Columbia, Barton, for New York, W J Reid.
Bark P H Hase, Hue, for Boston, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Lugger Lookout, Sevador, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Anna, Susich, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Susan, Nicholas, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Friendship, Marin, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Young Italy, Navarre, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger St Joseph, Gaubona, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Leila, A Auvergne, from Point a la Hache, to master.
Lugger Mary Ann, Paulin, from Point a la Hache, to master.

STEAMSHIPS

Honduras, Caro, [illegible]
White Cloud, Mar, [illegible]
Empress, Rider, [illegible]
Western Belle, Shipley, [illegible]
Ben Franklin, Cook, from Bayou Rodge
New Orleans, May, [illegible]
Teodlio, Alphonse, from La Hache

BELOW, COMING UP

Schr Talleman, Cummings from Havana 22d ult.
Mrs Sarah Jane Marie from Matanzas
Brig A H Bartlett from Matanzas
Brig Antelope, from Matanzas

EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—60 bales cotton 315 bbls molasses 100 bbl bbls molasses 3 bbls sugar 4 bbl sugar and 3 bags sugar.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Columbia—416 bales cotton 20 hhd sugar 12 pkgs sugar.

BOSTON—Per brig Antelope—35 tons 2 hhds and 3 tes old metal 9 tes old metal 36 do rags 12 pkgs lead.

IMPORTS

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Bushrod—209 bbls apples and 1 do do do 1 do do do 1 do do do