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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, on Bank Place street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets, daily.

By T. Keenan & Son, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street, dry goods.

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

By J. S. Cossar, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Second and Third Districts.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, head of Girod street, flour.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Camp street, boots.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sanford Troupe will give a grand matinée to-day at noon. A special programme is prepared for the occasion.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—The Serious Family and Bob Nettles will be presented here to-night.

We are indebted to Mr. R. J. Whitledge, Clerk of the steamer Schuyler, for late St. Louis papers.

Thanks to Captain E. Spencer, of the steamer Schuyler, for papers.

FOR BATON ROUGE.—The fine steamer Belona, now in port, will leave this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Bayou Goula and Donaldsonville.

Dealers in cotton should attend R. T. Montgomery's sale of 31 bales or more, this day, Saturday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street. The largest portion of the above lot are in original package, and in good shipping and desirable grades.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of dealers to the 266 barrels of flour, advertised to be sold by him this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Levee, head of Girod street.

The contents of a private residence will be sold at auction, at 11 o'clock, to-day, by McCerren & Landry, at their auction mart. See their advertisement.

The United States mail steamship Evening Star, W. R. Bell, commander, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York via Havana, with a full freight, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.—Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mr. Parkman and lady, A. Dolbody, Wm. Brooks Reed, jr., J. C. Carr, Mr. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Judge, J. Schweber, John C. Walker, W. Conner, E. Backman, F. Berger, S. Looby, and twenty-two in steerage.

FOR HAVANA.—Annabelle Gurgonie, wife and two children, Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Josephs, F. T. Farrar, Dr. J. W. Wills and lady, Miss Wills, Mr. Robre, M. Rubre, and ten in the steerage.

The Latest from the North via the River.

Important Intelligence from Washington and New York.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

From San Francisco, Japan, &c.

By the arrival of the steamer Schuyler, from St. Louis, we have dates from that city to the 24th, from which we collect the following intelligence, being two days later than had previously arrived by the river:

Regarding Meade and Lee.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, October 22.

There is little of interest to report to day; but it is not unfeasible to state that an important movement is contemplated which will give joy to the heart of every true Union man, the nature of which I cannot communicate to the people, as they prepare themselves for an agreeable surprise.

New York, October 22—The *Herald* has the following:

In the Field, October 22—As soon as we found Lee had retreated, our troops took the offensive, pressing the enemy closely. At Auburn we learned the rebel cavalry had a few hours start, and Kilpatrick was pressing their rear.

The general impression is, that Lee is falling back on the defenses of Richmond, for the purpose of sending all of his available force to Tennessee.

It is reported that the military authorities are taking measures to prevent further executions of our prisoners, by inaugurating retaliatory measures.

Kellogg, who was captured at Richmond recently, was captured while performing his legitimate duties as a rebel officer. It is believed a rebel officer will be shot for execution as soon as arrangements are made.

New York, October 22—The *World's* special says: Time far [illegible] has retreated without stopping to make any considerable resistance, and the main body of his army is now reported beyond the Rapidan. I understand orders have been issued to push him to the wall and force him to a battle; but whether, under present circumstances, a battle will be obtained or relied on is a matter of conjecture. If the rebel commander, as now seems probable, gets fairly out of fighting distance, you may expect to hear that the fate of Rosecrans has been visited upon General Meade. He is certainly not over cautious in pursuing. Indeed, I hear quite reliably that General Sedgwick and Sickles are already talked of to succeed him, unless he shall retrieve himself in the eyes of the Administration.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch states that Gen. Meade is here to confer with the President in regard to a new and success prominent movement to the Army of the Potomac, for the execution of which arrangements are already made. If implicitly carried out, as proposed, the movement will surprise General Lee, relieve Burnside from all threatened danger, and take Richmond before the rebel army, sent westward, can be brought back there.

Washington, October 22—Rumors prevail that General Meade will be removed from the Army of the Potomac and General Sedgwick be put in his place.

The *Chronicle* of this morning says it will take a fortnight to rebuild the Rappahannock bridge and intimate dissatisfaction with Meade.

The *Morning Star* says: After diligent inquiry we are inclined to believe there is no truth in the current rumor of the displacement of Meade from the command of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade, after a brief visit to Washington, returned to his headquarters to-day.

Cavalry reconnoissances are continued, on our part, as far as the Rappahannock.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad has already been repaired one mile beyond Bristoe Station. Forces are engaged, day and night, in repairing the damage done by the enemy.

The condition of the residents of Fairfax and Prince William counties is represented as painful, they being very scant of supplies of the necessaries of life. They are suffering from starvation. It is estimated that 1500 men will cover all of our losses in the late campaign, including killed, wounded, straggliers and prisoners.

Affairs in the Department of the Mississippi.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Chattanooga, October 22—Rosecrans received orders relieving him from command Monday evening, and yesterday left for Cincinnati. He is accompanied by only two personal aids. General Thomas has assumed command.

A late report of the Chattanooga *Rebel* says Bragg will be undoubtedly relieved for his failure to defeat Rosecrans in the late battle, and it is yet undecided whether Hardee, Longstreet, or Lee will be his successor.

Late rains have swollen the Tennessee River very much, and steamers could easily reach Chattanooga, did the enemy permit.

Nashville, October 23—General Rosecrans arrived in this city this morning.

A skirmish with guerrillas occurred to-day on the North West Railroad, and the negro labor driven in. A force was sent out to repel them.

River rising, 4 feet and upward on shoals.

Washington, October 22—Facts in regard to changes in the West, are as follows: General Rosecrans has been relieved, and General Thomas assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland. The Department of the Ohio is to be under Burnside; Cumberland, under Thomas; Tennessee under Hurlbut; and Vicksburg under McPherson. They have been consolidated into one grand Military Department of the Mississippi, under command of General Grant. Generals Hooker and Sherman, the latter now at Iuka, will command a corps in the field. General Grant's headquarters will be in the field. He leaves for the front to-morrow. McPherson's Department will extend from the Department of the Gulf to Napoleon.

Conflicting Reports About Bahlgren.

Washington, October 22—It is learned from perfectly trustworthy sources that Admiral Dahlgren was relieved from command of the iron-clad fleet at Charleston a few days since, and Captain Thomas Turner, of the Ironsides, appointed to the position. It is believed official notice of the change went to Charleston in the last steamer.

Washington, October 23—The report that Captain Turner relieved Admiral Dahlgren is certainly untrue.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren has communicated to the Navy Department a friendly letter from General Gillmore, dated September 23, denouncing as untrue a report circulated the night last Sunday, the report regarding a disagreement between those officers. The Rear Admiral concludes by referring to a recent friendly visit paid him by General Gillmore, adding: "Indeed, our conversation in the public business between us, and our personal relations, make such reports absurd."

Guerrillas Operations in Kentucky.

Louisville, October 23—Richardson's guerrillas, four hundred strong, made a raid into Bardstown at a late hour last night, entering the town as Federal troops being there; burning the railroad depot, a hospitalers and tribe of cars, robbing stores and dwellings, and carrying off a great many.

Wednesday, the guerrillas numbering one hundred and fifty, were at Springfield, Green county, and that night burned all the cotton in all the houses, robbed all the stores, and left in the direction of Bardstown.

The Fort Duffield expedition, expected to be Richardson's, robbed all the stores and shops in Colombia, Adair county, Wednesday morning, and went in the direction of Greensburg.

Three hundred rebels, escorted by a guard, came through the town. They rebels had torn up tracks, but did no further damage.

Louisville October 23—A Nashville special says: The command at Columbia attacked and killed a number of guerrillas yesterday, and took thirteen prisoners.

Captain Bickham, with 60 men, attacked 200 rebels, under Hawkins, killing nine, wounding several, and taking twelve prisoners. Hawkins, in the afternoon, with 400 men, attacked Beach at Hughes Springs, and was repulsed.

From Richmond via Fortress Monroe.

Gordonsville, October, 20—One hundred Federal prisoners, captured last week, are expected here to-night.

The Rapidan bridge will be repaired to-morrow morning.

General Price, with a force of 20,000 is marching on Little Rock with about 6000 Federals in his front. General Kirby Smith says Price is on his way to Missouri.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 21st.]

The advices yesterday developed nothing new in the condition of affairs in North Virginia. Since the great chase given the army of Meade our forces have been quietly resting, waiting for the enemy to make the next demonstration.

Newbern, October 20—The publication of the Raleigh *Standard* was resumed on the 24. The editor, Hon. W. W. Holden, still maintains his opposition to the Confederate Administration.

The election of member of the rebel Congress occurs on the 24th.

A prominent citizen recently arrived from Raleigh stated that at a recent consultation of Southern Governors and other rebel officers, at Richmond, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, was offered the next Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, provided he would wheel the Old North State into line, and keep her in the traces, and Governor Vance had returned to Raleigh an anti-war man, and would hereafter do his utmost to prevent the State from returning to the Union.

From San Francisco—British Fleet Repulsed by a Japanese Dumbe.

San Francisco, October 23—The largest fire for many years occurred this morning. Only two small buildings are left standing on the block bounded by Davis, Sacramento and California streets.

Loss about a quarter of a million, without much insurance.

Sailed—Steamer Sonora for Panama, with about seventy passengers, and $545,000 in treasure for England; $228,000 for New York.

An arrival at Victoria brings dates from Nanyiouki, Japan, of the 27th of August. It is reported that one of the Japanese dumbe has severally repulsed the British fleet. No particulars resolved.

Items from Cairo.

We read in a Cairo dispatch of the 23d:

Weather cold. A heavy rain fell last night, and the rare from the North this morning were covered with snow and ice.

The steamer White Cloud on her way up from New Orleans, while wooding at Island 65, was fired into by a band of guerrillas. Some twenty hundred shots were fired, and a colored woman was killed. A passenger named Yorif, who had come ashore, was taken prisoner. He left $1500 on board the boat.

Information from the interior counties of Tennessee represent that marauders are scattered through the country, engaged in stealing horses and other portables from unarmed people. Oliver Farris, leader of one of these bands, commands sixty men. Depredations had become so oppressive that the people of Obion and Dyer counties had armed themselves for defense. On Thursday, the 15th, they went in pursuit, and overtook their tormentors in Dyer county, and a fight ensued.

John N. Buck, of Holmes county, Mississippi, was recently hung by rebels. He had been a strong Union man since the beginning of the war, and had rendered the Government efficient aid.

New York Markets.

New York, October 23—Cotton dull and drooping at 84 to 85c.

Flour more active, and 5 to 10c. better, at $5 30 to $5 95 for extra State; $6 90 to $7 for S. H. O., and $7 65 to $8 75 for good to choice extra—the market closing steady.

Pork ruled a shade easier for old mess, $14 12½ to $14 37½ for old mess; $15 75 to $15 87½ for new do.; $11 75 to $12 for new prime, and $15 to $15 65 for new prime mess.

Money firmer, and in good demand at 7 for sterling, and closed quiet at about 160 to 161 for first class bills.

Gold irregular, unsettled, and firm; opening at 43⅝, advancing to 43¾, declining to 41⅝, and closing unsettled at 45⅝.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Markets.

Friday, P. M., October 23—Gold to-day was buying at rates from 44 to 44½ per cent, and was sold at figures considerably above these rates.

Exchange is in good demand at ¼c. discount buying, to ¼c. discount to par selling.

Flour—Market dull, and prices nominally lower. Sales comprise 60 bbls. in lots, superfine, at $4 25; 31 bbls. superfine at $4 50; 140 bbls. double extra at $6 25; 100 do. do. choice at $7.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Cape Race, October 22—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here this (Friday) morning. She was boarded and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* asserts that France has no intention of recognizing the Confederates.

A guard of marines had been placed on board of the rams seized in the Mersey.

The London *Times* says nothing is as yet ascertained in regard to the rams. They are, however, suspected of a destination like that of the Alabama, but they will not be allowed to slip off as she did.

Commercial by the Etna.

Liverpool, October 14—Cotton excited, with an advance of 1 to 1⅛d. per lb.

Sales of active, and advanced 6d. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Tallow steady.

Latest.

Liverpool, October 15—Cotton still advancing at unchanged rates.

London, October 15th—Consols close at 93 for money. Illinois Central 18⅞ to 17⅞ discount; Erie 38⅞.

Military Changes.

REORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTHWEST—METES AND BOUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENTS—THE COMMANDERS, ETC.

A letter from Louisville, dated the 20th, furnishes the following interesting summary of military news in the Department of the Southwest:

The inmates of the Gilt House were yesterday surprised at the arrival of Major General Grant and staff and Secretary Stanton, by the train from Indianapolis. They were in close consultation during the day, and to-morrow morning General Grant and his staff leave for Chattanooga.

Very important changes have been made in the military commands of the West, which I will sketch in about the words in which I received them.

General Rosecrans is relieved of the command of the army of the Cumberland. General Thomas is his successor.

Rosecrans is ordered to Cincinnati, to report by letter to Washington.

The Department of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Northern Mississippi, are consolidated into what is called a Military Division of the Mississippi, under the command of Major-General Grant. The subordinate divisions of this grand division will be in the form of Departments, substantially as follows:

The Department of the Ohio, Major-General Burnside.

The Department of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas.

The Department of the Tennessee, Major-General Hurlbut.

The Department of North Mississippi, Major-General McPherson.

Generals Sherman and Hooker will command grand divisions in the field, of the army.

The Department of the Gulf commences at about the length of Red river. That of the Missouri, under General Schofield is not included in the division of General Grant. It will be seen that this new distribution gives to Grant nearly half of the entire armies of the country and fully half of the fighting territory. The headquarters will be in the field.

Of the causes which have led to this change we are only permitted to guess. It is now talked about that the War Department has been relieved of the same degree of confidence in General Rosecrans which the soldiers of his army and the people at large have. It is even said that his fighting reputation has been vastly overrated, and is due mainly to an indiscriminate and injudicious newspaper puffing. Old charges are being raked up against him; such as that at the battle of Stone river he had given up the battle as lost and ordered a retreat, which was only changed on Crittenden's meeting and that the enemy was retreating. It is also alleged that at the recent battle his presence of mind forsook him, and that his orders on the field were flat contradictions. I cannot vouch for the truth of these stories and give them only as stated in the current conversation of persons who may know much better than I.

The testimony of McCook and Crittenden, in the proposed examination, will, it is said, be quite damaging to Rosecrans. General Grant has been well received by the Kentuckians although his arrival is not yet generally known. He rode on horseback to-day, but is obliged to use his crutch in walking.

Headquarters Military Division of the Miss., Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863.

General Orders, No. 1.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 337, A. G. O., of date Washington, D. C., October 16, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the "Military Division of the Mississippi," embracing the Dep. ments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee.

The Headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be in the field, where all reports and returns required by the army regulations and existing orders will be sent.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Headquarters Military Division of the Miss., Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1863.

General Order, No. 2.

Subject to the approval of the President, Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. Headquarters in the field. By order of

Major Gen. U. S. Grant.

T. S. BOWERS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

ROSECRANS AND GRANT.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Secretary Stanton arrived at Indianapolis on Saturday evening in a special train from Washington. About the same time General Grant and staff arrived in a special train from Cairo. Both parties left immediately in a special train for Louisville, at which place Rosecrans still remains. The explanation of all this, as it comes to us from a reliable source, is that General Hooker was at Stevenson with his troops, claiming that his Corps was nearly half of the entire force of Rosecrans at the same time claiming that it was part of his army. General Grant, who visited Rosecrans and Hooker, goes to Chattanooga to conclude matters, and to bring back Generals in their commands. Out of this has grown the report that General Grant has superseded Rosecrans. It is a roundabout way, and we may say an unfortunate way of settling a difficulty that might have been and should have been quarrelled against when General Hooker was sent from Washington. The latter contrasts Rosecrans, and, according to army regulations, would have command of the same Department. But he waived this right, as we understood, but did not, as it would now seem, expect to have his corps merged in the Army of the Cumberland. The President, however, had the power to set aside the rules of war in this regard, and to his failure to do so is to be attributed, so far as we can see, this unfortunate imbroglio.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Lieut. Col. Hopkins Presiding.—The case of Ch. G. Wolf was resumed yesterday. The provisions and Federal uniforms found in possession of accused were claimed to have been derived from relatives in the army. Accused was fined $25.

Barney Williams was brought up on the charge of having entered a house and forced the doors of an armoir to extract certain goods, which he carried off in the absence and without the consent of the owner of the establishment. Barney found in possession of accused made a victim by his enemies, by continually having him in the newspapers. He was remanded for sentence.

Cute Larceny.—Albert Lawson, a black youth of enterprise and ingenuity, went into the place of Sarah Rosenswig, ostensibly to have a 50 cents bill exchanged. During this little transaction the pocket book of the lady disappeared, it appears, into the pockets of defendant, whose antecedents are not opposed to such presumption. Recorder Leanmont, who examined the case, sent him to prison for thirty days.

Neighbors Quarreling.—Mr. and Mrs Hossmann, were tried before Recorder Leanmont, on the charge of having been too excited in a quarrel, and used expressions not over polite to Mrs. Barron. The case was ventilated before Recorder Leanmont, who fined the irate couple $5.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Dramatic.

The first regular dramatic entertainment of the season was given last night at the opening of the Varieties. Though there was a slight ingredient of that confused hurry as well as embarrassed delay, inseparable from such inaugurating occasions, it may be safely said that the circumstances of the affair were, on the whole, decidedly encouraging, and suggestive of brilliant promise.

There was a crowded house, from which the damp and threatening weather did keep away a fair representation of the ladies of the city. Good feeling was manifested throughout, and when Mr. Manager Baker came on the stage, there was a spontaneous outburst of welcome that could not be mistaken.

Simpson & Co., the first piece, was not entirely new to the Varieties boards. The character of Simpson is well adapted to bring out some of Mr. Baker's happiest qualities as the eccentric man. Mrs. Baker well sustained her reputation as leading lady in Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. Barrett as Mrs. Bromley was smooth, careful, and agreeable. Mr. Joseph Barrett's Bromley was a passable display of light comedy talent.

The comedietta of A Regular Fix, produced for the first time at the Varieties, brought forward Mr. Dan. Setchell in the character of Hugh De Brasi. This piece is too light and simple to justify an analysis. It has no interest beyond a series of perplexing and ludicrous situations from which De Brasi extricates himself by an unfailing fertility of resources, the greatest of which is unbounded impudence.

This is a character to test the judgment and taste of a comedian. Such characters are nearly always overdone, and run into farcical extravagance. Mr. Setchell, however, bore the test triumphantly. The whole personation was redolent of rich, racy, humor, without exaggeration in voice or action.

We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Setchell is a comedian, whose name may be written along with that of Burton, Davidge, Owen, &c., and not the lowest in the list, but in some respects ranking above them all.

In the same piece appeared Mr. Campbell, formerly well known on the St. Charles boards. His elder Sorpkins displayed his merits as an old man.

Mr. Setchell's Waddilove, in Bob Nettles, was eminently happy.

Miss Rose Shewell appeared as Bob Nettles, in a sprightly, easy and graceful style.

Miss Angela Belton's appearance in two subordinate parts, was marked by easy and modest bearing. With some invigoration of voice her performance would be more effective.

To night the play of Money (Bulwer's) will be produced. Mr Lawrence Barrett as Evelyn; Mr. Setchell as Graves; Mr. Baker as Stout.

The U. S. transport steamer Continental arrived last night, having left New York on the 21st. She brings no additional news. Her purser has our acknowledgment of New York favors.

One Day Later from the North, via Memphis.

From the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 25th we take the following:

Important from Washington—Presumed Removal of Rosecrans.

Washington, October 21—The work of apportioning the northern states to furnish men under the late call of the President, among the several States and the District of Columbia, has been begun at the office of the Provost Marshal General. The States thus far apportioned, and the number of men to be raised by each, is as follows: Maine, 8581; New Hampshire, 3768; Vermont, 3331; Massachusetts, 15,126; Connecticut, 5422; New York, 38,268; Delaware, 1156; Indiana, 18,997.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th has the following: Citizens of Culpeper say that Meade, during his occupation of that place, issued daily one hundred thousand rations. From this it would appear that Meade has an immense number of men, but the number he had. He has men, not soldiers; fellows who, though possessing much stomach for rations, have little for fighting.

Although it is stated that General Rosecrans has been removed for physical disability, it is well known that the change was based purely on military grounds. The *Star* states that he was incapable of performing duty at Chickamauga because of an affliction of an epileptic character.

It is whispered about quietly to-night in financial circles, that Secretary Chase received advices per telegraph, brought over by the last steamer to day, that his agents in Europe have effected a loan for the Government of $100,000,000.

Latest from Meade's Army.

Washington, October 21.—Advices from the army of the Potomac say the right column has advanced yesterday by way of Warrenton, and the left column as far as Greenwich.

Our advance entered Warrenton without serious opposition, contrary to the general expectation.

The conclusion is that the rebels are really retreating before our advance.

The railroad is intact to Manassas Junction and Gainesville, on the Manassas road.

Advices from the front are to the following effect: A large force of Lee's army was believed to be at Warrenton Monday, and had formed in battle array and pushed their artillery to check any advance of Meade's forces

Our troops were moving steadily on their columns, being so disposed as to prevent General Gordon's division took the road through Thoroughfare Gap, but found no enemy there.

In an engagement on Monday, General Custer was conspicuous, and reports that the rebels' cavalry were driven beyond Buckland Mills from Gainesville, where our cavalry encountered rebel infantry and artillery in line of battle, their line extending for one mile. At one time Davis's brigade, cavalry and artillery were cut off completely. He got well out of the difficulty, however. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was about two hundred; several weapons, one of which contained official papers of the brigade, were captured. At one o'clock to day, several of our corps were reported marching against the enemy, and a battle was considered imminent.

Our headquarters were yesterday morning in the immediate vicinity of Grovetown and Gainesville, which means that our army was then considerably in advance of those points, but last night headquarters were in an entirely different position.

Washington, October 21.—Accounts from the army of the Potomac to yesterday at noon, state that Kilpatrick's cavalry pushed back Stuart's rebel cavalry beyond Gainesville towards Warrenton. There was considerable fighting. Little loss to us.

It is positively said that Lee was at Warrenton on Monday, and had formed a line of battle and posted his artillery.

Our troops are moving steadily onward in two columns.

Before reports there was no enemy in force at Strosnghtare Gap. At 10 P. M. yesterday no rebels were in force at Buckland's Mills, four miles from Gainesville. Our troops are advancing, and a great battle is considered imminent.

The Fight Between Brown and Shelby.

Brigadier General Brown reports to General Schofield, under date of October 13, that after skirmishing with the rear of the enemy for some distance, he brought them to a stand at Mount's crossing of Salt Fork, about 5 o'clock, P. M., on the 12th. The next morning he sent 900 men under Lieutenant Colonel Lemar, to intercept the enemy at Marshall, which was done, and an engagement ensued. His advance was checked for a while at the ford, but, by a detour, he got in the enemy's rear along the creek, when they soon broke, a part flying toward Arrow Rock under Bolby, and a part to the nearest West.

The report says:

I was misinformed when I reported to you by telegraph to-day that the enemy's artillery had been captured. We got his best gun, an iron 10-pounder, (Parrott pattern) originally in Bledsoe's battery; but he succeeded in getting away with two guns, a brass 6 pounder, (since ascertained to have been captured at Springfield on the 5th of January.

It is safe down the Union loss is not exceeding 20, while 55 of the enemy were found dead, and 70 of their wounded were left behind.

The Situation in East Tennessee.

The only portions of the dispatches from Gen. Burnside, allowed to be made public, are as follows:

General Shackleford, with his cavalry, has driven the rebels completely from the State, captured the fort at Zollicoffer, burned the long railroad bridge at that place, and five other bridges, and destroyed three locomotives and about thirty-five cars. His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol.

Our forces on Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about one hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was considerably greater. About 150 prisoners were taken.

Knoxville, October 20.—East Tennessee is once more cleaned of rebels.

General Shackelford on the advance pursued them ten miles beyond Bristol, destroying the bridges over Beaver creek and the railroad, also three locomotives and fifty cars beyond the south fork of the Holston. We hold the line from Bristol to the Hiwassee.

There have been constant raids for a week, and consequently bad roads.

General Burnside and Parson Brownlow were serenaded by the band of the Forty-fourth Ohio, who were accompanied by an immense concourse of soldiers and citizens. They made characteristic speeches. Both indorsed the Administration, and fully announced their intention to maintain it. They favor immediate emancipation in East Tennessee.

The Knoxville *Bulletin* abdicated in favor of Brownlow yesterday.

Department of the Cumberland.

Nashville, October 20—Quartermaster General Meigs and General Grant and staff arrived this evening. It is reported General Grant assumes command of the Departments of Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, to be called the Military Division of Mississippi. General Thomas, it is reported, commands the army of Cumberland.

General Rosecrans is expected to-morrow.

General Hooker is at Stevenson, Ala.

Hon. E. M. Stanton arrived on a special train, and is a guest of Judge Catron.

At an assemblage of citizens at the St. Cloud Hotel, short speeches were delivered by Governor Johnson and Generals Grant and Meigs.

A railroad accident has occurred near Murfreesboro', killing and wounding several:

The telegraph is working to Chattanooga.

River falling—Shoals five feet on shoals.

From Charleston.

New York, October 21.—The steamer Fulton, from Stono Inlet the 18th, has arrived. She reports all quiet at Charleston.

Halifax, October 21.—The blockade runner Ella Lee sailed from here during the night. She has a valuable cargo of blankets and clothing for Dixie.

Important Military Orders.

A letter from Cairo, dated the 22d, says that "all transportation of goods South was stopped at Cairo to day, by order of Colonel Allen, Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis.

Referring to the same order, the Cairo *News* of the 23d says:

Yesterday our business community was taken by surprise in the announcement that no more goods, on private account, were to be shipped south of Cairo until further orders. As a consequence, there was a drawback in business, especially on the levee.

New York Money Market.

New York, October 21.—Gold irregular, opening at 46½, declining to 43½, advancing to 45¾, and closing at 44¾.

The Paris, by Liverpool to day, carried out $304,276 in gold.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Seizure of the Rams—The Mexican Question, &c.

New York, October 21.—The Scotia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th, has arrived.

The government on the 9th formally seized one of the steamers ordered by Laird on the Mersey. Another authority says both have been seized. It is not known what additional evidence had been procured to induce this step.

It is stated the rebel Government has ordered not to grant clearances to blockade runners, except on condition of their taking one-third of the outward cargo on Government account; also, that a pressure was being brought to bear a prohibition of the exportation of cotton on private account, except such as is pledged to holders of the Confederate loan.

The *Times* publishes details from Chickamauga establish the defeat of Rosecrans, and charges the Federal Government with keeping back the news.

PARIS.

The Mexican question is unchanged. The *Patrie* maintains its complete accuracy in the statement that Prince Czartoski had demanded the recognition of the Poles as belligerents. The Princes of Prussia and Hesse Frankfort have advanced their rates of discount.

Latest by the Scotia.

A Constantinople letter says the Poles offer to buy Laird's rams. It is said Russell favors the solution of the difficulty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Maximilian's answer is looked upon as a civil refusal rather than acceptance, as he asks conditions that will be difficult to satisfy.

Cotton advanced to 4½d; breadstuffs steady, provisions firm and quiet; consols 93 to 93⅛.

The Late Fighting in the Valley of Virginia.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 19th says:

Important intelligence was received in this city last evening from Harper's Ferry, in regard to military affairs in the Valley of Virginia. The following is the substance of the facts so far as received:

The Confederates in force, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000, attacked the Federal forces at Charleston about daylight yesterday morning. The latter force consisted of six companies of the Ninth Maryland Infantry, under Colonel Shriver, and Major Gilmore, of the Iand Cavalry. After a spirited engagement the Federal forces were overpowered by numbers, and the larger portion of the infantry were captured, including Colonel Shriver. Major Gilmore, with nearly all of his cavalry, cut his way through the Confederate lines, and succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry, from which he reported the news of affairs to General J. C. Sullivan, of Indiana, commander of the forces at that point. General Sullivan immediately ordered Major Cole to proceed towards Charleston, with his force, with the infantry and artillery forces in and around Harper's Ferry.

Shortly after ten o'clock General Sullivan reoccupied Bolivar Heights, from which the rebels having retreated south towards Berryville. Major Cole continued in pursuit of them, both with artillery and cavalry, and about three o'clock an engagement took place between the forces near Berryville. Its magnitude or positive results were not stated, except that the Confederates continued their retreat, still pursued by the Federal troops.

It was thought probable that a number of the captured men of the Ninth Maryland had already escaped, and there was a strong probability that all of the remainder would be recaptured. Company A of that regiment was at Duffield's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and, consequently, escaped capture. The quick movements of General Sullivan has doubtless ere this redeemed the disaster to the Ninth Maryland, by either recapturing or affording them an opportunity for escape.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.—

The propeller Douro, owned at Wilmington, with a cargo of 250 bales of cotton and 279 casks and 20 tierces of tobacco, belonging to the rebel Government, was chased ashore on the 11th, near New Inlet, by Lieut. Lawson, and utterly destroyed by fire and shot.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT TROY, N. Y.—A dispatch from Troy, of the 19th, says that a number of men were engaged in digging a well, to 20 feet below the level of the street, when both sides caved in, burying about twenty. Three dead bodies have been taken out, and only three were saved alive. There are still twelve or fifteen persons under the earth, and men are vigorously engaged in digging them out.

The following order appeared this morning:

Headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, New Orleans, October 29th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.

Persons arriving from the enemy's country at any of the forts or military stations within these defenses, will be sent at proper times to the Provost Marshal of New Orleans. No such person will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance except before the Provost Marshal of New Orleans. No persons, except officers and soldiers in the army travelling on duty, will be permitted to leave the city by the Jackson Railroad without a pass from Department Headquarters, these Headquarters, or from the Provost Marshal General. No will any person, not in military employ, be carried upon said road without a regular permit therefor from the Treasury authorities, except for the use of the army; and in like manner no person will be permitted to take passage on the railway except on the above pass or those of the military commanders or actual residents known to them on the line of the road.

By command of Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

CRAWFORD WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Suspected of Robbery.—The colored girl Elizabeth was charged and arrested upon the instance of Mr. J. W. Beach, who accused her of having entered his residence a few evenings since and stolen two ladies' dresses. The case is fixed for November 34.

Attempt to Kill.—Th. Ross was held to answer the charge of attempting to shoot and kill his barkeeper.

Suspicious.—Ch. Tudor and colored Henry Lewis were brought before Recorder Veazard, charged by Officer Cooper with being suspicious characters. They were sent before Colonel Hanks to be judged.

Workhoused.—Mrs. Callahan and Maggie Able were sent to the Workhouse for one month—Maggie for being a drunkard, and the former for attempting to release her son from the House of Refuge, by cutting a hole in the wall with a hatchet. The colored boy Henry White, who brought a fine tooth comb of office from Staten Rouge, was also sent down for a month. Mary Parland, for stealing cotton from a dray, was sent for 15 days.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 23, 1863.

Our money market has exhibited but little activity during the past week, and closed to-day quiet and steady. The commercial and financial advices which we published in our extra this morning, from these it appears that gold, raised in Wall street on the 20th at 45¾ gradually declined to 43¾, advanced to 45¾, subsequently declined to 43¾, then rallied and advanced to 44¾ and finally closed dull at 44⅝. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 160@161. In the case of foreign news, reporting an advance of 4@4½ in the Liverpool market, Cotton had declined to 84c. 85c. for middling. The cause for the depression is not stated, but may be attributed to the unusually heavy receipts by the Empress of this port. The irregularity of the market induced by the above quoted, gives evidence of its being greatly unsettled, and indisposes operators here to go on until in receipt of the fuller and later accounts expected by the regular weekly steamer from New York, due to-morrow evening. In the meantime, however, the Gold market has given way, big as pet Sterling is held at about previous rates. The bulk, if not the whole of the Cotton receipts by the Empress from Matamoras, having been released from the temporary requisition, there will no doubt be a much more extensive supply offered next week, which cannot fail to have an influence on Exchange as well as on the price of the staple.

There was only a limited business done in Foreign Exchange to-day. Before the news drawers asked previous rates. Nothing transpired subsequently, the banks variously held Sterling at 1.7@170 for their own notes, while the outside market was quoted at 160@165. France were still held by the banks at 5.25 up to 5.30, but noting was done of any moment and nothing transpired to establish quotations for private bills. The movement in Domestic Exchanges was on a moderate scale at comparatively steady rates. The banks drew at 2⅞ outdiscount for sight drafts on Eastern cities, and drew at 3@4 ⅞ cent. discount for Currency and Legal Tender. The general run of commercial bills may still be quoted at 4@6 discount, but when the market is pressed lower rates must be accepted.

In the gold market there was a sale to some extent before the news, at 43⅞ cent. premium for Legal Tender, and 50@51 for currency; but subsequently we heard of nothing to fix quotations. Silver ruled early in the day at 4.2@4.3⅞ cent. premium. Mexican dollars have been in request throughout the week at about the same premium as gold. The sale of $40,000 in gold yesterday is undoubted to have been for export to Matamoras.

Legal Tender notes have been in fair request at 43⅞ and 1⅞ cent. premium for currency, with very little to be had under ⅞. The dealers buy Bank of Louisiana notes at 55c. and sell at 60, but a purchaser for a sum of any magnitude could hardly supply himself under the outside rates. The notes of the Merchants' Bank are quoted at 50c., and those of the Crescent City, but there is very little doing in either.

There have been no sales reported, of any magnitude in Stocks or Bonds. We hear heard, however, of a sale of Gas light, understood to be at a little over par. We quote it to represent at 12½@125. Occasionally small lots change hands at 125. There has been some enquiry for Bank of America Stock at 50. City Railroad is still quoted at 15@20 per share. We hear of some Insurance Scrip, for particulars of which have not been reported. We quote it at 87½@87⅞ and 40c. @ dollar, according to the date and company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 30, 1863.

COTTON—There was none offering at motion to-day after the receipt of the accounts from New York, which we publish in another column, there was no disposition to do any thing at private sale. House of 248 bales changed hands at private sale, none of the purchasers of which are known to us, the price not reported. The market closes quite unsettled. We learn that nearly the whole, if not all, of the Cotton by the gunboats of which we published a list yesterday, has been released.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We have to report a very quiet market to-day, opening partly to the difficulty of negotiating Sterling Exchange, and partly to the fact that some purchasers are holding back, anticipating and more liberal receipts of the new crop. The sales of Sugar were confined to a few small lots at prices ranging from 9½@9¾ for Common, 10@10½ for Fair, and 11@11½ for Choice. Molasses, P B. Of Molasses, a lot of 180 bbls. good old sold at 35c. @ gallon. A few days since a small lot of Fair Molasses s