New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street

SUNDAY EDITION.....NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 30, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 13,271

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30.

NEW YORK STEAMERS DUE.—The Golding Star, a new vessel of the "Star" line of steamships, was to have left New York on the 22d inst. for New Orleans, direct, on her first trip. The Fanny Sheetz was announced to leave the same day for this city, also direct. Both steamers will be fully due to-day.

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO.—The Sultana, the Gladiator, and the Henry Ames were advertised in the St. Louis papers of the 22d to leave for this city on that day, and the Henry Ames to leave Cairo for the same destination on the 23d. These steamers, if they left as above, may be heard from at any moment.

TRANSFER OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—An order from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, under date October 26, transfers the charge of the freedmen in this Department, heretofore reposed in Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau, to Mr. B. F. Flanders, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury—the first provision of the order being in these words:

1st. That the charge and control of Freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, be transferred to the said B. F. Flanders, Supervising Special Agent, and that his orders, and those of his agents, prove duly appointed for said duty, in relation to said Freedmen be respected and obeyed, from and after the 1st day of November next.

THE CINCINNATI PEACE CONVENTION.—A Cincinnati dispatch of the 21st states that the Peace Convention had adjourned *sine die* without making any nomination.

Before adjourning it adopted resolutions changing the Chicago Convention with having repudiated Democratic principles and denouncing Gen. McClellan's acceptance on his war record. The resolutions strongly affirm the doctrine of State rights as the vital matter of the federal system and only protection of liberty. "We do declare" says the second resolution, "the war wholly unconstitutional, and on that ground we hold it should be stopped." The Hon Alex. Long, of Ohio, was one of the speakers at the Convention.

Late Southern News, via Clinton, La., and Baton Rouge.

Richmond Account of the Battle of Cedar Creek—The Situation before Richmond—Circular from Mr. Benjamin—Movements of Gen. Scheneygard—Gold in New York on the 22d inst.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

BATON ROUGE, October 29.

[From the Felichana Democrat of Oct. 26, 26 and 27.]

Dates from Richmond from the 20th to the 25th.

Richmond, October 22.—The morning's Yankee battery lately erected in the rear of Beauregard, in regard to a peace movement at the South. The subjoined passages will indicate its character:

Sandy Grove, Near Barton, P. O., Ga., September 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 14th instant was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object which it proposes—"the inauguration of a peace movement at the South." I long for peace as ardently as "the heart pants for the cooling water-brook," but agree with you, that this unnatural conflict must be determined by arms." The pen, not the sword, must at last solve our difficulties, and the honor the controversy carried by transferred from the field of battle to the forum of reason and honorable negotiation, the better it will be for both Governments. I agree with you, that the peace movement at the North should be duly encouraged at the South. To think and say, we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us upon honorable terms.

If the people of the United States will change their rulers; if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation; if they will return to a settled recognition of the true principles which underlie the whole structure of American Governments, organized to secure and maintain Constitutional liberty, the door will soon be opened for an honorable and lasting peace.

I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For, although the Chicago platform falls below the usual occasion, and the sentiment still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason.

Their success will bring a change of Administration, and, with that, a change of policy. It will be more, and what is of infinitely more importance, it will bring the two contending parties face to face in the arena of reason and examination. Then and there can be discovered the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue, and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence than an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations.

In view of our position permit me to repeat. I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be understood, however, as standing on any point of etiquette, so to who should take the initiative step so much desired. All I mean to say is, that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government any advance on our part is practically rejected, before made, and that we can make no step upon the conciliatory announced by its President. I would not hesitate to take the initiative, if there was the least hope of a favorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should turn into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and indicate a desire for negotiation, I would, if need be, have our Government propose it—certainly, accept the offer of it, if tendered by the Federal authorities. Such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such, I am satisfied, is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States.

Many thanks to the officers of the Magenta for esteemed favors.

The U. S. Mail steamship Ariel, S. G. Ramsay commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a fair freight, the U. S. Mail, and the following passengers:

Miss Bacon, 2 Wolcott, M A Everett, O G Gilbert, H Spearman, G H Sawtell, Chas Shepherd, Amos Knapp, Mrs Grady, Mrs Jones, Thos A Carpenter, Regina Carpenter.

From Natchez.

[From the Natchez Courier Oct. 26.]

THE RIVER AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The way "The Father of Waters" is again booming up is decidedly interesting to all navigators of the "Big Drink," as the native Indians would term it. The sand-bar, opposite Natchez, is fast disappearing from the view of mortal eyes. We should not be surprised if we were to enjoy good navigation and a brisk trade during the whole fall and winter. We can already see an improvement in trade at our landing; the steamboats make quicker trips, and some better laden with merchandize. From all appearances, we should judge the long, dull season, was to be succeeded by a prosperous season of commercial business along the Mississippi river.

RETALIATION.

A few days since, a squad of rebels came to our lines under flag of truce, having in custody Mr. J Longfield, with his wife and six children, who had been, as it appears, after the usual routine of imprisonment and confiscation of goods, banished "not to return to the Confederate States during the war."

The family were properly cared for, and Gen. Brayman, in pursuance of instructions concerning such cases, selected Judge S. S. Boyd and family to be sent to Brookhaven in return. After all preparations were made for the departure, the friends of Judge Boyd proposed to pay five thousand dollars for the benefit and support of refugees and citizens, who, like Mr. Longfield, may be plundered and banished from rebel neighborhoods for being loyal to the U. S flag and Government. General Brayman made the order accordingly. The result is, Judge Boyd remains at home, and the new Mayor begins his poor-fund, for the winter, with five thousand dollars in the City Treasury.

[From special correspondence of the Era.]

WORKING OF THE NEW TRADE REGULATIONS—MORE CATTLE CROSSED TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Natchez, Oct. 27.—Everything is quiet in military affairs. The only noticeable activity is that displayed by applicants for trade stores under the new regulations of the Treasury Department. The old dealers, many of whom were unworthy, and too easily admitted to a license to trade under the former system, find themselves now incompetent to the unvarying test awarded to all "Have you been constantly loyal to the Government and done everything for its support in the great struggle against its enemies and subverters." Where and when did you manifest the sunfulness and earnest patriotism?"

This test is too circumstantial, and applied so vigorously that there is no escape, and the disloyal do not even appear now, as they have some wholesome fears of the effect of an "exposure" of their characters, which the above questioning would evidently produce. This is as it should be, as under this practice only loyal persons and discharged soldiers, who have manifested their loyalty in different ways, and earnestly in support of the government, will be allowed permits for trade stores, and have the benefits of a business that is protected by the occupying forces of the United States.

An officer of the gunboat Fort Hindman, which is stationed some little distance above Fort Adams, informs me another large drove of cattle, reported to number fully 1400 head, has been crossed over the Mississippi at Jackson's Point, by the rebels. The feat was done some time last Sunday or Monday, and so judiciously executed that nothing was known of it until too late to prevent its complete success. Not being discovered at all, the rebels succeeded in getting out and saving the cattle that stuck in the mud, which was prevented on a former occasion by the prompt appearance of the gunboat Fort Hindman.

From London.

WAR NEWS FROM AMERICA—THE MARKETS—FAILURES—RETREAT OF FRAUDULENT AGENTS—M. SLIDELL AND MISS SLIDELL—SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

London, October 8.—The news of the defeat of Early in his retreat up the Shenandoah Valley was received yesterday, and caused a further fall of 3 per cent. in the Confederate loan, in addition to a like fall which had occurred during the few preceding days. The price which about a month ago was 85 is now 97. Part of the great depression—perhaps half of it—has been consequent upon the failure of small Liverpool cotton speculators, whose purchases have been suddenly forced upon the market just at the moment when not only money matters were at their worst point, but when the Confederate cause had again assumed one of its most gloomy aspects.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market during the week has diminished, and occasionally there has even been a irrational rally in prices, but the sensitiveness is very great, and any large transactions would at once produce considerable fluctuation.

The fall in some other kinds of produce within the past two months, has been nearly as heavy as in cotton. In sugar, which is the article next in commercial importance to cotton, the reduction has been about 1c per cent., and as there are many houses whose dealings are equally extensive in both, the anxiety with which the position of all such establishments is watched is of course very keen.

Still your readers may rely that there is no general uneasiness among our merchants, and that although the present extreme rates of discount may yet have to be maintained for some time, no firm of any real standing is likely to break down. Up to the present moment not a single failure has been reported other than of persons whom any bill broker in London would privately have pronounced to be of doubtful credit and caution, sooner or later, to experience difficulty. The only approach to an exception is the case of Mr. Salomons, a Manchester warehouseman, whose stoppage was mentioned in the last advices as having been caused by robberies and forgeries on the part of a confidential clerk to the amount of £40,000. But the man had been speculating in shares, and this difficulty has the more origin an nearly all the others that have occurred.

New York has no sooner expelled Meller from its port than it is threatened with an influx of all the rascality that is put to flight by the financial explosions now going on. Mr. Sallomons' fraudulent clerk, Mr. Thorneley, has chosen, according to his own confession, that destination, and he was preceded by Mr. Marsden, the absconded bankrupt from Leeds, who stands charged with forgeries to the amount of £50,000 or £100,000. With regard to this latter party, the *Leeds Mercury* recently, in a leading article discussed the question whether or not Holder should be looked upon with the greatest aversion, and the conclusion arrived at was that as regards deliberation and the extent of domestic misery he has caused, it is to Marsden that the palm must be awarded.

On the 4th instant M Erlanger, the Paris banker, was united to Miss Mathilde Slidell. M. Erlanger is only twenty-eight, amiable, handsome and accomplished. The family are very wealthy, and he himself has been very successful in business owing to the confidence he inspires. The gallantry of the men of the Northern States of the Union will prompt them to receive with pleasure the news of the happy prospects that await their fair countrywoman, even though she is a Southerner. M. Erlanger, is on intimate relations in Paris and London, is as popular with Federals as with Confederates. His ceremonial at the wedding was M. Mocquard, the Emperor's Secretary.

Although the London money market has for some days shown that affairs are gradually righting themselves, the various failures that have occurred have at length produced a vague feeling of anxiety which any slight accident might convert into downright panic. Next week, therefore, is likely to be a momentous one.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Alarms.—The fire alarm yesterday at noon was caused by a dense smoke arising from some burning hay on Baronne street. The telegraph alarm was stopped immediately when it was found there was no cause for it. On the previous night, however, a two-story frame house on Hospital street near Galvez street was consumed by fire at midnight.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. Wolfey, Presiding.—Tros. Beauregard had been drunk again and as usually disturbed the peace. He was worthboused for thirty days.

Isabella Wallace and Poola Bolsake for separate disturbances of the peace were placed under peace bonds.

Provost Court—Judge G. N. Lesher.—James Steward a grocer and Henry Harrison were charged with having used on the 7th inst. seditious language, proclaiming themselves rebels and cursing the Union and its adherents. A neighbor testified against them. The case was continued.

A Maid on a Succession.—Edward Koslar kept a grocery at the corner of Claiborne and Palmyra streets, which was closed on account of his decease. Frank Kosler and Th. McQuinn, on the 27th, inst., at 9 P. M., broke into the grocery and are charged with having carried off a large sum of gold coin, &c. Koslar further invested in the bloody issue, and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence than an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations.

In view of our position permit me to repeat. I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be understood, however, as standing on any point of etiquette, so to who should take the initiative step so much desired. All I mean to say is, that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government any advance on our part is practically rejected, before made, and that we can make no step upon the conciliatory announced by its President. I would not hesitate to take the initiative, if there was the least hope of a favorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should turn into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and indicate a desire for negotiation, I would, if need be, have our Government propose it—certainly, accept the offer of it, if tendered by the Federal authorities. Such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such, I am satisfied, is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. TRANSPORT CAHAWBA.—The United States transport steamship Cahawba, J. Johnson, commanding, from New York, the 19th instant, arrived here this morning.

Additional from the North via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAGENTA.

By the steamer Magenta, from St. Louis, we have papers from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cairo to the 22d, and from Memphis to the 24th, with a variety of additional intelligence:

Official from Secretary Stanton, Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Grant.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

War Department, Washington, October 21, 11.40 A. M.—The following telegram received this morning during the night further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

To Lieutenant General Grant, City Point

Cedar Creek, Va., 11.30 A. M.—We have again been favored by a great victory won from disaster by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 P. M. by a left half-wheel of the whole line, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy. The whole line advanced. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured will be over fifty pieces. This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the early part of the morning.

At least 1000 prisoners have been brought in, also wagons and ambulances in large numbers. The enemy's cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded, among them Colonel James Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Colonel Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but he would not leave the field.

I cannot yet give exact details. Many of our men captured in the morning made their escape and are coming in.

General Ramseur, commanding a division in Early's army, died this morning.

Lieutenant General Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar creek is expressed in the following dispatch:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

City Point, Oct. 20, 8 P. M.—I had a salute of 100 guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory (erring what bid fair to be a disaster, into a famous victory. It stamps Sheridan, what I always thought him, one of the ablest Generals.

The Medical Director reports that 770 slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field. All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediat sly to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The War in Missouri.

FIGHTING GENERALS BETWEEN PRICE AND CURTIS—REPORTED TROUBLES IN PRICE'S CAMP.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Jefferson City, October 21.—Day before yesterday the rebels crossed the Osage at Linn's Branswick, to the south side. The rebels now hold Branswick. Kelsville and Carrollton are both in possession of and being plundered by the rebels.

The rebel Colonel Perkins was encamped yesterday at Keytesville, Howard County, with a regiment of bushwhackers. There is also a force of 500 in Moniteau, Howard county. Taylor is second in command under Anderson.

Since Anderson's defeat near Fayette at Boonville, he has been drilling his men to infantry tactics, which he paid little attention to formerly.

General Fisk is at work repairing the railroad west of this point. The last heard from Price his army was in a bad way generally. It is sufficient to say that "Many" is following him close. A scout just tells me that Price's train is moving very much in confusion. He is evidently trying to get his train off through the south west portion of the State to the Arkansas river. He goes through Kansas. Price and the bogus Governor McDaniels have, it is reported, had another quarrel. They had one at Pilot Knob between the city and Boonville. Reynolds thinks it practicable to hold the State—Price not.

Accounts confirm my statement of the small number of artillery with Price. Rodman's battery is with them. There is only one battery in Price's camp. Many of his officers swear that they will not go out of Arkansas, that they mean to stay in Missouri, either with Price or without him.

(Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.)

Jefferson City, Oct. 21.—The ball has opened. The combinations I spoke of are at work. Curtis has come up at the right time. The following dispatch has just been received here:

Lamine Bridge, Oct. 21

Brigadier General Wolff, Jefferson City:

Curtis has been fighting Price's advance on the Little Blue, ten miles from Independence. The rebel position is such that Curtis holds a good position, and will stand for a regular battle. Reynolds and Pleasonton are engaged with the rear of Price's column. Price will continue the conflict. The struggle will be renewed at 9 o'clock, A. M. Ross will be near or at Lexington. We will put the Lamine bridge up in three days, if implements are furnished. The old wreck is all out of the way.

C. BI FIN, Brigadier General.

No bridge of importance is down between the Lamine and Warrensburg. The railroad will be open for running to Warrensburg in two or three days. The rail is all up, and the road bed is working well. Reinforcements will not be wanting at the right time and in the right place to crush Price. That is certain, however, as I have been skirmishing with Shelby to-day between Brownsville and Waverly. The Copperheads have all left and are falling back, but they have no foundation in fact.

From the James River—New and Formidable Rebel Battery on the Appomattox—Ice Retarding his Works on the South Bank of James River.

New York, October 21.—The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred special says that it was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were engaged in erecting a new and formidable battery on the right of their line on the Appomattox. The battery is situated about 1,200 yards from Waitsell's famous signal tower. The position of the rebels is believed to make a target of the battery is about completed and mounts four guns.

Quiet still prevails in front of both armies. It is interesting to know that the rebels are engaged in erecting a new and formidable battery on the right of their line on the Appomattox. The battery is situated about 1,200 yards from Waitsell's famous signal tower. The position of the rebels is believed to make a target of the battery is about completed and mounts four guns.

Quiet still prevails in front of both armies. It is interesting to know that the rebels are engaged in erecting a new and formidable battery on the right of their line on the Appomattox. The battery is situated about 1,200 yards from Waitsell's famous signal tower. The position of the rebels is believed to make a target of the battery is about completed and mounts four guns.

The *Herald's* 9th corps special says a loud explosion in the direction of Petersburg yesterday evening was heard, and many were blowing up storehouses, railroad buildings and bridges, preparatory to the abandonment of the city.

The *Herald's* 18th corps special says the enemy continue laboring at the line of works on the north bank of the James, commencing at Cox's Ferry and reaching to Howlett's House battery. These works have occupied large working parties for the last three months. A number of heavy guns have been removed from Howlett's battery and placed in a heavy redoubt on the left of this line.

From Richmond Papers via New York and Washington.—The Work on the Richmond Defenses.—Slave Labor Impressed for it.—Exchange Cartel Resumed.—The Naval Expedition Against Wilmington.—Gens. Gardner and Bragg Assigned to New Commands.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Richmond *Examiner*, 18th, says of the situation in front of Richmond: If the enemy is busy, our forces are equally so. Experience has taught us to use the pick and spade with nearly as much dexterity as the born diggers, miners and sappers opposed to us. It is not the part of wisdom, we believe, to refuse our men to the level of laborers, or to waste their physical strength by excessive toil in trenches.

The supply of slave labor in the country is ample, with the exception of the mental and bodily energies of our soldiers, who have now been digging for three consecutive weeks without a day's intermission.] We would respectfully suggest to our military authorities the propriety of reserving enough muscular strength in our ranks hereafter to enable them to cease vigorously up to the fighting which awaits them.

An intelligent observer, who has recently inspected the lines near Petersburg, expresses entire confidence in our ability to hold our own in that quarter.

He states that the opinion entertained in the army is, that the tag of battle will occur simultaneously on both sides of the river, in the vicinity of Fort Gilmore on one hand and New Southside road on the other.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 18th, says: We referred yesterday to the information received direct from Norfolk in regard to the fleet now lying out for the capture of the forts below Wilmington. We should have added that the fleet consists of the iron frigate Ironsides and the ram Stonewall, the latter of Confederate, a new iron-clad ship of the Mississippi class and greatest range—some of her guns are said to throw shell within a fraction of six miles—two monitors and an immense number of wood en vessels of war, ammunition and picked troops, &c.

The *Examiner* says: We have good authority for saying that the cartel had been, to a certain extent, resumed, and arrangements have been made to exchange immediately 10,000 Yankee prisoners at Savannah, Ga., and Capt. Hatch will leave in a few days to superintend the whole affair.

New York, Oct. 21.—The morning papers publish a long article from the Richmond Examiner of the 18th, advocating the arming of the negroes, and recommends that they be freed and made soldiers of the line.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 18th abuses the rebel Government for deserving the people with false hopes, and recommends Hood's movements. It announces Beauregard as being with Hood.

Major General Frank Gardner, ordered to the trans Mississippi Department, with headquarters at Liberty, has left for his new command.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 18th, announces that Gen. Braxton Bragg, hitherto commanding General with headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes to take an important military post in one of the more southern States.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 29, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Ariel, Ramsay, for New York.

Steamship Mariposa, Howres, for New York, Master Mississippi, Hallett, for New York, Ballast.

Bark Palahunder, Robinson, for Philadelphia, in ballast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Cahawba, Johnson, from New York 19th inst, to U S Quartermaster—6th district.

Steamship General Sherman, Miller, from New York 17th inst, to W Perkin & co—2d district.

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, 36 days from Philadelphia, to master—6th district.

Schr Night Hawk, Davis, 10 days from New York, to master—1st district.

Schr Village Belle, Garland, from Matamoras, to Geo W Hyman & co—proprietary reported at Quarantine—26 district.

Schr Union, Stearns, from Brazos Santiago to U S Quartermaster—1st district.

Schr Lilly No 2 W ed, from Tampico, to master—proprietary reported at Quarantine—26 district.

Schr Richard, (British) Taylor, from Tampico 20 inst, in ballast, to master—previously reported at Quarantine—26 district.

Schr L. Calmer, from Matthewville, to master—Berlo

Schr Prefiero, Fauriel, from Horse Island, to master—Berlo

STEAMBOATS.

Magnolia, McCranie, from Cairo

Joseph Pierce, Shelton, from Vicksburg

Bear Grandmason, from Baton Rouge.

Bear Fenwick, Conary, from Magnolia

Poolboy, Fortune, from Lafourche

BELOW, COMING UP

Bark R M Mercelf, ——, from ——

Bark Adelaide, from Philadelphia

Brig Ida McLeod

BELOW AT QUARANTINE

Mary Ing Heersbee, ——, from Stock, to master

Duke Wellington, ——, from Matanzas, to master

Rose Isabelle, ——, from ——

Brig Brunette, ——, from ——, to master

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Ariel—1,000 bales cotton 30 bbls orange 7 bbls pecans 11 pkgs sundries.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mariposa—199 bbls flour 81 sacks bran.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, October 21, P. M.—Flour, unsettled and rather dull, with small sales of superfine at $8 60 to $ 75.

Whisky—In moderate demand at $1 68 to 1 70, chiefly at the latter rate.

Provisions—Mess Pork quite dull. 60,000 pounds bulk sides sold at 18c.

Groceries—Firm. There was a good demand for coffee at 36 to 42c, and for sugar at 21 to 24c.

Money—Gold at 207 to 208; silver 192.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—P. M.—Tobacco—The market was unchanged, but the sales were only 5 hhds, at $18 for common shipping to $20 75 for common manufacturing.

Flour—The market was unusually dull, and the only sales heard of were 50 bbls superfine at specked, double held, lined and delivered at $7. 300 bbls, in two lots, double extra, inspected and delivered, at $7 75. 11 bbls do do $7 80, in lots. 17 bbls do do $7 85. 100 bbls extra, in sacks, at $8 25, sacks returned. 1,200 bbls, single extra, inspected and delivered, at $9 per bbl.

Corn—The receipts were 2,258 sacks, and the sales comprise 240 sacks mixed, in two lots at 80c, about 150 sacks white at $1 02, and 30 sacks yellow at 90c.

Oats—The receipts were 2,258 sacks, and the market was unchanged, with sales of about 6,000 sacks to country at 70c, 250 and 150 sacks at 72c per bushel.

Whisky—The market was quiet, and the only transaction reported was 20 bbls ordinary proof at $1 67 per gallon.

Eggs—Sale of 50 dozen at 33c per dozen.

Provisions—The receipts were 9,145 sks and 1,221 bbls, and the market was firm. Sales were mixed at $1 50 @ 4 25 sks good do $1 70, in lots. 17 bbls pinneyes at $1 77 @. 118 sks prime bbls, in lots at $ 2 @ 2 10 sks do at $2 25 @ 2 30 sks do at $2 40 @ 2 45 sks at $2 50 @ 2 60