THE DAILY 'BEE'

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1863.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,312.

New Orleans Bee.

Sales at Auction To-Day

By McCeren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction court, furniture.

By E. H. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, vegetables and dessiccated potatoes.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lots on Dauphin street, also, at the same time and place, a lot of ground in the Third District.

By T. Keeler & Son, at 10 o'clock, at No. 78 Camp street, staple and fancy dry goods.

The polite officers of the steamer Grey Eagle have our thanks for valuable favors.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Let it not be forgotten that the Sanford Troupe have prepared a programme expressly for a grand matinée to-day, at 12 o'clock, in which they will do their best to eclipse all their ordinary efforts, for the special gratification of ladies, misses, and the younger generation of all denominations.

Family horse to be sold at auction to-day, by McCerren & Landry Also, a general assortment of household furniture.

SAILING OF THE MORNING STAR.—The United States mail steamship Morning Star, J. M. Cour, commanding, will leave her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning for Havana and New York. She takes out 824 bales of cotton, the United States mails and the following passengers.

FOR NEW YORK.—L S Davies, J H Caldwell, T W Warden, H M Beach and lady, Mrs Lochet and 2 children, Miss Miss Murphy and son, H C Wingate, Jas Dreyfus, P Diller and lady, A Slaughter, J Clarke, wife and child, Chas Montreil, C Keyser, S W Robinson, P D Rice, Jos Smith, J Leville, M Sendek, H Crocker, Lieut Remington, S S Rockwood, Capt C S A. N J Cornsdiller, M Cloud, J H Caldwell, and twenty-nine in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA.—T D Mirricisco, Miss Palomeque, Juan Garcia Mora, J Grieb and lady, H Pezizgin, J S Fielding, Maile y Vicuse, Mrs C David and 2 daughters, A J Mosshay and lady, J L Hanson—and 10 in steerage.

Latest News from the North

FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Rumors, &c.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

A GENERAL WAR APPREHENDED.

Operations of the Alabama and Georgia.

By the arrival, last evening, of the steamer Grey Eagle, we are in receipt of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers up to the 6th inst., from which we compile a variety of late intelligence.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

Louisville, October 5.

The rebels have fortified the mountain side opposite Bridgeport, and on Saturday threw a few shells at the workmen engaged in repairing railroad bridge across the river. Our picket occupy the island in front of Bridgeport, and constantly exchange shots with rebel pickets.

One of our pickets belonging to an Indiana regiment was killed on Friday. No more passenger trains left Nashville for Chattanooga. Small bands of rebels are hovering about the railroad from Nashville to the front, but such measures have been taken that they will not succeed in effecting any important damage to our communications. The savage beating given them on Saturday, at Murfreesboro', by Col. McCook, will probably end, for a time, all of the kind for the present. All passes on the line of communication are now signed by a force sufficient to repel any attack.

There is every reason to believe that the present position of affairs is impregnable.

Operations of Wheeler's Cavalry—They Capture McMinnville, Destroy Wagons, Cars, Ammunition Train, &c.

Louisville, October 5.—Four or five thousand rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, with artillery, attacked McMinnville, Sunday afternoon, capturing the town and [illegible] consisting of the Fourth Tennessee infantry, forty men without artillery, and [illegible] men without defenses or fortifications.

The rebels burned [illegible] of cars and destroyed the railroad and telegraph. They are believed to be advancing on Manchester.

Several prominent Union men are supposed to have been captured.

Part of the same force destroyed a train of two hundred wagons on Friday, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and captured an ammunition train of twelve wagons.

Portions of rebel cavalry are scattered along the road near and south of Murfreesboro', designing to destroy the railroad and telegraphic communication, capture stockades, &c.

Our troops are closely pursuing them.

Murfreesboro' Attacked—Stone River Bridge Burned—Rebels Pursued and Scattered Badly.

Nashville, via Louisville, October 5.—Wheeler's cavalry, estimated at 4000, with four pieces of artillery, appeared this morning in front of Murfreesboro', but did not attack. By the last accounts they were said to be at Liberty Star. Our cavalry had several skirmishes and secured a number of prisoners.

A party of rebel cavalry also opened fire on the stockade at Stone River Bridge. After burning the bridge they retired. Two small bridges are reported destroyed on the Chattanooga road.

The rebel forces are reported hotly pursued by our cavalry, and rapidly retreating.

Rebels Falling Back in East Tennessee.

Knoxville, October 5.—Our forces below have penetrated beyond the Duwassee river, the rebels retreating. The rebels also appear to be falling back above. Colonel Carter being beyond Greenville to-night.

Wheeler's Cavalry Badly Whipped.

Louisville, October 5.—*Headquarters First Division of Cavalry*, October 3.—Colonel Edward McCook, with the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's force, 4000, at Alexander's Bridge, early day, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120, and taking 87 prisoners, recapturing all the Government property, including 509 mules and the provisions taken from our trains.

Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff, commander of his escort; a Major on General Martin's staff; Colonel Russel, commanding brigade, and nine other officers. The enemy was completely routed, and driven ten miles.

The War on the Frontier—Rebels Menacing Fort Smith—Critical Condition of Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, October 5.—The *Democrat's* Leavenworth special says:

General Blunt left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. The guerillas are collecting off Grand, and the enemy is around Fort Smith in a menacing attitude.

The Mayor of Parkville and one hundred other citizens of Platte county, Missouri, made a statement to the effect that there are now in Leavenworth one hundred Union men and families who have fled from Missouri through fear of violence from Missouri militiamen; and if a change in the condition of affairs is not soon made, the lives and property of Union men in Platte county will be in imminent peril, men whose loyalty has always been, at best, doubtful.

So many destitute refugees have arrived at Leavenworth that the Mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their necessities.

A convention of all the editors of Kansas was held at Leavenworth on Wednesday, to arrange for concert of action, on the military mistake in the Department of Missouri.

Affairs Along General Meade's Lines—Reinforcements to Rosecrans.

New York, October 5.—All quiet along the lines is reported from the front. The soldiers have been both plundered and plundered by the arrival of a large train of cars loaded with eatables. It can do no harm now to say arrangements for forwarding troops from Washington to the Department of the Cumberland have been brought to most perfection, that soldiers who left here on Friday week, can be at least Tuesday in position to render effective assistance to General Rosecrans, who has by this time received heavy reinforcements.

Washington, October 5.—Yesterday morning, some of our teamsters were foraging near the Rapidan, north of Clark Mountain, one of the enemy's entrenched batteries fired seven shots at them. The rebels had previously given our pickets notice that they would do so, if they repeated the act. No one was injured.

A rebel brigade occupied a strong position north of the Rapidan, near the railroad, a short distance from our lines. The road is in good order between the two lines. Our troops strongly picket the Rapidan to its mouth, where the Rappahannock below Falmouth. Guerillas still infest the southern side of the Potomac. Some of their raids and captures it is known must be prevented if our troops were more watchful.

The Truth about Rosecrans's Getting Ready to Move—Another Expedition on the Chesapeake.

New York, October 5.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial* says the apprehensions felt in some quarters, founded on the telegraphic reports in the Richmond papers, relative to the situation of Rosecrans, have no foundation here, where it is well understood that General Rosecrans telegraphs that he is entirely able to hold Chattanooga. There is much that might be said tending to restore public confidence in the belief that the new reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, with its reinforcements, will enable it to do the greatest of service, if it were in not of a character improper for publication. The organizations of this army will receive a little more time, that its efficiency may become greater, by the accompaniment of the Ninth Corps.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, now with General Rosecrans, does not share the anxiety exhibited by journals from the seat of war. He is of the opinion that if it is in extraordinary, he believes that it is in exceedingly good shape, and fully equal for any emergency.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 28th ult., says: "Captain Bell, who left Richmond a few days since, for the purpose of leading a naval expedition, in open boats, on Chesapeake Bay, has returned, having achieved a most brilliant success. He succeeded in sinking seven Yankee vessels and taking considerable property. One vessel he ran down in Virginia, and saved from her a large quantity of cheese, &c. He captured seventeen prisoners, who are on their way to Richmond."

Important Reports from Memphis.

A Memphis dispatch of the 3d to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

It is rumored that a rebel cavalry force, several thousand strong, were yesterday at Clifton, Mississippi, some forty miles from this city.

Guerrillas are again very active. Yesterday they were dispersed by a Lieutenant and twenty men of the Second Iowa, under the immediate command of Lieutenant T. L. Hewit, of General Veatch's staff.

To-day a large force has gone on an expedition south, in consequence of which lines are closed and no one allowed either to go out or come in.

I have information that Joe Johnston and Pemberton have both been superseded, and that Lee is in command at Chattanooga. It is also rumored here, by our land, that Rosecrans has been compelled to fallback beyond Chattanooga, and that in the late fight at Bridgeport he was somewhat cut up. This may all be bosh or it may be truth.

The rebels came in beyond Salisbury, Tenn, last night, and cut telegraph wires.

It is clear that the war is to be fought out at Chattanooga or around that section, and our leaders should be posted as to the imminency of the crisis.

General Hurlbut received marching orders some days ago, but has not moved yet.

Southern News, via Washington.

Washington, October 5.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d has the following: "There was nothing from General Lee's army last evening. The rain of Thursday and yesterday was very heavy in the vicinity of Gordonsville."

The *Dispatch* of Friday, October 2d, treating on affairs in East Tennessee, concludes as follows:

"On the whole, as far as we can judge of the relative situation of the two armies, from the meagre information afforded by telegraph of Bragg, it seems to be encouraging, and that of Rosecrans gravely critical. The Federals are making prodigious efforts to reinforce the latter, having already dispatched two corps from Mississippi, large numbers of troops from Vicksburg and other Southern points."

The report that Knoxville had been taken by General Sam. Jones, and that Burnside had retreated towards Cumberland Gap, seems to be generally credited.

Major Rice G. Graves, Chief of Artillery of General Breckinridge's staff, died on Sunday from wounds received at Chickamauga.

The *Examiner* says there is no fighting at Chattanooga. Loose telegrams from irresponsible parties would have us believe that Bragg and Old Rosecrans's commander, are fighting Lookout Mountain, the road to Nashville, &c., but from Bragg's failure to resume the offensive, we fear there is too much in Rosecrans's dispatch to the Government, that he held a too impregnable position. It is said Burnside has succeeded in reinforcing him, and we have no reason to doubt it.

Imboden has recently made a descent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the design of obstructing the passage of reinforcements to Rosecrans, but, and to say, he was a day too late.

BY DISPATCHES FROM CAIRO.

Affairs in Arkansas—Price's Movements.

[Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Cairo, October 5.—By arrival of the steamer J. D. Perry, Seigler, Master, we have one day's later advices from Memphis, and Vicksburg, and Little Rock news to the 26th ult.

As nine o'clock at night of the 27th, the dispatch boat Diana, Captain Flowers, exploded her boiler when below Grand Lake, bound up from Vicksburg.

The steamer is now undergoing repairs at Helena's Landing.

The old Sam Gray was sunk by snags last Thursday night, in Lake named place.

Every thing is quiet at Little Rock in a military point of view. Price's retreating army was last heard from in the vicinity of Sherreport, Louisiana, reported bound for some point in Texas.

Many citizens in Little Rock, who left in Price's army, are now returning home.

A new paper, called the *National Union*, is now in course of publication in Little Rock. J. W. Denby, late a Union refugee, is the proprietor.

Operations of Wheeler's Cavalry—They Capture McMinnville, Destroy Wagons, Cars, Ammunition Train, &c.

Louisville, October 5.—Four or five thousand rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, with artillery, attacked McMinnville, Sunday afternoon, capturing the town and [illegible] consisting of the Fourth Tennessee infantry, forty men without artillery, and [illegible] men without defenses or fortifications.

The rebels burned [illegible] of cars and destroyed the railroad and telegraph. They are believed to be advancing on Manchester.

Several prominent Union men are supposed to have been captured.

Part of the same force destroyed a train of two hundred wagons on Friday, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and captured an ammunition train of twelve wagons.

Portions of rebel cavalry are scattered along the road near and south of Murfreesboro', designing to destroy the railroad and telegraphic communication, capture stockades, &c.

Our troops are closely pursuing them.

Murfreesboro' Attacked—Stone River Bridge Burned—Rebels Pursued and Scattered Badly.

Nashville, via Louisville, October 5.—Wheeler's cavalry, estimated at 4000, with four pieces of artillery, appeared this morning in front of Murfreesboro', but did not attack. By the last accounts they were said to be at Liberty Star. Our cavalry had several skirmishes and secured a number of prisoners.

A party of rebel cavalry also opened fire on the stockade at Stone River Bridge. After burning the bridge they retired. Two small bridges are reported destroyed on the Chattanooga road.

The rebel forces are reported hotly pursued by our cavalry, and rapidly retreating.

Rebels Falling Back in East Tennessee.

Knoxville, October 5.—Our forces below have penetrated beyond the Duwassee river, the rebels retreating. The rebels also appear to be falling back above. Colonel Carter being beyond Greenville to-night.

Wheeler's Cavalry Badly Whipped.

Louisville, October 5.—*Headquarters First Division of Cavalry*, October 3.—Colonel Edward McCook, with the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's force, 4000, at Alexander's Bridge, early day, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120, and taking 87 prisoners, recapturing all the Government property, including 509 mules and the provisions taken from our trains.

Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff, commander of his escort; a Major on General Martin's staff; Colonel Russel, commanding brigade, and nine other officers. The enemy was completely routed, and driven ten miles.

The War on the Frontier—Rebels Menacing Fort Smith—Critical Condition of Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, October 5.—The *Democrat's* Leavenworth special says:

General Blunt left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. The guerillas are collecting off Grand, and the enemy is around Fort Smith in a menacing attitude.

The Mayor of Parkville and one hundred other citizens of Platte county, Missouri, made a statement to the effect that there are now in Leavenworth one hundred Union men and families who have fled from Missouri through fear of violence from Missouri militiamen; and if a change in the condition of affairs is not soon made, the lives and property of Union men in Platte county will be in imminent peril, men whose loyalty has always been, at best, doubtful.

So many destitute refugees have arrived at Leavenworth that the Mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their necessities.

A convention of all the editors of Kansas was held at Leavenworth on Wednesday, to arrange for concert of action, on the military mistake in the Department of Missouri.

Affairs Along General Meade's Lines—Reinforcements to Rosecrans.

New York, October 5.—All quiet along the lines is reported from the front. The soldiers have been both plundered and plundered by the arrival of a large train of cars loaded with eatables. It can do no harm now to say arrangements for forwarding troops from Washington to the Department of the Cumberland have been brought to most perfection, that soldiers who left here on Friday week, can be at least Tuesday in position to render effective assistance to General Rosecrans, who has by this time received heavy reinforcements.

Washington, October 5.—Yesterday morning, some of our teamsters were foraging near the Rapidan, north of Clark Mountain, one of the enemy's entrenched batteries fired seven shots at them. The rebels had previously given our pickets notice that they would do so, if they repeated the act. No one was injured.

A rebel brigade occupied a strong position north of the Rapidan, near the railroad, a short distance from our lines. The road is in good order between the two lines. Our troops strongly picket the Rapidan to its mouth, where the Rappahannock below Falmouth. Guerillas still infest the southern side of the Potomac. Some of their raids and captures it is known must be prevented if our troops were more watchful.

The Truth about Rosecrans's Getting Ready to Move—Another Expedition on the Chesapeake.

New York, October 5.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial* says the apprehensions felt in some quarters, founded on the telegraphic reports in the rebel Richmond papers, relative to the situation of Rosecrans, have no foundation here, where it is well understood that General Rosecrans telegraphs that he is entirely able to hold Chattanooga. There is much that might be said tending to restore public confidence in the belief that the new reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, with its reinforcements, will enable it to do the greatest of service, if it were in not of a character improper for publication. The organizations of this army will receive a little more time, that its efficiency may become greater, by the accompaniment of the Ninth Corps.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, now with General Rosecrans, does not share the anxiety exhibited by journals from the seat of war. He is of the opinion that if it is in extraordinary, he believes that it is in exceedingly good shape, and fully equal for any emergency.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

Louisville, October 5.

The rebels have fortified the mountain side opposite Bridgeport, and on Saturday threw a few shells at the workmen engaged in repairing railroad bridge across the river. Our pickets occupy the island in front of Bridgeport, and constantly exchange shots with rebel pickets.

One of our pickets belonging to an Indiana regiment was killed on Friday. No more passenger trains left Nashville for Chattanooga. Small bands of rebels are hovering about the railroad from Nashville to the front, but such measures have been taken that they will not succeed in effecting any important damage to our communications. The savage beating given them on Saturday, at Murfreesboro', by Col. McCook, will probably end, for a time, all of the kind for the present. All passes on the line of communication are now signed by a force sufficient to repel any attack.

There is every reason to believe that the present position of affairs is impregnable.

Operations of Wheeler's Cavalry—They Capture McMinnville, Destroy Wagons, Cars, Ammunition Train, &c.

Louisville, October 5.—Four or five thousand rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, with artillery, attacked McMinnville, Sunday afternoon, capturing the town and [illegible] consisting of the Fourth Tennessee infantry, forty men without artillery, and [illegible] men without defenses or fortifications.

The rebels burned [illegible] of cars and destroyed the railroad and telegraph. They are believed to be advancing on Manchester.

Several prominent Union men are supposed to have been captured.

Part of the same force destroyed a train of two hundred wagons on Friday, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and captured an ammunition train of twelve wagons.

Portions of rebel cavalry are scattered along the road near and south of Murfreesboro', designing to destroy the railroad and telegraphic communication, capture stockades, &c.

Our troops are closely pursuing them.

Murfreesboro' Attacked—Stone River Bridge Burned—Rebels Pursued and Scattered Badly.

Nashville, via Louisville, October 5.—Wheeler's cavalry, estimated at 4000, with four pieces of artillery, appeared this morning in front of Murfreesboro', but did not attack. By the last accounts they were said to be at Liberty Star. Our cavalry had several skirmishes and secured a number of prisoners.

A party of rebel cavalry also opened fire on the stockade at Stone River Bridge. After burning the bridge they retired. Two small bridges are reported destroyed on the Chattanooga road.

The rebel forces are reported hotly pursued by our cavalry, and rapidly retreating.

Rebels Falling Back in East Tennessee.

Knoxville, October 5.—Our forces below have penetrated beyond the Duwassee river, the rebels retreating. The rebels also appear to be falling back above. Colonel Carter being beyond Greenville to-night.

Wheeler's Cavalry Badly Whipped.

Louisville, October 5.—*Headquarters First Division of Cavalry*, October 3.—Colonel Edward McCook, with the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's force, 4000, at Alexander's Bridge, early day, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120, and taking 87 prisoners, recapturing all the Government property, including 509 mules and the provisions taken from our trains.

Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff, commander of his escort; a Major on General Martin's staff; Colonel Russel, commanding brigade, and nine other officers. The enemy was completely routed, and driven ten miles.

The War on the Frontier—Rebels Menacing Fort Smith—Critical Condition of Affairs in Missouri.

St. Louis, October 5.—The *Democrat's* Leavenworth special says:

General Blunt left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. The guerillas are collecting off Grand, and the enemy is around Fort Smith in a menacing attitude.

The Mayor of Parkville and one hundred other citizens of Platte county, Missouri, made a statement to the effect that there are now in Leavenworth one hundred Union men and families who have fled from Missouri through fear of violence from Missouri militiamen; and if a change in the condition of affairs is not soon made, the lives and property of Union men in Platte county will be in imminent peril, men whose loyalty has always been, at best, doubtful.

So many destitute refugees have arrived at Leavenworth that the Mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means to relieve their necessities.

A convention of all the editors of Kansas was held at Leavenworth on Wednesday, to arrange for concert of action, on the military mistake in the Department of Missouri.

Affairs Along General Meade's Lines—Reinforcements to Rosecrans.

New York, October 5.—All quiet along the lines is reported from the front. The soldiers have been both plundered and plundered by the arrival of a large train of cars loaded with eatables. It can do no harm now to say arrangements for forwarding troops from Washington to the Department of the Cumberland have been brought to most perfection, that soldiers who left here on Friday week, can be at least Tuesday in position to render effective assistance to General Rosecrans, who has by this time received heavy reinforcements.

Washington, October 5.—Yesterday morning, some of our teamsters were foraging near the Rapidan, north of Clark Mountain, one of the enemy's entrenched batteries fired seven shots at them. The rebels had previously given our pickets notice that they would do so, if they repeated the act. No one was injured.

A rebel brigade occupied a strong position north of the Rapidan, near the railroad, a short distance from our lines. The road is in good order between the two lines. Our troops strongly picket the Rapidan to its mouth, where the Rappahannock below Falmouth. Guerillas still infest the southern side of the Potomac. Some of their raids and captures it is known must be prevented if our troops were more watchful.

The Truth about Rosecrans's Getting Ready to Move—Another Expedition on the Chesapeake.

New York, October 5.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial* says the apprehensions felt in some quarters, founded on the telegraphic reports in the rebel Richmond papers, relative to the situation of Rosecrans, have no foundation here, where it is well understood that General Rosecrans telegraphs that he is entirely able to hold Chattanooga. There is much that might be said tending to restore public confidence in the belief that the new reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, with its reinforcements, will enable it to do the greatest of service, if it were in not of a character improper for publication. The organizations of this army will receive a little more time, that its efficiency may become greater, by the accompaniment of the Ninth Corps.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, now with General Rosecrans, does not share the anxiety exhibited by journals from the seat of war. He is of the opinion that if it is in extraordinary, he believes that it is in exceedingly good shape, and fully equal for any emergency.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Trial for Homicide—Joseph Wilcher, was killed on Thursday last week near one of his brother's plantations, in the Parish of St. Bernard. Suspicion was fixed upon the grandsons of the deceased and the brother of the latter were the principal witnesses in the case. The brother had a lot of cotton ready for shipment, which, unknown to the deceased, he had given permission to a soldier who said he was another lot to outfit the cotton. The papers were sent to a blacksmith authority for boarding, with the promise of immediate payment, but which, it was found up under this promise to transport the cotton. Deceased, who was very drunk, was induced to pass a crippled

Another Sudden Death.—A colored black smith, at the corner of Poydras and Howard streets, yesterday suddenly fell dead. It has been remarked, as an unexplained phenomenon, that of late there are a great many cases of sudden deaths of disease of the heart occurring. We should like to hear an explanation on this subject.

Forgery.—James Brown, who frequently passed forged paper, was arrested yesterday in order to get at the source of the forgeries. He is suspected to be a tool of a most artful rogue in the meshes of the police.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, 1863.

We noticed but little change in monetary affairs today, and the week's business closes with an unusual degree of languor in nearly every department of money and exchange. Cotton was steadier. There was not only no further decline, but occasionally fuller prices were paid than realized yesterday, and a considerable price list, mostly salt, damaged, offered by the United States Marshal, brought considerably above the valuation.

Foreign Exchange continued quiet at yesterday's rates. Sterling may be quoted at 152@155, but the entire range is 150@160, the last being an extreme bank rate for small sums, the demand being generally supplied by the Banks at 155. Francs continue to rule from 5.75@5.62½ and 5.60. New York Sight was more enquired for, but the general business was limited, considering it was the last day for the regular weekly steamer for New York. There were probably some outside operations, none of the particulars of which were reported. One of the banks continued to ask par for legal tender, ¼@¾ cent. discount for its own notes, and ¼@¾ cent. premium for currency, while others held at 1@1¼ discount for legal tender.

Dealers supplied the demand at ¼@¾ cent. discount for currency, and ¼@¾ cent. discount for Legal Tender Quotations, the market continued too much unsettled for definite quotations. We heard of sales at 2@¾ cent. discount for currency, and 3 for Legal Tender, but although no lower transactions were reported to us, there could hardly be stated any material improvement on yesterday's business. It is said that the late difficulty of moving the staple by Railroad has compelled parties to send out considerable orders by to-morrow's steamer for Legal Tender funds by return vessel.

There was an improved feeling in the Gold market. We noticed more inquiry and sales at fuller rates than could have been realized yesterday. Dealers paid ¼@¾ cent. premium in Currency—say 45 and 45½ in Legal Tender, and we heard of sales to a fair amount at 47@48 for Legal Tender and Currency. The market may be quoted at 46@48 ¾ cent. premium, many of the principal holders asking still higher figures. Silver rules at 34@37 ¾ cent. premium. Mexican dollars sold at 45 premium for Legal Tender.

Legal tender notes were more freely offered, and ranged from ¼@¾ cent. premium for currency, but there was very little sold at ¾. Dealers paid ¼@¾ cent. premium for round sums. Nothing transpired in Bank of Louisiana notes.

The only transactions reported in Stocks or Bonds were some sales of Gas Light at 125¼@126, which is an improvement. There was inquiry at 125, but without sales. Canal Bank Stock was offered at 50, without sales. Jackson Railroad at 110@120. There was a fair amount of inquiry for Insurance and Bank stocks, but with more firmness.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,

FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, 1863.

COTTON.—There was rather more spirit in the market to-day, and bidders realized full prices, compared with yesterday's quotations, which were thought to have been on a more liberal scale had they not been restricted by the current gold quotations. Advices from New York Exchange, Holders show no disposition to sell for exchange, or even for part in Exchange and part in cash, and under these circumstances we can hardly be expected to be anxious to buy. Sales, embracing 5 bales Good Ordinary and low Middling at 59½; 5 do Middling, stained and gin cut, at 58½; 41 do Middling at 59; 1 do Middling at 59½; 1 do Middling, gin cut, at 59½; 1 do Strict Middling at 61; 1 do Strict Middling at 61½; 1 do Middling, damaged, at 58½; 1 do Low Middling at 57½; 1 do Ordinary at 52½; and 1 do Low Middling, damaged, at 55½; 1 do Middling at 59½; 5 bales at 59½@59¾; 3 bales at 59¾@60; 3 do at 60@60¼; 3 do at 60¼@60½; 3 do at 60½@60¾; 3 do at 60¾@61; 3 do at 61@61¼; 3 do at 61¼@61½; 3 do at 61½@61¾; 3 do at 61¾@62; 3 do at 62@62¼; 3 do at 62¼@62½; 3 do at 62½@62¾; 3 do at 62¾@63; 3 do at 63@63¼; 3 do at 63¼@63½; and 3 do at 63½@63¾; and 37 bales damaged, from 58½@62½. Receipts to-day, 1,000 bales; total receipts since the 1st September, 1863, 1,000 bales; total receipts since the 1st September, 1862, 1,000 bales.

SUGAR.—Want with the inability on the part of purchasers to negotiate New York Exchange, has rendered light supply—being, to-day's sales were confined to small lots at prices ranging from common to fair. Fully fair to fully fair is 6½@7½ cents and Prime to Choice fully fair 7½@8. A further receipt of the new crop, 12 hhds. of which we quote at Common to fair, 7@7½ cents.

MOLASSES.—The supply is light, and to-day's sales are confined to a few hhds. in small lots, at 30@32 cents per gallon for inferior and ordinary. A lot of 11 hhds. fairly of the new crop received this morning is now on sale.

FEED.—A lot of Tuscaloosa white Corn sold in store at 75 cents per bushel. Bran is in good demand and steadily held by dealers who supply the demand at $1 per bushel. Hay is in good demand for Corn, $1.20 for Oats, $1 per bushel. Corn is in good demand at 75@80 cents.

FLOUR.—The stock is extremely light, and we have no sales to report. Prices nominally unchanged. The demand is supplied by dealers at $7@7.50 for Fine, Superfine, and $8@8.25 for Extra.

PORK.—The stock is extremely light, and there are no Mess here. Shoulders are selling in small lots at 9¾@9¾.

BACONS.—India is selling in small lots at 16@17 cent.

BALE ROPE.—Transactions are confined to small lots at 9¾@10 cents.

ESCULENTS.—Onions are selling on the landing at $3.50@3.60, according to quality and cost. Irish Potatoes are selling at $3@3.50 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction to-day: 5 bales India Bagging at 19½@20; 15 do at 20; 5 do at 20½; 5 do at 21; 5 do at 21½; 5 do at 22; 5 bale Sugar at 11½c.; and 5 sacks Rio Coffee at 34½ @ 35.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 12, 1863.

Arrived during the week 364 Beeves, 1,000 Hogs, Sheep, 253 Veals and 16 Cows. Amount of Stock and sales 357 Beeves, 26 Hogs, 41 Sheep, 15 Veals and 16 Cows. Sales of Beeves ranged at 2@3 Beeves, 100 Hogs and 131 Veals.

Beeves, 1st quality, ¢ lb net ..... — @ — 2½
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ¢ lb net ..... — @ — 2
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ¢ lb net ..... — @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ¢ head ..... — @ —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ¢ head ..... — @ —
Veals, 1st quality, ¢ lb gross ..... 20 @ 21 c
Veals, 2d quality, ¢ lb gross ..... 19 @ 20 c
Hogs, ¢ lb gross ..... 10 @ 11
Cows, ¢ head ..... 25 @ 35
Sheep according to quality, ¢ head ..... 1 @ 1½

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morning Star, Courtenay, for New York, via Havana. Elliot & McKeever.
Bark St James, Wagner, for Philadelphia, D A Fosdick

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Lugger Mistletoe, Lang, Pointe a la Hache, to master—2d inst.
Lugger Two Sisters, Valencia, from Fort Jackson, to master—2d inst.

STEAMBOATS.

Spread-Eagle, Saltmarsh, from St Louis
Home, Harding, from Bayou Sara
New Orleans, May, from Baton Rouge
Belle, Southerland, from Baton Rouge
Fort Hoy Clay, from Donaldsonville
Time and Tide, Sargent, from Baton Rouge
Teaville, Alphonse, from Pointe a la Hache

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark Margaret, (British) Cowan, from Nassau
Schr Amaranth, Dawes, from Havana, 27th ult, to Sohr Wm Wilson, Pierce, from Boston

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—Per steamship Morning Star—324 bales cotton 74 pkgs sundries.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

POINTE A LA HACHE—Per lugger Milnsburg—200 bags corn 6 bales moss to G Hunnewell
POINT COUPEE—Per lugger Two Sisters—4000 oranges to order

ST LOUIS.—Per steamer Spread-Eagle—Government stores to U S Quartermaster

CAIRO—Per steamer Home—800 tons hay to U S Quartermaster

BATON ROUGE.—Per steamer New Orleans—62 bales cotton 1 do 1 hhd molasses 1 hhd molasses 1 hhd sugar Friedlander & Gerson—4 bales cotton 10 bags do J Webster—12 hhds sugar M Sebastian—14 do A Tilbout 23 hhds molasses Valentine & Gaudet—8 bales cotton D Walsh—2 hhds molasses Order—1 hhd sugar Thompson & Kelly—1 hhd sugar Thompson & Kelly—1 hhd sugar Thompson & Kelly