THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCeren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at their auction mart, the undivided half interest in the patent right of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines.

By T. Keehr & Son, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Camp street, house, shoulders, bacon, &c., &c.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, on the levee, foot of Canal street, hay; at 11 o'clock, foot of Toulouse street, flour.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Residents of that portion of the city bounded by the southerly side of Felicity road, the upper city line, the river and the rear of the city, and of that portion bounded by the northerly side of St. Louis street, the lower city line, the river and Lake Pontchartrain, are referred to an important notice elsewhere from George S. Denison, collector. It requires payment of license taxes within the specified limits on the 19th instant, and the four days thereafter, under penalty of additional cost.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—The attention of all who desire millinery goods, of the newest and most select description, especially the attention of milliners, is called to the advertisement of the wholesale house of Daniel Gorren, No. 27 Magazine street, which has just received a shipment of various articles in the above line, and will continue receiving additions to the same by every steamer.

Bakers, grocers and stable keepers should attend E. T. Montgomery's sales, this day (Wednesday) the 18th inst., as follows: At 10½ o'clock, on the levee, foot of Canal street, 21 bales hay. At 11 o'clock, ex steamship George Washington, foot of Toulouse street, 500 barrels choice extra flour, just landing and of very choice brands.

The attention of the public is called to T. Keelar & Son's sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 73 Camp street, of choice sugar-cured hams, shoulders, bacon, Goshen butter, and many other articles too numerous to mention. See advertisement.

Messrs. McCeren & Landry, auctioneers, will sell this day, at their mart, the succession of Samuel H. Peck. For further particulars, see their advertisement.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.—The towboat Gladiator from the Passes, arrived up yesterday, having in tow the schooner Anita, acting master Fyzell, in charge, a prize to the United States gunboat Granite. The Anita had a cargo of 973 bales cotton. The schooner Matamoros, acting master Rogers, in charge, a prize to the United States gunboat Virginia, also came up. Both vessels are lying at the Point. The Matamoros had, we learned, landed a portion of her general cargo previous to her capture.

EARLY ICE.—Ice has formed on two different occasions this fall, (says the Natchez *Courier* of the 13th. The first occurred about two weeks since, the ice being the eighth of an inch thick. Tuesday morning there was again ice, and Wednesday a heavy white frost. The *Courier* regards this as an early visitation of wintry weather, and apprehends much distress in Natchez, should it continue, on account of the immense number of families there and the difficulty of obtaining fuel.

CAVALRY DASHES IN THE REAR OF NATCHEZ. The Natchez *Courier* of the 13th complains of the harassment to which the neighborhood is subjected by dashes of cavalry belonging to Colonel Wirt Adams's command. In one of the latest of these affairs a train of wagons going into the country for wood was fired on by a company of cavalry, the latter coming through a line of *federal infantry pickets*, and killed one or four negro teamsters were killed, and six negroes wounded. A number of mules and horses were also killed and wounded. One of the cavalry men was reported mortally wounded. The *Courier* remarks that, while this species of war can not improve matters outside, it inflicts injury inside the lines, upon a number of families whose male members are in the rebel army.

The Steamer Tecumseh Burned.

The steamer Tecumseh, Captain S. Brickell, laden with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Port Hudson and the intermediate landings, left New Orleans on Thursday evening, the 12th instant. Nothing of note occurred until Sunday evening, the 15th instant, when, at six o'clock, the boat, then lying at Red River landing, West Baton Rouge, opposite Port Hudson, taking on cotton, sugar and molasses, was discovered to be on fire. Smoke was rising aft, and coming over the larboard engine. The second engineer started to the hold to see from whence the smoke came, and became so dense as to nearly suffocate him and drove him back. The mate, who had charge to be on board of the steamer Sallie Robinson, lying alongside at the time, as soon as he saw the smoke, got on board the Tecumseh, and tried to get the hose attached to the fire-pump aft of the wheel-house, but the fire, which had now burst into flames, drove him back to the bow. The cotton scattered about the boat had by this time taken fire, and was burning like tinder. About three quarters of an hour previous to the appearance of the fire, the larboard guard of the boat, in consequence of the heavy pressure of the cargo against it, had given way and fallen over, and Captain Brickell, of the Tecumseh, had employed the steamer Sallie Robinson to take the cotton from the opposite guard, so as to relieve his boat. Some 60 or 70 bags of cotton were thus saved; with this exception the boat's cargo and everything on board is a total loss. There was no life lost.

The steamer Sallie Robinson, arrived yesterday from Port Hudson, brought down Captain Brickell, Mr. Remer, clerk, and other officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Tecumseh.

The following is a list of her cargo:

1 bale cotton 21 hhds sugar 50 hhds molasses to Brott & Davis; 1 bale cotton Richard Allen; 1 do Lee & Richardson; 1 do and Sugar & Garner—36 do do do, 14 bales cotton 14 hhds sugar J C Caldwell—1178 sacks cotton 12 sacks D & C Stanton—1 bale do... do; 1 do Wm Mumford—22 do do, 16 sacks cotton to send to Flint & Jones—178 do do do, 100 sacks cotton to J G Harper—45 sacks cotton to send S B Hart Total 369 bales cotton 180 bags do, 1778 sacks cotton in sack, 35 hhds sugar, 50 hhds molasses.

We learn that the Tecumseh was valued at $35,000, and owned by Dr. J. O. Noyes.

The Russian Ball in New York on the 5th.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Russian ball last night was the great event of the season. For nearly two hours before the exercises commenced, the sidewalks were filled with expectant spectators, anxious to see something, if only a single glimpse of the Russian grooms. But at nine o'clock the doors were opened, and the building gradually filled. By that time the rain had almost ceased, and the noise of voices had subsided into vivacious expectations. The distinguished members of the Emperor Alexander III visited the building through the main entrance, led by Admiral Lessofsky, under the escort of ex-Governor Morgan, with General Dix and other eminent officers and civilians close behind. At the last moment the company presented a splendid spectacle, the pressure of silk, lace and broadcloth gradually closing around the gentlemen in brilliant uniforms, to accompany the distinguished visitors, while the martial bands vigorously plied their instruments.

As to the numbers present, the total probably did not exceed 2500, yet the number was sufficient to make a "jam," in which shoddy largely predominated. It is true there was much intelligence and respectability; but the general tone of mode is many instances only served to make coarseness and vulgarity, too conspicuous. In this respect the Russian ball was inferior to that given in honor of the Prince of Wales.

Probably the cost of the affair can be safely put down at not less than $20,000.

Absurd the name may be that a good many people connected themselves last night at the Academy of Music with music and dancing, in honor of the Russians, there were men, women and children partaking in the amusements under the sharp lash of despotism in Poland, where they had had dreams of liberty. So the world rolls. While the sun shines on one side it is dark on the other. We hope that the people who were guilty of the folly of dancing last night's shindy will now permit the Russian bear to gnaw his paws in peace.

Another New York journal remarks that "shoddy" was prevalent and garishly manifest throughout the affair: and the *Evening Post* says:

We are told by a gentleman who was present as a looker on, that he missed many of the familiar faces of the more refined circles of New York, and he thought, or perhaps fancied, that the intelligence and aesthetic element of our society were not fully represented.

Preparations for Another Russian Fleet.

Preparations are being made in naval circles for the reception of another fleet of men-of-war, which are reported to have left Cronstadt and Helsingfors on the 30th ultimo. It is said we may see not of four line-of-battle ships, four first-class steam frigates, and four smaller vessels. A number of eight vessels have already come from Russian ports, namely, the Jason, Alina, and Vesta, supposed to be destined for the United States; but as it has not arrived here, persons qualified to judge conjecture that it has gone to the South Atlantic, to winter in the ports of Brazil. Two or three other vessels, it is said, have sailed to the Indian Ocean.—*New York Sun*, 7th Oct.

Presently is past, if liberal shepherds give good pay for it. The first is leaving its fleece to the benefit of others than itself. The first, without this last, begets confidence; the last, without the first, begets prodigality. Both are the two points of a scamper. Happy the mind where they are found.

There is a whisper on the wind, that the Prince of Wales is coming over to this side of the ocean again; this time to commence the new Parliament building at Ottawa.

"That's fine music," said one gentleman to another in a fashionable circle, the name of a composer is mentioned. "Yes," said a connoisseur, "that is one of Verdi's best." "No sir," said another, "that is one of Beethoven's."

Mr. Laird on the Knowsley Ships.

Mr. John Laird, M. P., not long since made an important speech at Birkenhead on the national defences, the case of the Alabama, etc. In the course of the speech, three columns in length as reported in the Liverpool papers of the 24th ult., he said:

Now do we stand with regard to iron plated ships? If we were to go to war with France, they have a number of iron-clad turret-ships perfectly fitted in every respect for coast defence, while we have no ships at all that are suited for the purpose. It will not do to say, as we did during the Russian war, that we can build 150 or 200 gunboats by means of private yards, in twelve months. Armor plated ships require a length of time in their construction, and I say most emphatically, that it would be the best policy of this country, if the legislature would turn its attention to this question, because, although the fleet that now lies in the Mersey the other day was composed of magnificent ships—most of them drawing from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet water, I need scarcely tell you, who know anything of the port of Liverpool, that they are perfectly unfit for war on the coasts of France or of America. (Hear, hear.) If we went to war to-morrow, we should go into that war, for the first year or two, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and then we should have to turn our dockyards and other private yards to some account—in fact, to do something not to one of the ships that we should find ourselves, as we had to do during the Russian war, because if in the war we had had a sufficient number of efficient gunboats, which we had not until the second year of that war, we would have put an end to that conflict much more rapidly than it did, and at far less cost to this country. I think it right to impress this point particularly on the meeting. We have only two ships that I can find, on looking over the navy list, that could possibly be considered suitable for coast defence, and those are two vessels constructed on Mr. Reed's plan. Why they are not both put forward, I cannot pretend to say; but I believe this: that the money wanted in the present administration of this country is something fearful. We have spent from thirty to forty three millions sterling in the last three years, and not a number of large and efficient ships, upon which you may in the river the other day, and others are building but not ready, and not that which will be of any use to us to carry less a war in the ocean than those in which we are building. (Hear, hear.) I have stated them in my place in the House of Commons (Hear, hear,) and I have no fear of them being misunderstood by anybody in any place, because I have proven them to be correct. I assert, then, that there are only two ships capable of application to coast and harbor defence; and that is the two ships from Mr. Reed's plan. Those ships draw 18 inch water that they are utterly useless for the purpose they are intended for, namely, for defences of our coasts and harbors. Moreover they are neither masted nor rigged, nor are they fit to be sent across the Atlantic. It is in vain that Captain Coles has protested to our government against this state of things, under the threat that he urged them to make those ships serviceable, not only for the defences of our own coasts, but for foreign service. I need not tell you that the many commercial men I see here to-night the difficulties that attend ships of very great draught of water getting into and out of Liverpool. How then can ships of that class cruise about our banks? (Hear, hear.) What we want is a number of ships of a certain description, of from eight to six or fifteen feet draught of water, and, unless the government comes to do something of that sort before very long, we shall have spent a large sum of money without being in a position when the time comes to meet the emergency; and we shall in the end spend considerably more money than would be the case if we considered the question well at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Horrible.—Within the space of a few hours several accidents occurred which are really shocking and horrible. An Algerian young woman named James Hasling died under the terrible symptoms of hydrophobia, having been bit by a dog some six week ago. Near the Marine Hospital this side before 9am, a colored woman was found in the woods in a dying condition. Some miscreant had shot her and lodged a ball into the back of her head above the left ear, and the poor colored woman was found with her clothing in flames, wallowing in the gutter of Baronne street. The woman also was dreadfully injured, and both women died on the nearest hospitals by considerate samaritans.

First District Recorder's Court—Judge H. T. Leonard.—Louis Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman were both up for making and selling liquor on Sunday. They were fined $25 each. John Dubarre, who was found engaged in the same kind of business, was also fined $25, and all the bread confiscated. Two bakers, who proved that they were misled by the old tariff remaining standing in a newspaper, were let off with a fine of $5 and forfeiture of the bread.

Elizabeth Flynn, who was brought up by officer Corbet on the charge of being drunk, lewd and abandoned, was fined $10.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 8th to the 15th November, 1863:

Diseases—Albuminuria 1, anæmia 1, apoplexy 3, cholera infantum 1, concussion of the brain 1, congestion of the liver 2, congestion of the lungs 1, consumption 11, convulsions 1, croup 1, cholera sicne infantile 7, croup 4, debility adult 1, delirium tremens 1, diarrhea 2, diarrhea chronic 67, dropsy 5, drowned 1, dysentery 5, dysentery chronic 2, epilepsia 11, estomach 1, erysipelas 2, entro colitis 1, erysipelas 1, fever 3, bilious fever 1, bilious remittent fever 1, pernicious fever 1, congestive fever 3, malignant fever 3, typhoid fever 4, typhus fever 1, hemorrhage 1, hemorrhage from navel 1, disease of heart 3, homicide 1, inflammation of brain 1, inflammation of liver 1, inflammation of lungs 14, inflammation of stomach 1, inflammation of throat 1, inflammatory rheumatism 1, measles 1, old age 3, ovarium tumor 1, pneumonia typhoid 1, premature birth 2, softening of the brain 1, suffocation 1, stillborn 32, tris nascentium 6, unknown 2, wounds by shot 1, not stated 2. Total, 177.

Ages—Under 1 year, 25; 1 to 2 years, 14; 2 to 5 years, 15; 5 to 10 years, 9; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, 14; 25 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 15; 40 to 50 years, 25; 50 to 60 years, 11; 60 to 70 years, 4; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 0; 90 to 100 years, 0; 100 years, 0; 100 and upwards 1, unknown, 39. Total, 177.

Nativities—France, 2; Germany, 8; Ireland, 14; Italy, 1; Norway, 1; Spain, 1; United States, 96; not stated, 70. Total 177.

Males, 122; females, 53; not stated, 2. White, 131; black 33; mulatto, 13. Total, 177.

Second Court.—Judge Alcesta presiding.—Th. Rollis and John Smith were charged with having robbed a one armed discharged soldier on Sunday night of $177. The prosecutor had recently been paid off, and had sundry drinks, when he met these men, his former comrades in arms. They evidence did not bear against accused and they were sent to their vocations.

John Marshal, a colored man, was sent to the workhouse for a term, as he had soldiers' shirts and other government property in his possession.

John Waples and Moses Row, for a disturbance in the market, and John Kelly, a New Hampshire soldier, for insulting Mr. Parody, were sent to Captain Pickering to forfeit two months' pay each.

Julius Long and François Grant were tried on the charge of attempting to run the blockade with a certain amount of goods, which were loaded and ready to go out to the lake. The men were discharged, as their connection with the goods could not be proven. The goods were confiscated.

Private Fuller was yesterday convicted of selling rations and other government stores at Carrollton to citizens of Jefferson City. The evidence showed that he had disposed of 104 pounds weight of coffee and a number of loaves of flour, beef and pork and a quantity of bacon, intended as conrsaband rations. The accused was sentenced to hard labor on ship Island for three years. A citizen charged with aiding and abetting escaped was discharged.

First District Court—Judge Hostand.—Richard Fahey, charged with arson, was yesterday called to the bar in a sum of $10,000, the evidence against him being of a light character.

The Shellcrest Tragedy.—On Monday night a colored woman was found in the bushes near the Shellcrest, on Bayou Gentilly road shell road, with a mortal wound in her head. She died shortly after the discovery of the affair, which was then looked upon as having been the result of an intentional brutality. The lieutenant Robinson went to work and found that the unfortunate affair originated in the carelessness of a soldier named Gaspard Hagan, who had been out hunting, using squirrel shot. He had thoughtlessly discharged his musket into the thick woods, where he did not suppose any human being to be. Thus it happened that the deceased, a woman of sixty-two years of age, and who resided at No. 69 Howard street, received her death-wound. The coroner held his post mortem examination, at which he found a gunshot wound in the right temple, entering the scalp, passing out and entering again in the top of the right shoulder, passing downward, breaking the collar bone and the first five ribs, then passing into the cavity of the small intestines, and then lodging in the colon. From this it would appear, that the woman at the time of receiving the fatal wound was in a stooping position.

Dr. Beach will continue his further examination, and hold the final inquest at 5 o'clock, P. M., next Saturday, in the Charity Hospital.

U. S. District Court—Judge Durell.—On condemnation of the prize steamer Lizzie Davis was ordered yesterday. This vessel was captured under the Confederate flag, on the 16th of September, 1863, when attempting to break the blockade of the port of Mobile. The United States steamer Sea Jacinto took possession of her in lat. 25 56 north and lon. 85 11 west, in the Gulf of Mexico, and first sent to Key West and then brought to this port. The yachts Union, Restless and others, captured in the lakes, were also condemned.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody.—In the case of Emerson versus Guillotet, on appeal from the 2d district court, the court, on parallaxes, it was ordered that the sum of $4,600 in Confederate notes, in the hands of the latter, be deposited with the clerk of the court, subject to the latter's order.

In the case of Dowley, Converse & Co. vs. the Merchants' Insurance Company, a motion was made for a new trial. The court desires a few days to look into the authorities on the subject, as the question whether there was a deviation proven and the further fact of barratry. The re-argument was ordered.

Second District Court—Judge Whitaker.—Judgment was rendered in the case of Alexander Reed vs. Thomas Reed, in favor of plaintiff. This case on appeal, contracted to sell in St. Louis a certain invoice of canny hams, and to pay over the price to defendant when sold, and the amount remained. This was some two years ago. An account of sales was rendered, and plaintiff sued for said amount. The Court cited section 2975 R. C. C., which declares a party of contradictory or inexplicable facts. The other facts and circumstances are likewise for the settlement of their opinion. In this case judgment was given for $531 46.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Doomed Bride, including the apparition of the Ghost, will again be the leading feature of to-night's programme.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Bulwer's fine play of Richelieu will be produced here to-night. Mr. Laurence Barrett, having appeared to indifferent advantage in Charles Surface and other light comedy characters, will have an opportunity to night, to vindicate his talents in the serious and subtle rôle of the great cardinal.

One Day Later from the North, via the River.

FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

News from Chattanooga, from the West, &c.

THE ST. DOMINGO REBELLION.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

GOLD DECLINED.

The steamboat Mittie Stephens brought Western papers of the 9th inst., containing the following intelligence:

Engagement on the Rappahannock.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
October 7, 9:20 P. M.

Major-General Sedgwick with advance to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery on this side, taking a number of prisoners.

Major-General French advanced to Kelley's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Second Dispatch.)

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
October 7th, 10 P. M.

General Sedgwick reports capturing this evening in his operations three Lieut. Colonels and many officers and over eight hundred men, together with four battle flags. General French captured over 400 prisoners, officers and men.

(Signed,) GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

Washington, November 8.—It appears from information received to night that yesterday morning the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, under command of Major General Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station, they having the right wing of the army; that the First, Second and Third Army Corps forming the left wing, under Major General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock the enemy was found to be in considerable force, holding the side of the river. The rebel batteries, earthworks and redoubts crossed the banks on each side of the Rappahannock, and Gen. Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter and taking a large number of prisoners. When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw across an entire division to support their picket line on this side.

Gen. French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and shelled them with marked effect, not only killing a large number but throwing them into utter confusion, shattering them wildly and taking many prisoners. Gen. French, following up his advantage, immediately threw the first division of the third corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day. This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his corps command. General Sedgwick had previously crossed, and at 9 o'clock this morning the two wings had formed a junction and held both banks of the river. The enemy, after their defeat last night in these movements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned and many killed by our infantry. All the artillery the rebels had on this side was captured. It is reported to be seven guns. Their whole camp equipage undoubtedly fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave it in their hasty retreat.

General Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs, to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station. General Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelley's Ford to cover the left flank. No definite information of their movements had been received up to noon to-day. The attack on the bridge at Rappahannock, under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Culpepper, and the advance of our force, supposed to be cavalry, reached Brandy Station early to day. The morning our whole line advanced, and no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe.

The entire number of prisoners taken by Sedgwick and French is now believed to be 1800. The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops.

The fighting on Wednesday 7 o'clock train commenced at Bealeton station, and lasted all day. Gen. Sedgwick was from 12 to 1400—. The remainder were taken by French. A general battle is now expected. The army says that it was a novel sight to see all of these rebel prisoners in a crowd, the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the Virginia side, and they were guarded by cavalry to prevent straggling or escape.

Our total loss is reported to be 400 in killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Washington, from thence they were sent to Alexandria this afternoon.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Nov. 8.—The rebels threw half a dozen shells from Lookout to-day, but did no damage. All is quiet elsewhere along the line.

Deserters report brought supplies and mails. Passengers come up to Bowery in Woody; thence two miles of wagon transportation to Chattanooga.

Paymasters have arrived with funds to pay the troops.

Richardson's Railroad Raid.

Memphis, November 5.—Richardson, with a force reported at 1500 or 1000, struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad six miles east of Galesburg, this morning, burning the trestle work and tearing up the track and destroying the telegraph line. No particulars have yet been received of this rebel raid.

Lee's force has gone towards Decatur.

Roddy and Forrest are reported near Iuka.

News via New York.

New York, November 8.—The railroad between Warrenton Junction and Bealton Station is nearly completed.

The weather is magnificent and the troops are ready for duty.

A letter from Fort Scott to the *Times* says General Blunt leaves on the 29th for the Indian Territory, to turn over his command to General McNeil. The absence of General Blunt has encouraged the rebel General Cooper to concentrate his forces and threaten the line of the Arkansas. General McNeil is pursuing Shelby. General Blunt has made a demand on the rebel General Cooper for the surrender of Quantrel and his men as murderers and assassins. If refused, Blunt notifies Cooper that all the soldiers of Quantrel's command will be shot. Our entire force is about 5000, the rebels having about twice that number.

The Fulton, from Port Royal 4th, has arrived. On the 18th she gave chase to, and fired eighteen times into, the rebel steamer Magnet and Jessie, captured the latter and sent her to New York. The prize is an iron-clad built, of 360 tons, and very fast, and has a valuable cargo of arms, shoes, dry goods, etc., from Nassau to Wilmington.

The machinists of this city organized an extensive strike last night.

General Rosecrans has been reinstated as a brigadier general, with authority to recruit his Irish brigade to its full number.

Important from Washington.

Washington, Nov. 8.—It is thought that the public interest requires no further payment at present of gold interest, on Custom house stock indebtedness before maturity, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly directed the discontinuance of such payments, excepting certificates already presented, or now in transit to the Department.

The Secretary of State arrived in this city by the night train from New York, having left his son, Colonel Seward, somewhat better. This comprises the gratifying announcement that the French Government, upon the recommendation of Minister Dayton, has promptly arrested the six hundred rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

The Sunday *Chronicle* announces that the Secretary of War has discontinued the office of Provost Marshal to the War Department, and the late incumbent, Colonel Baker, will remain in Washington for the present.

Few details have been received here of the recent action of the Army of the Potomac. There is no reason, however, to doubt its success.

Burnside is threatened by Bragg on one side, and forces from Lynchburg on the other, under General Jeb Stuart, from Lee's army.

Grant has ample supplies. Bragg suffers for want of them.

Washington, November 9.—It was reported in the army of the Potomac this morning, that the enemy was crossing the Rapidan in great haste, probably with a view of re-occupying Fredericksburg in force, apparently anticipating a movement of the forces of Gen. Meade towards that place.

The United States frigate Niagara is still lying in Gibraltar harbor, but having at yet been able to obtain a sufficient complement of men to proceed to sea.

The St. Domingo Rebellion.

Havana, November 2, *via New York.*—The steamer Panama arrived on Monday, having left San Domingo City on the 25th. The reports of our Captain General, and his only male relative left, has been killed, and General Gandara is reported wounded. To render this report somewhat credible, General Gandara is reported to have had a battle which lasted an hour and a half, the result of which was one cannon and several prisoners captured from the rebels. Have become tired of the senseless and lying reports about Gandara. Some say positively he has been killed.

We have had no bloodless encounters lately, and except the small loss from Matamoros, no action has arrived here, and consequently prizes have gone up.

River News.

The following is from the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 9th:

During the past ten days the river has not been high, but the lowest bottom was reached up to 10 o'clock last night in tank-wagons. The river never got present in any of the upper streams.

There is a bit of water on the worst bars between Cairo, and an abundance of water is found below Cairo.

On Saturday the Hawkeye State arrived from New Orleans without cargo. She made a fast, smooth and successful trip.

The fine steamer Gladiator, Captain Henry Dobrman, will leave at 10 to-morrow for New Orleans.

The new, fast and elegant steamer Fanny, Captain John Gormley commanding, will leave to-morrow forenoon for New Orleans.

A little steamer called the Nebraska, with loaded barges in tow, sets sail for New Orleans to-morrow. She is a very small craft.

There lay yesterday, the Glasgow and Perry for Memphis, Ad. Hine for Nashville, and Venus and two barges, probably for New Orleans.

Captain Crane, having assumed command of the brilliant Brazil, is loading her for Cairo and New Orleans. The Brazil will back out to day.

The Markets.

New York, November 7—P. M.—Cotton more active, and 1 to 2c. higher; 86c. for Uplands.

Flour dull. Common grades heavy and closing a shade easier; $6 10 to $6 25 for extra State; $7 20 to $7 35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 40 to $9 25 for trade brands.

Money scarcely so firm, but rates are unchanged; call loans 7. Sterling lower and dull—156 to 162. Gold dull and lower—opening at 47½, advancing to 48⅛, and closing quiet at 46⅝.

Cincinnati, November 7.—Flour unchanged and firm, but the demand is light; superfine $5 25; extra $5 40 to $5 50.

Whisky advanced to 56c., and in good demand.

Provisions firm but not much done.

Mess pork $13 and $15 50. Bacon 5¾ to 6⅜; bulk meats 5 to 6c. Lard is held at 11c., with buyers at 10¾c.

Hogs firm at $6 on the spot for delivery.

St. Louis papers of the 9th give the following report of the market for the evening of the 7th inst.:

Provisions and Lard—Nothing was done in provisions. Sales of 75 tes. prime lard at 10¾c. per lib.

Whisky—Firmer, with sales of 102 bbls., in two lots, at 53c. per gallon.

Flour—Steady and firm, with sales of 900 to 1000 bbls at $5 25 for choice superfine; $5 30 to $5 50 for single extra, inspected, head lined and delivered; $6 00 for single extra, and $7 per bbl. for choice country extra.

Corn—Quiet and unchanged, with sales of 12000 bus., including 1010 white, yellow and mixed white at 95c, and 250 white at 96 a 96½c. per bushel.

Sugar—Sale at the landing of 65 hhds. prime Louisiana at 13¾c per lb.

Important Orders Regarding Government and Private Plantations.

The annexed orders appeared this morning:

NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 162.

I. So much of General Orders No. 70, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, September 28th, 1863, as prescribes that all able bodied men on the plantations of rebel owners, or private plantations will be detailed for military services in the Corps d'Afrique, upon order of the Commission of Enrollment, is hereby suspended.

II. No officer or other person will hereafter be permitted to recruit for any Corps or Regiment of colored troops from off the Government or leased plantations

III. No negro will be recruited from off the plantations of private individuals until further orders, for the purpose of permitting planters to take off their present crop.

This paragraph applies only to the parishes of Louisiana exempted by the President, in his proclamation of January 1st, 1863.

The above order is issued by the undersigned, in the absence of Major General N. P. Banks, feeling assured that were that officer present, and cognizant of existing circumstances, he would issue the same orders to that effect.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Office Supervising Special Agent Treasury,
Department, Plantation Bureau,
New Orleans, November 16th, 1863.

All Lessees of Government Plantations in this Department are hereby notified that duplicate copies of the invoices of the goods shipped by them, and used on the several Plantations so leased, must be rendered to this office quarterly, on the 25th day of December next, at my office in the Customhouse, together with a statement of all the Hands employed on said plantations, the amount of money paid to each, and the time for full and complete inventory of all the Stock, Tools, Implements of Agriculture, etc., embracing also a statement of all the Products of the Plantation

The Lessees of said Plantations will be required to pay said Hands in the presence of an officer from this Bureau, who will be detailed for that purpose. No Steamer, Molasses, or other Products from any Plantation so leased, must be shipped from said Plantation, without an order first obtained from this office.

JOHN EATON, Jr.,
Superintendent Plantations.

Affairs in Mexico.

From the Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, October 16, 1863.—The last news received from the City of Mexico announces that General Bazaine was to leave on the 15th of October, and advance upon San Luis Potosi, the headquarters of Juarez. It will be seen with him a column of about 10,000 men, half of which are Mexican and belong to Marquez's army. Several colonels and majors who were in Juarez's service have also joined Marquez, in whose corps they have received a rank equal to that which they held before. The presence of these men, and the perfect knowledge they have of the country, leave no doubt and much to the efficiency of the expedition.

General Bazaine's intention, I am informed, is to garrison on his way all ports marked out in the line of march, and thus keep destined to operate against the guerrillas, which are infesting the country, and whose depredations know no bounds.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and Soledad has been thrown open to travelers. Laborers are now working the road, which is to extend as far as Jacquetapec.

The French paper printed in Vera Cruz state that the Provisional Government is constantly receiving new adhesions to the Empire, and that the cities of Cholula, Tehuacan, Chalco, Tecuayo, Tepeacan, and others, have voted for Maximilian.

If I am to trust several parties recently arrived here, it would seem that the inhabitants of Mexico, and of the interior especially, are not as unanimous as they are represented to be concerning the election of Prince Maximilian. Growing party has sprung up, mostly composed of military men, who, in preference to Juarez, would rather give their vote to a Governor selected by Louis Napoleon himself, hoping thereby to secure the peace and prosperity of their country for a longer period than at present. These men style themselves the French party. Mr. Benoni de Saligny, very popular with the Mexicans, is supposed to be its secret organiser and leader. If such be the case, the conduct Prince Maximilian could ever make the proper doubts of his acceptance, this party would immediately become slipsowerful, and perhaps cause Louis Napoleon to appoint one of his own relations as Emperor, King, or Governor. This topic is a theme of animated discussion among the inhabitants of Vera Cruz.

The Provisional Government has recently passed several laws to facilitate justice and for the establishment of a Tribunal of Commerce. Henceforward the judges who were paid by the people will be paid by the Government, and justice will be gratuitous for all. The *Leyes de Juarez* or impressment established by Juarez has been abolished. A committee has also been appointed for the formation of a code of laws, abrogating local justice and all antiquated proceedings uniform throughout the country. The sales of public buildings belonging to great families, which Juarez in the height of rage did a trifle, have been canceled, and their proprietors restored. The hospital of Puebla and several other buildings of equal importance have by this time been restored to their respective municipalities. In fact, the Provisional Government does its best to get the favor of the people to deserve the protection of their French allies, and indirectly, the promoters of all these measures.

The Wife of General Bazaine.

General Bazaine's wife died near Paris on the eve of her departure for Mexico. 'Parisian gossip says that she was formerly a poor Jewish girl of great beauty, but as ignorant as beautiful, living in one of the poorest wards of Algiers, when she was met by General Bazaine, then an officer in the Zouaves d'Afrique. Struck by her beauty and by the air of candor and innocence that spread upon her countenance, Bazaine fell in love with her; but, as she was too illiterate to become the wife of a French officer, he generously provided her with teachers. At the end of two years the uneducated girl had made such progress in literature and all the arts becoming to a woman that all the objections to an alliance were removed, and Bazaine married her. He then took his wife to Paris, where she soon became one of the ornaments of fashionable society. Her death has left deep regret in the hearts of all those who knew her, and cannot fail to affect profoundly the Commander-in-chief of the French army in Mexico, by whom she was tenderly beloved!

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 17, 1863.

We have but few changes to notice in the money market to-day. It has however been ever more quiet than yesterday, although a fair amount of business has been done in Domestic Exchange. Our leading staple, however, has been in better request, but little has transpired in it to bolden public sales, owing to the movement being checked by the high pretensions of holders.

In Foreign exchange there is a fair amount of business reported for private bills and 108 for bankers', but the outside market cannot be quoted over 150@160. The Banks sell 160, 162@165 for their own notes, which variously rule at from par@2 per cent premium for currency. They hold France at 5.50 up to 5.40@5.30; gold on bills cannot be quoted over 5.45@5.60.60. We noticed more irregularity in New York flight. First class draft were held firmer and commanded in the whole fuller rates, but the offerings were more liberal, and the demand for corner sold to some extent at 4¾@5¼ per cent discount for Legal Tender, and the latter ruled at 6¾@7¼, but ranging down to 7 and even lower. The dealers supplied their customers in irregular rates, ranging from 8¼@9¼ discount, but also sold by some dealers at one-eighth. Banks continue to draw at 2½ per cent discount for Legal Tender, but there was extremely little demand over the counter.

Gold continues less in demand than yesterday, and sellers made some concessions. The dealers bought small name over their counters at 42 and 45 @ cent. premium and sold at 51 and 52. Silver is still quoted at 60@65 premium; Hoolcoin dollars at 56.

Sterling Exchange is quoted at 160¼ @ cent. premium for Currency. Parties who had to buy to meet their cotton purchases were compelled to pay ¾ and ⅞ per cent, but holders found it difficult to effect sales even at ¼. We continue to quote Citizens' at 160¼ @ par; Planters' and Commercial at 159¾ @ par; Union at 159¼ @ par; Peoples' and Citizens' at 158¾ @ par, which the latter are in request. Crescent City notes rules at 99@96c., Bank of Louisiana at 80@85, and Merchants' at 65.

Shinplasters remained in Banks' hands. Our Light may be quoted at 1@2@3½ @ dozen, and City Railroad at 1½@2½ and 120. Insurance Scrip rules at 5½@6c. @ dollar, according to the date and Company, but we have no sales to notice.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 17, 1863.

COTTON—There was a good demand to-day for lots at private sale, and had holders been willing to meet it there would have been more sales than previous days, a fair amount of business would have been done; but buyers were met by such stringent pretensions as to prevent any movement. At auction the sales consisted of 700 bales, all for legal tender, and all low duty paid, with the exception of 200 bales, as follows: 75 bales Middling 1 inch Mixes at 57c. 2 bales Fair ing at 58 3 do at 58½; 1 bale do at 58¾; 18 bales Strictly Middling, stained and Mixed here at 63½; 1 bale do Middling, 1 do Low Middling at 67½ count, 4 bales Strictly Middling (objectionable for the reason stated below) at 70¾, 3 Middling at 70¾, 14 good style of Middling at 71, 17 Strictly Middling, stained here, at 71, and 7 Liverpool Middling, stained, at 72¾; 129 bales, of which 14 were with the loc. duty not paid, embracing 3 bales Fair ing at 58c., 4 bales do at 58½, 3 bales Middling 1 inch Mixes at 59c., 3 Ordinary, dusty and rebaled, at 61, and 1 Middling, stained, at 62½c., 1 Middling at 64¾, 2 Strictly Low Middling at 67¾, 36 Low Middling at 68, and 10 Strictly Low Middling at 69, and 17 Strictly Midd