THE DAILY BEE
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In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person sending the paper for a month or longer, or of his whereabouts, will be considered as a subscriber and will be held to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1863. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,852.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
TWENTY CENTS for every TEN lines, for each insertion, and half that price for every subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page, ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No advertisement taken for less time than one year. Each subscription or advertisement will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Sales at Auction Today.
By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their auction mart, a general assortment of furniture.
By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street—Belle Creole; at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 5 Madigny Building, Third District, corn.

We are indebted to W. H. Field, the obliging purser of the steamship Evening Star for favors.

LATE ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.—We are indebted to E. Hilborn's stationery and periodical depot, No. 5 Baronne street, for copies of Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* and Harper's *Weekly*, both for the 24th October.

NEXT STEAMERS DUE FROM NEW YORK.—The new steamship Yazoo is advertised to leave for New Orleans, direct, on the 29th, and the Colombia, via Havana, on the 24th.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was quite an encouraging audience here last night, in spite of the discouraging nature of the weather. The crowning glory of fun, which the charcoal comedians of the Sanford troupe rendered to immoderate laughter, was the *Mummy*. The same egregious farcicality, we believe, is to be repeated to-night.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT BROTT & DAVIS'.—It will be seen, by advertisement elsewhere, that Messrs Brott & Davis, No. 22 Gravier street, have on hand a stock (which will be increased by the arrival of the Evening Star) of seasonable dry goods, such as sattinets, twilled flannels, hosiery, blankets, cottons, prints, &c., &c., all of select styles and good manufacture—for sale, in piece, or package, or bale, at New York prices.

A rare opportunity is offered to enterprising individuals by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, who will sell at public auction, without any reserve, on this day, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, the steamboat Belle Creole, with all her tackle, furniture and apparel.

FURNITURE.—See advertisement of sale of furniture to be made to-day, at 11 o'clock, at the mart, Masonic Hall, by McCerren & Landry.

The Very Latest from the Army of the Potomac.

ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR

HEAVY FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

MEADE HOLDS CENTREVILLE

Gold 153 3-4.

The Evening Star, which crossed the bar at 3 P. M. yesterday, reached her landing at about 1½ this morning, and we received her New York files at 2.

We have room but for the following:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 14

The enemy made two desperate and unsuccessful attempts to whip this army in detail, and destroy our train, but in both most signally failed.

Just at daybreak, between Catlett's Station and Warrenton, near a place called Auburn Stuart and A. P. Hill made a simultaneous attack upon Gregg's cavalry and the Second Army Corps.

Late in the afternoon Hill made another dash at us off the second corps, making a terrible onslaught on that and the fifth corps, near Bristow station.

The enemy charged to the embankment, when part of the second corps charged in turn capturing 700 prisoners and one battery.

Several other charges were repulsed, the enemy leaving killed and wounded in our hands.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* of the 17th says that a corps supposed to be Hill's, had moved to the front of Lee's army.

On the 15th there was skirmishing along the lines on the Old Bull Run field, but no general engagement.

Lee's army crossed the Rappahannock on the 14th, Hill's corps in advance.

Longstreet's corps was not supposed to be present.

Meade's army was in line of battle on the night of the 15th—the train sent to rear.

Meade was in position on the 15th at Centreville, ready to meet any attack.

The last dispatch states the army of Meade in a safe position.

Late News from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE LOCUST POINT

By the arrival of the Locust Point yesterday morning we have files of New York papers to the 15th. Much of the news of those papers has been anticipated by arrivals from the West but we are able, nevertheless, to collect some additional intelligence concerning the war, and interesting matter by the last arrival from Europe.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, October 14, 1863

Your correspondent "Bela" sends the following

Army of the Potomac,
Wednesday, October 14, 1863

About dusk last night our cavalry encountered the enemy near Catlett's Station and toward Warrenton. A brisk artillery fire was opened and continued up to late in the evening. At daybreak this morning the firing was resumed, lasting through the forenoon.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon very heavy cannonading opened along an extended line, in the direction of Manassas, which lasted up to 7 o'clock this evening. The sound receded lastward night, and it seemed evident that our forces had driven the enemy back a considerable distance. It is thought by some that Lee has his entire army in front of Meade's forces. It is believed that no considerable body of infantry has as yet been engaged.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

Washington, October 14—It is generally believed that our army will take up, for the time, a position with its centre resting on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad about Catlett's Station. Falling back to this point has been for some time talked about, if not determined at headquarters. The recent engagement on the Rapidan, in which a regiment of New York cavalry was so badly cut up, and a large portion of the One Hundred and Twenty third New York infantry taken prisoners, illustrate the inadequacy of our outlying picket line, and the line of the Rapidan obliged the army to maintain. Catlett's Station is some distance this side of Warrenton Junction, near which General Meade had his headquarters previous to the late advance to Culpepper.

Washington, October 14—Passengers from the front to-day report that yesterday there was heavy skirmishing to the right, while in the centre and on the left there was only occasional picket firing, by which one man was killed.

It is reported that Gregg's division of cavalry, which had severely contended the flank of Lee's sulphur Springs on Monday with a large rebel cavalry force, supported by infantry and artillery, withdrawn to fall back, in consequence of a heavy attack upon its rear by infantry, and lost a number of men, among whom were fifty of the First New Jersey cavalry.

A Washington dispatch of the 15th says:

Major Cole, in a report to General Lockwood, who commands the defense of Maryland Heights, says:

"Crowder's command has been greatly under rated: for I am credibly informed by prisoners, citizens, and contrabands that his force consists of a Brigadier of 3000 men. Maxey is one of Stuart's staff officers, and has been detached for the express purpose of destroying communications between the Army of the Potomac and Washington."

The *National Intelligencer* of the 14th thus succinctly states the situation and late movements of General Meade's army:

The situation in front yesterday is represented to have been highly creditable to the strategy of General Meade. The demonstrations of the enemy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday are supposed to have been for some other purpose than following up and attacking the Army of the Potomac, for it is reported that he was sadly disappointed. The fighting on Monday was with view of our reconnoitering expeditions, both of which fell back under orders, after having accomplished the object for which they were sent out. When the main body of the Army of the Potomac was reached, the pursuing rebels halted and then retired.

The retrograde movement to which we alluded in Monday's *Intelligencer* was General Meade's evacuation of Culpepper. Such stores as could not be conveniently removed were burnt. It is stated, however, that they were of no much value. On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock. Besides the reconnoissances above mentioned there was some skirmishing along the lines on Monday, but all was quiet through that night and up to an early hour yesterday morning. It is no secret now, (as we see it published in other papers,) that large cavalry reinforcements have been sent to the front.

Hughes's Army Stampeding for the Flight—Rumored Battle on the 14th.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Washington, Wednesday, October 14—The surplus baggage of the Army of the Potomac has been removed to the rear, and that army is stripping for flight. Meade's position, early morning was on the north bank of the Rappahannock, his right flank resting on the centre slope of the Bull Run mountains. Since then, however, he has fallen back to the south side. Lee's whole force has crossed the Rappahannock, and were yesterday pressing our rear. A battle this morning was considered imminent. Our trains last night were all at Centreville.

LATER.

11 A. M.—Rumors are rife that a general engagement began at daylight this morning on the old Bull Run battle ground.

The command of the Army of the Potomac, of course, is fatal. General Meade in his turn has been compelled to give place to some other man. His removal from command seems to have been determined on. His successor is said to be Major-General Dan. E. Sickles.

Found Guilty of Visiting Out a Privateer.

San Francisco, October 12—The great house of Harpending & Rubey have been found guilty of fitting out the privateer Chapman last winter. The penalty is ten years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

From the Upper Potomac.

Baltimore, October 14—The latest reports received from the Upper Potomac are that the anticipation of a rebel cavalry raid at Martinsburg was occasioned by the approach of the national cavalry, which were taken for rebels.

The Ohio road is all right, and trains are running as usual.

Affairs Before Charleston.

We read in the New York *World* of the 15th:

The steamship *Arago*, Captain Gadsden, from Charleston Bar at 1 P. M. of the 11th, arrived yesterday afternoon. There had been no movement of consequence since the departure of the Continental.

When the steamer was near Morris island, the only cannonading heard was from the rebels, who were, as heretofore, harrassing the troops engaged in mounting guns on Battery Gregg. The firing was so incessant, that but little labor could be accomplished on the works. The regular operations on the verge of Morris Island, opposite James Island, were two daily, the rebel shells generally killing that number. At present it is deemed injudicious to return the fire. The guns of the army and navy are thus silent.

Folly Island, the headquarters of Gen. Gillmore's army, is becoming very unhealthy, in consequence of the rank and unwholesome water which the troops have necessarily to use. A portion of the army is suffering from dysentery and similar diseases. This circumstance may lead to the removal of the army headquarters to another and more available point.

Particulars of the Assault on the Ironsides.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

Charleston Harbor, October 10.—On Monday night last a daring but unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to destroy the frigate New Ironsides, lying near Fort Moultrie, by a torpedo. They employed for this purpose a small and very swift steamer, cigar-shaped, and showing but a very small portion above the water. She was manned by a crew of four persons, consisting of Lieutenant Gassett, who was the commander of the party, an engineer named Toombs, a fireman named Scott, and a pilot whose name is unknown at the present writing.

The steamer eluded the picket-boats of our fleet, approaching close to the shore of Sullivan's Island. She then made directly across the harbor, and came up to the Ironsides without attracting attention. She struck the vessel fairly amidships, exploding a torpedo containing sixty pounds of rifle powder at the moment of contact. The rebel steamer was undoubtedly sunk, either by the force of the collision or by our shot.

Lieutenant Gassett jumped overboard and swam to a schooner. He and the fireman, Scott, are now prisoners on board the guardship.

Lieutenant Gassett was formerly in our navy. He says that the explosion of the torpedo drove the steamer under, so that the water ran into the chimney and put out her fires. The torpedo was suspended to the bows of the rebel vessel so as to strike the Ironsides under the water. The concussion was severely felt on the Ironsides, but no material damage was done to her hull, engines, or armament. One man had his leg broken, and one of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down, an injury which can be repaired here.

The Ironsides was immediately prepared for action by Captain Rowan, and she is now as effective for offensive operations as ever. She is now regarded here as torpedo-proof. She opened fire with musketry on the rebel vessel, and in a few minutes fired two of her large guns.

A musket-shot from the rebel steamer dangerously wounded Ensign Charles Howard, of the Ironsides, who was officer of the deck at the time.

The bottom of the Ironsides has been examined by divers and found to be wholly uninjured.

If the rebel engineer, Toombs, formerly of our navy, and the pilot of the rebel steamer, are supposed to have been drowned.

On Tuesday night it was supposed that the rebels meditated a second attack on the Ironsides. A boat of the same kind, believed to have been a small steamer, approached our picket line, but was discovered and driven off after some firing.

The rebels greatly dread the Ironsides, and it is said that the people of Charleston have offered a reward of sixty thousand dollars in gold for her destruction.

GENERAL GILLMORE AND ADMIRAL DAHLGREN have both paid a brief visit to Port Royal. While there General Gillmore visited the flagship with a band and serenade of the Admiral. The impression prevails that there is in the story of ill feeling between these two distinguished officers. They are, and always have been, in hourly intercourse by signals.

There has been the usual firing during the past week, principally by the rebel batteries. General Gillmore occasionally replies to the James Island batteries, or throws a shell into Fort Sumter.

The signs are encouraging for a renewal of active operations.

Washington News and Gossip.

A Washington letter of the 13th says to the world:

In view of the law of the State of Ohio providing thereto, the soldiers in service from that State were allowed to cast their votes in whatever localities they happened to find themselves to day, for Congressmen and for Governor and other officers in that State. Arrangements for that purpose were carried out among the Ohio soldiers in and about Washington, today, being duly furnished with the proper agents. As regards Pennsylvania, it is stated that some 9000 voters went home to vote in that State to-day, mostly from the army.

SINGULAR MORSE THEFT.

In the same letter we read:

Last evening while a horse thief case was being tried before Justice Kinney, the parties thereto being intently engaged inside the squire's office, while life horse stood hitched outside some individual slipped into the yard and carried the animal off. This was not discovered till after the magistrate had rendered his judgment restoring the horse to the claimant, namely Messrs. Dupoisson and another man named Holloway, who had bought the animal from a third party, who has not been arrested.

The Washington letter, October 14th, of the New York *Herald* has the following:

CONCERNING THE DRAFT.

It is not true, as has been reported in several of the New York journals, that the Government has any intention of resorting to volunteering instead of the draft. It is true that the conscription has not realized as many men as was expected, and it has besides proved very costly. It is the first draft which ever made money; subsequent drafts will be very much cheaper. It is not probable that any draft will be ordered until Congress rule.

There is one misconception with regard to the money raised by the operation of the draft which has led to so general a belief that volunteering would be again resorted to. It is supposed that Government will have to bid for men from the exemption fees, and that it can dispose of it in no other way than offering bounties to volunteers. The money, however, is not now disposed of. Part of it is used in buying able bodied negroes at three hundred dollars a head from the slaveholders of Maryland, and the same scheme will be brought into play in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Western Virginia, and wherever else it can be applied. This will soon use up the six or seven millions which it is supposed the draft will realize. It will be found in the offer of bounties to veterans to re-enlist. A number have already done so. It will thus be seen that there is no fund whatever left for volunteering. In fact, on the contrary, more money will be required to recruit able-bodied negroes and to induce veterans to re-enlist.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HOOKER.

It is reported that when General Hooker was about to depart for his new command in the West, President Lincoln informed him that he had an important charge to give him. "What is it?" inquired the General. President Lincoln replied: "To passing through Kentucky, beware of Bourbon county."

ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN AND MEXICO.

There is a curious story afloat in diplomatic circles here touching the reasons that have induced Austria to countenance the schemes of Napoleon with regard to Mexico. It is said that, at first the Austrian Government declined to sanction the use of Prince Maximilian's name in connection with the empire of Mexico, and held out until the French Minister at Vienna adroitly reminded the Austrian Court of the insult put upon the Austrian Government by the American Government in Mr. Webster's famous letter to Chevalier Hulsemann. It will be remembered that this letter was in relation to the seizure by Commodore Ingraham of an Austrian subject, who had been taken in an Austrian harbor as an American citizen, although he had only declared his intentions to become one. The Austrians resented the insulting and insolent letter of Mr. Webster merely as an insult. Having but one harbor, Trieste, and no naval power, they were compelled to submit to the arrogance of the American Government, and have felt more galled at it ever since. This state of feeling was taken advantage of by Louis Napoleon to induce the Austrian Court to commence the Mexican project, which has much more severe insult to the American Government than was the letter of Webster through Hulsemann, to the American Government. The Archduke Maximilian, it will be remembered, is at present the highest officer in the naval service of Austria, and is therefore a fit person to resent an insult which was aimed at Austria because she was a feeble naval power.

THE NEW YORK OVATION TO THE RUSSIANS.

The grand reception given to the officers of the Russian fleet in New York city is regarded by the attaches of the English and French embassies here with great disgust. They say it will excite sharp remarks both in England and France, and will finally lead to the curtailment of commercial relations between those countries and Russia. They boast to me the fact that nine tenths of our enormous trade is with England and France, and that we have no commercial relations of any account with Russia. They recommend us all hands that the celebration will excite a very profound feeling on the other side of the ocean.

WHY MASON WAS WITHDRAWN FROM ENGLAND.

There is a new theory afoot in official circles here to account for the withdrawal of the rebel Minister, Mason, from England. It is to the effect that this apparent coolness between the rebel and British Governments is a blind to placate the North in the event of the departure of one or more of the famous iron clad rebel rams. In the meantime the real aid and comfort will be given to the South especially in the matter of sending iron-plated ships to them. They will not be permitted to leave England as rebel vessels, but through some hocus-pocus of French ownership.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE MISSOURI IMBROGLIO

There have been some anxious conferences over the state of affairs in Missouri, and at one time there was a strong probability that Major-General Butler, in accordance with the wish of the radicals, would be sent to Missouri to govern that unfortunate State. It should be understood, however, that Butler has very few friends here. He is feared as a Presidential candidate, and, whether truly or not, it is believed that he is conspicuous in many matters. The reason, however, urged for sending him there, is the hope that Missouri may be to the present Administration what Kansas was to the Buchanan Administration—a grand place for killing off ambitious politicians.

MONEY MARKET IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of the 15th says:

The stock market was weak and lower yesterday, the decline being pretty general throughout the list. Gold opened at 153, receded to 152¾, and closed at 153¼. A moderate business was done in exchange. Money was easy and without change.

Earl Russell's Speech on American Affairs.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th has the text of the remarks of the English Foreign Minister on American affairs at Blairgowrie, Scotland. The annexed extracts will exhibit at once the general temper of the speech and the policy of the Minister:

SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

We know that the Foreign Enlistment act and the whole law respecting the subject is very difficult of application. The principle is clear enough. If you are asked to sell muskets you may sell muskets to one party or the other, and so with gunpowder, shells or cannon; and you may sell a ship in the same manner. But, if you, on the one hand, train and drill a regiment to go out with arms in their hands to take part with one of two belligerents, you violate your neutrality and commit an offense against the other belligerent. So in the same way in regard to ships, if you allow a ship to be armed and go out once to make an attack on a foreign belligerent, you are yourself, according to your own law, taking part in the war, and it is an offense which is punished by the law. But these questions lead, as I said, to very difficult and troublesome questions as to whether, for instance, a thousand persons here may go out as laborers to the Federal States, and in the next place a thousand muskets may go out with them, and when they arrive in America, these thousand laborers, having had an understanding before, may make a formal engagement, and be armed with these thousand muskets; though, if that had been done in the territory of the Queen, and on the soil of this country, it would have been an offense. There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in war in our port, but they are launched here without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war. They are steam ramps, which might be used for the purpose of throwing over a long spar the side of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this kind knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, but to enter into the port of a belligerent, would, as you see, expose our good faith to great enemptions, and I feel certain that if, during our war with France, the American Government had built such ships, we would have blockaded at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support of that we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the law of nations requires, everything that our law, that the Foreign Enlistment act requires, I am prepared to do; and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures, in order to sum up, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires—everything that is just to a friendly nation; taking a principle that we should not allow ourselves, and wish to be done to ourselves. [Loud cheers.] But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield to what Bright has or Bright right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

COMPLAINTS OF THE AMERICANS—MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

And now revolving upon to the complaints that have been made, it is singular to observe how jaundiced the minds of some of those who speak in the New England States are on the subject of our neutrality. There were some persons, members of the House of Lords, who thought fit to complain on an apparent case of grievance—and not one case but many cases of grievance that had been seized, ships in some shape or other that had been seized, ships in some harbor in neutral ports, in other cases on the sea, but apparently on a legitimate voyage, and it was urged that we ought to compel those vessels to have not been seized, and to submit to have our voyages thus interrupted. I had to deal with that case and my impression was, according to the law of nations, if a ship had an American citizen, although he had only declared his intentions to become one. The Austrians resented the insulting letter of Mr. Webster merely as an insult. Having but one harbor, Trieste, and no naval power, they were compelled to submit to the arrogance of the American Government, and have felt more galled at it ever since. This state of feeling was taken advantage of by Louis Napoleon to induce the Austrian Court to commence the Mexican project, which has much more severe insult to the American Government than was the letter of Webster through Hulsemann, to the American Government. The Archduke Maximilian, it will be remembered, is at present the highest officer in the naval service of Austria, and is therefore a fit person to resent an insult which was aimed at Austria because she was a feeble naval power.

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The mother of a little fellow who was about taking a ride in the Hartford cars, asked him, as he was scrambled in, "Why, aren't you going to kiss your mother before you go?" The little rogue was in such a hurry that he couldn't stop, but hastily called out, "Conductor, won't you kiss mother for me?"

GOING BEYOND THE LINES.—A letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Norfolk, Virginia, says: "Some time past, many persons in that city, Portsmouth, and other localities, have expressed a desire to go and reside outside of the military lines of the United States. To accommodate those persons, the Government authorities will send a flag of truce boat to Suffolk tomorrow. It is reported that over 5000 persons have made application to be allowed to go.

We see it stated that one of the fifteen shells dropped by General Gillmore into Charleston, delivered to pieces a statue of John C. Calhoun, erected in front of the Courthouse there.

American Affairs in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows on the 29th ultimo:

Mr. Mason has not yet been able to tear himself away from his friends in England, and still lingers in body if not in spirit "near to the Court of St. James."

Mr. Mason remains at Biarritz, where, it is said, he is in daily personal communication with the Emperor, indeed, it has been stated that the relations between his Majesty and the rebel Ambassador are of such an intimate nature that the latter has taught the former a new way of whiling away the few leisure hours which he steals from the cares of empire. "In short," that he and the Emperor indulge in an occasion at game of "draw poker." This is one of the "startling rumors" which come from Biarritz, and it is probably quite as correct as another which was given currency to in the *Press* a few evenings since to the effect, that since the threatened withdrawal of Mr Mason active negotiation had been in progress between the French and English Governments, by which it was hoped an arrangement would be made under which Mr. Mason would be permitted to remain. This is not the time, when, according to all human probability, the end of the rebellion "draweth nigh," for the Emperor to take any active steps towards the recognition of the South. He would like to see it defeated and broken; would be delighted at the triumph of the Southern arms, and the prospective establishment of the independence of the Confederacy, with which he would make an offensive and defensive league for the furtherance of his ambitious schemes upon the American continent. All this would shift him exactly; but he is too shrewd to commit himself positively and finally against us, until he is satisfied that our cause is lost. Upon our successes depend the action of the Emperor relative not only to the recognition of the South, but likewise to the support of the new Mexican empire. Crush the rebellion and show the strength of our Government, and Napoleon will be as complaisant as possible.

The Southerners here anticipate great advantage to accrue to them from France, on account of the departure of Mr. Mason from England. The commercial and other advantages which France may now hope to obtain in England, by aid—moral or physical—rendered to the South, will, they hope, induce the Emperor to aid them; but, as I said before, the action of the Emperor will depend entirely upon the course of events in our country.

Mr. Beecher in Italy.

THE MILAN CATHEDRAL—THE PEASANTS OF ITALY AND SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's last letter in the *Independent* is dated at Milan. Of the cathedral in that city he says:

But, after all, the glory of Milan is not the type of architecture that I should choose. It is regal, munificent, gorgeous, but it is not sublime, and only by a process of reasoning does it become impressive. You must reduce the labyrinthine parts, the multiplication of its particulars, until you perceive the whole—the Great Overtone which does myriad particulars compose—before you can appreciate the skill and work, and must come to think of it as an offering of love, as it arrives in America, these thousand laborers, having had an understanding before, may make a formal engagement, and be armed with these thousand muskets; though, if that had been done in the territory of the Queen, and on the soil of this country, it would have been an offense. There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in war in our port, but they are launched here without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war. They are steam ramps, which might be used for the purpose of throwing over a long spar the side of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this kind knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, but to enter into the port of a belligerent, would, as you see, expose our good faith to great enemptions; and I feel certain that if, during our war with France, the American had built such ships, we would have cut our blockade at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support of that we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the law of nations requires, everything that our law, that the Foreign Enlistment act requires, I am prepared to do; and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures, in order to sum up, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires—everything that is just to a friendly nation; taking a principle that we should not allow ourselves, and wish to be done to ourselves. [Loud cheers.] But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield to what Bright has or Bright right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

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And now revolving upon to the complaints that have been made, it is singular to observe how jaundiced the minds of some of those who speak in the New England States are on the subject of our neutrality. There were some persons, members of the House of Lords, who thought fit to complain on an apparent case of grievance—and not one case but many cases of grievance that had been seized, ships in some shape or other that had been seized, ships in some harbor in neutral ports, in other cases on the sea, but apparently on a legitimate voyage, and it was urged that we ought to compel those vessels to have not been seized, and to submit to have our voyages thus interrupted. I had to deal with that case and my impression was, according to the law of nations, if a ship had an American citizen, although he had only declared his intentions to become one. The Austrians resented the insulting letter of Mr. Webster merely as an insult. Having but one harbor, Trieste, and no naval power, they were compelled to submit to the arrogance of the American Government, and have felt more galled at it ever since. This state of feeling was taken advantage of by Louis Napoleon to induce the Austrian Court to commence the Mexican project, which has much more severe insult to the American Government than was the letter of Webster through Hulsemann, to the American Government. The Archduke Maximilian, it will be remembered, is at present the highest officer in the naval service of Austria, and is therefore a fit person to resent an insult which was aimed at Austria because she was a feeble naval power.

Would It Violate Neutrality?

The London *Times* (City Article) referring to the supposed intention of Earl Russell to ask Parliament for an amendment to justify the detention of the iron-clads in the Mersey, should the present law be decided in their favor, proceeds to remark:

If this be really the course contemplated, it will be viewed with great anxiety. Not only does it involve the question whether that system can be called neutrality which, in the midst of a conflict between two belligerents, makes a law to alter the balance in favor of one of them, and gives to that law practically a retrospective effect by detaining the objects upon which, if it now existed, it could be brought to bear, but also, whether we shall not enter upon a path of inextricable embarrassment if we once attempt to commence a plan of selection, so as to declare contraband, our traders may make and sell certain specific articles, and must refrain from making and selling other analogous articles, it being left a matter of theoretical discussion as to the things which, under particular times and circumstances, any especial belligerent may be entitled to make objections. It is doubted, also, looking at the possibility of the Ministerial proposal being rejected, whether it would prove that the most patriotic course would have been to have stood quietly on the existing law of England and the United States, and not to have given a new pretext for the charge that we are be-friended by our Parliamentary remarks or decisions that may not be palatable to the Washington politicians, or that may serve the purpose of diverting attention from indignities inflicted by France by raising an increased outcry against England.

An ELECTION TRICK.—The New York *World* republishes a letter purporting to be from Mr. Vallandigham to an Alabama Colonel, sympathizing with the rebellion and urging its leaders to persevere with the assurance of ultimate victory. This letter extensively circulated on the eve of the election in Ohio, the *World* says, and doubtless had its effect in taking votes from Vallandigham, although an invention from beginning to end—a forgery, a trick!

Hon. Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 14th.

TOM HYER'S CONDITION.—Tom Hyer's friends report him as sinking fast; and they say they do not believe he will live the week out. Rheumatic affection, dropsy, and a series of complicated infirmities have set in, and he is rapidly failing. The benefit given him last week at the New Bowery netted him nearly $700, which will prove quite a God-send.

[*New York Express.*

One Day Later from the North

From Meade's Army—From Charleston—From East Tennessee—From Missouri.

GOLD ADVANCED TO 54¾ TO 55

By the steamer New Star City we have been received from Cincinnati and St. Louis of the 14th, giving advices from New York to the evening of the 14th. We call the most interesting features of news by this arrival

From General Meade's Army.

Washington, Oct ber 14—The *Evening Star* says the whole of General Gregg's division was ordered from Bristoe Station, on Saturday, towards Culpepper, and arrived at 3 P. M.

Hence the Second brigade of the Twenty fourth division was ordered to the Fox Mountain to the support of Kilpatrick, but finding that Kilpatrick had not been overwhelmed, the brigade left him Sunday morning and rejoined the division at Culpepper. On Sunday night Gen Gregg moved to Sulphur Springs, arriving at 4 A. M. on Monday.

The regiments, the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania were sent forward to Jefferson about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the First Maine was sent towards Little Washington to reconnoiter. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Jefferson, and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about twelve miles above Sulphur Springs.

About 10 o'clock Monday, the enemy advanced on the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing twenty infantry supporting them. The cavalry were dismounted, and were being overpowered, retired slowly, contesting the ground to a large forest this side of Jefferson.

General Gregg, using the three regiments in person, commanded a portion of his men, and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs.

After stubbornly contesting the ground for two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so a heavy infantry force of the enemy was observed on each flank, and as the troops were falling back, the cavalry having made a wide detour, attacked them in the rear. At this time the Tenth New York Volunteers was sent to the support of General Gregg, and Kilpatrick's battery was ordered up. The Tenth New Hampshire opened on the rebel cavalry, but owing to the short range of the guns, which were brass Napoleons, the serious harm was inflicted on the enemy. The Fourth and Thirteenth were now pressed severely in front and our centre broken at the same time, they were attacked on each flank and in the rear by infantry, and were ordered to fall back and reshape across the river, with heavy loss.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania was now dismounted and thrown out along the river bank to cover our retreat. The Eighth was also dismounted and ordered to support the battery, which had only four short range guns, and the enemy opened on us with a heavy force of artillery. But our troops gallantly held their ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road, the enemy following, but failing to make any successful charge.

General Gregg had but two aids with him, Lieutenants Martin and Cotter, both were wounded, the former severely, and the latter slightly. Lieutenant Adams, of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Major Wilson, of the Eighth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Kettler, First New Jersey, were also wounded. The loss of the Second New Hampshire brigade, it is thought, will amount to ten killed, wounded and missing.

The Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania suffered the most severely. General Gregg is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought the men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania fought their way out of the situation. He was at the head of his men to the thickest of the fight, and in several charges took the lead.

During the engagement the rebels charged the battery and took one of the guns, but the First New Jersey cavalry gallantly charged back and recaptured the piece, which was immediately turned against the rebels and fired effectively yesterday held the enemy in check, and there was some little skirmishing; one man being wounded while on picket duty last night.

Washington, October 13—The military situation to-day remains unchanged, the rebels have apparent purpose of following Meade, and withdrawn towards the Rapidan. It therefore looks as though their late movement is some covert attempt to flank Meade out of their path elsewhere. All quiet in front to-day.

The following to the *Herald* indicates the position of the army Monday morning:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, October 12—Sixteen miles from Alexandria.

Kilpatrick and Buford have also arrived at this river, and are in line of battle. Our forces are now in a position to contest the further advance of the enemy, who appear in force south of the river. I do not think a general engagement will take place this side.

New York, October 14.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* states that for some reason, certainly not because there was any bad news to be suppressed, the War Department has issued an order forbidding the use over the telegraph, and forbade the transmission of intelligence bearing either on the Federal or rebel situation of Virginia.

The Washington morning papers published that Meade was falling back on Washington, pursued by Lee in large force, and it is equally true that these papers, if they contain any important news, have it from the only three hours' ride from the enemy, so the discrimination made between them and the distant press is hardly understood.

Washington, October 14.—Enquiries run into an excitation to-day of fighting on the south side of the Potomac. There seems to be no doubts of skirmishing among the cavalry, but nothing of the character of a general engagement.

Up to 8 o'clock to night no official dispatches have been received concerning the military movements of the day, hence there is no reason to believe it was not fully justified in its opening any further decline. The principles were as follows, all with the exception of Cotton, which is a shade higher: Sales Pickings at 2¾c., Low Ordinary Middling at 58c., Ordinary at 60c., Middling at 62c., Middling Fair at 65c. A good style of Ordinary, at the same, 28 Brightly Low Middling at 58½c., 24 Low Middling at 60c., 20 Ordinary at 62c., 8 Middling at 65c., 4 Middling at 68c., 22 very Brightly Middling at 65c., and 5 Brightly Middling Fair at 70c.

Cotton—Sales of the same causes previously referred to, a tight supply and the difficulty on the part of purchasers to negotiate Exchange, continued to check the movement of the market, and to-day's sales are confined to 200 bales, in various lots, at firm prices. Low Fair Fair to Good Fair ranged from 61 to 63c., Yellow Clarified 13½c., and White Clarified 13½c. @ 15. The demand for Exchange is generally restricted by limited means of transaction to the West by way of the river.

MOLASSES.—The demand is active, and the sales embrace 500 bbls. about 300 of which are Prime, at 39@40c. for good old, and 60c. @ gallon for Prime new.

FLOUR.—The stock has been exhausted, and there is some inquiring even in the hands of dealers. Their supply received yesterday, which are selling readily on the levee at $12 25 for Superfine, $13 for Fine, $14 for Good Superfine, and $14 50 for Extra. The sales embrace about 600 bbls at these prices.

CORN.—The stock is exhausted, and no more received in order to fall back, which they did in good order.

General Buford, with his cavalry, was on the left, Kilpatrick in the centre, and Gregg on the right. Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in check on the right and left, until nine o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fell back on the main body, the purpose of the move having been effected.

From Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, October 14—The steam transport Fulton, from Charleston 10th, has arrived. She had in tow gunboat Madgee, for repairs, which went off Frying Pan shoals, Sunday last. Crew saved.

On the night of the 5th the rebels attempted to destroy the Ironsides by approaching her in a small steamer, striking the Ironsides amidship. The concussion was tremendous. It knocked down the bulwarks and injured one man. The hulk of the Ironsides is uninjured. She is considered torpedo proof.

The enemy's steamer was badly damaged, and several of her men knocked overboard and drowned.

On the night of the 6th another attempt was made to destroy the Ironsides, but the rebels were discovered and driven off.

It is said citizens of Charleston offered a heavy reward for the destruction of the Ironsides. Active operations are daily expected.

Wassington, October 14—A dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren shows that the Ironsides was not injured by the torpedoes.

Cattle Markets.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 26, 1863.

No arrivals since Saturday. Are out of stock sold was 50 Beeves, 31 Hogs, 20 Veals and 45 Cows. Stock remaining on sale is 124 Beeves, 60