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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,869.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock at the corner of Annunciation street and Felicity Road, stock of a grocery.

By J. S. Cronat, at 11 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 96 Royal street, household furniture and French clocks.

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. Denslow, 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.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A pleasant comedy bill is offered for to-night, and an agreeable occasion may be expected. The Honey Moon will be produced for the first time this season. Married Life will also be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Spectre Guest is again to be the crowning feature of the performance at the Academy to-night. It will also be given on Saturday at noon, when all the children in the city will have an opportunity of enjoying a wholesome fright for a very small consideration.

Absorption of Gold in England.

The absorption of gold in private hands in England has become a subject of remark in some of the London journals. It would thus seem that a tendency, in times like the present, to retire precious metals from circulation is not confined to countries, like America, actually visited with wars and civil convulsions, but is extending itself to a country which, comparatively, with peace and security as England.

The claims of England to be reckoned the commercial and monetary centre of the civilized world confers upon her no immunity from the operation of certain principles which establish a sympathy between political and financial conditions. These principles may act silently, but, like the tides of the ocean, their action is universal and inexorable.

The troubles and struggles in other quarters of the globe are beginning to be reflected in the financial affairs of England. A prudential reserve of gold is but one of the forms of this reflection. War in the United States, foreign intervention and domestic transition in Mexico, the Polish outbreak against Russia, and the delicate and hazardous diplomatic complications arising, or constantly liable to arise, from all these questions, can not fail to create, with regard to the future, anxieties which very naturally suggest, to English holders of gold the prudence of quietly reserving it against a day of financial revulsion, or until the danger of such a revulsion might seem to have passed.

In a time of trouble and uncertainty, wherever a paper currency and a metallic currency exist side by side, a discrimination in favor of the latter will to some extent be inevitably manifested. Let a storm rage, or threaten to burst, and the paper will be left to meet its fary, while gold will be sheltered in secret and invisible recesses.

Were no other circulation in existence but coin, the case would, of course, be different. There would be no longer an occasion for comparing the merits of a currency possessing intrinsic value and another having its claim to confidence solely upon its functions as a representative of intrinsic value. In the absence of ground of comparison, no balance would be struck. Gold would then play a legitimate part in its capacities as a valuable commodity, raised into value by the relations with other valuable commodities.

But as long as circumstances tend to increase the inflation or endanger the representative value of paper currency, gold will more and more seek retirement, and will not perform the office of a standard currency until forced back into circulation, as in France after the wars of the Republic, by the annihilation of its paper substitute, resulting from the latter's incomputable abundance and ultimate worthlessness.

But, laying aside reflections like the foregoing, let us look at an explanation recently given by an English writer, of the phenomenon of gold absorption in England. The explanation occurs in one of a number of communications in the *London News* on the subject of "The Effect of the Recent Gold Discoveries." The retirement of Gold in England becomes the more striking from this writer's admission that gold in that country is unusually abundant. He says:

In considering the subject of the effects of these discoveries, I have been led to think that the absorption of gold at present undoubtedly may be accounted for as follows:

1 Gold as a commodity, as has already been shown, has fallen considerably in value when respected in other commodities. The supply of other commodities at the same time is abundant, and the good prices given for them and the active circulation of money encourage increased production, and the large profits realized tend to give us the price no hope of profit to the investor The construction of our trade with America has at the same time thrown a large amount of capital out of employment, and that capital has had other investments to seek. The result for a time was that the money market was flooded with money seeking investment on short loans, the rate of discount fell to all interest paying securities advanced, and the temptations of premiums brought new companies before the public. The prospect of a scarcity of gold is responsible to all classes for money, and the engagements connected therewith, then become apparent; and gold, being the cheapest commodity at the time, the market, has, in certain, been largely invested in by those capitalists who wield the chief influence in our money market.

The stores of gold are now private; their value in the form is much greater. A tight money market can only bring them forth. The schemes for all purposes which have been launched are sufficiently inflated at present; more gold in the coffers of the Bank of England would only tend to increase such schemes, and make the risk of reaction greater. But now, when the stocks which surround us break, and any storm that may follow prize the stability of our markets, these private reserves will be of great value, and also of great profit, to their holders.

2 The scarcity of our currency makes it, in a time like the present, a place of reserve for the gold stores of all the chief trading countries; and undoubtedly for American capitalists, as well as Russian and others in a less degree, we at this time hold large reserves in the hands of their agents.

These two causes, then, for the absorption of gold in private stores being undoubtedly in operation, I am satisfied that they are sufficient to account for our present position in this respect. I am, &c.

London, October 16. D. C. L.

Late Marine Intelligence.

Among Northern dispatches to the Western papers are the following:

ANOTHER PRIZE STEAMER.

Philadelphia, November 3—The prize steamer Jupiter, from Nassau, bound for Savannah, captured September 13th in Nassau Sound, by the gunboat Cimarone, has arrived here.

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The Tuscarora had gone East, and it was expected the Vanderbilt might fall in with her.

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New York, November 2.—The ship Star of the West has reports as follows: October 17th, in latitude 45.30, longitude 70, she passed twelve miles distant on fire. It being calm, she could not get nearer. The same evening she saw a large screw steamer steering eastward.

The ship Grinnell makes the following report: October 18th, in latitude 46.18, longitude 27, she passed the hull of a large ship on fire, with her spars lying alongside. The ship was painted black, and had the appearance of an American.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS SUPPLIED THROUGH THE NEW YORK CUSTOMHOUSE.—A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst. says:

A special agent of the Treasury Department has arrived here on business connected with the late discovery of frauds in the New York customhouse. The discovery of frauds was made in the following manner: For months past, sales of prize vessels obeited the important fact that goods on board which were intended to run the blockade were manifestly shipped in New York. The circumstance, with others, was deemed conclusive proof that vessels left that port evidently designed for the rebels. It is stated that then for the first time, an inquiry was made with this object in view. In order not to destroy trade between British colonial ports and New York, bonds are required of the parties to be satisfied that the goods will be used or consumed exclusively at their destination. An official who has been employed at the customhouse is present with having received large sums of money, ostensibly for a pilot. By this means, and false entries, and lying clearances, it is understood that New York was made the great market for the supply of the South with all the articles they needed, not forbidden contraband or illicit, but to carry on and protect the rebellion.

GOLDENS GOING HOME TO VOTE.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that 16,000 or 18,000 New York soldiers have been provided with transportation home to vote.

The Quitclim press is crying out loudly against the outrages committed by negroes upon the female portion of their community. Two of these have been sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of December, for the crime. The crime is said to be hardly previous in the annals of Upper Canada, and the Provincial Parliament will probably take action in the matter. It is stated some thousand terrible negroes, equally the negroes with earlier severity, unless the Legislature interfere and explicate their continuous late Canadian.

Hessens and Kings are paying up the debts of their late social sinners money, and also their debts of gratitude, and in the way of good pa.

The new steamship Paris, Captain Delaney, from New York, arrived last evening with a full freight and the following passengers:

William Jones, Francis Jones, A. Schriber, Miss Gilmore, Miss Gilmore and Wife, Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs Thompson, Miss Rynders.

By the arrival of the steamship Paris, which left New York on the 1st inst., we received Mobile and New York papers up to date. They contain nothing of importance.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Commander's Valedictory to the Mexican People.

We have received a copy of the Vera Cruz *Eco del Comercio* of the 17th of October, from which we translate the following important address of Gen. Forey, showing the attitude designs of Napoleon and his determination to have Mexico permanently occupied by his troops, as a part of the French empire:

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL FOREY.

Mexicans—I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor entrusted to me, and I am now about to leave for France.

I can assure you that no alienation has been made in the policy of the French Emperor to this day.

In departing from you I leave you with a General in whom you may have full confidence.

To form a new constitution, that all might be happy under it, was the object of the mission; but the Emperor's intentions were not fully realized, because they are not sufficiently known.

In leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexicans will find out there are but few false Mexicans, and that there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing Government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of the much patriotic, and their proximity to the mire in which they are rapidly falling.

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fratricide of the nation.

Adieu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be proud, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands.

Mexico, Sept. 30, 1863. FOREY.

LEGAL HONESTY AND MORAL DISHONESTY.—A Massachusetts newspaper publishes an account of a transaction between a laborer and a well-known mercantile firm in that State, in which it appears that the laborer had been in the habit for some twenty years of loaning his savings to the firm. A portion of the loans were made, and all of the funds at the time the loans were made were worth their face in gold. In April last the firm refused longer to receive the money, and closed the account by paying him his "greenbacks." The debt was $1467, while their check was worth but $1008

This instance of legal honesty and moral dishonesty is put in rather a strong light by the following statement by the laborer concerning one of the parties:

"During the eight or ten years I have known him, he has given me much religious instruction, calling my attention to religious principles and moral obligations; it has cost me more than I am able or willing to pay to learn the value of his religious principles and moral obligations."

[From the New York Herald.]

OUR PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—Mr. Lincoln has received Senor Don Matias Romero, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic. To the address delivered by that official the President assured him that the people and government of Mexico have our good will and sympathy, and with pleasure he bade him welcome at Washington.

These are no idle words. At this moment they are pregnant with deep meaning, and will greatly aid the friends of the Mexican Republic. We will hear from the words of Mr. Lincoln that in this government and people the Mexicans have friends, and he will, by a simple process of reasoning, arrive at the conclusion that if we are in favor of the Mexicans we must be averse to their invaders and enemies, the French.

We are fast approaching the period when the rebellion must succumb, and then we shall be at liberty to prove that our nations carry out our protestations. We are the friends of the Mexican, and the success of all those who arrogantly insult this sentiment in defiance of our well known and oft repeated ideas upon that subject. We approve of the Monroe doctrine, and we insist that all European Powers shall respect that which we consider worthy of our approval. Napoleon has the lesson to learn, and unless he shall soon retrace from this continent it shall apply to him of all those who arrogantly insult this sentiment in defiance of our well known and oft repeated ideas upon that subject. We approve of the Monroe doctrine, and we insist that all European Powers shall respect that which we consider worthy of our approval. Napoleon has the lesson to learn, and unless he shall soon retrace from this continent it shall apply to him of all those who arrogantly insult this sentiment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Prevost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—James Hagens, of the United States Infantry, was sent to the Workhouse for six months. Mrs. Goldstein complained that he pressed and put on a pair of shoes valued at $3, and that he then walked off with the assertion that they were paid for. He was forced to pay the price, and then sentenced.

Michael Regan and Eugene Curran, charged with violating their military permits for a lake vessel, were fined $100 each.

J. Glass and Pt. Reilly were arrested on the charge of robbing St. Charles United States property in their possession. Reilly was discharged, and Glass sent to the Workhouse for six months, unless he can prove that he had a right to carry the sacks.

Wm. A. Stuart, who, in a convalescent camp, stole from a comrade $92, was sent to Ship Island for six months. The money was found in his possession and returned to the owner.

Captain Hubbar, of the steamer Landis, was discharged from the malicious accusation against him.

Seven men, who came into the lines from across the lake, and are said to be Confederate deserters, were cared for in the military prison till further orders.

Missing.—A youth named Jacob Thomas is missing since the last great fire in the Jackson Railroad, which, he certain, been largely invested in by those capitalists who wield the chief influence in our money market.

The stores are of course private; their value in the form is much greater. A tight money market can only bring them forth. The schemes for all purposes which have been launched are sufficiently inflated at present; more gold in the coffers of the Bank of England would only tend to increase such schemes, and make the risk of reaction greater. But now, when the stocks which surround us break, and any storm that may follow prize the stability of our markets, these private reserves will be of great value, and also of great profit, to their holders.

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[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Dombey and Son, which made off with fine effect here last night, is to be repeated to night. A large attendance is looked for.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ghost which, as a scientific effect and as an ocular deception, has been a complete and curious success, is still the reigning attraction at the Academy, and will be the feature of the bill tonight.

Additional by the River.

From Corinth.

RETURN OF THE SPENCER EXPEDITION, AFTER BEING ROUGHLY HANDLED AND LOSING A NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The Corinth correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing on the 28th of October, relates at length the fate of the cavalry expedition of 500 men, (First Alabama,) under Col. Spencer, which went on a reconnoitering expedition and penetrated to within ten miles of Jasper, Ala., 150 miles from the place of departure.

On the return march, this writer says, all the cavalry of Tuscumbia valley was concentrating to cut off the expedition; 5000 being in front, the same number on the right, and Moreland's battalion of 250 to check Spencer's force if it advanced in another direction. To make a long story short, the expedition was surrounded, brought to a fight in Tishimingo county, Miss., defeated and dispersed with a loss of some killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. Col. Spencer, however, with about 200 men, after holding the enemy in check for an hour or more, succeeded in effecting a retreat by night through the woods to Bay Springs, whence he proceeded to Jacinto, 40 miles from the battle field, where a halt was ordered. For the rest we give the words of the writer:

Besides the force with Colonel Spencer, one hundred and forty men and officers succeeded in reaching Iuka. The remainder of the regiment, being thoroughly conversant with the country, divided up into small parties and plunged into the woods, and most of them will, undoubtedly, come through to Glendale.

Dr. Stewart, surgeon of the regiment, who was captured, came into Iuka this morning, with a flag of truce, after ambulances and medicines for the wounded. He reports that the rebels only succeeded in capturing some fifty prisoners. The woods were still full of stragglers; but, being apprehensive of an attack from Iuka, the rebels had taken up their line of march southward. The killed and wounded had been found. Many more were wounded, but still able to keep the saddle. Captain Steinberg, residing near Joliet, Ill., and Captain Chandler, residing near Mt. Vernon, Ill., and Lieut. Perry, of company L, First Alabama Cavalry, residing somewhere in the North, was also killed. Only ten or twelve enlisted men were killed. Lieut. Swift, of Ottawa, Ill., was mortally wounded.

Colonel Spencer's disposition of his forces was admirable, and, but for the largely superior numbers of the enemy, would have secured him an easy victory. The men, until twice compelled to fall back, fought like veterans.

In view of the largely superior force of the enemy, whose lines resembled in shape a horse-shoe, the two wings closing in upon us, Col. Spencer was indeed fortunate in bringing off any of his men. Had he succeeded in holding any of his positions for any length of time, his whole force would undoubtedly have been surrounded and captured.

The following dispatch refers to the same expedition:

Cairo, November 2.—Corinth dates to the 29th, received here this afternoon, state that the First Alabama Cavalry, about eight hundred strong, sent out recently to destroy the railroad communication of the enemy, when near Tallahoga, were surrounded by a superior force. Three days, were surrounded by a superior force. Three days, were surrounded by a superior force. Three days