New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,252

E-quinaxe and Caster Beavers were knocked down respectively at $7 00 to 6 62, a slight decline on former prices, and $5 60 to 7 00 against $7 50 to 9 00. Higgins Hawkins had their own very well, running from $1 00 to $6 00 and selling very briskly. Many duplicates were taken. The sale was quite a success.

Messrs. Hudson & Co. had their usual weekly sale of carpets to-day. The attendance was thin and prices not at all satisfactory. The lots were almost entirely of Philadelphia manufacture, cotton and woolen mixed, and some lots all woolen.

The former, which one week ago was selling at 85c., to-day brought 50c. to 75c., and the latter from $1 00, at the sale to-day touched as low as 75c. Many skips were made in the catalogue in consequence.

Figured Brussels sold at from $3 00 to $5 25 (Tissions, 17½ to 18c. Black Grapes 9½c to $1 62½, Colored Velvets, $1 50 to $5 00. On the whole, this sale, compared with the last one, showed a decline of only from 10 to 15 per cent, which, now-a-days, is borne with cheerful equanimity.

The Military Authorities in Canada Enrolling Refugees from the United States into the British service.

[From the Detroit Tribune, October 1]

The British military authorities have issued an order requiring all able-bodied men in Canada, St. Catherine, to enroll themselves for military duty. A sergeant has been quartered with the duty of posting the order throughout Canada, and on Thursday evening and Friday, was busy in pasting up the bills in Windsor. He will continue down as far as Amherstburg, taking Sandwich in his course, and will doubtless see that the order is posted in the various villages along the lake shore.

The sight of the order at Windsor and Sandwich has naturally created great excitement among the drafted runaways, deserters, refugees, etc., who are apparently at a loss how to proceed. Many (most of S-outherners) are making preparations to comply with its provisions, and others are running home. The day express on the Great Western Railway, it is estimated, took over 100 men this morning to Clifton, who went there to report. The order is imperative, and requires immediate attention—Below we give a copy of it:

HEADQUARTERS, Quebec, Sept. 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America, who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Captain R. Stanhope Wilkie, of Her Majesty's service, at the headquarters, Citton House, Citton, C. W. for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's government.

All persons failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to summary arrest, fine and imprisonment.

Refugees are fully seeking the protection of this government must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection.

By order.

This news might lead to the supposition that the British government was preparing for war, but we are reliably informed that it is only the intention to raise several regiments of Canadians to garrison, for the present, the many military posts along the frontier, and when properly drilled they will be sent to other localities, probably to the Red Indian country. When we remember that the British government recently issued an order withdrawing all its regular troops from Canada, it left that province to rely upon its own inhabitants for protection. In consequence, they have necessarily had recourse to the above order to strengthen their force.

Later from Europe.

New York, October 21—The steamer Persia is reported to have passed Father Point, from Liverpool 2 30 P. M. the 22d. Latest American advices were regarded as favorable for the North that the Confederate loan had declined to less than par to cut on week.

The *Times* editorial, criticising the platform of the two parties, regards them identical, except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln cannot forego the Union, and he must keep on fighting, but he will make peace if the Union is restored conditionally as soon as anybody and McClellan cannot forget the Union but instead of going on with the war he puts the peace Commissioners, and Memphis falling until afterwards. The *Times* thinks the nation, all enjoying a respite from war and the lasting bleeding of peace once more, may gradually be resolved on retaining those bleedings, even at the expense of what would now be thought an impossible surrender.

The London *Morning Post* confirms the reported new treaty between France and Italy, and believes itself justified in announcing that a convention is signed for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The principal points are: that the French forces shall gradually withdraw within two years, that the king of Italy shall undertake to preserve intact the possessions of the church as at present defined, and guarantee not to cause, nor to assist the machinations of what is termed the party of action in Italy, and that the capital shall be removed to Florence.

A demonstration has taken place in Turin. A number of placards appeared inscribed "Down with the ministry." No disturbance took place, and little assemblage dispersed of it of a second.

Greece—The National Assembly has decided on the abolition of the senate. There is to be only one chamber in future.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Funds continue very dull and heavy. The cotton feature at Havre is that of U. Dass. Bullitins heavy.

A large amount of business in United States securities was transacted on the Dutch news, and advanced, Illinois 6s, 1870, sixties, has relapsed to 73 and 41. Illinois receded to 91, but afterwards reached 93

LIVERPOOL—The cotton market closed quiet and prices were easier. Sales 5000 in speculation and 2500 on export.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Hosland.—Wm. Bell plead guilty to assault and battery, on a charge of cutting with intent to kill. The plea was accepted and sentenced to four months imprisonment.

B. L. Webster was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Accused plead guilty, and received a six months's imprisonment.

First District Recorder's Court—Hon. H. N. Vennard, Presiding—Laura Dowe, Louisa Leopold and C. Miller, representatives of the lowest classes of Old Dryades and Perdido streets, who had been accustomed to search of the spirits were arrested by the relentless knights of the club, and fined $10 each by Recorder Vennard.

The colored man John de Baptiste and the woman Norah were up on a charge of vagrancy. The woman plead guilty to coming from New Iberia. It appears that the male prisoner was industrious, but the female could not clear her character from the charge. She was sent to the workhouse to get renovated. A term of six months it was thought, would be sufficient for the experiment. A term of thirty days was allotted to the prisoners Louis Celestine, and Mr. D. Brunnary, for habitual drunkenness and vagrancy. Mary Bradley and Ellen Barnes, Eliza Hibbs, Catherine Carney and Mary Smith, went down for ten days to get sober. Others were handed over to their friends on paying a fine of $5.

Robert Montgomery, a colored cartman, charged Jno Keegan, Peter Heunan and Henry Barner, coal carters, with assault and battery. It was shown that the mention of the negro caused a deserved but unlawful punishment. Under the circumstances the prosecutor and accused were fined $1 and costs, after a searching rebuke of the Recorder to insolent negroes.

Mrs Guild was before the court again for selling furniture from the conjugal domicile in opposition to the order of the court. A witness testified that the husband had given his consent to the removal of the things, but he was also the complainant before the Court. Sentenced to 25 or 48 hours prison.

Negro Dignity—Mrs. Lawrence was called on to defend herself, before the Provost Court, against the charge of insulting the prosecutrix, a negress, causing her dog to be pelted, and of having used seditious language. Accused is the wife of an employe of the government and did not heartily approve the course of the Quarter Master, who gave her the negro family as neighbors. A quarrel was made out of the prosecutrix and the children of accused capped the climax, and the outraged dusky female brought the complaint stated above. Result. Case dismissed.

The Legislature.

MONDAY, October 10th, 1864.

The SENATE was called to order by the President at 12 o'clock.

Prayer was offered and the minutes of yesterday approved.

A resolution was then adopted that both Houses meet in the Hall of Representatives, for the purpose of holding a joint session of the General Assembly for the two United States Senators to fill the vacancies of Messrs Benjamin and Slidell from this State, also, to elect an Official Printer.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations was taken up by sections and adopted, and then adopted as a whole. The Committee were then, on motion, discharged.

A message from the Senate was received requesting the concurrence of the House in a resolution for the joint session to elect United States Senators and an Official Printer. The message was taken up and concurred in.

The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

JOINT SESSION.—The House was called to order by the Speaker at 10 minutes past two o'clock.

The Senate was then announced.

The object of the session was then explained by the President of the Senate.

On motion an election was held to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sidell.

The vote on the first ballot was as follows:

Hon. E. King Cutler	77
" Cuthbert Bullit	20
" E. H. Durell	7

Mr. Cutler was then declared elected.

On motion an election was then held to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Benjamin.

On the first ballot the vote was as follows:

Hon. Charles Smith (Senator from St. Mary and President protem of the Senate	62
" Cuthbert Bullit	3
" E. H. Durell	6

Mr. Smith was thereupon declared duly elected to fill the term of Mr. Benjamin.

On motion both Houses then went into an election of Official State Printer. Mr. Fish of the *True Delta* and Messrs. Tracy and Fairfax of the *Times* were nominated.

On the first ballot the vote was as follows: Fish 46 and Tracy and Fairfax 36.

Mr. Fish was then declared elected.

On motion a committee of 3 from the House and 2 from the Senate was appointed to inform Messrs Cutler and Smith of their election as United States Senators and Mr. Fish of his election as official Printer.

The Senate then withdrew to their chamber and adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Further Progress of the Expedition from Baton Rouge—Particulars of the Capture of Clinton, Greensburg, Amite Station and Oaykn—Much Property Destroyed—Dare attempts from Richmond of the 4th reporting the Occupation of a Battery near Weldon Railroad.

(From the Times of last evening)

Baton Rouge, October 9—A division of cavalry started from this place on Wednesday evening, 5th inst, accompanied by that gallant and brave cavalry officer, Geo. A. L. Lee, Quartermaster's rations.

They arrived at Clinton by daylight, captured the place by surprise, and from Lieut Col. Pinckney, who was acting as Provost Marshal, 1 Lieutenant 2 lieutenants and 45 men. Mr. Fuqua, a lawyer, was also arrested, but put on parole.

They then proceeded to Greensburg, captured that place, and destroyed all the rebel State Government property they could find, consisting of a tannery, with 2000 sides of leather, which they burned, and took a large quantity of quinine and some other stores.

At this point the force was divided and sent to Amite Station and to her placed in the vicinity, but the main force proceeded to Oayka and captured the telegraph operator with important dispatches and diary of Polcheir. Captured 4,000 pounds of bacon, 12 barrels whisky, 100 cases boots and shoes, large quantity of corn and meal. Came down through Camp Moore, burnt at the Government buildings and other property, captured several prisoners, large amount of clothing and pieces of gray cloth.

The object of the expedition being completed, they returned to Baton Rouge Sunday morning, bringing with them about 150 prisoners, including a number of officers, two hundred horses and mules, a great many negroes who followed after them.

Two Confederates were shot in trying to make their escape after being ordered to halt.

Lieut Kerle, commanding independent scouts, captured a Major, en route to Richmond with fifteen captured battle flags, mostly taken in the Red River expedition, together with a large quantity of important dispatches for the Confederate War Office, and several prisoners, including a Community with the rank of Major.

At Oayka General Lee obtained dates from Richmond of the 4th, claiming that a battery on our near the Weldon Railroad, which had been taken by the Federal forces previously, had been retaken with some loss.

Lewis, Kerle also reports that the expedition from Fort Adams of a force from Gen. Dana's command and captured Woodville, Mississippi, and a number of prisoners.

It is reported that the rebels would not surrender to the soldiers force, which resulted in many of them being killed.

An Admiral Surrogate.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 5th:

The appointment of Admiral Farragut to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron means business. Wilmington and Fort Darling are of course the objective points of the new naval campaign.

Decline in Dry Goods in New York—Auction Sales.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 5th]

There was a steady feeling among the auction houses to day. It seems to be admitted, as an incontrovertible fact, that both foreign and domestic goods must come down in proportion to gold, let who will suffer, and the sellers, though they may complain, have made up their mind to take the consequence.

The largest sale of 750 packages of domestic by Hagaert & Co., attracted an immense gathering. Quotations, as a general thing, were scarcely up to the mark. Bleached cotton, the special brand, for instance, which, six weeks ago were jobbed at 45c, sold to day at 31c, only one package, however, being disposed of, the rest withdrawn.

Such staple articles as Brown Sheetings—brands "Boot O" and "Boot E"—sold respectively at 27½, 45 to 50c, and several jobbers in 30c only two weeks ago, yet the whole lot was sold, the competition being lively. Farmer's and Manhattan's Denims brought 27c, Everett Ticks 65c, and Franklin 35c—all of which went below the average price of last week.

In fact, all Domestic goods to-day suffer a decline of about 25 per cent, in sympathy with the reduced sales of foreign articles. Yesterday Cotton Flannels of which A. T. Stewart & Co. were large purchasers, were sold at 65c, having brought at the last sales, 65 to 70c.

The Hamilton brand declined from 75 to 80 to 61 to 61½. It is believed that some of the heavy jobbers who put in heavy lots of goods for sale before the great reduction in gold, are buying them back to save the sacrifice which would otherwise be made.

Messrs. Webster, Gordon & Co., had a very heavy sale of woolens, which was largely attended. They were the importers of Messrs. Lamb & Co. Woolen goods, Webster & Co. The bidding was very lively, although, like everything else, the articles brought lower prices, but not so much so as domestic.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

The public officers of the swift passenger packet, Hon. Stickney, E. A. Stable, master, have our thanks for copies of the latest Western papers.

We are obliged to the politeness of Mr. Cosgriff, clerk of the steamer Magenta, for St. Louis dates of the 4th, and Memphis dates of the 6th.

Additional via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE BEN STICKNEY.

Attempt to Recover the Works Captured by Grant's force North of James River—Desperate Assaults Repulsed—Fighting near Weldon Railroad—General Battle Impending.

Early in a Strong Position at Brown's Gap to Protect Gordonsville and Lynchburg.

The War in Missouri—Interesting Particulars—Invading Forces in rear of St. Louis.

Last Price of Gold in New York the 3d, 191 1-4.

The arrival of the Ben Stickney, from St. Louis, brings us Western papers of the 4th, from which we take a variety of additional news matter.

FROM THE JAMES.

Lee's Attempt and Failure to Recover Lost Ground.

New York, October 3.—The *Herald* has the following special account of the fighting north of the James River:

On Friday, three desperate efforts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. Gen. Lee in person commanded, but the rebels were each time driven back with considerable loss. The enemy were discovered about 2 P. M. massing in a wood directly opposite the fort captured yesterday, and in half an hour they charged with a yell in three heavy columns of attack.—The same at the same time opened upon our position and our line was outflanked by the fire from the rebel battery on the river.

The men, however, stood steadily to their posts and received the rebels with so hot, well directed and incessant a fire that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods. Twice again they were rallied by their officers, and returned to the charge, but only with the same result, until finally broken and dispirited, they fell back in irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. Over 200 prisoners were taken by us, including many officers, and the greater part of the Eighth North Carolina regiment. Among those captured are several officers and Captain Maguire, Inspector General of Hoke's staff.

The regimental flags were all taken by Sheridan's division, two of them were captured by the Fifteenth Connecticut and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. The fight has been pronounced one of the most desperate and brilliant of the war, and by the skillful management of his troops General Weitzel has added one more leaf to the laurels won in Louisiana.

GRIFFIN'S ADVANCE UP THE WELDON ROAD.

New York, October 3.—The following is the *Tribune's* special account of the operations below Petersburg:

Yesterday, the 29th, General Gregg, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed a reconnaissance from our left toward the Lynchburg Railroad, as far as Poplar Spring Church, beyond the Vaughan Turnpike. No enemy of any force was discovered. To day General Griffin's division of the 5th Corps, advance up beyond the church in a north-west direction, caused the enemy in a strong position, about two miles from the Weldon Railroad. They prepared for defense, though not completed, were very formidable.

Ordered Griffin's column to carry the works by storm and formed his division in three lines of battle by brigades, the 3d Brigade in the advance under Colonel Gwin, of the 118th Pennsylvania. The assault was perfectly and totally successful, the whole line was taken with three or three guns, and about fifty prisoners, the other guns were dragged away. The rebels left their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command among them was one Major, one Captain, and five Lieutenants. Our loss was not great, I think 150, but one of our best officers, Colonel Welsh, of the 16th Michigan, was killed, and the following officers were wounded: Major Partridge, 16th Michigan, Lieut Wirt, 16th Michigan, Lieut Baird, 16th Michigan.

ATTACK ON AYRE'S DIVISION, OCTOBER 1—

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, October 2.

The enemy attacked Ayre's division yesterday morning, and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting yesterday on the left, except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry on the Vaughan Road, where they were driven back with considerable loss. Our army is strongly intrenched. A battle may occur any moment.

The enemy claim to have a number of prisoners from the 5th Corps.

Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he was retreating.

Washington, October 1—Passengers from City Point yesterday report there was heavy firing on the right and left of Petersburg, and but little in front. The entire army was in motion, and the indications were that a general engagement was mediated.

From the Shenandoah.

SHERIDAN PREPARING TO DRIVE EARLY FROM THE BLUE RIDGE.

The *Herald's* special, Martinsburg, October 1, says:

The latest intelligence from General Sheridan's camp is that he is making preparations to force the remnant of Early's army from Brown's Gap, in the Blue Ridge.

This was on the 29th of September. Early's position is represented to be a very strong one, and he doubtless intends to hold it as a protection to Gordonsville and Charlottesville, as well as Lynchburg, for while holding his position, if Sheridan advances upon Lynchburg, Early threatens his rear and supplies.

There can be little doubt, however, of Sheridan's success, for Early's army has lost heavily, and Brown Gap will only prove to be another Fisher's Hill.

The *Herald's* Washington special of last evening says: An unauthentic report prevails here that our cavalry have entered Gordonsville. It is known that at last accounts a cavalry force was very near that place.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October, 3, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, October, 1st, 6:30, P. M., has been received by this Department. It states:

I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with the army, destroyed the iron bridge over South River at Waynesbro, throwing it into the river. Also the bridge over Christian's Creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro." Details of his future operations, for obvious reasons, omitted.

The following dispatch is the latest received from General Grant:

CITY POINT, Oct. 2, 8.30 P. M.

To Major-General Halleck:

Butler, on the right of the James River, and Meade, on the south west of Petersburg occupy the same positions as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners were captured last evening. Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

No dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. Sheridan, but verbal reports are since which, it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby Moving Upon Rolla, Mo.

We have reliable information that on Friday and Saturday Price was engaged massing his troops in Washington county, preparatory to a grand movement on Rolla and Jefferson City; and that Sunday he was moving, by all possible roads and by-paths, towards the first-named point.

The army moved in three grand divisions—the light under Shelby and Marmaduke, being composed of cavalry and artillery; the centre, under Price, of infantry and the heavier guns while the left, led by the notorious Colonel Cooper, was composed of a smaller force of mounted infantry, a large proportion of whom are Indians.

The meaning of the rebels at a point so near this city was at first a little thought, intended, under the advice of the most important of the rebel leaders, to make a combined movement on St Louis; but the wiser counsels of "Old Pap" doubtless prevailed, and the direction was changed to that noted above.

This information has reached the authorities in such a manner as to be relied upon.

Price's Forces on the Missouri River and Pacific Railroad in the rear of St. Louis—Washington and Union at their Fooemmdan.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, October 6.]

The rebels came into Union at about 1 P. M. of Saturday, some five or six hundred strong, and there captured a company of about one hundred men, commanded by Captain Fuhr. News of the capture of Union soon reached Washington, where it was learned that a rebel force from Franklin was approaching up the Pacific road, via South Point, which is about two miles from Washington. They entered South Point Saturday night.

Colonel Gale, commanding at Washington, evacuated that place at eleven o'clock Saturday night, transferring his troops, six hundred, across the Missouri on ferry boats. The Government stations, stores, &c., at the Port, were then placed on the boats to be taken to St. Charles.

Colonel Gales commued, having crossed the river, is reported to have taken up the line of march for St. Charles.

The boats left the shore opposite Washington at daybreak Sunday morning. As they passed South Point rebel sentinels appeared on the south bank and opened a brisk fire of musketry on the White Awake, which was within thirty yards of them.

About one hundred shots struck her, but no one was hurt except Mr. Hess Carter, railroad bridge builder, who received a flesh wound in the hand.

When half a mile below, the Bright Star grounded and suffered a short delay. The rebs appeared to be about one hundred in number. They moved rapidly up to Washington, and immediately commenced burning the depot and other railroad property. The party in the boats saw the configuration.

St. Charles was safely reached at half-past four, P. M.

Judge Owens confirms the report of the burning of the railroad property at South Point. The rebels came over the main Pacific road from Franklin, and neared the railroad bridge at Gray's Summit, and thence came to South Point, arriving Saturday night, as above stated.

Report was also brought to Washington that on Friday night a body of about 1500 rebel cavalry started from Lee-burg, in Crawford county, and moved towards Franklin, over the Branch railroad, burning everything combustible on the road, including Sullivan and St. Clair Station buildings, and both the bridges across the Maramec.

RUMORED TRANSFER OF A CABINET POSITION TO GENERAL BANKS.

[Special to the N. O. Bee to Republican]

Washington, October 2—General Banks is expected here to-morrow. Rumors of his being tendered a position in the Cabinet prevail freely.

GEN. HOOKER'S NEW COMMAND.

Cincinnati, October 3.—Major Gen. Hooker has assumed command of the Northern Department, with his headquarters at Cincinnati.

Major Gen Heintzelman has been ordered to report to Wheeling.

New York Markets.

[Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

New York, October 3—Money—Easy and quiet at 7 per cent. for Call Loans.

Sterling Exchange—Dull at 168½ to 169 for Gold.

Gold—The market is irregular and unsettled, opening at 191¼, advancing to 192¼, declining to 189¾, advancing to 191¼ and closing at 191¼.

[To the Cincinnati Commercial.]

New York Monday, Oct. 3.—Gold closed this evening, at the Exchange, at 191 ¾.

[To the St. Louis Republican]

New York, October 3.—Stocks quiet. Gold 191¼ after the board. Coupons of 1881, 108; of 1868, 109¼; coupons, 109¾; one, year certificates 95¾.

New York, October 3.—Cotton—The market is dull and almost decided change. Sales at $1 20 to $1 25 for middling Uplands.

Flour—The market for State and Western is dull, heavy and 25 to 50c lower.

Wheat—The market is heavy and lower, with sales at $1 75, closing with no buyers at this rate.

Coffee—Dull.

Sugar—Dull and heavy, with sales of Cuba at 18c.

Molasses—The market is dull and nominal.

Petroleum—Crude, oil at 35c.

Rosin—Dull and heavy. Sales at 30 to 38c for State.

Cheese—Quiet at 15 to 23c.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3, P. M.—Flour and wheat very dull and prices are nominal. Small sales of flour were made at $9 25 for superfine, and $8 50 for extra. But sellers say buyers could not have been made at these rates. There are no buyers at the close, and prices are nominal. Corn dull at $1 20 to $1 22 for ear, and $1 25 to $1 25 for shelled. Oats in fair demand at 71 to 71½.

Whisky dull at $1 70, the demand being light.

Provisions unchanged. Some demand for bacon sides, and about 100 hhds clear sold at 22½, shoulders sold at 18c. Lard dull at 20c.

Groceries dull and prices are nominal, the demand being quite light.

Gold at 191.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Tobacco—The market is dull.

Flour—The market is heavy with sales at $9 50 for superfine, $10 for single extra, and $10 50 to $10.50 for double extra.

Wheat—Prices have declined 4 to 10c. Sales at $1.92 to 1 95 for prime, and $1 90 to 2 10 for choice.

Corn—3 to 5c lower, with sales at $1 20 to $1 28.

Oats—Declined 2 to 3c. Prices now range from 85 to 90c.

At the adjourned sale of Government Cotton 300 bales sold at 77 to 78c.

Potatoes—Sales of 200 sks at $1.95, 175 bbls to arrive, at $2 00, 200 sks, at $2 40, and 50 sks at $2 10 per bushel.

Whisky—The market was dull, and the only transactions heard of was 53 bbls on private terms.

Progress of the Federative Movement in British America—England Ready to Assent to the Independence of her North American Colonies.

[From the New York Times]

THE CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The preliminary conference of the delegates appointed to discuss the union of the Maritime Provinces, have closed. Meetings of more or less formal character, have been held at the capital of the three Maritime Colonies, and the leading delegates who have been entertained at a public banquet in Halifax have returned to their respective homes. Before leaving for Quebec, they met in a final conference, at which the general sentiment of the entire delegation was found to be favorable to the proposed union of the Provinces, a certain control in all matters of local concern, shall yet subordinate the whole to a strong central government. The general feeling is in favor of a federal system which shall designate the specific power, functions and responsibilities of the central government, leaving all else to the absolute control of the local governments, which are to be established in a Union, which, while it shall have a Federal Government, shall yet conserve the individuality of the various colonies, and be subject to no other meeting of the delegates will be held at Quebec, to consider something like a common basis of action and a formal report of the decisions of each separate Province as they now stand. During the coming sessions of the Colonial Parliaments, the business of Federation will be dealt with in detail, and probably matured so as to be consumed in its discussion, before a final decision is reached.

The important announcement has been made by Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, that he has received from the Home Government, a dispatch from England to give all the official aid and sympathy in his power to the proposed scheme of Federation, and he adds that at the Halifax banquet Admiral Sir James Hope, speaking, is he said, from an intimate knowledge of the state of public feeling in England is the reported, as saying that the Government would assent to the independence of the Colonies "Rest well assured that your aspirations for nationality will not nothing else than a cordial response among us.

It is not a matter of minor interest to call to mind that this great section of British America is to-day the most prosperous, and the most contented community of 3 800,000 souls, of whom 700,000 are males between the ages of 20 and 60—more than half of the population is engaged in agriculture. At its present rate of improvement, in five years it will outnumber in population Belgium and Saxony, and in ten years, Sweden and Norway. Of its lands, over forty five million acres are in private hands, and over thirteen millions are cultivated. Four years ago, the cultivated area of its fields and gardens were valued at $150,000,000, and the assessed value of its farms was $550,000,000.

Canada, Britain's most populous maritime State, already holds high rank, as to sailors and fisher men number to-day over 70,000. In 1863 it built 628 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 130,312 tons. It exported $15,000,000 worth of timber and $19,000,000 worth of fish, and its total exports are over $65,000,000 annually.

Such are the elements which lead in its political organization, it is proposed to apply the federal system of government under new conditions. The subject matter must be watched with interest. Thus its logical result is ultimately a separation from the parent State which is now made, and yet, nice tenths of those whom votes will hold sway in the question, cherish an indistinct notion that a Confederation on the plan proposed is not incompatible with the colonial relations. The delusion is one which a few years practical experience will effectually uproot. English statesmen see the matter in a more common-sense light. And hence, Sir James Hope is frank enough to tell the assembled delegates that their aspirations for a nationality will not be blighted by any opposition from England. Assent, in short, they are civilly assured that they may go—as soon as they have summoned up sufficient courage.

And it is this question of ultimately cutting loose from the monarchical system that will be found to be the great source of sectional division and strife. The parent monarchical in this hemisphere to-day are the descendants of the French noblesse of Lower Canada. All their traditions go back beyond the imperial and revolutionary era. The edicts of the Kings of France are their law; the customs of the monarchical France still their rule. And from these it will be an almost hopeless task to undertake to wean them by any specious promise of independence.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
SUNDAY, EVENING, October 10, 1864.

We have again to notice general inaction as the prevailing feature in our market, Western Produce being depressed by more copious receipts, and the demand being limited to the supply of the city consumption, while our leading staple continues unsettled under the issue of the New York economic. Our latest published dates from that market are to the evening of Monday, the 3d instant, when Gold closed at 191¼ and Cotton was quoted dull, at $1 20@1 25. The decline in Gold is fully measured by the by the continued influence of the published accounts from the east of war and the extraordinary shipments of bullion and foreign exports from the South, as well as further arrivals from Liverpool. We notice that the Secretary of the Treasury announces that sealed offers will be received until the 15th inst., for U. S. Bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 issued under the Act of June 30th, payable in 10 years but redeemable after five years, and bearing six per cent. interest, the interest payable in coin.

There being no element any immediate moral nor there was but little rumor among the Commercial Exchange, while the general market was unusually quiet. Some 60 days' drafts on New York were sold at 1 and ¼ per cent discount, and a certain amount, about $40,000, the particulars of which were not reported; also some ten days' at 1 and 1¼ per cent. The Banks and dealers abroad are still in a positive position.

Certificates checks on the U. S. Treasury are quoted at 7 per cent discount. We notice that on the 3d the 15 months certificates rated in Wall street at 93¼.

In Foreign Exchange there was a sale of Sterling on 218 for an unexceptionable private bill. One of the Banks was willing to draw at 227½@225 but Bankers bills have been sold as low down as 224. Nothing was reported in France. One of the Banks would draw at 5.30 or as low as 5.25 for a round sum.

The specie market opened quiet at 200 per dollar gold, but later in the day evinced more buoyancy and was quoted towards the close at 201@203. Nothing transpired in Silver which rules at par@1-20 for American half dollars. Mexicans dollars nominal at 20½@20.

We did not hear of a transaction in Stocks for which there is very little enquiry. Nothing transpired in Bank Stocks.

The Bank note market was inactive and depressed. Discounted only 1 day. 6 dollar for Merchants' 5 for Bank of New Orleans, 37½ for Bank of Louisiana, and 75½ for Crescent City. A small amount of the last was sold by a dealer at 74, but we also heard of sales to dealers at 75½. The Bank of New Orleans continues to give old State bonds, matured coupons off at par to exchange for its own notes. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes, which continued depreciated at 91@92c. over City Treasury Notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, October 10, 1864.

COTTON—No change to note in the market which continues unsettled, with very little enquiry, and that of figures far the view of holders. The only sales reported are 50 bales good style for manufacture at the reduced rate of 91c., and 50 bales, principally for export, at full price, of a comparatively fairer price than the 91 sales.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The steamer news arrived from the West since Saturday and, two or three more are long looked for. The receipts to-day were small, since Saturday only some about 600 bbls flour, besides assorted provisions and miscellaneous. About 1500 bbls Flour were sold, on our account, the balance in the market, which is greatly depressed by ample stocks, very about receipts, and only a very limited retail demand, prices and descriptions are lower, having been supplied last Saturday. Last Saturday's quotations, 10 bbls fine good extra sold at 6½@6¾ bbl. To-day prices are lower and still decline. Fine only some 7½ bbls in various small lots at a great character at 6½@6¾ bbl for superfine, and 6½@6¾ bbl for fine, and ordinary extra. These are the ruling prices. Corn in good order, very much in fact, found the demand for the Cheapest Corn in approximate producers costs, or retail prices. About 4000 bbls sold at 60c. Oats in fair demand, 1000 bbls sold at 65@70c. Bacon in good demand, 1000 bbls sold at 21½@22c. Lard in good demand, 1000 bbls sold at 21½@22c. Hams in good demand, 1000 bbls sold at 21½@22c. Pork in good demand, 1000 bbls sold at 21½@22c. Hogs—Receipts 1000 head, 1000 sold at 5½@6c. Sheep—Receipts 1000 head, 1000 sold at 5½@6c. Beef—Receipts 1000 head, 1000 sold at 5½@6c. Eggs at 25@30c. Butter—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Cheese—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Potatoes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Onions—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Apples—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pears—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Peaches—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Grapes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Cranberries—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Nuts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Chestnuts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Walnuts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Hickory Nuts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Almonds—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Filberts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pecans—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Cocoanuts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pineapples—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Bananas—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Oranges—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Lemons—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Limes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Citrons—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Olives—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pickles—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Sauces—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Spices—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Salt—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Sugar—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Molasses—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Syrup—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Honey—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Wax—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Tallow—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Soap—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Candles—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Oil—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Paint—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Varnish—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Brushes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Combs—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Knives—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Forks—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Spoons—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Scissors—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Razors—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Strops—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Hones—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Grindstones—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Emery—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Sand—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Gravel—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Stone—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Brick—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Lime—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Cement—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Plaster—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Paper—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Envelopes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pens—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pencils—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Ink—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Books—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Papers—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Magazines—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Newspapers—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Pamphlets—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Maps—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Charts—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Globes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Telescopes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c. Microscopes—Receipts 1000 bbls, 1000 sold at 25@30c.