## AMERICAN AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**Humored Visit of M. Mercier to Gen. Forey—The Sensation produced in Washington by the Seizure of the Rebel Rams in France—A French Fleet to start from Cherbourg to Mexico—Vigorous measures taken by the French Government for the Pacification of the country—Its Motives for doing so—Last news from Mexico.**

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1863.

The Embassador of France, M. Mercier, is, I am told, about to leave Washington for New-York for the purpose of paying his respects to Gen. Forey, your unexpected guest. His arrival in your city has taken the French Legation by surprise, for it was not expected that he would visit the United States. It seems that the General himself was unwilling to stop here, and that his presence among you is simply due to the want of coal for the frigate Panama, which carries him back to France.

Although M. Mercier had repeatedly assured Mr. Seward that the French Government would never permit or tolerate any infraction of the neutrality to which France was pledged on the American question, nevertheless, the official advice of its intention to stop the rams now building in French ports for Confederate account, has been received here with a general feeling of satisfaction. It is now a pretty well settled fact, that no Rebel vessel now in European ports will leave the navy-yard in which it has been built.

The military authorities of Cherbourg have just received the official order to fit out thirteen vessels to sail shortly for the Gulf of Mexico. This order clearly indicates that the French Government places no reliance in the support which Prince Maximilian's acceptance seemed to give to its projects; but that it intends to carry on the pacification of Mexico on its own account and without the participation of any interested parties.

These vessels, I understand, are not going to bring provisions to the army (the supply produced by the country itself being more than sufficient for that purpose), but men, arms, and munitions of war. The intention of the Emperor is to bring about the settlement of the Mexican difficulties before next Spring, and to employ in the prosecution of that plan the vigor, energy, and activity which is characteristic of all French military expeditions. He evidently desires to get rid of this difficulty before the time for a war with Russia arrives, so as not to have on his hands two wars at once.

There is another reason for the Emperor to do away with the military obstacles to the Mexican expedition as soon as possible. This is the difficulty in starting the Mexican loan. In fact, so long as Juarez's army and the bands of roving guerrillas disturb the peace and security of the country, to the perpetual hindrance of agriculture, industry, and trade, it will be extremely difficult if not impossible for Louis Napoleon to throw that loan into the market, and to recommend it to the confidence of the financial world. What makes him still more anxious to secure its success is the fact that he looks upon it as a means of partially covering the $200,000,000 of the floating debt of France by retaining $40,000,000 indemnity upon the Mexican loan, the amount of which has been fixed at $150,000,000. This would sensibly diminish the influence of his opponents in the Legislative Body, who, with M. Thiers at their head, intend to investigate closely the present budget, and pass a censure upon the extraordinary expenditures of the Government. This explains the motives of the present efforts to crush Juarez and restore order, the want of which has rendered past success valueless, and deranged all financial plans.

The last news from Mexico represents that country as being ravaged by independent bands of guerrillas, each under the command of distinct leaders, having no relations one with the other, but each working for its own benefit. French officers say these guerrillas are formed out of Juarez's army, which, being regardless of all discipline, has divided itself into fragments and spread all over the country. This report seems to receive confirmation from the news received from Havana, stating that Gen. Negretti's army, formerly 5,000 strong, has dwindled down to 500 men. If this statement is true, Juarez is in no position to resist the French column now marching against him, and the probability is that he will be compelled to leave San Luis, and to fall back upon Durango.

It is reported that 150 guerrillas have recently attacked the railroad train now running between Vera Cruz and La Soledad. In the cars were several hundred passengers and only 14 French soldiers, commanded by a captain of infantry. The fight was carried on with the ferocity peculiar to guerrillas. Several passengers, the commanding officer, and three soldiers were killed. Notwithstanding the disparity of forces, the guerrillas were finally put to flight, leaving in the hands of the French 14 of their men, who were hung on the spot.

The depredations of the guerrillas are not confined to Vera Cruz, but extend over all the provinces of Mexico. It would not be surprising if their extermination was to require double the number of soldiers now in active service, and the French Government may be compelled to send another army to Mexico. I am assured that it will do so if necessary. The thirteen vessels now ordered to be fitted out at Cherbourg are an indication that it will make all the efforts required for the pacification of the country.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN WEST TENNESSEE.

### Fight on the Tallahatchie.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1863.

In my account of the fight at Collierville on Saturday, I neglected to mention that Col. Hatch, with the greater part of his cavalry division, had moved to La Grange, that being the most important and at the same time the most vulnerable post between Memphis and Corinth. The Rebels having succeeded in cutting the wires all along the road east and west of their point of attack, information did not reach him in time to enable him to bring his forces in play as soon as would have been advisable.

By Monday two brigades had been called in from different points, one commanded by Col. Phillips of the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry, the other by Col. Merriers, the whole under Col. Hatch, who commands the cavalry division in the absence of Gen. Grierson. The pursuit was commenced at once, the 7th Illinois Cavalry and the 7th Kansas Cavalry heading the column. Previous to this, however, a force had been sent out to watch the enemy's movements and to act as a guide for the heavier column that was to follow.

THE PURSUIT

was urged with great vigor, the direction taken being nearly south-east, toward the little town of Byhalia. The early part of the day had worn away before anything was seen of the Rebels. Three miles south of Byhalia the Unionists came suddenly upon them, posted in a strong position on an elevated piece of ground at the far side of a field. They had about 3,000 men and nine pieces of artillery. Firing commenced on both sides, the artillery opening, the affair followed by long-range firing with small-arms. It was a hazardous undertaking to move across the open field to attack at short range, and it did not seem possible to out-reach either flank.

Matters remained thus for nearly two hours, with very little maneuvering, and without advantage to either side. It was now determined to carry the enemy's position by assault. For this purpose the 7th Illinois and 7th Kansas Cavalry, of Col. Phillips's brigade, were ordered forward, followed by the remainder of the brigade. No sooner had our troops emerged into the open field than the fire from all their artillery was directed at them. Our men did not falter, but went in right gallantly, first at a trot and then at a gallop. Scarcely, however, had they come to the second gait before the enemy's fire suddenly ceased, and limbering up his cannon he commenced a hasty retreat. Here we were at a disadvantage in the fact that while the Rebels were very near to and covering the Byhalia road, we were some distance from it. This circumstance gave them the start of our main body, though a portion of Phillips's brigade was kept within harassing distance of their rear.

Still urging the pursuit with untiring vigor, our men pressed on until dark. The next morning they were promptly in the saddle, and fast on the track of the retreating Rebels. Nothing, however, was seen of them until about the middle of the afternoon, when a scattering volley of a dozen muskets evinced the fact that we were again up with them. Our men had already ridden thirty miles, but there was no hesitancy in coming into line and opening the fight. A part of Phillips's men were dismounted and thrown forward as skirmishers. Rapid sharpshooting immediately commenced, the Rebel skirmishers slowly giving way. Having forced them back to the main body, it was discovered that the enemy was occupying a strong position on the near side of the Tallahatchie River, and was partially intrenched, one flank resting on the river, the other extending toward and partially covering the little village of Wyatt.

A deep trench had been dug around the town, making that the strongest point in the Rebel line. Determined, it seemed, to make this their final stand-point, and to give us desperate battle, the enemy met our advance with a charge. A heavy column was massed on the right, and emerging from under the partial cover afforded them by the ground and timber, they came thundering down upon our right, threatening to overwhelm Phillips by sheer weight of numbers.

The 9th Illinois Infantry, the 6th Illinois and 3d Michigan cavalry were brought in position to receive the charge, holding their fire until the enemy came within easy range, an almost solid blaze flashed along our entire front. The firing was now very rapid for some minutes. Our first discharge checked the advance of the enemy, who replied to it with spirit and again advanced. It was of no use, however. The firing from our line was telling with fearful effect upon them, and after faltering and wavering for an instant they fell back to their former position.

The small-arms firing now measurably ceased, the artillery only keeping up a spirited action until nearly dark. At this time the enemy was discovered advancing in mass on the left. This time they made a desperate and persistent charge, determined, it seemed, to drive us back. But again the steady nerve and unconquerable valor of our men were too much for them, and they were driven in confusion from the field. It was now our turn to attack, and although it was now night and raining, the fight continued with renewed energy on our part. Our men closed in gallantly with the enemy and held him close in his cover until 9 o'clock, when our whole line moved forward on a charge.

A, parently taken completely by surprise, the enemy gave way and fled in dismay to the river, hotly pursued by our boys at a full run. Here was witnessed a scene of confusion hardly equaled during the war. Hotly pressed by our forces, they plunged into the river (a narrow stream) in the wildest panic, and commenced making their way to the other side. The water is here so shallow that it is easily forded. In a few minutes the river was crowded from bank to bank and for several hundred yards with a heaving and plunging mass of men, horses, wagons, and artillery. To add to the confusion, the town was now discovered to be on fire, and directly the whole scene was illuminated with the glare of burning houses.

Being of course totally unacquainted with the country, it was not thought advisable by Col. Hatch to push the Rebels any further that night. Our entire loss in this short campaign will not exceed 250. That of the Rebels will not fall short of 700, beside guns and other munitions of war. Whether this affair will close the campaign depends upon the further movements of the Rebels.

## A Manly Letter.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of an officer in the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, now in front of Charleston. The spirit it breathes is that of a brave soldier, a true man, and a wise patriot, illuminated, not dimmed, by the tender affection which shines in every line of it, yet held subordinate to a high sense of duty. There are many such soldiers in the Union armies, but the high character of the Massachusetts 54th, which Col. Shaw led into Fort Wagner, is due to the fact that it is officered by men who emulate his example and who are moved by the noble purpose evinced by the writer of this letter:

HEADQUARTERS 54TH MASS. VOLS.,
MORRIS ISLAND, NOV. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: It is Sunday afternoon, and a mail has just arrived bringing me a letter from you. You are no more pleased, father, to hear from me than I am to get letters from you. No matter how well I am, father, how excited, or how contented, I wouldn't give a fig for life if I had not a home and loved ones in it to look both back to and forward to. We count our lives here by "mails," and in our mind's eye every letter is a furlough. I am glad, father, you feel more and more reconciled to the step I have taken; and were it not for "its questionable shape"—its military aspect—I know you would not only not have opposed it, but urged it on me. I know I never could have respected myself had I not borne a part in this grand struggle. Much as I want to see you, father, and see home again, yet I say truly I would far rather never see either than never to have left both. We are gradually getting up a country and a national integrity that are worth sustaining, and the next generation will deny their parents of the present who hadn't a hand in the good work. The "military bubble" I despise and detest the more I have to do with it, but Slavery must be put down; we must have a country and a free one; and let us not scruple at the only means of accomplishing these results the Rebels have left us. Let us fight them, and to the last. The longer the Rebels make it take us to do it the better it will be done. The more lives it costs to dig, the less it will demand hereafter. But I do n't like to talk on in this way, father, in a letter, and still I do want you to know that, should anything happen to me, should the worst happen, I accept it, and do in nowise regret or would recall what I have done. A——'s case may be mine—certainly no death but my own mother's has ever so come home to me—but I would rather have it to day than not have it possible. All this believe of me, father, and do n't think the more of it, that I love home say whit the less.

## Copperhead Slander Refuted.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: On the 16th of Sept. last you published a paragraph mentioning the arrest of ex-Provost Marshal Strachan of Missouri, upon a charge of embezzling some $20,000 of the funds of the Government. The paragraph embodied an extract from *The Quincy* (Ill.) *Herald*, charging Col. Strachan with other offenses against morality of the most scandalous nature. In justice to the accused I must ask you to publish the following letter from Gen. McNeil, addressed to a friend in this city:

H. S. D.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF SOUTH WESTERN MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, BUFFALO, ST. CLAIR CO.,
OCT. 14, 1863.

DEAR ——: Just as I received orders at St. Louis to take the field, I received your letter of Sept. 17, from New-York. This letter had been to Springfield, and had been remailed to the St. Louis office, causing the delay.

You inclose an extract from *The Quincy* (Ill.) *Herald* of Sept. 20, republished in a New-York paper, and clipped therefrom, and ask from me a refutation of the statements contained therein.

When I first saw this slanderous article I wrote to your brother, stating my knowledge of the facts connected with the charges mentioned in that article.

*First*: That under me he had received no public money except what I knew to have been properly accounted for.

*Second*: That Col. Farrar, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, had told me that Col. Strachan had properly accounted for all moneys received before I took command of the district.

*Third*: That moneys could not have been extorted from prisoners without the fact coming to my knowledge.

*Fourth*: That the man reprieved from the Palmyra Expedition was reprieved by my order, without consultation with Col. Strachan, who, when he heard of it, told me I had "let off the worst man in the lot."

Although I consider this article as slanderous toward myself as against your brother, for myself I shall not notice it until such time as my other duties give me time to hunt up the responsible publishers, and hold them accountable to the law for libel. If there is one syllable of truth in the article, from the first line to the last, I shall acquit the publishers of libel. It is utterly false, and grossly malicious, and no citizen of Palmyra, having reputation for either honor or honesty—be he Secessionist, Copperhead, or loyal—will say that he believes it.

Your brother has been one of the ablest as well as of the earliest loyal men in the State, and has been a constant scourge to the disloyal. Open disloyalty has been coerced into Copperheadism, and bushwhacking against the lives of loyal men has been changed to bushwhacking their reputations. The charges alluded to in that article—charges which Col. Strachan is ready and anxious to meet and refute—are of this nature, and are a part of a base Copperhead conspiracy to ruin a man they could not buy. If United States Senators had been elected by our Legislature last Winter, I do not believe these charges would have been made.

The animus of *The Quincy Herald* in this matter is betrayed in this sentence: "It was this fellow (Strachan), while acting as Provost-Marshal at Palmyra, induced one Col. McNeil, who is said to be no better than Strachan himself, to issue an order suppressing the circulation in Missouri."

It is true such an order was issued, and a great pity that it was ever countermanded, for this bushwhacker in types has been the cause of more disloyalty in sentiment, and open treasonable acts, and is responsible for the lives of more loyal men in Northern Missouri, than all other influences put together.

His false and garbled statements of the Palmyra executions last Fall were copied all over the country.

He knew that account to be just as false as he knows this article to be true. Where he is known he cannot slander either of us.

You will use this statement as you may think advisable. It is made in the hurry and confusion of camp occupation, and if you think something more formal necessary, please let me know, and I will supply it as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
"JOHN MCNEIL, Brig.-General Vols.

## COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coupon | 102 | 150 Quicksilver M. Co. | 6¾ |
| 25,000 Tenn. 6s, 6-20s Coup. | 60 | 100 do. | 6¾ |
| 8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Coup. | 113 | 100 Mich. & Mo. RR. | 2[illegible] |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, 3-10s coup. | 60 | 100 Harlem Railroad | 60¼ |
| 4,000 Norfolk (Va.) City 6s | 90 | 50 do | s10 60 |
| 4,000 Ohio (Cin. & Sa. R.) 1st | 90 | 50 do | 59¼ |
| 5,000 do | 90 | 50 do | 60 |
| 2,000 Ohio (Cin. & Sa. R.) 2d | 80 | 50 do | b30 60 |
| 2,000 Tenn. State 6s (old) | 65 | 100 Reading Railroad | 42 |
| 10,000 Chesapeake Bank 7s | 10 | 50 do | 42¼ |
| 10,000 do | 10 | 50 do | b5 42 |
| 10,000 Ohio & Miss. Cert. | 84 | 200 do | 42¼ |
| 5,000 do | 83 | 200 do | b10 42 |
| 1,000 Erie 1st M. Bds | 110 | 200 do | 42¼ |
| 20,000 Erie 4th Sat. Int. | 60 | 100 do | b5 42¼ |
| 5,000 Mich. Southern F'd | 108 | 300 Mil. So. & N. In. R.R. | 27 |
| 1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 80 | 200 do | 8 |
| 5,000 T. & W. 2d M. | 65 | 200 do | 8¼ |
| 2,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M. | 107 | 200 do | 8 |
| 5,000 C. & P. 4th M. | 15 | 200 do | 8¼ |
| 200 Buffalo Co. Lead | 2 | 100 do | s30 8¼ |
| 500 Amer. Coal Co. | 24 | 100 do | 8¼ |
| 100 Mariposa M. Co. | 45 | 150 Mil. So. & N. In. Guar. | 73 |
| 200 do | 4¾ | 1100 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip | 115 |
| 50 do | 4¾ | 100 do | 114¼ |
| 25 North River Bk. | 163 | 200 do | s10 114¼ |
| 32 Bk. of Commonwealth | 107 | 200 do | 114 |
| 25,000 Amer. Gold | 146¼ | 1500 Clev. & Pittsb. R. R. | 104¼ |
| 10,000 do | 146¼ | 100 do | 104 |
| 40,000 do | 147 | 100 do | 104¼ |
| 100 Canton Co. | 33 | 200 do | 104 |
| 200 do | 33¼ | 200 do | 104¼ |
| 100 do | 33 | 200 do | b10 104 |
| 100 Cumb. C. Pr. | 28¼ | 100 do | 103¼ |
| 200 do | b30 40 | 100 do | b5 104 |
| 200 do | s10 36¼ | 50 Galena & Ch. R. R. | b10 107 |
| 500 do | 34 | 50 do | b15 106¼ |
| 200 do | 36 | 200 do | b10 106¼ |
| 400 do | b10 36¼ | 100 do | b10 106¼ |
| 300 do | s10 36¼ | 100 do | b5 106 |
| 500 do | s20 36¼ | 200 do | 105 |
| 200 do | s10 36¼ | 100 do | 105¼ |
| 740 do | 36 | 100 Clev. & Toledo R. R. | 114 |
| 300 Cent. Am. Trans. Co. | 42¼ | 200 Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R. | 104 |
| 100 do | 42 | 300 do | b30 105 |
| 100 do | 41¼ | 250 do | b15 104¼ |
| 50 do | 41 | 250 do | b15 105 |
| 50 Pacific Mail SS. Co. | 218 | 100 do | b15 105¼ |
| 50 do | 219 | 200 do | b4 105 |
| 100 N. Y. Cent. RR. | b10 113¼ | 100 do | b5 105¼ |
| 100 do | b10 113¼ | 200 do | b5 105¼ |
| 100 do | 113 | 200 do | 105¼ |
| 1000 do | 113 | 200 do | 105 |
| 100 do | s30 112 | 200 do | 105 |
| 150 do | 112 | 200 do | 105¼ |
| 300 do | s30 111 | 200 Chic., Bur. & Q'cy R. | 119 |
| 400 Erie Railway | 102¼ | 50 do | b30 122 |
| 600 do | 102¼ | 200 Mil. & P. du Chien RR. | 59 |
| 100 do | 102¼ | 200 do | 59¼ |
| 200 do | 102¼ | 100 do | b30 61 |
| 300 do | b5 102¼ | 200 do | 59 |
| 1700 do | b10 102¼ | 100 Tol. & Wabash RR. | 22 |
| 800 do | b30 102¼ | 150 P., Ft. W. & Chicago | 80 |
| 700 do | b30 104 | 450 do | 80¼ |
| 25 do | 103¼ | 400 do | b5 81 |
| 400 do | b10 103 | 300 do | b10 81 |
| 1100 do | b5 103 | 500 do | b5 80¾ |
| 600 do | b5 102¾ | 100 do | b10 81 |
| 200 do | b15 103¼ | 150 do | s30 80 |
| 300 do | b10 103¼ | 100 do | b30 82¼ |
| 300 Erie Railway Pref. | 101 | 400 do | b10 82¼ |
| 100 do | 100 | 200 do | b15 82 |
| 170 do | 100¼ | 100 do | b10 81¼ |
| 100 do | b10 101 | 200 do | 82 |
| 100 Hud. Riv. R.R. | b30 126 | 100 do | b30 82¼ |
| 50 do | 125¾ | 100 do | b30 82 |
| 250 do | 125 | 300 do | 81 |
| 100 do | s30 125 | 400 do | 80¼ |
| 200 do | s10 125 | 100 Alton & T. H. RR. | 27 |
| 200 do | s10 124¾ | 50 do | b30 28 |
| 200 do | s30 124¾ | 100 do | b10 28 |
| 50 do | b10 126 | 400 Chicago & N. W. RR. | 44 |
| 500 do | s10 124¾ | 300 do | 45 |
| 300 do | b30 121 | 50 do | b10 46 |
| 200 do | b10 125 | 400 do | 44¾ |
| 200 Chicago & Alton Pref. | 83 | | |

SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD AT ½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 American Gold | 147 | 300 Mich. So. & N. I. R.R. | 81 |
| 10,000 do | 147¼ | 100 do | s2 81 |
| 15,000 do | b1 147¼ | 100 do | 81¼ |
| 10,000 do | s2 147¼ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 115 |
| 100 N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 113¾ | 100 do | 115¼ |
| 100 do | s2 113¾ | 600 Clev. & Pitts. R.R. | 103 |
| 400 Erie R. R. | b2 102 | 200 Gal. & Chi Railroad | 107 |
| 900 do | 102 | 100 do | s1 106¾ |
| 100 do | s4 102 | 100 do | s10 106¾ |
| 500 do | 101¾ | 100 do | s1 106¾ |
| 500 do | 101¾ | 200 do | s1 106¾ |
| 200 Harlem Railroad | s2 59¾ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | b5 105 |
| 300 do | 59¾ | 200 do | 105¼ |
| 600 Reading Railroad | s3 127 | 100 do | b2 105¼ |
| 100 do | b3 127¾ | 400 Chic. & N. W. R.R. | s3 45 |
| 300 do | b5 127¾ | 100 do | 44¾ |
| 500 do | 128 | 200 Burlington Lead Co. | 4¾ |
| 200 do | s3 127¾ | 100,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup. 1864 | 99¼ |
| 100 Cumberland Coal | 36¾ | | |

THURSDAY, NOV. 12—P. M.

Gold is higher, and at the Stock Exchange was strong at 147. Later in the day the quotation fell to 146¼@¾, and so closed. Upon the street, Stocks were all buoyant, and operators stopped at no advance, so eager were they to "load up" and upon the active list the improvement was very rapid. At the Stock Exchange Government Securities were barely steady. Coupons of 1881 closing at 102@109. The 7-30 Notes were better, the August issue selling at 107, and April at 106¼@106¾, in Certificates no change. Border State Stocks dull. Tennessee 6s, 60¾; Missouri 6s, 64¾@¾; Canton Co., 32¾@¾. The old Coal Stocks are quoted irregularly. Delaware and Hudson, 175@180; Pennsylvania Coal, 162@166; Cumberland, 39; Quicksilver, 6¾@6¾; Pacific Mail, 218@218¾; Central Transit Co., 40¾@41; New-York Central, 131¾@132, after selling on the street at 132@133¼; Erie Railway, 102¼@102¾; do. Preferred, 100@100¾; Hudson River, 124¼@¾, a decline of 1¼@1¾ from the street rate; Harlem fell to 93@93¾. All the Western shares were freely offered at lower rates. Stocks have been very irregular. Early in the day a good deal was done at the high prices of last night, and a large class of operators for a rise, who had been sold out during the past three days, rushed in to replace their stocks under the idea that the money pressure was over, and a rapid return to old prices sure. The advance on the other hand brought a fresh supply of Stock upon the market, and under the report of another call upon the banks, prices at once broke and at noon in many cases prices are back to nearly the lowest rates of yesterday. At the afternoon sales prices are in some cases higher under strong efforts to rally the market, but there exists the same difference between cash and buyers options and the market must be quoted barely steady. The closing prices were: Gold, 147¼, bid, New-York Central, 131¾, bid; Erie, 101¾, bid; Harlem, 93¾, bid; Reading, 124¾, bid; Michigan Southern, 81¼ bid.

Freights are more active, and there is more tone to the market, though rates are without variable alteration. To Liverpool the engagements are 100 tons Logwood at 14s.; per neutral packet, 1,500 bbls. Four at 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d.; 500 tcs. Beef at 32s. 10½d.; 100 tcs. Lard at 15s.; 900 bbls. Tallow at 15s.; per steamer, 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d., and 1,100 boxes Bacon at 40s. To London, per neutral packet, 300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d., and 500 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms. To Glasgow, per neutral packet, 300 boxes Cheese at 25s. To Antwerp, 15 tuns measurement goods at 25s., and 300 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. To Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. The Charters are a British bark with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum to Havre on private terms, and an Austrian vessel to Cadiz with heavy Pipe Staves at $40. The carrying rates are as follows: To Liverpool, per foreign flag: Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d.; Wheat, 4@4½d.; Corn, 4d.; Heavy Goods, 14@15s. To London, per American flag: Flour, 1s. 6d.; Wheat, 5d.; Heavy Goods, 15s.@17s. 6d.; per foreign flag: Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Wheat, 6d.; Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $7,163,457 53—for Customs, $113,760 77; Payments, $9,014,005 36; Balance, $16,611,413 46.

The money market shows no improvement, and 7 per cent is the rate, with a commission added in many cases. The banks have been notified to pay $3,500,000, on account of the Treasury notes to-morrow, and expect another call of similar amount payable by Monday, and a good many bank loans have been called by way of preparation. Among mercantile houses there is no special demand, and at legal rates commercial borrowers are readily supplied. The pressure falls as usual upon stock speculators, who borrow money upon that most hazardous of terms: call without notice. The payment on account of the Treasury Notes yet to be made, which will be called for in rapid succession, will be made up from funds now loaned to stock speculators, a fact they may as well comprehend at once. They have borrowed the temporary idle money of the banks and private lenders, and suddenly find themselves obliged to return it in the midst of a pressure which thus far shows no sign of abatement.

The deposits for 5-20s to-day were $1,048,000. The Sub-Treasury loses largely again to-day—nearly $2,000,000, and is now running out of funds rapidly, making it certain that the balance of the money will be soon called in. There are unmistakable signs of a continued demand for money at the recent high rates.

Attention is called to a notice of the Portsmouth Dry Dock Company, in another column.

Proceedings have been commenced in the Supreme Court, by A. G. Jerome, against the Michigan Southern road, its directors, transfer agents, etc., to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the late sale of common Stock of the Company. The plaintiff claims that all common Stock in excess of 90,182 shares is illegal, and asks that the company be obliged to separate the new from the old, to discontinue all transfers of the new Stock, and from issuing any more, and that the Company may be enjoined from removing the Stock books from the jurisdiction of the Court pending this action.

Sterling Bills are quoted 161¼.

The Michigan Southern Road earned the first week in November:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | $71,815 05 | 1863 | $81,210 36 |
| Increase | | | $9,395 30 |

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week in November as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | $71,077 39 | 1863 | $81,053 60 |
| Increase | | | $9,976 21 |

The Galena and Chicago Union Road earned the first week in November as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | $47,784 | 1863 | $50,318 |
| Increase | | | $2,534 |

The following are the returns of traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Oct. 31:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | $90,815 74 | 1862 | $96,216 56 |
| Decrease | | | $5,400 82 |

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad earned for the month of October:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | $176,918 | 1862 | $162,349 |
| Increase | | | $14,568 |

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company earned for the week ending Nov. 7:

| | 1863. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $13,968 09 | $10,023 23 |
| Freight | 20,074 93 | 20,369 71 |
| Sundries | 1,479 23 | 1,061 19 |
| Total | $35,522 25 | $31,454 73 |
| Increase, 1863 | $4,068 12 | |

The weekly statement of the Boston banks exhibits a decrease of $824,823 in loans and discounts, $1,217,535 in deposits, and an increase of $920,535 in circulation, and of $133,725 in specie. We annex the principal footings, with those of the corresponding week last year:

| | Deposits. | Loans. | Specie. | Circula'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 2, 1863 | $36,775,102 | $78,379,640 | $7,841,332 | $8,066,626 |
| Nov. 9 | 34,557,567 | 78,554,977 | 7,975,057 | 8,027,101 |

Same time last year:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 10, 1862 | 31,592,779 | 74,789,269 | 7,978,650 | 8,124,125 |

The First National Bank of Hartford, Conn., has been organized, with a capital of $100,000, with power to increase to one million. It is to take the place of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, its organization being identical with the exception of one of the Directors.

*The Chicago Tribune* of Tuesday says:

The feature is the very great scarcity of Treasury notes. We have noticed more "chinning" for them to-day than for any other purpose for a long time. The town seems to be nearly bare of them. The buying price has been ¼@½, selling ¼@¾. The demand to-day comes from cattle and pork buyers principally—farmers requiring the "legal tender" for their stock. The demand for money is good. Dealers of all kinds seem to be operating to the extent of their capacity. New-York Exchange is in large demand and for supply. Rates as heretofore: par@¼ buying, and 3-16@¼ selling, the lower figure by Sturges's sons, and perhaps one or two other trade connections to best customers in round lots.

At St. Louis on the 7th New-York exchange was steady at ¼ discount buying and par selling.

*The Cincinnati Gazette* of Tuesday remarks:

Government paper dull at 3 discount for vouchers, and 1@1¼ discount for orders. No premium is allowed for Bank of the State of Indiana. Kentucky is bought at ¼@¾ premium. There is a fair demand for exchange at ¼@1-16 premium, buying and par selling. Money is in moderate, but not pressing demand. Rates of interest range from 6 to 8 ⅌ cent; 7@8 the rates in the open market.

*The Louisville Journal* of Monday furnishes the following review for the preceding week:

The money market during the past week has undergone little change, except in gold. Silver and demand notes. First-class 60 days business paper is readily taken by the bankers at 6@7 cent, and 4 months' Eastern time bills at 8@9 ⅌ cent discount. We have no material change to note in the general markets. Exchange is in good supply, with a fair demand.

### Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1863.

ASHES continue scarce, and the market is firmer for Pots, sales at $6 12½ for Pots and $6 75 for Pearls.

COTTON—The demand from all quarters continues very moderate, and the tendency is still in the buyer's favor. We hear of sales of only about 500 to 600 bales on a basis of 60c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails at about former rates. We quote sales of 600 bags Rio at 31½c., cash, and 500 bags Maracaibo at 32¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is more active, and the low grades are 10@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, in sympathy with gold and exchange, but at the close the market is quiet. The arrivals are more liberal, but the greater ease in the money market causes less facilitation to sell in view of the unsettled stock as compared with that at the same time last year, hence sellers have the advantage. Trade brands are quiet and irregular. The sales are 19,200 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine State; $6 10@$6 20 for Extra State; $5 50@$6 55 for Fancy State; $6 00@$7 20 for the low grades of Western Extra; $7 20@$7 30 for shipping Ohio; $7 40@$9 35 for Trade and Family brands, and $9 40@$11 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, and is firmer; sales of 600 bbls. at $6 10@$6 25 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 30@$6 55 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is firm and in good request; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 15@$7 30 for common to good superfine Extra Country and Baltimore, and $7 35@$10 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at a slight concession on common grades; sales of 100 bbls. at $5 55@$6 00, the latter for Extra. Corn Meal is firmer and in fair demand; sales of 350 bbls. at $5, afloat, for Marshallstown and Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is fairly active and prices are 1@2c. ⅌ bush. higher, in sympathy with Gold and Exchange. The demand is in part speculative, but is chiefly for export, and with moderate arrivals and a limited stock renders greatly are firm. The sales are 126,700 bush., and consist of 22,300 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 32@$1 36; 21,000 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 33@$1 34½; 21,000 do. Amber do. at $1 39@$1 39½, afloat; 21,400 do. do. at $1 29@$1 40, in store; 16,200 do. Red Western at $1 40@$1 44; 13,000 do. Amber do. at $1 42@$1 44; 2,700 do. Amber Kentucky at $1 54; 7,000 do. fair White Michigan, at $1 71. Rye is less animated, but is in fair demand, and prices are firmer; sales of 12,500 bush. Canada West at $1 25@$1 26. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 20@$1 40. Oats are more plenty, but are more active and firmer; sales of Canadian at 82@83c., and Western and State at 80½@81c. Rye is selling slowly at $1 20@$1 20 for Jersey and State. The supply is very small. Corn is fairly active and 1@¾ bush. higher, under limited arrivals; sales of 81,000 bush. at $1 07 for Western Mixed in store, and $1 08 for do. afloat.

HAY—A fair demand for shipping, and the market is steady; sales of 1,400 bales at $1 15@$1 20.

HOPS are steady and in fair request, at 22@25c. for fair to good and 27@30c. for prime and choice quality; sales of 250 bales within the range. Fancy grades are held firmly (under the improvement in exchange) at 28c., but mostly goods can be bought at 30@31c.

MOLASSES—Prices remain very firm, but the business continues moderate. We hear of sales of 175 bbls. New-Orleans at 50@53c., inferior grades; and 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 58c. Sales at auction of 350 bbls. New-Orleans at 40@41c., 4 months.

NAVAL STORES are in light supply, and Spirits Turpentine and Tar are firm at the improvement. Rosins are scarce, and selling slowly at previous rates.

OILS generally are steady and in limited demand at previous rates.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market continues very active, and prices are firmer. The inquiry is mainly speculative, and the transactions chiefly for forward delivery. The sales are 12,000 bbls. at $16 25@$16 62½ for old Mess; $17 25@$18 for new do., closing at the latter rate; $11 87½@$12 10 for new prime, the latter price for headless; $13 25@$13 50 for sour and mourny Mess; $15 87½@$16 for this Mess, and $19 ¾ for clear. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls. new Mess for January delivery, buyer's option, at $18 25; 1,000 do., same month, seller's option, at $18 25, and 1,000 do. do. same month, at $18 50. Beef is more active, but the arrivals continue liberal and the prices are unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $7@$13 25 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 50 for extra do. Tierce Beef is in better demand and prices are well sustained; sales of 1,000 tcs. at $15 for prime Mess, and $28 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet and steady; sales of 75 bbls. Western at $18. Cut Meats are firm and in fair request; sales of 130 pgs. Pickled Hams on private terms; small lots of Bagged Hams at 11¾, and 200,000 lbs. Sides and Shoulders on private terms. Bacon is in fair demand and is firm; sales 150 boxes Short Clear Middles at 11½c.; 100 boxes on private terms, and 200 boxes for Dec.-delivery at 11c. Pressed Hogs are in request and firm at 7¾@8c. for City. Lard is in good demand, and the market is firm; sales of 4,000 bbls. at 11¼@11½ for fair to prime quality. The Butter market is still devoid of activity, yet prices are well maintained, notwithstanding the stringency in the money market and the heaviness in Exchange. State Butter, as a general thing, is plenty, but fine State Dairies are an exception, and are wanted to a moderate extent for shipment, at 27@27½c., but 28c. is generally asked, and many hold at higher rates or do not offer to sell. Consequently some shipments have been made from first hands. The enormous exports recently to England, however, will no doubt have a depressing effect on the English markets, and hence shippers are timid purchasers at present rates. Besides, it is anticipated that the great stringency in monetary circles will be the means of placing parcels on the market soon that are now held for high prices. Fresh Fall made meets with a ready sale to the city trade at 27@30c., mostly at 30@32c. Choice Western has been more inquired for for home use and export, but at lower rates, which sellers have partially yielded; yet common Western and fair to good State is very dull, and no important sales could be effected unless at much lower prices; we quote fair to choice State in firkins at 17@23c., and Ohio at 20@24c.—the latter for Reserve. Cheese is very dull, and in order to effect sales some holders have accepted easier rates; but the market as a general thing is very firm; a sale of 1,000 boxes good run of factory State dairies has been made at 12c., but holders generally ask 12½@13c.; we quote fair to choice State at 12@14½c., and prime to fancy State Factory at 15@16½c., and Ohio at 11@13c., as to quality.

PETROLEUM—Receipts, 1