THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $25 per per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Gaslauch sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

MR. JOSP. COMBS is our Agent for all the river parishes between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Hill & Vezzie have removed their oil and lamp store from the corner of Chartres and Customhouse, to No. 71 Camp street, between Natchez street and the Times' office.

Many have wondered why in this enlightened century (when every science has advanced to almost perfection) some one actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow being, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful of diseases, viz: DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, etc. To such we would say, that at last a remedy has been found in MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. It only requires a trial to prove its unfailing success.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Sumner, sailed last evening for New York, with a full freight and 650 U. S. colored troops and 350 officers.

THE THREATENED RADICAL INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Whatever may be the issue of the present trouble in Baltimore, it has already gone far enough to wear an important national phase by indicating a new form in which Radicalism intends to inaugurate civil war. Strictly speaking, if we trace the history of Radical politics to the period anterior to the late war, we can not say that this tendency is manifested in a form which is altogether new. For there is a striking analogy between the Abolition invasion of Kansas in 1856-7 and the Radical movement upon Maryland which Forney and his pestilent coadjutors have been trying to incite. In the former case the purpose was to resist the Territorial authorities, acting under Congressional sanction, in so far as their action looked to the maintenance of the rights, proprietary or political, of slaveholders. In the latter case the purpose is to resist the State authorities, proceeding in accordance with Legislative enactments, in so far as their proceedings may have in view to prevent the virtual disfranchisement of citizens who are classed as "disloyal and "rebel" in Radical nomenclature. But there was also an ulterior design entertained by the Abolition leaders and organizers in the Kansas trouble, and we can not reasonably doubt that an ulterior object is cherished by Radical orators and journalists who are now urging preparations for a Massachusetts invasion of Maryland to paralyze the power of its Governor and to practically nullify its laws. The thought of a general subversion of all authority and of all law inimical to the views and interests of the aggressive parties was one of the chief inspirations in the one instance as it is doubtless in the other. While the Kansas trouble constantly threatened to expand into general civil war, as this Maryland trouble should it once result in sanguinary tumult, followed by reinforcements from the North of the so-called "pilgrims" of the State—who are at present a minority—and equally threaten to precipitate a general collision between all the elements of Radicalism and all regular and constitutional authorities and their supporters who should oppose Radical demands and pretensions.

The spirit of the denunciations and threats of Forney and others directed against Governor Swann, of Maryland, and against all who may sustain him in the exercise of his legal rights in relation to the Police Commission of Baltimore, may be seen strikingly illustrated in the contrast of this course with their position relative to the maintenance of the State laws and authorities of Missouri which happen to operate exactly to suit Radical sentiments. Thus, for example, the great body of citizens are disfranchised by the rigorous enforcement of a test oath so extravagant in its scope and so revolting to self-respect that Gen. Francis P. Blair, who fought throughout the war against the South, refused to take it. Thus, moreover, the Governor and other State officers are on the side of the Radical minority, whose creature they are. As may be imagined, the popular disposition in Missouri to assert electoral rights in disregard of the test oath, is well nigh irrepressible. But the United States military in that State are determined, it is said, to sustain the Governor in enforcing a law which notoriously excludes the large majority of citizens from the polls, and the Administration at Washington, it is understood, is prepared to answer any call which the Governor may make for assistance in this connection. The Radical press has invoked the aid of the United States military in Missouri, and has insisted that the President was bound to assist the State authorities there in the enforcement of the test oath in question. But when the Governor of Maryland simply proposes to consider the expediency of exercising his contingent right, under a State law, to remove certain Police Commissioners of Baltimore who persist in conducting elections, without warrant of law, in such a manner as to exclude from the polls citizens of different politics from their own and with an obvious view to giving ascendency to a Radical minority, and it is intimated that the President will sustain him, if resistance to the enforcement of the law against those officers, a cry rises in the North from the Radical press and orators, and John W. Forney, with a ferocity and exaggeration, which even he had not previously reached, calls on the Northern people to shoulder their muskets and march into Maryland to fight a new rebellion. Governor Swann, he charges, has gone over to the rebels, and he urges the people to remove the present Commissioner to Police others who will admit rebel voters to the polls and thus secure the election of representatives in the State Legislature who will give their votes to the Governor for the United States Senate, and also the election of three members of Congress who will sustain the policy of the President. Forney proposes that the invading army shall first overpower or slaughter the official agents of the Governor; and, next, if the President dare to assist the Governor in enforcing the law and repelling invasion, to march to Washington, disperse the Administration, and deal with the President as the successor of Jefferson Davis at the head of rebellion. And all this menace of civil war is provoked by the mere apprehension that by regular and lawful processes a Radical minority may lose the ascendency in Maryland. The whole significance of the menace can not be mistaken. It means that the Radicalism of which Forney is the type will insist, at the peril of civil war, on ruling by minorities where it can not obtain majorities—in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and other States as it already does in Tennessee and Missouri, and to a great extent in Maryland.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night will be presented Boucicault's new comedy of "How She Loves Him," with a fine cast. There will be, as usual, a lively dance by Miss Rose Wood and Miss Safton.

DR. CHARLES TREATKE.—It must not be forgotten that subscription lists for Strakosh's Italian opera troupe will be opened on Monday next, at the St. Charles box-office. Persons desiring to sign them may also find them at Grunewald and Blackman's music stores, and at Jacobs & Lazarus, jewelers, No. 25 St. Charles street.

The troupe, after a successful series of exhibitions through the Southern States have probably, ere this, arrived at Mobile. They are to give their first entertainment there on Monday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A brilliant bill is announced for the *Matinée* to-day, and at the usual performance to-night. Our little friends will find many new faces, and any number of new announcements. Let them come well prepared to criticize—that is precisely what Manager Bidwell expects them to do. If their cunning little heads find any fault with the new comedy, he wants to know it. If the Zavistowskis and the pretty Clarke Sisters whom they have not seen, are not graceful enough for them; or if Bob Hunt, Billy Reeve and Johnny Thompson, or Sig. Louis' trained dogs, can't make them laugh, decidedly, we will be inclined to believe that their tempers have been soured at school. Let her know, and we know, that the dear creatures will laugh, and be happier for in two hours, than they have been since last they came bustling, humming, bustling out of the Academy doors.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, is not a place to be neglected. That this is the sense of the community, is manifest from the crowds that may be seen there daily, between 9 A. M., and 11 P. M. This evening, Saturday, we have no doubt that there will be a large number of eager little boys and girls to witness all the wonders of this exhibition.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,957.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To The New Orleans Bee.)

Later from Europe.

Hopeless Condition of the Empress Carlotta.

Fleet of Steamers for Mexico.

Return of the Entire French Force.

Designs Against Denmark.

Case of the Police Commissioners.

Vote in Western Virginia--Gain for the Republicans.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Lieut. Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Gen. Grant, had an interview with the President this morning.

Wheeling, W. V., Oct. 26.—The vote polled in West Virginia yesterday for Congressmen and State officials, was larger than at any election since the Presidential election of 1864.—The returns thus far received as compared with the vote on the Constitutional Amendment, show Republican gains. Boreman is undoubtedly elected Governor, Hubbard, Republican, is elected to Congress in the first district by about 1600 majority. Kitchen, Republican, is elected in the second district. Wheeling city and Ohio county were warmly contested. The Democrats carry the county by about 200 majority.

Annapolis, Oct. 26.—The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners commenced this morning. The Governor claims jurisdiction to try their case and pass judgment and will reach a decision not later than Wednesday. He has announced that if in the course of the investigation the innocence or guilt of the Commissioners appears he would act instantly.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—It is rumored an attempt will be made to rescue Lynch who was yesterday sentenced to death.

New York, Oct. 26.—Gold closed at 147 5-8 of 61, 111. Flour steady—sales 550 bbls Southern at $12 50 to $17. Wheat 1 to 3c. Corn 3 to 3c. Pork lower at $34 12 to $34 25. Cotton steady, sales 3000 bales at 38 to 40c.

Augusta, Ga, Oct. 26—General Lafayette McLaws, who was prevented from exercising the duties of his office as Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court, on account of his connection with the late Confederacy received [?]

Wittacca, C. W., Oct. 26.—The Hotel de Corralle has been engaged for troops. A part of the 100th Royal Canadian regiment will be stationed here this winter.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—The steamship City of New York, from New York on the 13th, has arrived.

Southampton, Oct. 26.—The steamship Bremen, from New York on the 13th, *en route* for Bremen, has arrived.

Prague, Oct. 25.—The Emperor of Austria resumed here to-day, and was favorably received by the people and officials.

Florence, Oct. 25.—Victor Emanuel will make his formal entry into Venice on the 7th of November.

Constantinople, Oct. 25.—The Sultan of Turkey has formally recognized the Hospodar and given him a reception at his palace.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—The week's business in cotton closed dull at 15d. for Middling uplands. Prices declined ⅛d. to ¼d. on the week.

Quebec, Oct. 26—Evening.—The steamer Persia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Paris, Oct. 26.—There is great anxiety in France in regard to the condition of the Lyons workmen. The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as hopeless. M. T. B. Newmad, Theodule Grant, for drinking and balloting "twice" without cause, on Bayou Road, and G. W. Evans, for fighting on Conti street, were fined $10 each, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

Denis Tokery, for lying drunk, and Napoleon Hoyt, for assaulting Josephine, were fined $5 each, with privileges of five days' alternative.

Recorder Letten's Court—C. Raymond, J. Baker, and A. Bachus, colored, suspicious and dangerous, were yesterday sent to the Workhouse for six months, as vagrants.

Recorder Vennard's Court—John Hennessy, Jas. McElry and Bill McCoffee were sentenced to the Workhouse for six months, for vagrancy, and Jonas Myers, Sixt U. S. colored Infantry, was fined $5 for lying drunk on the levee.

The Administration to Take Action in Mexican Affairs.

Washington, Oct. 19, 1866.

There is every reason to believe that the Government has taken hold seriously of the Mexican question, and that the President has delivered some opinions to the members of his Cabinet which will insure a more active and commendable policy immediately hereafter. There is some doubt in the point of General Castelnean having been appointed to supersede Marshal Bazaine in Mexico.

The following communication has just been received at the State Department:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *Guaymas*, Sept. 11, 1866.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the evacuation of this port and State of Sonora, by the French squadron and land forces, will take place on the 14th instant. I have been officially informed of this fact by the Admiral in command. The preparation for embarkation have been going on for a few days, and the fact of the withdrawal of these forces have created a panic among the population, both native and foreign, and in consequence the shipping which leaves on the 13th for Mazatlan and San Francisco will be crowded beyond her capacity. The French portion of the community and Mexicans who have been compromised or who have given support to the empire are making every exertion to escape the almost certain retribution which awaits them at the hands of the incoming liberals. The merchants and respectable families not compromised in these political difficulties, apprehend no danger from the lower classes during the interim of the withdrawal of the French troops and the entering of the liberal forces, have sought the protection of this Consulate. As no one here appears to be able to suggest or move in a plan to protect the place from ruine and murder, I informed the Admiral and Land Commander of the fact that I would communicate the fact and the time of the withdrawal of the troops to Governor Pesquira, chief of the liberal forces of the State, in order that he might be ready to take possession immediately, and thereby guarantee order and security. With the approval of these officers I have despatched a messenger to Governor Pesquira with this information, and with an appeal to his generosity in behalf of those who are threatened with ruin and who are now preparing to flee the country. I trust his answer will be conciliatory and humane. The knowledge of the fact of my having communicated with Pesquira has restored quiet to the place, and many hope yet to be able to remain in their houses. The steamer for San Francisco will leave on the 13th, when I may be able to report the city quiet again in the possession of the officers of the constitutional government. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BERNARD CONNER, United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.—*New York Herald.*

Mexico.

General Sheridan has issued the following proclamation touching Mexican interests:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., Oct. 23, 1866.

General—I am satisfied that there is only one way in which the state of affairs on the Rio Grande can be bettered, and that is by giving the heartiest support to the only government in Mexico recognized by our own, and the only one which is really friendly to us.

You will, therefore, warn all adherents of any party or pretended Government, in Mexico, or in the State of Tamaulipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States; and also, that they will not be permitted to remain in our territory and receive the protection of our flag, in order to complete their machinations for the violations of our neutrality laws.

These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the late Imperial buccaneer representing the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico; and also against the Ortegas, Santa Anna and other factions.

President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major Gen. Com. of U. S. A.

Brevet Brig. Gen. T. L. SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sub-District of the Rio Grande,
Brownsville, Texas.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Wood, commanding in Mississippi, has issued the following order:

It is hereby officially announced that the Rev. Wm. R. Douglas, Protestant Episcopal Church, and late Superintendent of the public schools in the city of Natchez, has been employed by the Freedmen's Bureau to traverse this State to aid in the establishment of schools for the colored race.

All military officers on duty in this State will give to Mr. Douglas every proper facility in their power for the accomplishment of his work, and the citizens of the State generally, and especially the State officials and the religious organizations of every sect and denomination, are most respectfully, yet most earnestly appealed to, to aid Mr. Douglas in achieving what it is confidently believed a little reflection will convince every candid mind is desirable.

By order of Brt. Major Gen. Th. J. Wood.

A. W. FRESTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Radical demand by the South is this Reject the amendments, and we keep you out of the Union; adopt them, and we do not promise to let you in. So is the story of white man and Indian over again. The two shot a turkey, and a crow. Said the white man: "Now, you take the crow and I'll take the turkey," or let me take the turkey and you take the crow. "Ugh!" was the rejoinder. "Indian get crow all the time." So, under the Radicals, the South will get exclusion all the time.—*N. Y. World.*

Fifty "tried and true men" have sailed from California to aid Juarez.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bazaar Tombola.—The Fair at Mechanic Hall, for the benefit of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, will soon be brought to a close. Our citizens should co-operate in the good work of Father Rotier and the deserving ladies so earnestly engaged in this benevolent enterprise. To support our churches is to maintain the good name of our city, independent of Christian duty.

To-night the elegant (silver) fireman's speaking trumpet will be presented to the Company having contributed the largest attendance of its members, while on Monday and Tuesday next our distinguished native songstress, Mrs. Urhan, always ready to contribute the aid of her talents in any good work, will sing some of the most popular selections in her repertory. We shall expect to see a large attendance of our proverbially philanthropic citizens.

City Mortality.—The interments in the various cemeteries of the city, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, as reported to the Board of Health, were as follows:

Cholera	6	Yellow fever	4
Albuminuria	1	Inflammation	1
Apoplexy	1	Jaundice	1
Bronchitis	1	Marasmus Infantile	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Pneumonia	1
Congestion	2	Stillborn	1
Diarrhea, acute	1	Teething	1
Dropsy	1	Tyle concentium	1
Bilious fever	1	Not stated	1
Congestive fever	2		
Total			28

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Catherine McCloskey, aged 37 years and native of Ireland, found at 130 St. Anthony street. Verdict, died of congestion of the brain.

Also, on the body of Hy. Harmeling, aged 80 years, native of Germany, found dead near the Cotton Press on Urquhart street. Verdict, general debility. Also, on the body of Daniel Chandler, aged 60 years, native of Mobile, found at 171 Annunciation street. Verdict, died of apoplexy.

The Reddington Case.—Thomas Reddington, charged with fraud to the extent of $10,000, having been sent for trial before the First District Court under bonds of $3000, which he could not give, an application will be made by his counsel, we learn for a *habeas corpus* on the ground that no offence was made out before Recorder Ahern.

New Levee to be Built.—The levee in front of the Steamboat Warehouse having caved in, and all that portion above Pologne street, in the Third District, threatening to do so, the City Attorney, Mr. Ogden, under resolution No. 248, passed by the Common Council, commenced an action in the Fourth District Court before Judge Theard, to secure the right of way for a new levee and public road.

In accordance with the case, Judge Theard appointed the following property holders as a jury to value the private property which will have to be purchased by the City for that purpose: John L. Lewis, foreman, J. C. Delavigne, Geo. Heaton, François Daubert, Jos. Cullerton, Edgar Montigut, G. de Février, Aristide de Blanc, Albert Piernas, Charles Caffin, Joseph Reynes and Eugène Dupré.

Cutting.—Robert Williams and Samuel Henderson, of the 81st United States Colored Infantry, got into an affray in camp, Thursday night. Henderson was dangerously wounded with a pocket knife. The other party was arrested.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Wm. Louis, colored, was yesterday fined $50 for fast driving, and Jno. Jackson, colored, $10 for opening a fire plug without authority.

Wm. Hall, colored, arrested on steamer Magnolia, was held for hearing on the 6th of November, on suspicion of having more money, $22 and Mowry, a gold watch, chain, &c., than he could properly account for.

Gustave Hartman and Wm. Pepper answer on the 7th of November to a charge of burglary and larceny of $148 from the house of E. Tescher.

Thomas Brown, colored, charged with assault with a hatchet with intent to kill M. Condon, is to answer on the 29th inst.

Fourteen drunken parties were fined small amounts, and two others for excessive drunkenness, were sent to the Workhouse.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Joseph Rossean, charged with assault with intent to kill Mag Washington, was yesterday sent for trial before the First District Court. Bail $1000.

Michael Carney, for assaulting T. B. Newman, Theodule Grant, for drinking and balloting "twice" without cause, on Bayou Road, and G. W. Evans, for fighting on Conti street, were fined $10 each, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

Denis Tokery, for lying drunk, and Napoleon Hoyt, for assaulting Josephine, were fined $5 each, with privileges of five days' alternative.

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The Freedmen Emigration Movement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington*, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of—

SIR:—On the 6th instant I had the honor to address a letter to you informing you that schemes were on foot to induce freedmen to emigrate to foreign countries, and particularly to Peru, and suggesting that all legal and moral means at your command should be used to prevent what was believed to be an attempt, under specious promises of advantage, to practice imposition upon the ignorant freedmen of our country. Referring to that communication, I have the honor to transmit for your information extracts of the dispatch addressed to this Department by a Consul of the United States in Peru, under date of the 15th ultimo, which prompted the suggestions upon the subject referred to, which have already been made.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

[EXTRACTS.]

I consider it my duty to advise the Government that a person named Billon, a native of Chili, resident in Lima, has departed for the United States with the object of contracting for city in the West, and the latter owing to the country. The intention of the charity or parties interested is to give the speculation the colonizing of free colonization in that country, but here the negroes are to be sold in the same manner as the Chinese coolies, for the term of eight years, for the sum of $375 each, under the present Chinese money; the negroes to receive during the eight years 25 cents in Bolivian currency daily, equal to 38½ per cent. less in hard money. There is no necessity for me to enumerate or depict the horrid cruelties and sufferings and ill treatment inflicted upon the Chinese laborers, and which would be the fate of the deluded people brought here under this contract, if permitted to be carried out by your Government.

I will only add that the greater part of the negroes are already contracted to planters on the terms above mentioned, and I leave the matter to your better judgment and decision. And remain, &c., &c.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1866.

The commercial week closed this evening with an active market in most departments of trade. The movement in Sugar and Molasses continued about the same, but Western Produce has been attended with considerable animation, and several articles have given evidence of additional improvement, while operations in our leading staple have been decidedly active, and sales to the amount of 4800 bales have been effected on the basis of yesterday evening's rates. This make a total for the week of 19,550 bales, which will make a material addition to the supplies of Exchange.

The cotton market has been quiet but firm throughout the day. Gold opened this morning nominally at 146½ to 146¾, against 147¼ to 147½ the closing rates last evening, and without having disclosed much irregularity or closed steady at 148 to 148½. The sales, at the first Board, comprised $1000 and $14,200 at 148¾, and $1000 in Mexican doubloons on Customhouse valuation, at 147¾, and at the second $1000 and $1000 at 148¾. In the open market the sales included $1500 at 147¾, $3000 at 148¼, $17,000 (30 days) at 148¼, $10,000 at 148¾, 148¾, $10,000 at 148¾, $15,000 (500) and 10,000 at 148¾, and $1000, Customhouse gold, at 146¾. The sales of Silver included $1000, in American bullion, of the Board, at 129½, and $600 at 129¾; outdoors $1000 sold at 130, and $3000 at 129¾. The transactions in Mexican dollars included 500, at the Board, at 119, and outdoors 3000 and 5000 at 118½ and 118¾ respectively.

The Foreign Exchange market disclosed considerable animation. The offerings were in fair extent, and the demand quite liberal. The negotiations of Sterling included the following: £1500 clear at 155, £2000 bill of lading on private terms; £1500 at 157, £12,000 bill of lading at the advanced rate of 157½, £1000 £7000, and £10,000 A1 at 158½, £7000 Bank at 159½, £2000 at 160, (the latter rate also effected last evening) and £3000 at 160¼ for gold.

The stock we noticed sales of 15,000 and 37,000 A 1 commercial at 3 55, and 15,000 banker's at 3 50. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 153 to 155 for bill of lading bills, 157 to 158 for A1 to first class, and 160 for Bank; and Francs at 5 37½ for A1 commercial, and 5 35 Bank.

Domestic Exchange was attended with improvement. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount, at which they drew to a liberal extent. The offerings of commercial drafts were fair, and the sales included the following: $300,000 in different bills on New York and Boston at ⅛ per cent discount, $20,000 at 7 16, $90,000 at ¼, and $40,000 at ½ and ¾. The rates for outdoors were ⅛ to ¼ for sight, ⅜ for one day's, 1 to ⅛ for ten to twenty days', and 2 to 2½ for sixty days'.

The Stock market evidenced considerable activity. The sales at the first Board embraced: 125 shares Jackson Railroad at 99, and 108 at the same; 30 Bank of New Orleans at $45, and 100 Louisiana State Bank at $36, at the second: 10 New Orleans City Railroad at $218 50, and 8 at $219; 50 Mechanics and Traders Bank at $64 50, and 30, 60 and 50 Louisiana State Bank at $36. In the open market the sales comprised: 50 shares Louisiana State Bank at $36 50, 50 at $36 75, and 100 at $37 50; 200 Bank of New Orleans at $43 50; 10 New Orleans City Railroad at $218, and 28 on private terms; $9000 Crescent City Insurance Scrips for 100, sold at 55 per dollar. The quotations for Stocks as follows: Bank of Louisiana $9 to $9 50; Louisiana State Bank at $35 50 to $36, Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $63 50 to $64 50; Canal Bank ($50 paid) at $61 to $61 50; Union Bank at $54 50 to $55; City, same Bank at $152 50 to $153 50; Bank of New Orleans at $45 50 to $46; Commercial Bank at $85 50 to —; Merchants' Bank at $22; Crescent City Bank at $43 to $43 50; Bank of America at $23 to $23 50; First National Bank at $125 to $126; City National Bank at $110; Louisiana National Bank at $99 50 to $100; New Orleans City Railroad at $217 50 to $218 50; Nutcharles Railroad at $102 to $103; Carrollton Railroad ($75 paid) at $20 to $21; Jackson Railroad at $9 50 to $10; Opelousas Railroad at 60 to $61 50; Gas Light Company at $161 to $161; Water Works at $55 to —. Union Insurance Company ($65 paid) at $70 to $75; Hope Insurance Company at $92 to $93; Germania Insurance Company at $31 to $35, and National Insurance Company at $25 to $26.

City Bonds have been unusually quiet. There was no inquiry for the Board and none reported in the open market. The Consolidated are nominal at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana sixes at 77 to 77½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with slight inquiry.

In Uncurrent Money $2080 in City Treasury notes sold at 99c per dollar; and $1000 same in the open market at the same rate. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 61 62 to 65c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 93 to 94½. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving the latter in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

UNITED STATES.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 27, 1866.

Arrived during the past week: 3416 Trade Dollars, 300 Cabin and Vesselings, 177 Hogs, 1785 Sheep and 42 Milch Cows.

Sold: Bale Texas and 4 Western Beeves, 1173 Cabin and Dealing, 1000 Hogs, 1740 Sheep and 42 Milch Cows.

Shipped: Bale Texas and 13 Western Beeves, 427 Cabin and Vesselings, 198 Hogs, 2725 Sheep and 41 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ⅌ lb net	08	3
Western Beef, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00	00
Western Beef, 2d quality, ⅌ head	00	00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00	00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	00	00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	00	00
Western Sheep, ⅌ head	12	00
Texas Sheep, ⅌ head	00	00
Cabin Hogs, ⅌ lb	0 00	0 00
Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head	100	00
Milch Cows, common, ⅌ head	70	00
Veal Calves, ⅌ head	7	00
Texas Calves, ⅌ head	7	00
Texas Cows with Calves, per head	12	00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 27, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, for New York.

Steamship Morlaix, British Fothergill, from Liverpool, G B Graham & co.

Bark Asphodel, Norton, for New York, Murray, Huggett & Murry.

Bark Independence, Whitmore, for Boston, E R Poole.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Orizaba, Shaw, from Boston 18th inst, to Cromwell, Hickerson & co—Mdse.

Steamship Lizzie Walker, from Pensacola, to Merritt, Dunham, McKintosh & co—Ice to Bayle.

Steamer Sarah, Heathorn, from Mobile—New Boats.

Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

Ship Corsican, Hall, from New York, in ballast, to Order—1st district.

Bark Torrent, Mellen, from Tampico, to J Mackenzie—4 district ⅌.

Bark Andromeda, Ashley, from Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster—3d district ⅌.

Bark Electric, Davis, 14 days from Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to Hawes & Bowman—3d district ⅌.

CLEARED.

Steamer Orizaba, Shaw, for Boston, Mdse.

Steamer Morgan, Fossett, for New Orleans, Mdse.

Steamer Sarah, Heathorn, for Mobile, Mdse.

Steamer Mary, Meyers, for Mobile, Mdse.

Ship Corsican, Hall, for New York, Cotton and Sugar.

Bark Torrent, Mellen, for Boston, Molasses.

Bark Andromeda, Ashley, for Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to U S Quartermaster.

Bark Electric, Davis, for Brazos Santiago, in ballast, to Hawes & Bowman.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Harry Wright, Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea ship Ida Hunt, ship Cushing and bark Marie—brought up ship Corsican.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct 19—Cleared for Mobile, ship Sea Gem, Clark.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 28—Sailed for New Orleans' ship Arch, Kemp.

OFF THE SKERRIES, Sept 29—Ship Adriana, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

LONDONDERRY, Oct 3—Sailed for New Orleans, ship Lady Leah, Percy.

SPOKEN.

On the 20th Sept, on the Bahama Banks, bark Dorcy, Gray, from Bangor, Me, for Galveston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship John M Gushing, (of Newburyport) Soule, from Boston for New Orleans, which put into Portland 19th ultimo (16th inst, in a very leaky condition, and with loss of masts, sails, etc.

The steamship Mississippi, Patrick, at 10th inst, from New Orleans, via Havana, Cuba, and Key West, reports during the entire passage, put into Havana, city of Mexico, 1000 bales cotton, part a large ship bound for Great Britain, and 650 U. S. colored troops.—*New York Times*, 18th.

The English ship Regard, (Atkinson, from Pensacola for Liverpool, with a cargo of lumber and staves, "Ex," and was not seen or heard of since 24th ult. Fears are entertained for her safety. The ship is a fine new copper, built at Medford, Mass., in 1861, and belongs to London.

BELOW CROSS UP

Bark C V Minot, Bierbun, 31 days from Boston, to G A Fenlon.

Bark Palo Alto, ——, 7 days from ——, master.

Bark Bella, ——, 13 days from Pensacola.

REPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—100 bales cotton 29 bales moss 200 bbls flour 6 do oranges 27 pkgs mdse 1 bbl 1 box specimens.

LIVERPOOL—Per steamship Mexican—1915 bales cotton 6500 sacks Liverpool salt.

NEW YORK—Per bark Asphodel—307,200 feet mahogany.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Independence—450 sks corn 1 cells pups 2 bbls sugar 1 box tobacco 1 do boots 3 bales upper 1 bbl lard 5 bbls cotton 10 sks bran and sundries.

IMPORTS

BOSTON—Per steamship Orizaba! Ass'd mdse.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Lizzie—140 bbls lime 4 bbls rosin—Rupfield & Block.

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—82 bales cotton Wm Crouch—36 do Huntsman & Bro—10 do Scott Bros—22 do Lane sons, Butler—1 bale do Hunter—1 do Wolf—1 do Hill & Bro—4 do Mauffras & Bauhan—24 do Scott Bros—7 do Millan—sundries to order—Total 150 bales.

TAMPICO—Per schr Teresa—400 in gold 6 bales Cuba tobacco—Order—Total 400 in gold 6 bales 15 bales tobacco 1 bbl fruit J Mackenzie.

CONSIGNEES

Per steamship Oriental, from Boston 18th inst, to Wright & Cowdery—Mdse—Cahill, Tuttle & co—F Pomeroy—A N Mansfield—J W Burbridge & co—W M Hunt & co—Smith & McCrea—Lane & Bro—Ordway & Kraft & Dickey—C H Shannon—S Burke—J W Lane—Hill & Peck—Smith & McCrea—Lane & Bro—Ordway & Byrnes—H Hoak—C L Sampson—Order—Hyman & co—Hoffman & co—Hoffman & co—Kaufer Bros—A J Cummings—Order—Rouse & co—Harrell, Gayle & co—L Stern & co—J Roth & co—Hoffman & co—Order—Hyman & co—Order—J Dougall—H Fox & co—S T Blossing—H Block—Pech Bros—Farrell Hyde & co—Taylor & co—Hyman & co—Order—Hyman & co—Order—Hyman & co—Order