THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net 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 net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1866.

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

CITY RAILROAD.—In an advertisement published elsewhere an additional list of names is given of property holders on Royal street, in favor of a city railroad through said street.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—The first ball for the season of the Young Men's Benevolent Association will be given at Mechanics' Institute on the evening of the 3d of November, for the benefit of the "tomb fund" of the Association. Tickets can be had of any of the managers.

COAL.—W. G. Coyle & Co., No. 142 Gravier street, sell at reduced prices their excellent Pittsburg coal, their English cannel hand picked, and their anthracite.

A DOUBTFUL PLEDGE WITH A DOUBTFUL ENDORSEMENT.

There are some Conservative or quasi-Conservative journals in the North which find themselves in much the same relation to the Radical Republicans as it has are now happened for persons more honest than acute to occupy to unscrupulous and desperate characters in whose veracity and good faith they had foolishly confided. Whether it is life or fortune which is put on this slender stake, the moment the owner begins to realize a sense of misplaced confidence he is prone to invent every conceivable theory to combat his painful suspicions. When his sorry predicament no longer admits of this sort of disguise, the victim will, perhaps, in the fatuity of despair, address piteous appeals to the honor and magnanimity of the conscienceless scoundrelism in whose power his folly has placed him. The New York *Times* typifies this species of Conservatism. Its editor, after deserting the Republican camp and relating some fearful stories of horrid designs with which it was rife, suddenly abandoned his new political associates and returned to fight under the same flag with the Radicals. This act of restitution he justified by avowing the conviction that, no matter how much appearance of Radicalism there might be in the Republican party, its success would be a triumph of Conservatism. The effect of the late elections could hardly fail to shake such a conviction in any sane mind, if it were sincerely entertained. Supposing it not to have been so entertained, it must be confessed that the *Times* very handsomely plays the part of victim of misplaced confidence in the pause of incipient suspicion of betrayal and undoing. From day to day it multiplies ingenious reasons for believing that the Republican successes in the late elections indicated a popular verdict against the sentiments and policy of the Radical wing of the party, which, if we believe Bout well, Butler, Forney, Stevens and other of the most active of the Republican orators and canvassers, is the only wing which the party had in those elections and still has in the present campaign. But signs of increasing sense of power, and of scrupulous intent to use power, on the part of the Radicals, multiply more rapidly than the contrary arguments of the *Times*, and it shows symptoms of a disposition to supplicate forbearance from those whose ability to do mischief it so recently disputed. For example, it asks that the Republican party and Congress will henceforth abide by the Constitutional amendment as a plan of restoration. But it does not commit the illogicism of asking Congress to abide by a pledge never made. It boldly and unquivocally assumes that Congress is pledged to admit representatives from excluded States which may ratify the amendment. In a recent number its very words are—"We say that there is a pledge: that the admission of members from Tennessee into both Houses, on the ratification by that State, amounts to a binding pledge upon Congress. The rule is established. It is a law of Congress on the subject. Giving the Radical the credit of acting with the very best intentions in relation to the matter, and supposing the Radical majority in Congress to have made such a pledge in any form, we might still be pardoned for regarding the above assertion as worth precisely as much as the endorsement of the paper of one bankrupt with the signature of another bankrupt—no more. It happens, however, that there is much political and even parliamentary note issued by Congress, and payable on the contingency mentioned. Hence the *Herald*'s endorsement, in this instance, may be more fully illustrated, perhaps, by supposing Monroe Edwards, in the height of his career and in the full blaze of his notoriety, to have written his sign manual across a spurious bill.

We doubt not in the least that the excluded States, for the sake of quietness to themselves and to the country, would willingly submit to whatever sacrifice of relative political power would be involved in the adoption of the amendment. The acceptance of some hard condition as the alternative of some greater evil would imply neither weakness nor disgrace. But to volunteer sacrifices, with no assurance that they will serve as conditions of relief from a bad situation, with increasing peril still before them, would be manifestly an act of supreme folly and shame. It is mere mockery to urge the amendment on the South with the unsupported assertion, such as that of the *Herald*, or the equally unsupported hope of the *Times* that Congress, in the event of complete success, will adhere to a comparatively moderate plan of restoration by which it has never pledged itself to abide.

As to what relation the Radical Republicans hold to that or any other plan, may be judged from the following declarations of the New York *Independent*:

We know personally every prominent member of Congress, and we know that the leaders do not mean to admit the unreformed States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover, we know personally the leading radicals of the Republican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intention of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the National Committee say, that, on condition of adopting the amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, "the doors stand invitingly open" for the ten other States, is to make a promise to the ear to break it to the hope. There is a door, however, that does stand invitingly open, and whenever those States shall choose to enter through it they will be received with shouts, thanksgiving and benedictions. It is the golden gate of impartial justice.

A PROTEST.—F. P. de Castillo, as commercial agent of Mexico, and at the request, he says, of several Mexicans residing in this city, published a protest against what he terms "the unbecoming and insulting language adopted by Major Gen. Sheridan in reference to His Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, in his late proclamation touching Mexican interests."

STEAMSHIP HATTIE SUSE.—Capt. O'Leary, of the steamship *Florida*, from Apalachicola 36th inst., reports the steamship Hattie, from this port, sunk in Apalachicola Bay on—inst. She had on board nearly a full load of cotton, all of which will be saved in a partially damaged condition.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA CONVENTION RUMORED.—Dame Rumor has it that Gov. Wells, of this State, is about to reassemble the "Convention of 61." This is suspected to be in consequence of assurances of Judge Howell, who has just returned from the North, where he has doubtless been in conclave with the Radicals. The game is already been telegraphed abroad. It is understood, as well as we can ascertain, that the Conventioners will rely upon Congress to prevent any interference with their programme by the President, or other authority. We hope the rumor may prove merely sensational, but must confess that our apprehensions under any circumstances compel us to give it currency.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN'L GRANT.—The steamship Gen'l Grant, E. W. Holmes, commander, from New York 20th inst., with merchandise and passengers to A. Moulton, arrived last evening. Capt. Holmes reports: Sailed in company with the steamship Morning Star, and parted company with her 24 hours out—had pleasant weather during the passage out—arrived off the bar on Saturday evening and crossed early on Saturday morning. The Gen'l Grant brings the following passengers:

Mrs Rodi, Miss Archer, Miss Medebide, Miss Schaffer, Mrs O'Connor, Mrs J W Becker, Miss C B Clarkson, Miss J E N Hand, Miss Jno W Sale, with child and servant, H de Bonneval, Lieut D L Tanner, G B Lathrop, J W Brannan, Mrs Jno Pierce and sister, Judge Bermudez and son, S B Kennard, Mr Wickham, Mr S Meyer, Mr Tessonia and lady, Mr Berque and lady, Louis Calderman, Miss Mary Agnes and servant, Robert Hughes, Mr Kohn and lady, Judge Bermudez and lady, J W Brown, Charles Bonpart, Mr Cohen, Mr Lehman, Mr Ralph, Mr Barker, Mr Crawford, Mr Corbin.

Passengers per steamship Trade Wind, from Havana:

Mrs Cohen, A G Brice, G Herros, Hy Jones, Caldwell, Fitzgerald, J Van De Costa, M Turner, Jules Grotee, J F Johns, E Cabeciatis, A Jones, H Flood, with son and nephew, D A Cant, A C Russell, A Ulmer.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "Many of our contemporaries are severely criticising Butler for making several little mistakes at New Orleans during the time he was acting Mayor of that sweet-scented village. He couldn't help it. Owing to a natural defect, he is the victim of optical illusions, and for that reason made a spectacle of himself."

As he couldn't see things right, of course he had to take them right, or wrong.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.—We publish elsewhere a very sensible letter from our old friend Blanton Duncan, upon the subject of the Confederate debt. What he says is unmistakably true—there is no Confederate debt. The debt has ceased, has been annihilated by the proved by his sojourn in Biarritz, although his recovery is probable. A Biarritz correspondent says the Emperor "looks remarkably well, and takes daily walking exercise."

At a meeting of representatives from all parts of Northern Schleswig, a resolution was adopted for the future, but the unsettled question of annexation for opposing any division of Schleswig. The Prussian Governor of Schleswig has prohibited the raising of the subscription £2,000 by Danish inhabitants for the purchase of wedding a gift for Princess Dagmar.

The Hungarian Diet will open on the 15th November.

The Madrid *Politica* declares that Spain must obtain satisfaction from Chili by force, and advocates the rupture of bank and Church relations.

The statements that the Czar is ill, and of the resignation of the Russian Ministry, are devoid of truth.

ITALY.—Gen. Menfrea has handed over to the Austrian Government 87,500,000 livres, being the Italian indemnity. At the same time he received from Austria Mendelssohn, the crown of Lombardy. The subscription to the Italian national loan has been most successful. The ratification of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been exchanged at Vienna. The Italians will enter Verona on the 16th and Venice on the 19th. Austria agrees to the Italian proposition that the Venetian soldiers in Austria should not be removed to Venetia during the prevalence of cholera.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 28.—Accounts from the interior reports vegetation much injured by recent frosts, and that there will be no more maturing of cotton bolls.

Baltimore, Oct. 28.—The Governor's Court for the investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners is now held in the House of Representatives. The evidence of Saturday, as on the first day, was simply against the judges of election, charging them with rejecting qualified voters and with acting from partisan motives; also, charging certain members of the police force with being influenced by political prejudices. The examination will be resumed to-morrow.

Louisville, Oct. 28.—Judge Craig, of the City Court, was this afternoon assaulted by policeman Slater and seriously injured. The accounts of the ground of the assault are so conflicting that the examination must be had before the cause thereof can be ascertained.

W. C. Summerville, of Charleston, West Va., was found dead on Saturday morning, on the steamer Prima Donna, evidently from cholera. A check drawn on Columbus, Ohio, for $24,000, was found on his person.

Louisville, Oct. 28.—It is rumored, but discredited in legal circles, that the Court of Appeals (now the same as Mrs. Leighton, but we have seen fewer) will decide that the sheriff was guilty of felony in assisting in the escape of slaves while he was commander of this military district.

FINAL PROCESS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of this State has passed an important bill for regulating finally processes on judgments and decrees in certain cases." The effect is to divide the amount of a judgment and costs so that execution can issue for but one-fourth of the amount returnable at the next term of the Court after the term when judgment was rendered; another fourth at the next term, and so on till the judgment is satisfied. The law applies also to decrees in Chancery on suits other than the foreclosure of mortgages, vendor's and mechanics' liens, and deeds of trust made or incurred prior to June 1st, 1865.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Seward's Letter to Sir Fred. Bruce.

Amnesty and Forgiveness Recommended.

Petitions for and against the Convicted Fenians.

European Intelligence.

Napoleon Looks Remarkably well.

He takes daily Walking Exercise.

Spain and Chili.

Chili Must Give Satisfaction.

Austria and Italy.

The Iron Crown of Lombarday for Victor Emmanuel.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to Sir Frederick Bruce, in behalf of James Lynch and John McMahon, recently convicted in a colonial court of Canada, and sentenced to death upon a charge that, being citizens of the United States, they were actors in the assaults made in the month of June last at Fort Erie, in that colony. The Secretary says the United States Consul at Toronto has been instructed to procure, for the information of the Government, a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada.

The Secretary says: The President directs me to assure you of his confident hope that Her Majesty's Government will not only cheerfully comply with the request which I make, but that they will think it proper also to examine the judicial proceedings aforesaid with a careful regard to the rights of the United States, and to the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries. For this reason it will be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to announce that the trial and execution of the sentences pronounced upon the convicted persons will be suspended if necessary for delay shall arise in the manner before mentioned. To make it desirable in the opinion of this Government, that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of a generous nature, in recommending tenderness, amnesty and forgiveness in such cases.

Washington, Oct. 28.—So far from it being true, as stated, that the French Government has intimated an extension of the time in which to withdraw its troops from Mexico, all accounts received here indicate that they will all be removed from that country in a much shorter period of time than heretofore mentioned by the French Government.

New York, Oct. 28.—The *Herald*'s Toronto special says dispatches are coming from all parts of the province demanding that no mercy be shown the convicted Fenians. It is doubtful if the crown can find evidence strong enough to convict Hev. Mr. Lumsden. The threats made by the New York Fenians to avenge the death of those convicted are doing great injury to the prisoners. Petitions are to be circulated and sent to the Governor General to forward to the Home Government to have the sentences commuted to imprisonment. David Whaler, Patrick Norton and Daniel Drummond have been arraigned. Fears are expressed that the prisoners may escape. There are in the city over five hundred unemployed Irish American Fenians. The prisoners at Cornwall are to be indicted on Monday for high treason, and tried the following Wednesday.

New York, Oct. 28.—Further discoveries have been made in the names of judges names to naturalization papers in this city.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Steamers Alemania and Deutchland, from Southampton on the 17th, have arrived.

The Queen of Denmark is on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House.

The London *Star* says Col. Taylor, Government whipper-in, has forwarded a circular to conservative agents throughout England, urging them to devote special attention to the new register, as an appeal to the country will be made at the next session.

Great reform demonstrations are to be held in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Fourteen hundred English volunteers, now in Brussels, are being feted in the most princely manner. The King has invited them to a grand banquet.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says, according to authentic intelligence received here, Napoleon's health is not improved by his sojourn in Biarritz, although his recovery is probable. A Biarritz correspondent says the Emperor "looks remarkably well, and takes daily walking exercise."

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The Baltimore Imbroglio.

[From Chicago Times, 26th.]

Washington, Oct. 24.—To-day's *Republican* truthfully says that the Maryland case was finally discussed in a Cabinet meeting yesterday, all the facts having been laid before the Government.

No action will be taken by the Administration in the premises, unless the Governor of Maryland calls upon the President for aid to suppress an insurrection.

THE GOVERNOR TO BE SUSTAINED.

New York, Oct. 24.—The New York *Times*' Washington special says: Governor Swann, of Maryland, had a long interview with the President this morning, continuing up to the moment of the meeting of the Cabinet. He then withdrew until the Cabinet adjourned, at which time the interview was renewed. The subject was also discussed in the Cabinet, and there is the best authority for saying that the Cabinet unanimously agrees to the course of the Governor. Under the decision in the Dorr case, it is acknowledged that the General Government is bound to protect the constituted authorities of any or all the States against domestic insurrection or any other form of resistance, to their authority. Gov. Swann's proclamation is fully approved by the President.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.—Attempts are being made to secure indictments against John W. Forney, the editors of the Americans and the police commissioners, for attempts to incite riot and insurrection. Witnesses are already summoned.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

IMPENDING CIVIL WAR.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The country is upon the threshold of events which may light up the flames of another civil war in less than a week. In one of the Northern States, Republican government has been completely crushed out by the successful plots of the Radicals, and an oligarchy has been substituted. Two-thirds of the voters in the State to which I allude have been deprived of the right to vote by Radical violence. The Governor of the State was here yesterday, and laid before the President all the facts, and begged him to interpose his Executive authority to secure their rights to the citizens of Maryland—for that is the State alluded to.

THE REQUIRED PRESIDENTIAL INTERPOSITION.

It is in order to prevent this; in order to secure, if possible, to the citizens of Maryland their rights; in order, if possible, to restore to Maryland her Republican government, that Gov. Swann has been here to see the President. The case is a most delicate one, as well as one of the highest importance. Whatever action the President takes in the matter must not only be prompt, but it must be effective. Half way measures, or dilatory action, will be worse than none at all. If the President does nothing, and suffers matters in Maryland to go on in their course, the following will be the result. A full Radical delegation will be elected; the latter will elect a Radical United States Senator in place of Mr. Creswell, whose term expires March 4, 1867; and, besides that, it will ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

On the other hand, if the President accedes to Governor Swann's request, it will be necessary to send a large military force into Maryland in order to support him.

The *Republican* of last evening has the following editorial:

ARYLAND IS NOT LOST.

We are frequently mortified by seeing the assertion made by the press of the North, and even by so shrewd an observer as Horace Greeley, that Maryland can no longer be depended upon as a loyal State. They seem to think that the result almost will have the whole representation of the State in the next Senate and House of Representatives; that Senator Creswell, Frank Thomas, John L. Thomas and Joseph J. Stewart, of the Third District, will be compelled to give place to men of the Harris-Swann stripe, and that there is no hope of the Constitutional Amendment being adopted by the Maryland Legislature.

If the North stands idly by and coolly looks on at the result, these things will probably occur; but they will not happen without a struggle, such as has never taken place in this country, to prevent so dire a catastrophe. If troops are sent there to subserve the dictatorial purposes of the Governor of the State, and the whole power of the National Government is thrown in the scale against us, we may succumb for a time, but it will only be for a short time, and we shall demand of Congress the refusal to admit to seats men elected by such means.

None but a mother knows with what solicitude, with what deep anxiety a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say, that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, etc., that they will find MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, the movement in most descriptments of trade having been on a restricted scale, while operations in our leading staple die closed a fair degree of activity, and resulted in sales of 2,000 bales at prices within the range of last evening's quotations. The business will, no doubt, make a material addition to the supplies of Exchange.

The Coin market was attended with a moderate degree of animation. Gold opened this morning nominally at 149¾ to 150, against 149¾ to 150¼, the closing rates last evening, but in consequence of the receipt of unfavorable telegrams from New York, it subsequently declined and closed weak at about 149¾ to 150. The sales at the First Board, comprised: $23,700 (150, 150), 1849 and 20,000) at 149¾, $2,000 at 150, and $2,000 (1865 and 1866) at 150¼. At the Second Board, $7,000 (1865 and 1866) at 149¾, $2,000 at 150, and $3,000 (1865 and 1866) at 150¼. In Silver we quote Mexican dollars, at the Board, at 145¾, $800, in the open market, at 145¾, $1,000 at 145¾, $500 at 145¾, and $800 at ½ per cent. premium for gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was rather quiet. The offerings to-day were quite liberal, but the unsettled question of Gold, as well as the inability of parties to agree as to rates, materially restricted the negotiations which did occur. Sterling ranged at 2,300 bill of lading at 154¾, £1,500 At at 156, and £ 400 on exceptionable signatures at 157. In France we noticed sales of 30,000 and 40,000 At 5 current at 5.20¾, and 25,000 Bankers at 5.10. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 152 to 154 for bill of lading bills, 157 to 158 for At 10 first class, and 160 to 161 for At 5 to 10 days. France at 5.10 for bank.

Domestic Exchange evidenced no change worthy of special comment. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ¾ per cent discount, mostly at the former rate. The counter demand was to a liberal extent. The supplies of Commercial were rather restricted, and the sales included $20,000 New York sight, at ¼ per cent discount, $15,000, $5,000, $4,000 and $100,000 at ½, and $7,000 fifteen days sight at ¾. The sales outdoors for sight were ¾ to ¾ per cent. discount.

The Stock market exhibited moderate animation, the sales at the First Board embraced 30 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank at 75, 50 Louisiana State Bank at $5¾ 75, and 100 (30 and 60) same at $5¾; at the Second Board 25 Citizens' Bank at $151 50. In the open market 10 shares City Railroad sold at $220; 30 Union Bank at $54 25; 50 Louisiana State Bank at $5¾, and 50 at $5¾ 25.

City Bonds disclosed but little vitality. There were no sales at the Board. Outdoors, 1 Railroad issue with September coupons, sold at 83¾, and 6 same with November Coupons, at 83¾. The Consolidated are quoted at 84½ to 85, and the Railroad issues at 83 to 85¾ according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixis at 77 to 77½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons, at 75 to 76.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed a sale at the Board of $1100 Bank of Louisiana notes at 50 per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 62 to 65c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 93 to 94¾. Dealers pay the banks figures for the small sums offered at their counters, and the latter readily 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.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, Oct. 27, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a continuance of the previous demand, and notwithstanding the heavy business of yesterday and greatly reduced the supplies, yet, several new lists were offered, buyers came forward with unabated spirit, and although met by increased pretensions on the part of holders, the movement continued quite active from the opening to the close of business, resulting in sales of 1200 bales, including 1750 by one broker, at prices within the range of last evening's quotations. Fifteen brokers participated in the business. Referring to the above remarks, we repeat our sales of 300 bales at 32¾, fixed Ordinary 33 to 34, Low Middling 35 to 36, and Middling nominal at 38 to —.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 108,023
Received to-day	2,291
Received previously	74,859—77,150
	179,314
Cleared to-day	1,393
Cleared previously	64,458—65,851
Stock on hand	113,457

The clearances comprise 1178 bales for New York, and 207 for Baltimore.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning comprised 10 hhds new crop Fair Sugar, the first receipts of new Sugar this season, and 30 half hhds Choice new Molasses, the second receipt of new Molasses this season, from the parish of St. John the Baptist, and 30 bbls new Syrup, the third lot of new Syrup received from the parish of St. Charles. The Sugar has not yet been sold. We are informed that an offer of 15½c per lb was refused and 16c asked. The 30 half bbls Molasses brought 95c, and the 30 bbls Syrup 75 per gallon. The first receipts of new crop Sugar last year were on the 6th November, when 8 hhds arrived from the parish of St. James, classing Good Yellow Clarified, and sold at 19½c per lb. The above mentioned transactions comprise the entire business to-day. The market is bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, while the stock on hand of the production of Cuba is very small. It is altogether neglected, however, by buyers having current information wholly to the new crop Louisiana, fresh receipts of which are expected next week.

TOBACCO.—We have to note a very dull market to-day. There was no movement whatever, not even any enquiry, and the only sale reported was a lot of 14 hhds taken yesterday, by private treaty, comprising a few hhds are sold for baling and for the city trade, at previous prices. The stock offering is too small for extended operations, and there is no foreign demand in consequence. Factors, however, are very firm in their views and we continue to quote: Low Refused, light and heavy, 3¼ to 7½c per lb, currency; Good do 5 to 5½c; Common Leaf 6 to 7½c; Fair, 8 to 10c; Good 11 to 12c; Fine 13 to 15c; Choice Selections 15 to 30c; wrappers and fillers 20 to 25c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We noticed unusual activity in the Flour market to-day, while that for Corn was more quiet though prices for either exhibit no change. Oats and Hay continue quiet at previous figures, while Provisions are selling in small lots at unchanged prices. The full particulars of the days sales will be found below:

FLOUR.—A good demand prevailed throughout the day, which was exclusively confined to the grades of Extra, resulting in sales of some 4100 bbls, of which 1000 rose at $12, 50 do, at the same, 100 do at $12 62½, 100 on its merits at $13 25, 200, 100, 100, 200, 50 and 100 Single Extra at $13 50, 100 do at $13 75, 200 Double Extra at $14, 200 do on private terms, 300 do at $14 25, 100, 100, 100, 300, and 200 Treble do, at $15, 100, 100 and 140 Choice do, at $15 25, also 100 do, on private terms.

CORN.—There was less animation shown in the market to day, and the transactions were confined to small lots, mainly in store, including 600 White Mixed at $1 10, 5000 Yellow and White at $1 12½ and 350 Prime White at $1 15 per bushel. There is a fair stock on hand, both in warehouses and on the levee.

OATS.—We have no change to note in prices, though the stock is still light. The demand to day was fair and about 1100 sacks were disposed of as follows: 150 at 65c, also 100, 300, 150 and 100 at 65c per bushel.

BRAN.—The supply is very light and the demand only moderate, with sales of only about 1,050 sacks, of which 500 at $1 35, and 400 at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—The stock on hand, though small, is sufficiently ample to meet the demand, so nothing of any importance transpired. The last sales were at $21 to $25 for Roadhoeing Hay, $28 for Prime St. Louis and $29 per ton for Choice do.

PORK.—The market is quiet and the only sales we heard of was 300 bbls Prime Mess to the Government at $30 per bbl. We quote round lots of even weight Mess at $31 50, and small parcels at $31 75 per bbl.

HAMS.—The supply of Shoulders and Bridled Sides are very scarce, while that for Clear is more liberal. To day there were sales of 15 casks of Clear Sides mentioned at 19½c per lb. The sales for Shoulders and Bridled Sides were 9c for the former and 18½c per lb for the latter.

LARD.—There is a fair supply of Prime both in tierces and kegs. The former meeting the demand at 17c, and the latter at 20 to 20½c per pound.

STAR CANDLES.—There is a good demand, but the supply is light. To day we noticed sales of some 300 boxes 8bsafters in lots at 20c per lb for 12 oz. We quote 13 oz at 21c and full weight at 23c per lb.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $3 25. Onions at $3 25 to $3 50. Green Apples at $5 50 to $6 50, and Eggs at 38c to 40c per bbl. Large Chickens $6 50 to $7 50. Small do $5 to $7. Turkeys $6 to $8, and Geese $1 to $1 50 per dozen. Cabbages $18 to $22 per crate.

GUNNY BAGS.—There is but little doing, and we continue to quote at 30c apiece for small parcels.

OILS.—There is some demand for Linseed at $3 to $3 05, and also for Coal, in case, at 82½ to 85c per gallon.

MALT.—Some few small parcels are being disposed of at $1 40 to 2 for Canada, and $1 to 1 75 per lb for Western.

HOPS.—There is a very good demand for the new crop at 50 to 70c per lb. But little is now coming in.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is nearly bare, and prices are ruling largely in favor of sellers. We now quote Common Rosin at $11 50 to $12. Low No. 1 do at $13, and No. 1 at $14 50 to $15. The Spirits of Turpentine would command 80c per gallon.

SALT.—There is considerable inquiry at full prices. We now quote Liverpool at $2 40 to $2 75 for Fine, and $2 35 to $2 50 for Coarse in warehouse; also, $2 15 for the former and $2 75 for the latter in cargo. Yesterday 3000 sks Fine were sold at private terms at 74 75 per sk.

FREIGHTS.—The Freight market continues quiet and the rates are unchanged. The offerings for shipment by steamers for the North are fair, while the supply of sailing tonnage is increasing and is amply sufficient for the demand. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton and 30c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York and 15c per lb for Cotton and 75c per bbl for Flour. To Boston 3/4 to ¾c per lb for Cotton and 50c per bbl for Flour. Sail for Liverpool ¾ to ¾d per lb for Cotton, and 3/6 for Havre.

CRESCENT CITY MARKET.

CITY OF ORLEANS, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

Arrived Sunday 317 Texas Beeves and 70 Sheep

Sales on Sale—200 Texas and 50 Western Beeves, 50 Calves and Yearlings, 174 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep and 50 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice	8 @ 8
Western Beeves, 1st quality	7 @ 7½
Western Beeves, 2d quality	6 @ 6½
Texas Beeves Choice per head	60 @ 65
Texas Beeves, 1st quality per head	55 @ 60
Texas Beeves, 2d quality per head	50 @ 55
Texas Beeves, 3d quality per head	45 @ 50
Inferior Texas Beeves, per head	40 @ 45
Western Hogs, per 100 pounds	11 @ 12
Texas Hogs, per 100 pounds	10 @ 11
Choice Sheep, in lots, per head	3 @ 3½
Texas Sheep, per head	2 @ 2½
Choice Sheep, per head	3 @ 3½
Yearlings, per head	2 @ 2½
Calves, per head	2 @ 2½
Milch Cows, per head	40 @ 50
Texas Cows with Calves per head	40 @ 50

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, October 27, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Gen'l Grant Holmes from New York 20th
Steamship Morning Star Bursley from New York 17th
Steamship Mississippi Dubois from New York 17th
Steamship Trade Wind Champion from Havana 24th inst.
Bark C. Moore Hatchett, 21 days from Boston to O. A. Bailey & Co.
Bark C. V. Moore Hatchett, 21 days from Boston to O. A. Bailey & Co.
Bark Isabella, Norris, 9 days from Galveston to Geo. A. Fowler.

—STEAMBOATS—

Empress Parker from Cincinnati.
Continental Hall from Cincinnati.
Boston Brand, from St Martinsville.
J M Sharp, Dugas from Donaldsonville.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Perseverance, Holmes, from Portland—pilots to Geo A Fowler.
Brig Star of Peace, Hall, from Matanzas—ballast to Master.
Cargo, 300 kgs molasses to E Trudeau & Co.

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen'l Grant—Assorted merchandise.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—Assorted merchandise.

HAVANA—Per steamship Trade Wind—100 bbls molasses D D wood, 4 hhds sugar, 11 pkgs fruit, 1 case 24 S S Hall & Co, 1 case 12 Bromley & Brothers, 10 pkgs to order.

BOSTON—Per bark C V Moore—Assorted cargo.

CONSIGNEES

Per Steamship Gen Grant from New York—Aaronson Bro & Co—P Ayral & Sandoz—B Andrews—Bell & Gilbert—Bell & Andrews—Bell & Bro—Bell & Co—Bell & Co—J J Albert—A Broussard—Bivac & Bro—R Bell—Bell & Co—Bell & Co—Bell & Co