THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1865

Messrs. Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell Gents' Fine French Calf Double sole Congress Gaiters, Custom made, for Eight and Nine Dollars a pair.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

Information for Voters.

The office of the Registry of Voters will be closed after Thursday next, the 23 November. There is, then, no time to lose on the part of those who desire to vote at the approaching election. The office is in its old place at the City Hall.

The delay in serving our subscribers with their papers yesterday morning was caused by an accident to our press. We return our sincere acknowledgements to the *Crescent* which kindly gave us the use of its press to strike off our unfinished edition.

Thanks to the recent stormy weather along the Atlantic and the Gulf coast, our Northern papers by the last steamship arrivals are not near so *dry* as they had been for some time previously. They have plenty of salt, too, along with their moisture, though possibly not of the Attic description.

WINES, OIL, LIQUORS, &c.—Messrs. C. Cavaroc & Co., No. 116 Royal street, are now receiving per French bark Tarsenne, from Bordeaux, a large invoice of assorted wines and liquors, of brandy, sardines, oil, &c., &c. We direct attention to their advertisement in another column.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—There will shortly be opened at the Hall opposite the St. Charles Hotel a branch of the New York Museum of Anatomy, containing over 800 Wax illustrations of the various phases and conditions of the human body in health and disease. This interesting exhibition will be under the management of Mr. W. T. Harmer, as appears by an advertisement in another place.

NEW YORK PAPERS.—We are favored by Mr. A. Simon, general news agent, 85 Baronne street, with the *Nation*, the *Scientific American*, and a file of the latest New York dailies.

A DESERVED CHARITY.—We are requested to announce that the Iberian Mutual Benefit Society will take a collection for the orphans of St. Mary's Asylum, Third District, at the Cemeteries on All Saints' Day. We trust the receipts may be as liberal as the charity is deserving.

GRAND CHARITY BALL.—We are courteously invited to attend a ball to be given at Mechanics' Institute, on the evening of the 6th, for the benefit of the maimed soldiers, of the late C. S. A., from the Third District. We cordially wish success in every respect to the occasions.

FROM THE LAND OF SHEBEB.—Far off Asia, come the aromatic roots, of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation the chemistry of the toilet has achieved it most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsullied teeth, and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all diseases that effect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the Sozodont.

Lord Palmerston.

The telegraph briefly announces the death of Viscount Palmerston, (Henry Temple,) Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the most remarkable English statesman of the present century. He died in the 79th year of his age, and in almost the 60th year of his Parliamentary life and official incumbency, having entered the House of Commons in 1807, and having become Secretary of War in 1809, from which time he was in Ministerial position almost uninterruptedly to the day of his death, when he had been Prime Minister for upwards of ten years. Lord Palmerston was equally remarkable for his political and official facility. He showed equal aptitude for all offices of Government, and for affiliation with any that might have control of those offices. Yet this seemed by no means to result from greed of place or want of political character.

He was indifferent to ordinary party distinctions and had the tact to make more or less use of all parties in forwarding his political views. He seemed, in fact, to have taken for his model Halifax, the great "Trimmer", Lord Macaulay's paragon of an able and successful statesman. His administration was always adroit, and often vigorous and extremely high spirited. The high national tone which he usually imparted to his foreign policy secured him the hearts of the English people before whom he was invincible. With his death the strange coalition of which he was the centre will no doubt at once dissolve, and it is difficult to anticipate what new combination may succeed it.

Another Aspect of the Question.

It is not well to be so preoccupied with the present as to exclude a reasonable providence for the future. It is equally bad to so surrender the thoughts either to the hopes or the dangers of the future as to disconcert counsel and paralyze action in regard to immediate exigencies. Fearing that the public mind was disposed to confine itself to a too exclusive, partial, and rather conventional view of the existing situation, we have from time to time adverted to grave and momentous contingencies liable to arise in the sequence of events that may be now in train. It has seemed very probable of late that among the great topics of political agitation in the United States henceforth will be those of suffrage and the basis of Representation. In connection with the proposed electoral basis we pointed to the eventuality of its adoption and the hard dilemma in which the South would then be placed. When there should supervene a general electoral farce, in which exactions would be made on each State for its utmost voting resources in order to reach the maximum necessary to give it equality of Representation, the Southern States could not materially enlarge their basis without conceding negro suffrage.

We have referred to the difficulty, in the eventuality in question, of keeping all the States from plunging into the vortex of universal suffrage in its wildest and most fantastic form. And in these connections inquiries have naturally been suggested as to what policy or necessity might require the South to do in given contingencies. While it is prudent not to wholly shut the eyes to such inquiries, it is not now necessary to answer them. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; it will be time enough when the occasion shall be present, to give a practical answer according to the dictates of existing circumstances.

Yet meanwhile there is one aspect of affairs consequent to the adoption of the electoral basis, and an aspect more favorable than some others heretofore glanced at, which it may not be amiss briefly to consider. There was always among certain classes at the North a strong opposition to the three-fifths Representation of the Southern negroes when slaves. It is certain that there will be at the North a still greater opposition to the five-fifths Representation of the same negroes when free, if they remain, as formerly, a non voting population.—Yet the South will have this five-fifths Representation by the next apportionment on the present population basis as provided in the Constitution, unless the basis shall be previously changed.

In that event the North could apprehend no secession to the Representative number of the South, in consequence of emancipation, unless the latter should adopt negro suffrage. Thus, as regards Representative competition, the North would have an interest in maintaining the negroes in their old status as a non voting population, as, in that case, the South would not gain two-fifths, but would lose three-fifths Representation for that population. Doubtless this interest would be powerful enough to silence, or at least render innocuous, any fanatical agitation in the North of negro suffrage.

And the question occurs would it not be expedient on the part of the South to pay for relief from such agitation and from any form of negro suffrage by surrender of the portion of Representatives which that suffrage might secure? Those who regard negro suffrage as an utterly inadmissible idea on principle, can have but one answer—that it would be a cheap purchase. There are many reasons for believing also, that while such a condition should subsist, the relative Representative strength of the South would rapidly increase by white immigration, while that of her natural political ally, the West, would increase in equal ratio; and thus, without negro suffrage, it may be, those allied sections, might obtain an assured equilibrium, perhaps a decided preponderance, in Federal legislation. It would be highly interesting had we space to point out at length the causes likely to conduce to such a result, and which are at this moment beginning to manifest themselves.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Oliver Twist, an adaptation from Dickens' novel of that name, was brought out very effectively last night. It follows its great original as closely as adaptations generally do.

Miss Heron's Nancy Sykes was a striking personation. Her delineation of the woman's natural tenderness, that had been warmed into life by her pity for Oliver, was powerfully rendered. Mr. Macaulay's Bill Sykes did not strike us as being sufficiently defined. In general, we are opposed to highly colored low stage-villains. But Dickens' Bill Sykes is drawn with the pencil of Rembrandt. With the exception of his animal love for Nancy, he has not one redeeming quality. He is all vulgarity, harshness, truculence, ruffianism. Mr. Macaulay failed in developing these traits; but he redeemed himself tellingly in the scene in which he kills Nancy.

The best personation, with the exception of Miss Heron's Nancy, in feeling, conception and naturalness, was, beyond all doubt, Mr. Floyd's Fagin. Fagin, as Dickens has described him, stood before us, and that is saying a great deal. If we have any fault to find with Mr. Floyd's Fagin, it is that he seemed too youthful in appearance. His gait and movements were those of a man of 60 years. His make-up did not show more than 10 years. Mr. Fiske, as the Artful Dodger, was, as he always is, amusing. But he looked a trifle too old for the Dodger—who, although precious, was nothing but a Young 'un, after all. We have seen Mr. Fiske do better in Ragged Pat, by the way. Both Mrs. DeBar and Mrs. Curran deserve credit for their personations, of Mrs. Corney and Mrs. Bumby. Miss Henry's Oliver was all that could be desired.

The same play is repeated to-night, with the farce of The Whites and the Browns.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Those two excellent plays, The Serious Family and Pocahontas, which were presented before a large audience on Monday night, were repeated last night to an equally large audience. Manager DeBar is in good in both of them. His Amiriddah Sleek was capital. As to his "Big Injun," John Brougham, who used to personate the King of the Tuscaroras himself, could not, we take it, have wished for a better leader of Ye Salvages, in his admirable burlesque. Query: Is not the St. Charles Manager rather colossal for Powhatan? Now we come to think of it, however, Brougham himself is not quite orthodox in that respect, either.

A capital bill for to-night, being the last but four nights in which Mr. DeBar will appear as a "Star." Let his admirers remember this.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Judging from appearances, this week's programme is every whit as popular as that of last week. The fact is, however, Manager Bidwell arranges these programmes with so much tact and good taste that the public would be decidedly ungrateful if they did not appreciate them as they deserve. The Academy continues to be filled nightly. And what is more, it will continue to be filled so long as the "Mammoth Company" are there and David Bidwell is the manager thereof.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.—Some one sends us from New York, by mail, the advertisement of the new loan of $30,000,000 put on the New York market, on the 23d October, by the Juarez agent there, and requesting us to publish it as news, kindly favoring us at the same time with a "cut and dried" elaborate, flaming eulogistic notice of the loan, winding up by writing, to ask us to pay for this work. The attempt at getting us to advertise "a gold loan" for nothing, and pay for doing it, is rather bold, we confess. Ketchum is at dead yet, that's sure.—*Picayune.*

We received the same communication, with the same modest proposition. But as we don't believe in the policy of one's publishing all the insults and indignities that he may receive, we concluded to let the matter pass in silence. Certainly we felt indignant at this flagrant piece of impudence on the part of an advertising agent of a "fancy" loan; but we felt humiliated also to think that the conduct of the press had been such as to make its character in the view of the political or financial charlatan as the virtue of a "woman of the town" in the eyes of the rake and libertine. Our venerable contemporary protests against paying for the "gold loan" advertisement. But it unfortunately does not say that it would not publish the same, if paid for, in the guise of a highly wrought politico-financial sensational budget of news. And is it strictly true that the press does not pay for much of the advertising in its columns?

The fact is, it is almost daily paying telegraphic rates for "puffs" in the guise of "news" sent from New York and other points which are found of advertising genius and enterprise; and this same Mexican loan scheme had been repeatedly advertised in this way before the device of advertising it in the form above indicated was hit upon by the brilliant and imaginative sharper who is content with no higher literary title than "Reporter and General Correspondent," and who so far restrains his glowing faith in the enterprise as to use only those moderate words in conclusion: "Already the empire of Mexico is tottering; this loan will undoubtedly cause it to tumble." When the press in this country has once firmly resolved to maintain its dignity, it will not be approached with insulting overtures.

THE OCEAN AS A RESERVOIR OF FORCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Cincinnati News* states that an important experiment has been made by M. Duchemin during a holiday at the seaside. He made a small cork buoy, and fixed to it a disk of charcoal containing a small plate of zinc. He then threw the buoy into the sea, and connected it with copper wires to an electric alarm on the shore. The alarm instantly began to ring, and has gone on ringing ever since, and, it is added, that sparks may be drawn between the two ends of the wires. Thus the ocean seems to be a powerful and inexhaustible source of electricity, and the small experiment of M. Duchemin may lead to most important results.

"The Moon Bridges At Home."

Upon the hills the wind is sharp and cold,
The sweet young grasses wither on the wold,
And we, O Lord! have wandered from thy fold,
Best evening brings us home.

Among the mists we we stumbled, and the rocks
Were the brown Robes whitened, and the fox
Watches the straggler from the flocks,
But evening brings us home.

The sharp thorn pricks us, and our tender feet
Are cut and bleeding, and the lambs repeat
Their pitiful complaints—on rest is sweet
When evening brings us home!

We have been wounded by the hunter's darts,
Our eyes are very heavy, and our hearts
Sick for Thy coming! when the light departs
At evening, brings us home.

The clouds are round us, and the snow drifts thicken;
O Thou! dear Shepherd! leave us not to sicken
In the waste night, our tarry footsteps quicken,
At evening brings us home.

[Harper's Weekly

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Death of Lord Palmerston.

DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.

THE CHOLERA AT PARIS.

The War in South America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON AND GOLD MARKETS.

The Action of the South Carolina Convention Deprecated.

Arms Sent to Brazilian Government.

MORE OF THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

[Telegraphed to the Associated Press.]

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamship City of Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst., has arrived.

The steamers Moravian and City of Cork had both arrived out. The steamer United Kingdom, twenty-four days from New York for Glasgow, put into Kosteh water disabled.

Lord Palmerston is dead.

The sensation news published by the London *Times* that Mr. Seward recently sent a peremptory dispatch to France, continued to attract attention, but was regarded as wholly unfounded, and this was confirmed by the Moravian's news.

The *Times* contends, however, that coolness has recently arisen between America and France.

The *Star* pronounces the *Times's* news entirely baseless.

The Paris *Temps* says the deaths from the cholera there average two hundred per day. The Bourse is firm with rentes at 67f 82c.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 25.—The Uruguyans are closely invested by the Brazilians, but have not been taken.

Cape of Good Hope, Sept 13.—The war continues, but the Maori have sued for peace.

Bombay, Oct. 9.—Cotton has materially advanced. Cotton goods are also advancing here and in Calcutta.

London, Oct. 18.—Consols 86¾.

The denial of the statement that Secretary Seward had sent a peremptory dispatch to France has produced a good effect.

Money is in good demand at bank rates, which are unchanged.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.—The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday comprised 35,000 bales.—There was a further slight advance on Monday, especially in Egyptian prices. The market was rather quieter on Tuesday, but prices were firmly maintained. The receipts have been large.

The trade at Manchester is strong, and prices are higher, but business is small.

The advices from India have exerted a good influence on the market.

Flour is quiet and steady. Wheat is firm, at full rates. Corn is quiet and steady. Beef is firm. Pork is scarce and higher. Sugar is in good demand, and has improved in prices.—There has been small sales of coffee at about former rates. Rice is quiet, at full quotations.

London, October 17.—Breadstuffs are steady. Flour is firm. Sugar is in good request and has advanced 6d. Coffee steady at full prices. Tea is quiet and easier.

Deep and universal regret is expressed at the demise of Lord Palmerston. Earl Russell will probably succeed him. Lord Carendon taking the Foreign office, but nothing official has transpired.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.—The sales of two days (Wednesdays and Thursdays) in the Liverpool cotton market embraced 15,000 bales.

Provisions are buoyant and the supplies are nearly exhausted.

London, Oct. 18.—Consols 88¾, 5-20s, 61s.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Orleans fair, 25½d, Mobile middling 23¾d. Uplands fair 25. Middling uplands 23¾.

The stock in port foots up 280,000 bales including 37,000 of American descriptions.

The market opened buoyant with an advancing tendency on the first of the week but recceded and closed dull with a decline of fully 3-4 d per lb.

London, October 19.—Consols 89¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £54,000 during the week.

5-20s 61¾.

It is generally believed that Earl Russell will accept the Premiership, but nothing has as yet transpired, the Queen being in Scotland.

New York, Oct. 31.—The *Herald* says the action of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton Governor, advocating the payment of the war debt and refusing to pass the Constitutional amendment is believed to have seriously affected the future policy of the President concerning the States, and to have endangered the admission of the delegates to the seats in Congress.

Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment, a general amnesty would have been at once declared in favor of all Confederates, as it is believed amnesty will probably be hereafter granted to citizens of these States.

The same is true of Georgia.

The action of the Convention of these States has not justified the President's confidence, and the vigorous military government and martial law will be the consequence.

New York, October 31.—Two batteries of Colonel Lott's repeating cannon were sent on Sunday, by the steamer North American, to the Canadian Governments—the first shipment of guns thither since the war on the River Plate.

New York, October 31.—The *Times's* Washington special says that since the close of the war, thirty five new National Banks have been organized in the Southern States, with an aggregate capital of four million four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent says: There is much activity and excitement by the Government and loyalists, in Canada, over the present and prospective movements of the Fenians.

The mysterious stir and preparations in the British camps and garrisons indicate that something extraordinary is shortly to occur.

LATER FROM EUROPE

Father Point, Oct. 31.—The steamship Damascus from Liverpool on the 18th, and London derry the 19th, passed this point to-day.

The Damascus brings one day later news, and a full report of the transactions in the Liverpool cotton market the week ending October 19th.

Liverpool, October 19.—The sales of cotton the last week amounted to 86,000 bales.

The sales Friday were confined to 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer and unchanged with a decline of ¾d on the week.

Middling Orleans 24d.

Breadstuffs firm; corn dull and declined 3d.

The provision market is bare and quiet.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York October 31.—The Cotton market closed dull and heavy at a decline of 1c. Middling 67c.

Flour advanced 10c.

Whisky is unchanged.

Wheat is declining.

Corn is dull and has declined 1c.

Coffee is firm and quiet.

Sugar rules active at 14c.

Molasses quiet and firm.

Mess Pork $35 12 1-2.

Sterling Exchange 109.

Gold 146 1-8.

Government stocks are heavy and ⅛c lower.

Stocks are steady and gold is firmer under the foreign news. The decline in 5-20s and cotton, and the dullness in the trade at Manchester are construed as favoring the export of gold, which closed at 146.

New York, October 31.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says the steamer Victor from New York to New Orleans, which was toward into Hampton Roads on Sunday, was almost a complete wreck.

A Mexican letter dated the first says that President Juarez was at El Paso. The French were on their way there and expected to arrive in a few days.

New York, Oct. 31.—The *Commercial* says Secretary McCulloch will recommend a tax on sales as a substitute for the income tax.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The President is seriously considering the commutation of Wirz's sentence to imprisonment for life.

New York, Oct. 31.—The *Express* says that the Havana steamer brings confirmating news of the uprising of the negroes in Jamaica.

MARINE NEWS.

S. W. Pass, October 31.—Arrived to day: schooner Sybil from Matamoros, and schooner Mary Campbell and Island Belle from Brazos.

The steamer Sheridan from Boston, crossed the bar at 19 o'clock.

The steamship Harman Livingston crossed the bar at 5 o'clock this evening, having been detained 48 hours by heavy weather and 48 hours at Key West for water.

The tug Sentinel went up at ten o'clock this morning with barks Adelaide and William, the brig Olga and the schooner Sybil.

The tug *Tyler* left at 6 o'clock with the schr Mary Campbell and Island Belle.

The ship Mayflower is still outside the bar.

The steamship E. R. Cuyler is aground on the bar.

Wind Northeast—light.

Southern Personal Intelligence.

Under this head the Louisville *Journal* groups the following items. The epilogic remark at the end, "Such are the facts," is quite too modest. There is double, a great deal of first rate fiction as well as fact in the grouping which should go to the credit of the literary talent of the *Journal*:

Madam Lavert contemplates spending the next winter in Cuba. She has rented her house in Mobile to Rich Bestord, Esq., of New York, who is soon expected out at Mobile to open the U. S. District Court. Dr. Mott, of Mobile, has been summoned to Washington. The Hon. Pierre Soule, who has since December last resided in Mexico, is expected soon to resume the practice of the law in New Orleans. His enterprises with revolutions and revolutionists made his fight city of ours, and, though he had a son in the Confederate army, the distinguished Senator did not feel himself at home either North or South. Major General Buckner, formerly of this State, has entered upon editorial life in New Orleans. He is engaged upon Nixon's *Crescent*, which will make its appearance in a few days. The President has restored the property of Dr. Monroe, Dr. Campbell, and Mrs. Slocumb, three of the wealthiest property-holders of New Orleans. The Federal officers who have occupied both dwellings and stores since the days of Butler, have been ordered to vacate them, even Gen. Sheridan, who lived in Dr. Campbell's magnificent house. Gen. Banks occupied also one of the most costly dwellings there, which is now returned to the proprietor. Napoleon's Life of Cæsar is now the rage among the French population of New Orleans. There is that great proportion of Red Republicans and impecunious here to get up a quarrel over every line of it. Cæsar, with the broad Gallic accent on the last syllable, is hourly heard in every street. How Cæsar's ears would be tickled by one of these anti-Cæsarian harangues. At last the Gaul is having his revenge for that wonderful expedition which two thousand years ago brought his tribe to subjection. What not for getting that yet? Not so long as it's Napoleon who writes the Life of Cæsar. Gen. Hood is engaged on a history of the war, for which he has gone over to Washington and Fortress Monroe to seek an interview with Jeff. Davis. Such are the facts.

Steamboat Frauds.

Messrs. Editors of the N. O. Bee

I fully endorse your sentiments and highly admire the commendable zeal which has prompted you of late to expose, in a fearless manner, the many frauds and tricks resorted to in matters of Naturalization.

In addition to your valuable remarks upon electoral frauds, I beg that you will insert in your paper the following questions particularly propounded to the clerks and the honorable judges of the First, Second and Sixth District Courts, in which, I understand, citizens are being naturalized by the wholesale.

1st. Do not the Naturalization laws require that Judges when passing upon applications for citizenship should be sitting in open Court?

2d. Does not the law require the presence of the Judge to be on the bench and to hear the witnesses brought into Court?

3d. Does not the law require most imperatively that a regular judgment should be entered on the minutes of the Court granting or ejecting the application for citizenship?

4th. Have the Judges any power of refusing to hear any one who might wish and be able to prevent a fraudulent Naturalization? and is not the filing copies of applicants in chambers a commonly recognized refusal of hearing any person as an incompetent court?

To facilitate the Clerks and Judges in making their answers to the preceding interrogatories, I quote their opinions of the decisions of Judge Marstonsier, are constrained as favoring the export of gold, which closed at 146.

Acton Carriere, Constable 24 Ward. Geo. Harrington, Constable 6th Ward, Parish of St. Landry.

John S. Scott, Brig. Gen. of militia for the Parishes of West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Washington, Livingston and St. Tammany.

Austin Hard, Recorder of Iberville.

Lucian Bourcias, Constable, Pointe Coupee.

Pardons!—The Governor yesterday pardoned Nicolas Giamoni, convicted before the First District Court of passing a three dollar counterfeit city bill, and sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor. The pardon was granted because of the youth of the convict, being but sixteen years of age, of his having been recommended to mercy by the jury who tried him, of his having been but three months in the country, and ignorant of the language, and of his having suffered twenty-two months of his sentence.

Report on a Difficulty in Jefferson.—Mr. George F. Coleman residing above Carrollton, in the parish of Jefferson, complained lately to the Governor that the negroes on Mr. Thos. F. Seeley's plantation were armed and threatened him, Mr. Coleman, and family with violence. The Governor referred the matter to the military authorities, and an officer of one of the negro regiments was directed to acquire into the complaint. His report has been transmitted to the Governor. According to the report, Mr. Coleman is to blame himself for the ill-will of the negroes, having unjustifiably shot one of them; they are not armed as Mr. Coleman represented, but only old muskets being found among them, and there is no reason to apprehend danger or disturbance from them now.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1865.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation to-day and several articles of Western Produce have sold at fuller prices predicated in intelligence from St. Louis, while quite a liberal amount of business has been done in our leading staple, at about previous rates. If any thing the advantage was on the side of the buyer, at one time or more so as to indicate a quotable decline; but when the demand was fully developed, the market assumed more firmness. There are a number of Liverpool orders pending here which can not be executed at the ruling rates, but should their limits be raised by the next steamer, and there be no material change here in the interim, an active business may be anticipated for that market, for which a considerable amount was taken today. This favorable turn in the demand will no doubt enable the steamship on the boards for Liverpool to fill up without delay. We understand she will start punctually as advertised, that is, on next Saturday.

The steamship Mississippi from New York, had, according to her manifest, only $70,000 in gold coin, which is much less than was generally expected. The ill-fated Republic had on board a like amount to one party here, which we understand was insured at New York. How much more she had, we are not advised. The receipts being lighter than expected, the Gold Room has exhibited more buoyancy, opening at 150 to 151, subsequently selling as high as 151½, and closing firm at 151, against 150 to 150¼ last evening. The sales and receipts included $10,000 at 150, $25,000 at 150¼, $2,000, $7000, $16,000, in three lots, two lots of $10,000 and a larger amount at 150¼, $4000, $9000 and three lots of $10,000 at 150¾, four lots of $5000, three of $10,000, and $29,000 at 151, $10,000 at 151¼, and $10,000 at 151½. There were some deliveries of previous sales on 149¾ up to 150.

In silver we notice a steady inquiry for American half dollars, several small lots of which were picked up at 145 1-4 to 146 1-2. Mexican dollars are quoted at 147 to 147 1-2.

Foreign Exchange was firmer, and the sales of Sterling included £41,000 bills of lading at 150, £5,000 at 151, £19,000 at 151½ to £14,000 at 152 to 154, and £111,000 (600 and 1800) at 154. There were some further transactions at 154 bills, and 155 1-2 to 156 for Bank, and France at 5.65 to 5.20 for the former, and 5.61 1-2 to 5.57 1-2 for the latter.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was limited and there was a further advance in rates. At the opening, Banks and dealers checked on New York at 2 to 2½ discount, but at a later hour they advanced their quotations to 1 1-2 to 1¾, 1 1-2 being the closing rate. Our dealers on New York might at 2 1-4 discount, and $20,000 at 2¼, $10,000 at 2¼, and without grass, $40,000 on Monday's night on New York at 2 1-8, $50,000 for 60 days, (10,000 and 15,000,) at 2¼, and $8,000, (40,000 and 30,000,) at 2¼, and 30,000 at 2¼, $70,000 at 2 1-8 for one day's night and 2¼ for 30 days, and $30,000 thirty days, embracing 10,000 at 3 1-2 and 20,000 at 3¼. These figures show an advance at the Bank rates of ⅛ per cent, and in the outside market of ⅛ to ¼.

Upon the question of the amount of Bank notes received by the New York Clearing House, the general presumption is that it was much greater than the amount of Bank notes actually paid in settling the balances of the Clearing House, but that the difference was made up by the delivery of other Bank notes than those of the Associated Banks, which are the only ones included in the statement published in the morning papers.

The receipts from the interior were quite liberal, and the demand from the city trade was fair, but not large, and the market closed with a fair supply and good demand. Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 48c, Western 35 to 45, Canada 30 to 32c ⅌ lb.

MALT.—We have heard of a small lot of Western selling at $1 75 ⅌ bushel.

RAGGING.—100 bales India sold in two equal lots at 21c ⅌ yard. The stock is now reduced, the market is firm and prices are ruling with an upward tendency. Dealers are supplying the demand at 23½c ⅌ yard.

BALE ROPE.—The stock is small having been considerably reduced. There was a good demand for shipment to-day and 50 and 270 coils brought 25½c ⅌ ft. This price was offered and refused for 200 coils more. Dealers obtain 15¾c per lb.

SUGARS.—Potatoes is quite active selling on the landing at $2 50 to $2 70, in bbls at $3 to $3 25, Galena in casks at $2 to $2 25, in bbls at $2 50 to $2. Apples at $5 to $6 ⅌ bbl. Eggs at $40 to $50 ⅌ bbl, and Cabbages at $9 to $14 per 100.

Passengers.—There is considerable Cotton offering to go forward and very little disengaged freight room. The rates are 2¾c ⅌ lb by steam for New York, 2 1-16c for Boston, 2 1-16c ⅌ gal for New York and Boston, $1 25 ⅌ bbl for Flour, 35c ⅌ lb for Cotton for Liverpool and 1 1-2d for Havre.

On the Mississippi.

New Orleans, November 1, 1865.

Arrived yesterday.

Steamer Tom Bates, Bell, from Louisville, 100 Sugar, 100 Molasses, 100 Corn, 50 Hogs and 50 Sheep, to Forstall.

Steamer Ben Sidney, Mitchell, from Louisville, 100 Sugar, 100 Molasses, 100 Corn, 50 Hogs and 100 Sheep, to Forstall.

Steamer Ben Lee, Leathers, from Louisville, 100 Sugar, 100 Molasses, 100 Corn, 50 Hogs and 100 Sheep, to Forstall.

Steamer Sam Cook, Johnson, for Memphis, Master.

Steamer Gem, Walker, for Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Morgan, Lawton, from Indianola and Galveston, at 10 a. m., to J. G. Hecker—1st division.

Ship Ocean Chief, Cheever, from Liverpool, 39 days, to J. M. Lindenger—1st division.

Brig Mississippi (British), Stevenson, from Liverpool Sept. 24th, to J. M. Lindenger—1st division.

Bark H. Clay, Burnham, from Turk's Island, to master—1st division.

Bark John Trasko, Hendersen, from Philadelphia, to master—1st division.

Brig Gem O Morne, Hopper, from Philadelphia, to O A Peoples—1st division.

Brig Perseus (French) Bertaud, from Bordeaux 78th August, to master—2d division.

Schr Mercer, ——, from Boston, Saturday, to master—2d division.

Schr Mary Campbell, ——, from Matamoros, to master—2d division.

Schr Sybil, ——, from Brazos Santiago, to master—2d division.

Schr Island Belle, ——, from Brazos Santiago, to master—2d division.

Steamer Sheridan, ——, from Mobile.

Steamer Sutlej, Magrath, from Mobile, to A Baldwin.

—STEAMBOATS—

Ship Stephens, Boyd, from Port Jackson (Pass. W. Cook) from Boston—ballast.

Schooner Mexico, Nash, from Boston—ballast.

TOWBOAT BARGES.

The towboat A A Turner, Bradham, from the Pascagoula, towed down and to sea, on the 24th instant, barge Ocean Chief, Cheever, for Liverpool, and H Williams, and other from Willis—brought back H M Tracy and Mississippi (the Mississippi).

The towboat Associate, Haggett, from the Pascagoula, brought up barge John Trask, Arthur Hendersen and Vanadis.

The towboat Leviathan, Palmer, from the Pascagoula, brought up barge Matilda, both from George S Hooper and Vanadis.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Lorina, Wilson, from Mobile.

Ship Corinne, ——, from Mobile.

Ship Gettysburg, ——, from New York, in ballast, to order.

Ship Hay Flower, Gaghrie, from Boston.

Bark Adelaide (Swed), Ericson, from St Thomas, in ballast.

Bark Ocean Chief, Cheever, from Havana, to master—cargo, sugar and molasses.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship St Louis—1350 bales cotton 10 ⅌ bale.

MOBILE—Per schr Rebecca—785 bales cotton 10 ⅌ bale.

MOBILE—Per schr Frederick—1100 bales cotton 10 ⅌ bale.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Morgan—26 bales cotton Fox, Stewart & Co—1 Jas Lawson & co—10 do Oliver Altscher & co—2 do Gibson, Walsh & co—10 do Gordon Beck & co—1 do Geo Gibson—10 bales Wool to Kelly & Fletcher—3 bales E Kennedy—1 do Jas Foreman & son—sundries to Adams Express—3 bales and 4 kegs.

PORT ISABEL—Per bark Gem of Cuba—19,766 hides and 1 bale Deerskins.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark General Gen O Meade—bags and bales.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark John Trasko—deal to order.

BORDEAUX—Per bark Tarsenne—300 casks and 41 cases wine to order; 100 do brandy to do; 10 cases brandy to do; 10 do cognac to do; 10 do claret to do; 10 do vermouth to do; 10 do Bordeaux to do; 10 cases oil to order; 10 do sardines to do; 10 do brandy W P Vandenberg—20 kegs and 10 cases wine to do; 10 do claret to do; 10 do vermouth Fleggs 8 do—300 cases and 6 casks wine H Sordelet—10 cases claret to order; 10 cases wine to order; 20 cases brandy to do; 10 cases champagne F & Rothmann & co—20 cases wine to do; 10 cases brandy E Rothmann & co—20 bales to order; 10 do medium F Gaillard—20 cases wine Cortright & Bp—120 casks claret—20 casks and 10 cases do Jas Lawson & co—10 cases claret to order; 10 casks wine Gilgod—20 casks, 10 kegs and 200 cases do J A J Turbes—10 casks claret Gibson & co—4 do 1 case oil Kirkham & co.

MOBILE—Per steamer Belvidere—1 bale cotton to Pleasant & Stocker—to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark General George G Meade, from Philadelphia—Sims & Frederickson—2 Kirkpatrick & co—W Johnston—2 D Gore—2 D Moody & Co—Hopper & Potter—2 Bloom—2 Bloom & Bro—2 Bloom & Co—2 Bloom & Co—2 Mechanics—1 H Bourbaugh—1 Bartlett—Jas Gibson—1 Bowman & co—2 Gibson—1 J S Gibson—2 Bloomfield & co—2 Blakiston—1 Dugan—2 Rosenbach—2 Bloomfield & co—2 Porter, Parker & co—2 Gaskill—Bowen & Frost—2 Bloomfield—1 S Simpson—2 Gaskill—Bowen, Ward & co—2 Bros Sons & co—2 Ashburner—Bowen & Gordon—2 Hughes & Churchill—3 Hacker—1 Hacker—1 Atlantic—1 Bowen & co—1 Bowen & co—2 Lippincott—2 Bowen—2 P Dorrance—1 H Kunz—Bowman & Co—2 Bowen—1 Bowen—2 S Bowen & co—2 Lippincott—2 Bowen and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

DONALDSONVILLE.—Per steamer Tom—38 bales cotton G W Bentley & co—11 J M Thomas—16 P R Hill—10 Wood, Wickersham & co—14 P J Richards—1 W H Wade—30 M Tracy—7 W E Bowman—1 Wm Wood—1 Wm Wood & co—19 Elliot & McIlhenney—4 Kelley, Mills & co—2 C Kember—2 A S Gaudin—1 Carroll Bros—4 do—2 Bentley & Kenimore—41 do do Bentley, Alwyn & co—20 do J Alwyn—7 do P W Bentley—3 do Wheaton & Potter—10 do R Lockwood—1 Wm Wood—1 Mills & co—1 Wm Wood G W Bentley & co—175 do Gaudin—1 do Gaudin—1 do Wood & Potter—40 old rice R L Bird—1 do—10 new bags pecans and sundries to order—1 Gaudin—16 bales cotton, 400 cts cotton seed.

LAYOUSBARA—Per steamer Stonewall—4 bales hides Beeson, Gurney & Hampton—10 D Black & Son—2 J Bailey & co—10 do Mellon, Valentine & co—7 do and order—5 J Watt & co—10 Pulsifer & Gould—1 do—1 do Hodges Bros—25 H Baker—1 J David—2 do 2 W Bentley & co—10 do Mellon, Valentine & co—7 do and order—2 R Hale & co—12 do W Agnew—1 J Bailey—1 Wood—1 Wood, Wickersham & co—16 do A Jackson—12 do J Thomas—1 J Bailey—1 Wood—1 do—1 Wood—1 Wood—1 Wood—1 Wood, Gilmore & co—2 Wood and order.

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Mistletoe—3 sloops—1 sloop—1 sloop—11 Tom—2 do C L Chalfonte—1 do—1 sloop—1 Martin—17 do Gross & Hunter—20 do J H Young—20 do G A Wood & co—4 do M S Stewart—Wood, 10 bales cotton—sundries to order.

PER OPELOUSAS & G. W. RAILROAD.

200 bales cotton H Meech—20 Gibbs & Pratt—3 J M Wilson—1 Gaspar—1 A Bonhomme—10 Sauvinet—1 Kellner—3 P H Foley—2 W H Hewson—3 J B Mott—7 Jas Lawson—11 Ober, Atwater & co—2 J Forstall—1 Byrne—7 Jas Lawson & co—4 R H Wilkinson—2 do 2 do Rice & co—20 Jas Lawson—1 J Adams & co—15 R L Gibbs—5 A Lewis—1 M Simpson—1 Stimson—1 Gaudin—1