The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1866.

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

COAL.—Mr. David Stickney offers for sale in quantities to suit families or large purchasers the best quality of Pittsburg coal, at $1 per barrel; also, Anthracite and English cannel, at lowest market prices. Orders can be left at his office, No. 6 Carondelet street, or his coal yard corner of Louisa and Levee streets, Third District. No charge for cartage.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.—Messrs. Stafford & Wilson, 66 Magazine street, offer for sale at remarkably low terms, a lot of books, stationery, and other articles. They will also sell at the lowest price a lot of crockery ware and coal oil of the finest quality.

CHEERFUL POLITICS—THE PHILLIPS-BUTLER PROGRAMME.

The reports in the New York papers of Mr. Wendell Phillips' harangue on the political situation, at Cooper's Institute, on the 25th ult, are richly interlarded with parenthetical "cheers and laughter," "applause and laughter," "cheers," "applause," with rare variations of some "applause," and "hisses and applause." Seeing the published discourse thus blossoming, so to speak, with evidences of rhetorical good cheer, one would conclude from a superficial glance that it must be in matter no less than in manner an extremely cheerful production. Where laughing and cheering marked the predominant tone of the audience, it might naturally be inferred that the whole drift of the speech was such as to touch gaily on subjects of general felicitation, and that its politics could have no other tendency than to inaugurate a period of national festivity and merry-making. But a further investigation would dash all such inferences and preconceptions to the ground. It would be seen that the entertainment which he is ambitious to offer to the country, and over the anticipatory allusions to which he and his cheering auditors so hugely chuckle, is the contemptuous repudiation of the Constitution, the revolutionary deposition of the President, the annihilation of a distinct Executive authority, the assumption of all power by a Congressional faction, the abolition of ten or eleven States, and the exercise of war power over their territory for a period of indefinite continuance. Something to evoke still more ghastly merriment would appear looming up in the background of the picture, coming dimly, but not the less portentously, from the deep shadows of the future, as some beast of prey, with lurid eyes and ravenous jaws, from jungle or from cavernous fastness. This feature is no less than the delivery into the hands of Benjamin F. Butler of the sword of the new dispensation according to the political Gospel of New England. We have heretofore compared Butler and Phillips as the complements of each other. The latter having laid it down and adhered to it for the year past, as an indispensable item of the Radical programme, that the President is an obstacle that must be removed, the former has put the item into the form of a "true bill" by a "grand inquest," served notice on the accused, and announced his readiness to summon a posse of faithful Radicals, "Boys in Blue," "Loyal Leaguers," and others, already organized for the business of dragging the Presidential incumbent from the White House to the bar of a Senatorial Court, and to do as they may be otherwise ordered by the Grand Constable and Military Protector of the new dispensation. How highly he is appreciated by Phillips, his great oratorical and ideological counterpart, may be judged by the following reference to him in the harangue at Cooper's Institute. The language occurs at the close of a violent tirade against Gen. Grant for not resigning his office as military subordinate to the President and virtually pronouncing against the latter in the style of the seducing Mexican Generals when they turn against an existing Government. Mr. Phillips said:

Put our Ben Butler in his position. Give him command of the forces of the United States. Do you believe New Orleans would have been possible? [Cries of "no," "yes," and continued merriment.] But if by some unforeseen accident it had taken place, do you suppose that Mayor Monroe would have lived to-day to boast that he had defied the Government of the United States and poured out in the streets of New Orleans the blood of the most loyal citizens? Men say Grant stays in his position lest the President should put a worse man in. Do you suppose that Congress would permit this if Grant should resign? Do you suppose the army of the United States could be led by any one against Sherman and Grant with Congress behind them? It is the idlest falsehood in the world.

Nor is the Presidency closed to Gen. Butler in such a contingency as Phillips and his cheerers delight to contemplate, in case the head of the Radical posse, the captain in chief of the army of Radical Janissaries, should desire to wear, along with more substantial jewels acquired in his remarkable military career, the bauble of the Presidential office. The Constitution as it now stands, or lies as it may be, provides that when the office is vacated by the removal, for any reason, of both the President and the Vice President, Congress by law may appoint a successor. By an existing law, it is provided that the President of the Senate, in such an event, shall act as President. But Congress has only to repeal this law to make room for Butler. Hence it can not be doubted that when Phillips declares that "the war is not ended," and that "the fight begins on the 5th day of December, 1866, and from that hour, we will run the machine, there shall be no more division at the North, Massachusetts shall remodel Louisiana," and that "Louisiana and South Carolina shall be made over again in the likeness of New England," it is in his contemplation that his model man of action, Butler, shall be duly commissioned to carve out that portion of the work of reconstruction which must be done with the sword, and without either heart or conscience. We can, therefore, agree with the New York *Times* when it says:

His putting forward of Butler as the national headsman shows the passions he would like to see aroused, and from what direction he looks for support. Phillips rarely speaks well of any individual, and never before has taken the stump for any public man. Now he has found his man, and the work to be done he lays down. Butler himself has doubtless been looking over the ground in his travels through the Middle and Western States. To him the matter is [illegible] serious [illegible] than to the orator who [illegible], and [illegible] be at it, it would appear [illegible] the public than now when they [illegible].

When [illegible] begins" in earnest, then, as predicted [illegible] it can hardly be otherwise, if [illegible] organization remains as now [illegible] the President, than that Butler while C[illegible] is taking steps to depose Johnson, will [illegible] steps to depose Grant.

Paris Universal Exhibition—Encouraging Information to Exhibitors.

Some months ago, when we noticed the appointment of Mr. Edward Gottheil as Commissioner from our State to the Paris Exhibition, we predicted that much good would arise from the appointment. To-day we have the satisfaction of publishing a letter from Mr. Derby, U. S. Agent, to Mr. Gottheil, which we consider of paramount importance to those who desire to be exhibitors and who have addressed their applications for space through the medium of our Commissioner, to whom they are indebted for his indefatigable services in procuring the allotment of space at the palace.

From Mr. Gottheil himself we learn that Louisiana will be represented in every article of her rich produce, if our planters do not with hold their promises. The following is a copy of the letter on the subject:

U. S. AGENCY FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
New York, October 23d, 1866.

Edward Gottheil, Esq., Louisiana State Commissioner.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 11th inst. at hand. The articles for groups 5 and 7 from your State will be exhibited, but it is too late to enter any more articles in group 6.

All the applications forwarded and recommended by yourself have been accepted.

Respectfully,
per J. C. DERBY,
U. S. Agent.

Coroner's Statistics.

The following inquests were held by the Coroner from the 1st to the 31st of October, 1866:

Found dead without medical assistance (including 10 drowned)	31
Accidental	[illegible]
Killed by a fall	1
Killed by accidental discharge of a toy cannon	1
Suicide by laudanum	1
Cholera (whites)	4
Yellow fever	1
Various diseases	27
Total	85

CHS. DELERY, Coroner.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—Governor Humphreys, says the Vicksburg *Herald* of the 28th, is dangerously ill, and the Legislature adjourned over till Monday in consequence of his inability to sign bills. We learn the Governor has approved the bill to regulate final process in certain cases, and it is now a law. The bills for leasing the penitentiary, for repairs on the capitol and the Governor's house, and for employing additional counsel in the cotton [illegible] cases, were passed. The county [illegible] question has been referred back to the committee, and is, therefore, passed over to January, as is also the bill for spending more money on the State University.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Georgia Legislature.

The Governor Opposes the Constitutional Amendments.

Large Cotton Crop in Egypt.

The Old and New Baltimore Commissioners.

Significant Action of the Military.

Fenian Trials Postponed.

Cotton Firmer—Gold 147 in New York.

U. S. Court Met at Norfolk, Va.

Excitement and Violence in Baltimore.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From the Balize.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The work of removing the archives and documents of the State Department to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, building on Fourteenth street, which has been leased by the Government for five years was commenced to-day, preparatory to tearing down the Old State Department building to make room for the treasury extension.

New York, Nov. 1.—The steamship Australasian from Queenstown on the 21st, has arrived. The steamer Medway, connected with the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th with her propeller broken.

The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be very large. The [illegible] plague has almost died out in England.

A Paris correspondent says the Empress Carlotta's malady commenced on her voyage, from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire, when she talked about the immense responsibility she had assumed.

The famine continued in India and the cholera has appeared in the famine districts.

New York, Nov. 1.—Cotton closed firmer on the report of frosts in Georgia; sales 3500 bales. Middlings at 39 to 41c. Flour quiet at $12 80 to $17 for Southern; sales 3000 bbls. Wheat quiet. Corn 2 to 3c lower. Oats lower. Pork lower; sales 5200 bbls Mess at $34 to $34 75. Lard lower. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Turpentine 85 to 87c. Rosin $3 62 to $13 50. Gold closed at 147. U. S. 5-20's 110¾; 10-40's 100⅞. Treasuries 106.

Milledgeville, Nov. 1.—The Legislature met today. The Governor's message strongly opposes the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. It says the amendment is unjust, computes the funded debt of the State at $5,849,000, says the planting interest in Georgia can never be what it once was, and deprecates oppression of the debtor class by creditors. The message is very long and mostly devoted to State topics. The Speaker of the House opened the session with a speech opposing the Constitutional amendment.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—It is not yet ascertained who are the new Commissioners. It is rumored that a new force has already been organized and will make their appearance in the course of the day. The old Commissioners have their full force out and will resist the demand of the new force for the surrender of the Station Houses, Marshal's office, &c. A body of four hundred dismounted Cavalry, who arrived here yesterday to embark for Texas are now at Fort McHenry, and rumors say they will be retained here in case of emergency. There is considerable feeling manifested, some approving and others bitterly denouncing the action of the Governor.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—Gens. Grant and Canby have arrived in town.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—Governor Swann went to Washington this evening. This evening the Secretary of State served an official notice, in which, after reciting the charges against the Commissioners, says that the Governor having carefully considered all the testimony adduced for or against said complaint, and being fully satisfied, after mature deliberation, the said complaint is well founded and that it is his duty to remove said Commissioners from their offices as Commissioners of the Board of Police of Baltimore city for official misconduct, and that he does adjudge and declare that the said Samuel Hinds and the said Nicholas L. Wood be and they are hereby removed.

There is some excitement on the street tonight. Several personal encounters have occurred. One man badly beaten was carried into the headquarters of the Republican party.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 1.—The United States District Court met at Norfolk to-day. Judge Underwood presided. The grand jurors were sworn in. That portion of the oath requiring allegiance to the United States was omitted.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—A large party, including several prominent Generals, among them Sherman, Pope and Hancock, and several prominent citizens and railroad men from New York and Philadelphia, left here to-day for Fort Riley, Kansas, to celebrate the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division, to that point.

Louisville, Nov. 1.—Sales of Tobacco; 85 hogsheads, market a shade better. Flour, Superfine $9 75 to $10 25. Wheat, new red $2 75. Corn, mixed in bulk 95c. Oats 53 to 55c. Pork $32. Clear sides 19c, clear rib sides 20¼c. Shoulders 16¾c. Lard in tierces 14c. Whisky $2 35.

There are no new cases of cholera. There is nothing sporadic here. The recent imported cases are all convalescent.

Louisville, Nov. 1.—There are no new cases of cholera. All those imported are convalescent.

Mr. Robertson introduced resolutions in the City Council, which were adopted, protesting against the execution of Lynch, and requesting the interference of the President.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—Another large excursion party will leave to-morrow to celebrate the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to Fort Riley, and will join the party that left to-day at Leavenworth.

Cincinnati, Nov. 1.—Flour firm at $10 25 to $11 25 for Superfine, $12 to $14 50 for trade brands. Wheat firm at $2 85. Corn firm at 90c. Whisky $2 31. Pork dull at $31 50. Bulk Meats 13¾c. Bacon Shoulders 16c. Sides 16¾c; Clear Sides 18¾c. Lard dull at 13c. Groceries quiet. Hogs in good demand at $8 75. Gold 146.

Nashville, Nov. 1.—Lellyette, Conservative, is elected Representative to the Legislature by 800 majority.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The trial of eight Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November, to allow their counsel further time to procure evidence. The Crown's counsel stated he was not ready to proceed against the others at present.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—An informal meeting of the Cabinet took place yesterday. It is understood that the ministers will proceed to Montreal and hold their regular session there, commencing to-morrow.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 1.—Steamship Rapidan went to sea at 5 P. M. Weather clear and cool. Wind northeast—light. Tide rising slowly.

Vicksburg, Nov. 1.—Passed up: David White at 1, Commonwealth at 2 A. M. Down: Rose Franks at 5 P. M. River stationary.

[Associated Press Dispatches—last evening.]

Secretary Seward Gone Home.—Removal of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.—From the Balize.—Cotton and Gold Markets.

Southwest Pass, No. 1.—The steamship Oriental went to sea at 7 A. M. The French corvette Phlegeton is still outside the bar. Weather clear and pleasant. Wind north, very light. Tide very low.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary Seward, with nearly all his family, left here yesterday evening to take the remains of his daughter to Auburn.

Mr. Bogy, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, assumed the duties of his office to-day.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 1.—Senator Wright died at 9 o'clock this morning.

New York, Nov. 1.—The steamship Eagle, from Havana, with dates to the 27th, has arrived. Well authenticated rumors had been afloat the past week of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Incora and Cardenas.

The Governor General has sent officers to investigate the matter. The United States steamer Rhode Island, with Admiral Palmer on board, was at Havana on the 25th.

The Government agent, commissioned to buy two monitors of this Government, is a passenger by the Eagle.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—The Governor decided this morning to remove the Police Commissioners. He says if necessary to enforce the decision, he will call upon the United States for troops. There is great excitement on the streets, and indications of trouble.

New York, Nov. 1.—Gold 147⅝; Sterling exchange 109⅝.

Cotton dull at 38½ to 40½.

Corn 1 to 2c. lower. Pork lower. Lard dull. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and firm.

A young lady in Wisconsin had both legs and her collar bone broken by the kicking of a horse. Her hoops touched the horse while she was passing on the sidewalk. He began kicking and one foot got entangled in her hoops.

In London an enterprising cockney has converted an old stable into a nursery, and fitted up the mangers for the care of babies of women obliged to work away from home. He has cribs for 100 babies.

A London shirt-maker has just finished a dozen shirts for a gentleman, the price of which is one hundred pounds. They are of the finest cambric, and have fronts embroidered with gold thread.

The Unfortunate Sovereigns.

(Paris Correspondence New York World.)

PARIS, October 12.

The early days of Mexico, under its Emperor and Empress, were pleasant enough. They were crowned with great joy; the place was beautiful. The priestly party, at any rate, was prolific of homage. Enough time-servers and office-seekers pressed around; recognitions in quantity came, except from the great republic, that fought out its essential fray, asking no aid nor forward to pay compliments to those with whom it meant one day to deal. Victory, in small show, followed, over the scattering bands of the republicans. But directly a change, great to discouragement, fell over the imperial counsels. The patience of the wild horsemen of the President tired out the too sanguine invaders. They were every day, according to the despatches, annihilated; but every day their ghosts rose up anew. The army that was to drive them into the sea proved refractory subjects. Its marshals were not slow in manner, if in tone, to remind the court that their master paid for the pageant of an empire and meant to divide its direction. The money raised abroad on loans and lotteries disappeared as recklessly as it was obtained; bondholders and lenders cried for their interest greedily; fears and scruples shook the new Emperor's sleep and were reflected in the sympathizing inquisitiveness of his wife; the great Warwick blinked across the sea as if to make them doubt that his support was fair and generous as it had seemed. Then, at the last, the priests and cardinals drew back their smiles and showed the palms of avarice—the faces of distrust. So, with an army that was not his, a people that would not be his, a priesthood that was nobody's but its own, this late Archduke found himself a thing, an effigy, a crowned remorse.

Then the two contending giants dropped their hands, and showed more colossal and conquering than ever. The marshals grew insolent, the rebellion became a splendid belligerent, asking nor giving quarter. Money ceased to come from abroad. The new Emperor's credit was dishonored. He became less a worshipper and more a monarch, and he sequestrated the chattels of the Church. They retorted with menace and conspiracy. The vanity of anticipation fell to poverty in his wife. She reigned in her wifely love alone, and all the loyalty he received came in her heartful eyes. Stricken in this short dream, her prayers grew more frequent; but now she prayed with doubt, because the holy Church in which her assurance lay, looked blackly at her. So she said at last: "I will go alone over the ocean, or with some few retainers, to ask help for you from the Emperor, and for both of us forgiveness from the greatest Priest."

The Emperor answered (and in this I speak from information well derived) "No! If it ever becomes necessary for you to quit, then I, also, shall retire."

They made arrangements to give up the land that never will acknowledge them, so long as it lies in the West under the shadow of an orderly and colossal freedom. But Marshal Bazaine said:

"To this enterprise you gave yourself. The honor of my master is in it. You shall not go to get him contempt, equal with your own. My troops are mine. I will hold you a prisoner in your palace as Cortez held the Montezuma. You shall stay, though you need not govern."

Then upon the minds of man and wife the terrible deceit that had beguiled them became transparent. They made themselves spectacles for a sacrifice. And swift and condign upon all this, the power of that Austria they had quitted was stricken down, hurled out of Germany, well nigh out of Europe, made bankrupt, chaotic, inglorious. Ruin and shame looked in on every side. The Empress no longer delayed. She bade her husband good-bye.

The long and now dangerous journey across the Cordilleras to Vera Cruz was made. It gave the fugitive Charlotte all vague alarms. She took common passage upon a packet steamship paying her fare and that of her friend; and all the way her sleep was broken and her daylight fancies distressed. She saw enemies in the crew, spies in the passengers, corsairs in every nearing sail. Now she spoke to her prayers, making long supplications; now she railed at the officers with a flushed, indignant face. The girl went out of her, she was a traceable, husbandless, broken woman, conscious of disgrace before, disgrace behind, the loss of riches, the possible denunciation of the Pope. In the midst of the passage the papal gift, her blessed crucifix, was lost or stolen. Then she cried that God was turned against her and her husband's house. The rest of the trip—nine days—was passed without sleep, almost without food. She spoke no more to any one. Her presence was melancholy to all upon the steamer.

Arrived in France, no welcoming telegrams came, nor any invitation to rest in the palace. Her sudden apparition made the bow-legged usurper who had duped her uneasy. His wife, a different sort of woman from Charlotte, was for setting out for Biarritz at once. The fugitive woman came to Paris, and stopped, like any shoddy American's wife, at the Grand Hotel, even paying for her own chambers. She threw herself at the cold Emperor's feet, and begged for assistance to save the throne and honor of her husband. He answered that he had done enough.

"Who," said Napoleon, "loaned me money or men when I took charge of France. Your husband is not the man I believed him, else he could rule without alms."

Returned to her hotel, visited by a few and only formally, the lonely woman began to show the symptoms of a wrecked brain. She cried aloud that her enemies meant to kill her. She saw people with daggers on stairs, in alcoves, in the shadow of her bed curtains. She made herself almost obnoxious at the Grand Hotel by the altercations with the stewards, the noisome nature of her nights, the multitude of purposes she meditated and stopped in the achievement. At last she telegraphed this desperate message to Mexico: "It is useless!"

A Great Actress.

THE PERFORMANCE OF A SPANISH GIPSEY.

Cumberland, the dramatist, has left us, in his memoirs, a description of an actress he saw in Spain, and in a piece which we should judge to be founded on the legend of Medea:

"I was not often tempted to the theatre," he writes, "which was small, dark, ill furnished and ill attended; yet, when the celebrated tragic actress, known by the title of the Tirana, played, it was a treat, which I should suppose no other stage then in Europe could compare with.

"That extraordinary woman, whose real name I do not remember, and whose real origin cannot be traced till it is settled from what particular nation or people we are to derive the outcast race of Gipsies, was not less formed to strike beholders with the beauty and commanding majesty of her person, than to astonish all that heard her by the powers that nature and art had combined to give her. My friend Count Pietra Santa, who had honorable access to this great stage heroine, intimated to her the very high expectations I had formed of her performance, and the eager desire I had to see her in one of her capital characters, telling her at the same time that I had been a writer for the stage in my own country. In consequence of this intimation, she sent me word that I should have notice from her when she wished me to come to the theatre, till then, she desired I would not present myself in my box upon any night, though her name might be in the bill; for it was only when she liked her part, and was in the humor to play well, that she wished me to be present. In obedience to her message, I waited several days, and at last received the looked-for summons.

"I had not been many minutes in the theatre before she sent a mandate to me to go home, for that she was in no disposition that evening for playing well, and should neither do justice to her own talents, nor to my expectations. I instantly obeyed this whimsical injunction, knowing it to be so perfectly in character with the capricious humor of her tribe. When something more than a week had passed, I was again invited to the theatre, and permitted to sit out the whole representation. I had not then enough of the language to understand much more than the incidents and the action of the play, which was of the deepest cast of tragedy, for, in the course of the plot, she murdered her infant children, and exhibited them dead on the stage, lying on each side of her, whilst she, sitting on the bare floor between them, (her attitude, action, features, tones, defying all description) presented such a high wrought picture of hysteric phrenzy, laughing wild amidst severest woe, as placed her in my judgment, at the moment, at the very summit of her art. In fact, I have no conception that the powers of acting can be carried higher, and such was the effect upon the audience that, whilst the spectators in the pit, having caught a kind of phrenzy from the scene, were rising up in a tumultuous manner, the word was given out by authority for letting fall the curtain, and a catastrophe probably too strong for exhibition was not allowed to be completed. A few minutes had passed when this wonderful creature, led in by Pietra Santa, entered my box, the artificial paleness of her cheeks, which she had dyed of a bright vermillion round the edges of the lids, her fine arms, bare to the shoulders, the wild magnificence of her attire, and the profusion of her dishevelled locks, glossy black as the plumage of the raven, gave her the appearance of something so more than human, such a sybil, such an imaginary being, so awful, so impressive, that my blood chilled as she approached me—not to ask—but to claim my applause, demanding of me if I had ever seen an actress that could be compared with her, in my own country, or any other? 'I was determined,' she said, 'to exert myself for you this night, and if the sensibility of the audience would have suffered me to have concluded the scene I should have convinced you that I do not boast of my own performance without reason.'"

THE VETO OF THE MISSISSIPPI RELIEF BILL.—Gov. Humphreys has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature "to regulate final process on judgments and decrees in certain cases." He says:

I regret that I cannot approve this law. Whatever legislation consistent with the Constitution the Legislature may adopt for the purpose of relieving the people, will meet my approval. But the act under consideration seems to violate both the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of this State. In each of them it is declared that no law shall be passed impairing the obligation of a contract. It is true the Legislature may pass laws changing the remedy upon contracts which will be valid, provided they do not impair the obligation of a contract? And what is the true distinction between the obligation and the remedy to enforce, it has never been determined with perfect accuracy. But it has often been decided that any act which subjected the property of a debtor to a stay law does impair the obligation of the contract, and that such a contract can be enforced only as to contracts made subsequent to its passage. In the act under consideration a stay is given to the debtor for the payment of the debt, extending over the period of four year. If this power thus to stay execution exists in the Legislature, I can see no limitation to its exercise, except in legislative discretion. If it be competent to stay execution during a period of four years, it is difficult to perceive what there is to prevent an indefinite extension. For these reason I am compelled to withold my approval from this act.

THE ABSORPTION OF DENMARK.—*London, Oct. 26.*—The London *Globe* in an editorial article alludes to the designed intention by the courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb Denmark.

An Important Insurance Question—Is a Policy Forfeited by Failure, on Account of the Rebellion, to Pay the Annual Premium?

John O'Reilly vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.—This is the first of a large number of similar actions pending in the courts of this State and of Massachusetts, to have policies of insurance of persons residing in the Southern States declared existing and valid, where the annual premiums were not paid on account of the breaking up of communication in consequence of the rebellion. The plaintiff, who is a resident of Mobile, Alabama, insured his life with defendants, through their agent, Thomas McCoy, in Mobile, the policy being dated April 20, 1849. The prescribed premium, the plaintiff alleges, was paid annually up to the breaking out of the rebellion, including the premium for 1860. Up to that time the payment of premiums was either indorsed on the policy, or was acknowledged by the company by receipts signed by them and counter signed by McCoy. When the premium payable the 21st of April, 1861, was due, all means of communication between the company and the plaintiff was suspended, and the payment of the premiums at New York rendered impossible. No notice was given that the agency of McCoy had ever terminated, the plaintiff only paid to him as agent the annual premiums during the war, as they became due. At the close of the war, plaintiff came to New York and offered to pay the Company the premium for 1865, which they refused, claiming that the policy had become forfeited by non payment during the preceding four years. Then in June, 1866, he made a tender of the amount of premiums for five years, with seven per cent interest. He now asks the court to have his policy declared valid, or to have the Company to issue a new policy.

The case came up yesterday upon a demurrer by the defendants, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action, and that the facts stated did not constitute a cause of action. It was claimed that no judgment in the action could be a final determination between the parties. After the argument had commenced, Judge Barbour recollected that his wife was insured in the Company, and the case went off for the Term. Emerson Goodrich and Knowlton, for plaintiff, A. W. Bradford and B. W. Huntington for defendant. *New York World, 26th.*

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT'S DAUGHTER—*A Broken Heart the Cause.*—It is not generally known, says the Chicago *Republican*, that the eldest daughter of the late Gen. Scott died broken-hearted in a French convent, because her father would not give his consent to her marriage with a young French nobleman and officer, who was unobjectionable in every respect except that Gen. Scott did not wish to have a son in law against whom he might have to draw his sword in the event of a collision between France and the United States, in which the suitor to the hand of his daughter would have to take a part, in his capacity of officer in the French army. "The Commander-in-Chief of the United States army should not enter into such entangling alliances," was Gen. Scott's obstinate reply to his daughter's and his wife's entreaties. The poor young lady, who, while still a pupil at Madame Chagorney's school, in New York, had been distinguished on account of her remarkable accomplishments, now retired to a convent, where she died a short time afterwards.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

Things in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The city has just had the narrowest sort of an escape from a *coup d'etat*, the facts of which, as gathered from excellent authority, are as follows:

Certain members of the Board of Aldermen (Radicals and disaffected Democrats), taking advantage of Mayor Hoffman's absence on an electioneering tour, intended to meet yesterday at two o'clock and remove Alderman B— from his position as President of the Board, and consequently disqualify him from acting as *locum tenens* to the Mayor. It was also intended to elect Alderman R. in his stead, so that they might then remove Street Commissioner Cornell, and also Darrah and Stephens of the Croton Board. The then acting Mayor would proceed to nominate to the Board of Aldermen a Mr. S., of the Sixteenth Ward, for Cornell's place, the acting Mayor himself, with an associate, being nominated for the vacancies thus created.

This was the plot, but one of the parties to it it seems became conscience stricken, and revealed the whole thing to a friend of his, who likewise proved to be a friend to the absent Mayor, who was immediately apprised by telegraph of what was in the wind. His Honor received the despatch on Wednesday evening, just as he was about to address a mass meeting of his political friends some four hundred miles away. The speech was deferred. Taking his carpet bag he jumped into the first train that came along, and arrived at the City Hall at an early hour in the morning, just in season to block the further progress of the game.

"A SLIGHT COLD," a heedless remark. "A slight cold" neglected has undermined the constitution of thousands, who, by the timely use of *PECTORAL BALM*, would now be bright ornaments to society.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Israel Gibbons.—We were pained to hear, at a late hour last night, of the death of our warm personal friend, Israel Gibbons, so long before the war the able and sprightly "Local" of the *Crescent*. He had been in delicate health since his return from the army, in which he did gallant service in the lost cause. He had been twice married, and leaves a wife and children.

Peace to your soul, dear Gibbons!

Among the Tombs.—The weather being beautifully bright and pleasant yesterday, the scene of the living visiting the various cemeteries of the city, according to the custom on All Saints' Day, was, perhaps, more than ordinarily impressive. Each, with its thousands of inanimates, silent, yet speaking monitors, implacable and impalpable to their animated surroundings, and sleeping on their enduring sleep, seemed like some great necropolis, rendered but faintly instinct with the pageantry and prayers and offerings of the passing throngs. How sad to thus move round these "cities of the dead," and reflect upon the certainty that we, too, must soon pass into their midst and be numbered in their strange nomenclature.

We might say much of interest in description of the various tombs and the beautiful decorations placed upon them by devoted hands did our space permit, but we would only be drawing pictures in ashes, which at last could not give vitality to the dead, and but poor consolation to the living. We will, however, add the following fine inscription, which we find written upon a wooden tablet suspended at the head of the tomb of the lamented Albert Sydney Johnson, and contributed as "an humble tribute of love and respect to his memory" by a soldier of his command, Mr. John B. S. Dimitry, of this city:

In Memoriam.—Behind this stone is laid, for a season, Albert Sidney Johnson, a General in the Army of the Confederate States who fell at Shiloh the 6th of April, 1862. A man tried in man high offices and critical enterprises, and found faithful in all. His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience; and even that life, on a woful Sabbath, did he yield as a holocaust at his country's need. Not wholly understood was he while he lived, but in his death his greatness stands confessed in a people's tears. Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting in the finest ambition which makes men great and pure. In his honor impregnable, in his simplicity sublime, no country ever had a truer son, no cause a nobler champion, no people a bolder defender, no principle a purer victim, than the dead soldier who sleeps here. The cause for which he perished is lost. The people for whom he fought are crushed. The hopes in which he trusted are shattered. The flag he loved guides no more the charging lines. But his fame, consigned to the keeping of that time which, happily, is not so much the tomb of virtue as its shrine, shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends. In honor, now, our great Captain rests. A bereaved people mourn him. Three Commonwealths proudly claim him, and history shall cherish him among those choicest spirits who, holding their conscience unmixed with blame, have been in all conjunctures true to themselves, their country and their God.

Vengeful Attempt to Kill.—Capt. John Tobin was stabbed and dangerously wounded, Wednesday night, by a man named H. A. Jones, while in the neighborhood of Hawkin's Saloon, on Common street. It seems that some weeks ago Jones, with whom the Captain had no acquaintance, was boarding in the same house with him, when one night Jones wanted to go into the landlady's room, after she had gone to bed, to speak to her, he said, on some business, and being, as the Captain thought, rather persistent, and, as he supposed drunk, put him out of the house. On the night of the stabbing Capt. Tobin invited Jones to take a drink, when the latter doubtless smarting under the indignity of having been put outdoors turned upon him and stabbed him four times with a long, delicate cane sword, and so rapidly that Captain Tobin, who was thrown off the alert by the suddenness of the attack, could do nothing in his defense till the fourth thrust was given, when he caught the weapon and wrenched it from his hands, Jones in the meantime wiring out of the Captain's hold and escaping. The parties were so situated during the affair that the persons around supposed they were playing, as Tobin had approached Jones in a friendly way. They did not know what had happened till Jones fled. Fortunately the thrusts penetrated upwards or the wounds would have doubtless proved mortal.

Up to a late hour last night Jones had not been arrested. Capt. Tobin was doing well, but his wounds may still be regarded critical.

Fire.—About 10 o'clock last night the extensive clothing store and warehouse of Thomas C. Payan, No. 72 Canal street, next to Slocomb's hardware store, was discovered to be on fire, and in about two hours the flames, which commenced in the second story, gutted the building and destroyed, we presume, about half of the contents, the other portion being successfully removed as the flames at first made slow headway. Mr. Payan was in the store at the time, we learn, but was not aware of the fire in time to prevent its spreading. The building, we believe, belonged to Mr. W. W. Montgomery, and he and Mr. Payan were doubtless insured. We would estimate the loss at about $35,000, about equally divided between the owner and occupant of the building.

Robbery.—Martin Ryan, charged with robbing a fellow prisoner in the lock-up of $35 was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for 90 days by Recorder Gastinel.

Suffocated.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Maria Sems, a colored child 12 months old, corner of Cypress and Claiborne streets. Verdict: Died of accidental suffocation by being smothered in sleep.

Arrests.—Thomas Nugent was arrested yesterday, charged by J. M. Showers, with embezzlement of $200 and a watch; also, Charles B. Fairbanks, for public indecency in peeping up at ladies through cracks in the wharf.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1866.

With the exception of increased improvement in Corn and Oats, we have no material variation to notice in the general market. The movement in our leading staple was attended with considerable activity, but in consequence of the inability of parties to agree as to rates, the sales were restricted to 2500 bales, at prices generally within the range of last evening's quotations.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was restricted throughout the day. There was very little offering and the demand was entirely nominal. The negotiations effected, owing to the advance in Gold were at improved rates, and included the following: £1000 and £2000 A1 Sterling at 158¾, £2000 at 158¾, £3000 at 159¼, and £1000 Bank at 159¼. In Francs we noticed a sale of 10,000 A1 Commercial at 3 56¼. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 153 to 155 for bill of lading bills, 157 to 158¾ for A1 to first class and 160 for Bank; and Francs at 3.57½ for A1 Commercial, and 3.50 for Bank.

Operations in Corn were on a limited scale, from the opening to the close of business. Gold opened this morning at 147½ to 147⅝, the closing rates last evening, but subsequently advanced, and at the close was held at 148¼ to 148⅜. The sales at the morning session of the Board of Brokers—there being no evening session—embraced $15,000 (5000 and 10,000) at 147⅛, and $12,500 (2500 and 10,000) at 147⅜. In the open market the transactions included $10,000 and $18,000 at 147⅜, $37,000 (1000, 5000, 6000, 10,000 and 15,000) at 147⅝, $2000 at 147⅞; $28,500 (6500, 7000 and 15,000) at 148, $7000 (3000 and 4000) at 148¼, and $1000 at 148⅜. The sales of Silver included $500 and $1500 in American halves at 140; also, 1000 Mexican dollars at 148¼, and some trifling lots at 1¼ per cent. premium for Gold.

Domestic Exchange evidenced improvement. The Banks generally advanced their checking rates on New York to par, some, however, meeting the demand at ¼ per cent. discount. The counter demand was quite liberal. The offerings of commercial were to a fair extent, and the sales included $100,000 New York sight at 3 16 per cent discount, $175,000 (30,000, 30,000, 35,000, and 80,000) at ¼, $15,000 at 5 16, $20,000 at ⅜, $15,000 fifteen days' sight at 9 16, $65,000 same on New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, at ¾, $15,000 thirty days' at 1⅛, $15,000 same at 1¼, $6000 same at 1⅜, and a small amount of sixty days' at 2. The rates outdoors for sight were ¼ to ⅜ discount.

The Stock market was attended with moderate activity. The sales at the Board comprised 10 and 49 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $221. 50 same, in two equal lots, at $225, and 150 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $96 50. In the open market the transactions included 50 shares Bank of New Orleans at $11 87½, 500 Opelousas Railroad at $6 25, 100 same at $6 37½, 60 New Orleans City Railroad at $225 50, 100 Bank of America at $143, and 50 Mechanics and Traders Bank at $97 50.

City Bonds were exceedingly dull. There were no sales at the Board, and none that were reported in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 94¾ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85¾, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana sixes at 77 to 77¾, 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 sales of $15,000 in City Treasury notes, in different lots, at 93c. per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 62 to 65c. per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 91½ to 93c. 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 ¼ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 1, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a rather restricted inquiry, but subsequently became more general, and although the sales have been less liberal than yesterday, still, more regularity characterized the movement throughout the day. The majority of factors were anxious to realize, but, generally, unwilling to make further concessions, while most buyers, owing to the position of the New York and Liverpool markets, contended for an additional reduction in rates. Under these circumstances the sales were confined to 2500 bales, taken by fifteen brokers, at prices within the range of last evening's quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 30 to 31c, Good Ordinary 33 to 34, Low Middling 35 to 36, and Middling nominal at 38c. The sales would have been on a more liberal scale had not several closed their places of business at an early hour on account of its being All Saint's Day.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales	102,182
Received to-day		2,962
Received previously		87,732—91,121
		193,303
Cleared to-day	1,229	
Cleared previously	78,[illegible]—71,875	
Stock on hand		121,[illegible]

The clearances are exclusively for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts of Molasses since yesterday. Seven hhds new Sugar were received, classed Fair, and were sold at once at 11c per lb. A lot of 40 hhds Cuba sold on the landing on private terms. The production of Louisiana is very much in request. The market is entirely bare, however, both of Sugar and Molasses of the old or new crop. With sufficient and well assorted supplies, which are expected very soon, a brisk business and remunerative prices are confidently looked for. The stock on hand of the production of Cuba is very small. There is some demand for the city trade. The market is nearly bare of Sugar, however, and there are some of the grades on hand desirable for grocers trade. We have not any sales of Cuba to report, but quote Molasses by the cargo at 46c, and at retail at 60c per gallon. In the total absence of sales of Cuba Sugar we have to omit quotations altogether.

TOBACCO.—The market continues very dull. The stock on sale is too small for large operations and there is not any demand for export in consequence. Factors are very firm in their views, however, and refuse to make concessions asked for by buyers. Only small sales are making for baling and for the city trade at previous prices. We continue to quote: Low Refused, light and heavy, 3¾ to 4¼c per lb, currency; Good do 5 to 5¾c; Common Leaf 6 to 7¾c; Fair, 8 to 10c; Good 11 to 13; Fine 13 to 15c; Choice Selections 15 to 20c; cutters and balers 20 to 25c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There was but little animation shown throughout the market to-day, and only a moderate business was carried on at full prices for Flour, while Oats and Bran exhibit a further improvement. Hay continues about the same. In Provisions there exists only a jobbing trade at somewhat easier rates than those reported yesterday. The particulars, however, of the days' business will be found in the subjoined remarks:

FLOUR.—The demand was only fair and the transactions were restricted to 600 bbls, including 78 Fine at $12 25, 80 Superfine at $13 20, 200 and 125 do at $13 25, 100 Single Extra at $13 50, and 100 Treble do. at $15 per bbl.

CORN.—Prices to day show a further improvement, which may be attributed to the reported advance in the West, and also the purchasing of all that has been offered for a week past by speculators, who are now holding at largely advanced rates. Early in the day sales were made at $1 25 to $1 30 per bushel, but later nothing could be had at the outside figure. The transactions were restricted to 700 sacks at the above quotations.

OATS.—The stock is very much reduced, and with a good inquiry holders obtain full prices. To-day we noticed sales of some 3100 sacks, comprising 1700, 1000 and 130 at 65c, also 200 at 66c per bushel.

BRAN.—The supply is light and prices are ruling still more in favor of sellers. The transactions to day did not exceed 500 sacks, which changed hands at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—The demand is moderate only, and the stock being small, prices show a little more firmness. The sales include about 250 bales Prime St. Louis at $29 per ton.

PORK.—We have noticed but little movement, principally by dealers, at $31 per bbl for even weight Mess, while from first hands it will not bring over $33 50 per bbl. The last sale of Prime Mess was at $30 per bbl. The stock on hand comprises 2000 bbls.

BACON.—The market exhibits less stability to-day, and we now quote Shoulders and Ribbed Sides at 18c, Clear Sides 19c, Green Shoulders 16½c, Plain Hams 21 to 22c, and Sugar-cured do, at 25½ to 26½c per lb. The stock on hand this evening comprises 98 casks Shoulders, 212 do. Ribbed Sides, and 439 do. Clear Sides.

LARD.—There is little or no demand for Prime in tierces, and it is offered at 15½c per lb, while that in kegs is in more request, and held at 20 to 20½c per lb. The stock on hand this evening comprises 4300 tierces and 3000 kegs.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in active demand but the supply is light, and 12 oz are selling at 20c, 13 oz at 21c, and full weight at 25c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—There is but little doing, and we continue to quote at 30c apiece for small parcels. The stock on hand this evening comprises some 2900 bales.

OILS.—There is some demand for Linseed at $2 to $2 05, and also for Coal, in cans, at 82½ to 85c per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is nearly bare, and prices are ruling largely in favor of sellers. We now quote Common Rosin at $4 50 to $5, No. 2 do at $6 50, and No. 1 do at $8 75 to $9; Spirits of Turpentine would command 80c per gallon.

BALE ROPE.—There has been some demand but we have heard of no sales. The last that were reported were at 13¾c per lb—with the remark that prices were looking upward. The stock on hand this evening comprises about 10,000 coils, of which 6500 machine, 1100 hand, and 2700 flax.

INDIA BAGGING.—The market is firm at 31c, with no sales of any moment reported. The stock on hand this evening comprises 1800 bales India and 400 pieces of Kentucky.

IRON COTTON TIES.—The stock on hand is limited and the demand very active at 11 to 12c per lb.

WOOL.—There is a fair supply on hand, which is being disposed of at 13 to 15c for Louisiana Native, 19 to 20c for Texas half and three quarters Merino, 23 to 25c for do. three-quarters and seven eighths do, 13 to 15c for washed, and 28 to 31c per lb for burry.

MALT.—Some few small parcels are being disposed of at $1 75 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 65 to 70c per lb. Bavarian is scarce at 80c per lb.

WHISKY.—There is only a retail business being carried on at $2 25 to $2 40 per gallon for Western Rectified, while Louisiana is selling by the quantity at $2 to $2 20, and in small parcels at $2 25 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The stock of Western Butter is very large and is selling at 20 to 35c, according to quality. Northern or Goshen at 42 to 45c per lb. Western Cheese is selling at 16 to 18c, and Northern at 17 to 18c per lb. To-day there were sales of 100 boxes Western at 17c, and 30 do. English Dairy at 20c per lb.

SALT.—We have little or no alteration to note. Prices remain about the same, and we continue to quote Liverpool at $2 40 to $2 75 for Fine and $2 35 to $2 60 for Coarse in warehouse and $2 15 for the former and $2 10 for the latter in cargo. The last sale of Turk's Island was made at 70c per bushel.

RICE.—There is no Carolina in market, and very little India. The stock of Louisiana is light, and sells readily at 12 to 14¼c per lb, according to quality.

BEANS.—There is some demand for Western at $6 to $7 per bbl, while Northern are very much in request at $10 to $13 per bbl.

FREIGHTS.—There is less offering for shipment North, and foreign freights are very dull. The rates, however, are unchanged. They are 1c per lb for Cotton and 90c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York, and 1⅛c for Cotton for Boston. Sail for New York and Boston ⅝ to ¾c per lb for Cotton and 75c per bbl for Flour. Sail for Liverpool 9 16 to ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 1⅛ to 1¼c for Havre.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 2, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 282 Texas Beeves and 160 Calves and Yearlings.

Sales: None.

Stock on Sale: 1229 Texas and 10 Western Beeves, 518 Calves and Yearlings, 280 Hogs, 4361 Sheep and 69 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ℔ net	— @ —	
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	— @ —	
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	— @ —	
Texas Beeves Choice per ℔ head	35 @ 40	
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ net	— @ —	10
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ head	20 00 @ 25 00	
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	12 00 @ 16 00	
Inferior Texas Beeves, ℔ head	— @ —	
Western Hogs, ℔ gross	11 @ 12	
Creole Hogs	— @ —	
Choice Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	— @ —	
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	1 50 @ 3 50	
Creole Sheep, ℔ head	— @ —	
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	[illegible] @ [illegible]	
Yearlings, ℔ head	7 00 @ [illegible]	
Veal, ℔ head	— @ —	
Calves, ℔ head	7 @ [illegible]	
Texas Cows with Calves per head	17 @ 30	

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, November 2, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship General Grant, Holmes, for New York.

Steamer Mary, Henthorn, for Mobile.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Lavaca, to G A Fox—lat district 15.

Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

Brig Bravour, (Hans) Pommer, 16 days from Minatitlan, to master (in distress)—Point.

Brig Hope (British) Fernandes, 5 days from Havana, to Puig Bros—2d district 45.

Schr Lydia, Cassella, from St James Parish.

—STEAMBOATS—

Louisville, Ross from Louisville.
Indiana, Neal, from Louisville.
Gen J A Quitman, White, from Vicksburg.
Nina Simmes, Greathouse from Bayou Sara.
J M Sharp, Dugan, from Donaldsonville.
Cuba, Boardman, from Carolina Bluffs.
New Era, Austin, from Thibodeaux.
A O Brown, Blewerd, from Port Jackson.
Live Oak, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.

MEMORANDA.

The Hanoverian brig Bravour, from Minatitlan bound for Falmouth, (England) put into this port in distress, having lost her rudder.

The steamer Achilles from Philadelphia for New Orleans put into Savannah on the 28th [illegible] the 19th [illegible] the wreck of the brig Belle Bernard which [illegible] for Philadelphia on the 3d, the vessel was a total loss, crew saved.

On the 22d the Achilles met the schooner Lewis [illegible] of Brookhaven [illegible] from W[illegible] New York in distress. All hands were sick and the vessel leaking badly. The Achilles towed her into Beaufort.

The bark Imperatrice Charlotte (Fr) [illegible] from New Orleans, with cotton and tobacco [illegible] got ashore on the Quicksands Marquis, but was [illegible] came off with loss of anchor and chain. No other damage.

DOMESTIC PORTS

NEW YORK, Oct 26—Cleared for New Orleans bark Alcyone, Patridge. Cleared for New Orleans steamship Gen Sedgwick. Cleared Brig [illegible] Craig, for Mobile.

BOSTON, Oct 26th—Cleared for New Orleans bark Carlton, Tresartin. Cleared for Mobile, ship [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 26—Cleared for Galveston, steamship Crescent, Wilson.

FOREIGN PORTS

NASSAU, N P, Oct 15—Arrived from New Orleans, schr Pearl, Trowa.

SPOKEN

Oct 19, In Lat [illegible] Long 72 [illegible] schr B [illegible] Stephens, from Belfast, (Me) for New Orleans.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Gen. Grant—1229 bales cotton, 12 do wool, 1071 sks cotton seed, 20 [illegible] 114 bbls whisky, 40 rolls leather, 10 hhds sugar, and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—5 hhds sugar, 19 bbls whisky and sundries.

IMPORTS.

LAVACA—Per steamship Reindeer—[illegible]

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—[illegible]

MINATITLAN—Per brig Bravour—121 pcs mahogany, [illegible] cedar.

HAVANA—Per brig Hope—343 hhds and 40 tcs molasses Puig Bros.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Louisville—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Indiana—[illegible]

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Gen J A Quitman—[illegible]

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Nina Simmes—[illegible]

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer J M Sharp—[illegible]

CAROLINA BLUFFS—Per steamer Cuba—[illegible]

THIBODEAUXVILLE—Per steamer New Era—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer A O Brown—[illegible]

FORT JACKSON—Per steamer Live Oak—[illegible]

ST JAMES—Per schr Lydia—60 sks seed cotton to J Deynoodt.

OPELOUSAS AND G. W. RAILROAD.

Nov 1—[illegible]

N O JACKSON AND G N RAILROAD.

October 31—[illegible]

MARRIED.

Oct 27th, 1866 by Rev. Father Rooker, Mr. E. K. GUERINGER to Miss Z. O. LONOUILLE, of Parish of St Bernard.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

W. R. FLOYD .... Manager

A GREAT BILL FOR

Friday Evening, November 2, 1866.

Commencing with Tom Taylor's celebrated Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay, Mr. James Carden; Capt. Hawksley, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Potter, Mr. A. Bradley, Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. F. B. Chanfrau, Mrs. Mrs. Sternhold, Mrs. [illegible] Prentice. To conclude with [illegible] of the LOAN OF A LOVER [illegible]

TO-MORROW (Saturday) Evening [illegible] DREAMS OF DELUSION. IRON CHEST and BARNEY THE BARON.

ARRAH NA POGUE will shortly be produced.

Tenth Anniversary of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE Members of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana are requested to assemble at [illegible] Hall, corner of Bienville [illegible] on SUNDAY NEXT, [illegible] for the purpose of celebrating the Tenth Anniversary [illegible]

By order of the President,
ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
Secretary.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF WINTER DRESS GOODS.

M. R. HAGGERTY,

133 .... Canal Street 133

Respectfully announces that on MONDAY [illegible] he will commence a clearing sale of all WINTER DRESS GOODS

SILKS,
POPLINS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
TAMISE CLOTH,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS,
VELVETS,
CASHMERE SHAWLS,

And everything consisting of Dress Goods in Silk and Wool.

The attention of close cash buyers is respectfully invited.

Books, Stationery, &c.

FOR SALE, at reasonable [illegible] BOOKS, STATIONERY, [illegible] Crockery and the finest Coal Oil.

STAFFORD & WILSON, 66 Magazine street.

Removed.

A. F. COCHRAN has removed from No. [illegible] New Levee to No. [illegible]

Wanted,

IN a small family, two White servants, [illegible] Cook and Washer [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Chartres street.

Succession of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. B. Vigne.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—Whereas Edward Vigne has petitioned the Court for letters of Administration of the estate of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. B. B. Vigne [illegible]

By order of the Court,
P. R. O'ROURKE,
Clerk.

COAL! COAL!

Price Reduced to $1 per bbl., DELIVERED, FOR THE BEST QUALITY

PITTSBURG COAL!

Anthracite and English Cannel! AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ORDERS left at my Office, No. 6 CARONDELET STREET, or at my Yard, corner of Louisa and Levee streets, Third District, promptly attended to.

DAVID STICKNEY.

Coal $1. Coal $1.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE OLD STAND NO. 164 GRAVIER STREET.

I AM now delivering the best quality of screened PITTSBURG COAL to families [illegible] Steamships, foundries [illegible] Also, Red Ash, Anthracite [illegible] at lowest prices [illegible] PITTSBURG COAL [illegible] flat boats at lowest market [illegible]

J. M. PETERSON,
No. 164 Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Coal $1. Coal $1.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL.

WE are now prepared to deliver to families the best quality of Pittsburg COAL [illegible] free of cartage at the remarkable low figure of ONE DOLLAR PER BARREL. Leave your orders with us at the office 142 Gravier street, or at the yard corner of Magazine and Gerod streets.

W. G. COYLE & CO.,
142 Gravier street.

H. LESSEPS. A. J. PARDO.

H. LESSEPS & CO.,

No. 6 St. Louis street.

HAVING from this day interested Mr. AMBROISE J. PARDO in my business as Public Weigher the undersigned takes this opportunity of returning many thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage extended to him, hoping that by a strict attention to their orders to merit the continuance of the same.

H. LESSEPS.

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. [illegible], 1866.

THE stockholders of this Bank are requested to meet at the Banking House on the 1st of DECEMBER next and for thirty days thereafter, in order to receive a statement of the affairs of the institution and decide upon the propriety of reducing the capital stock.

By order of the Board.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26th, 1866.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held yesterday, Mr. John A. Stevenson has been unanimously elected President, vice J. M. Lapeyre Esq., resigned.

By order.
L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1866.

THE Public is hereby notified that this Bank will be ready to receive deposits on and after the 1st of November next.

By order of the Board. L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Crescent City Bank, No. 101 Canal street.

New Orleans, October 23d, 1866.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank is convened for MONDAY, the 26th of November next, at 11 o'clock M. to take into consideration the propriety of reducing its capital stock.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

Suspension of the Quarantine Proclamation.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, October 25, 1866.

AT a meeting of this Board held this evening, at 7 o'clock, the following resolution was adopted, viz.: Resolved by the Board of Health, That the Proclamation of the Governor, dated March 7, 1866, declaring certain ports infected, be and the same is hereby suspended.

GEO. WM. DIRMEYER, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

Removed.

SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER, have removed to Nos. 49, 51, 53 and 55 New Levee street.

Removal.

DR. O. ANFOUX has removed to No. 209 Canal street, between Rampart and Burgundy.

Notice.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a STORE, at No. 136 Common street, two doors from St. Charles street, where will be offered for sale, at reasonable prices, wholesale or retail, genuine imported Havana Cigars and Cigarettes, Chewing Tobacco, and Lottery Tickets.

F. ROMAGOSA.

Notice.

PER act before Mr. Adolph Boudousquie notary public, on the 26th inst., the partnership between the undersigned and JULES HIMBERT, under the firm of J. HIMBERT & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the said Mr. Jules Himbert is appointed liquidator.

J. B. V. DEJAN.

New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1866.

NOTICE TO CIGAR DEALERS.

A. TATOUT,

166 .... Tremé Street 166

HAVING acquired a great experience in the tobacco trade, informs his customers and the public that he has established a new cigar manufacture, where the most renowned brands of Connecticut will be found. Prices very moderate. He invites his friends to give him a call, before going elsewhere.

RICHARDS' CAPE LIME, well known and appreciated for the last fifteen years by sugar makers and others, can be had at the depot of the manufacturer, Stone and Marble Yard, 167 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy sts.

NEWTON RICHARDS.

Removal.

THE office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has been removed to No. 60 Canal street, near Old Levee street.

GEO. W. SQUIRES,
Secretary.

JUDICIAL SALES

Succession of the late Auguste Lesparre, deceased.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. [illegible]—By virtue of and in obedience to an order [illegible] FRIDAY [illegible] A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MOVABLE EFFECTS [illegible]

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

G. DE FERIET'S SALES

Splendid Two-story Frame Building, covered with Slates with Splendid Garden and Large Grounds, in a most delightful neighborhood, No. 26 Bayou Road between Marais and Villere streets, in close proximity to the Cars. Also, two comfortable Houses and dependencies Nos. 81 Marais street and [illegible] Kerlerec street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets.

SUCCESSION OF MISS SOPHIE COQUET.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office No. 42 Royal street.

WEDNESDAY, November [illegible] Exchange, Royal street [illegible]

1. A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

2. A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[illegible]

Furniture! Furniture! Furniture!

SUCCESSION OF MISS SOPHIE COQUET.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 42 Royal street.

TUESDAY, [illegible]

Handsome Property on Love Street, No. 342.

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office corner Exchange Alley and Royal street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, November [illegible] Exchange, Royal street [illegible]

A LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Wanted.

A NO. 1 COOK [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Esplanade street.

Removed.

A. F. M. LAIN M. D. [illegible] Shoe Store [illegible] the Jesuits Church.

Office to Let.

A GOOD OFFICE TO LET at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets. Apply to A. BOUSQUET, Notary Public, Corner of Royal and Customhouse streets.

TURNER & COHEN,

Photograph and Fine Art Gallery,

37 .... CAMP STREET 37

TRUSTING that [illegible] and to give [illegible] we have secured the services of Mr. F. M. [illegible] an operator who can not be surpassed [illegible] of M. REICHMAN, is second to none in the country.

The [illegible] New York [illegible] miniature [illegible]

The public are [illegible] specimens we have of well known citizens of this city.

Marburg & Forster,

Importers, 16 Chartres Street,

HAVE [illegible] FRENCH CORSETS [illegible] ENGLISH [illegible] DE LAINES [illegible] VELVET RIBBONS [illegible] A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT [illegible] DE LAINES [illegible]

MARBURG & FORSTER.

Carpet Warehouse,

19 .... CHARTRES STREET 19

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED per steamship [illegible] English Velvet, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS [illegible] TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, Cocoa Stair Rods [illegible] CURTAIN MATERIALS [illegible]

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Coal Oil and Lamp Store.

REMOVED from corner Chartres and Customhouse street to No. 74 Camp street, between Natchez street and the [illegible]

HILL & VEAZIE.

DRY GOODS——DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

BLANCAND & GUITET,

No. 49 Old Levee.

New Stock for the Season Just Opened.

Blankets!! Blankets!!!

BLANCAND & GUITET,

NO. 49 OLD LEVEE,

Have just opened a Large Stock of white, grey and blue

English and American Blankets.

—ALSO—

10 TEN BALES FRENCH GREY BLANKETS (weight 8 lbs) for Planters and Family use.

And 20 bales WADDING for tailors and family use, to be sold by the bale or the dozen.

Patent Canvas and Felt Roofing.

FIRE and waterproof. Imparting no taste to the water. Cheap, durable and easily applied. Applicable to flat roofs. Requiring very light timbers.

Pure White Lead, Zinc, and Colors

of the popular brands. Linseed Oil, Varnish, Turpentine. Painters and Decorators materials.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
FRANCIS HUMPHREYS,
61 Royal street.
Agent for the Manufacturers.

L. T. CUNNINGHAM & CO. ROBERT MOORE & SONS, New Orleans, La. Cincinnati, O.

L. T. Cunningham & Co.,

166 Gravier and 17 Union Streets.

DEALERS in Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds for Plantations, Railroads and Steamboats and will also keep constantly on hand Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Power etc. Contracts made for Locomotives and Steamboat Machinery.

Spring Hill College,

Near Mobile, Alabama.

THE next Session will open on the 5th of November next. On WEDNESDAY, the 7th of November, the President of the College will leave the city with the students entrusted to him, by the 6 o'clock train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

For further information apply to Rev. L. Curioz, Jesuits' College, corner of Common and Baronne streets, or to P. Poursine, Agent of the College, 36 Natchez street.

TERMS.

1.	Board, Tuition, Washing, Stationery	$300
2.	Entrance Fee—the first year only	10
3.	Medical Fees and Medicines	10
4.	Bedding—if furnished by the College	10
5.	B. —Payments are to be made in gold or the equivalent in currency.	

Each half Session is to be paid in advance, before pupil is admitted.

Music, Drawing and Fencing are charged extra.

L. CURIOZ, President.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Regular New Iberia and St. Martinsville Tri-Weekly Packet.

In connection with the N. O. O. & G. W. R. R.

Steamer TECHE, E. B. Trinidad, master, Emile Landry and Robert Smithe, Clerks.

HAVING been thoroughly overhauled, the favorite and fast steamer TECHE will resume her position in the Attakapas trade on MONDAY, August 13th and leaving Brashear City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the New Orleans train. Returning leaves New Iberia on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock P. M.

N. B. The TECHE will extend her FRIDAY trip to St. Martinsville.

For further particulars apply to
A. B. CHARPENTIER,
42 Customhouse street, or
J. E. CARLIN, 36 Old Levee street.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and MORGAN'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

—TO—

Galveston, Indianola and Sabine Pass, Texas,

AND

STEAMBOATS TO ATTAKAPAS, AND ALL POINTS ON THE BAYOU TECHE.

Passenger Trains.

Carrying the U. S. Mail leave the Algiers depot EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, arriving at BRASHEAR, Berwick's Bay, at 12 m.

Special Passenger Trains

Leave the depot at Algiers at 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, returning same day on the arrival of the steamship from Galveston.

The Mail Train

Leaves Brashear every day (except Sunday) at [illegible] arriving at Algiers at [illegible]. On SUNDAYS the train leaves Brashear on the arrival of the Galveston steamship.

The Railroad Ferryboat

Leaves the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, EVERY MORNING at 7¾ o'clock, and on Wednesday and Friday mornings at 5¾ o'clock.

Steamships for Galveston, Inside Route via Berwick's Bay.

Leave Brashear on the arrival of passengers from New Orleans [illegible] MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and for SABINE PASS on SUNDAYS.

Baggage Checked Through. No detention [illegible] THROUGH TICKETS [illegible]

[illegible]

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
Chief Engineer and Gen'l Sup't.

SCHÆFFER'S

Star Candles,

Stearine,

Lard Oil.

Constantly on hand at the Agency of the Factory.

J. AVET,
[illegible] Old Levee, next to Rose Stores.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SATURDAY, October 13th, 1866, the trains on this road will leave as follows:

Departure of Cars.

FROM CITY END. FROM LAKE END.

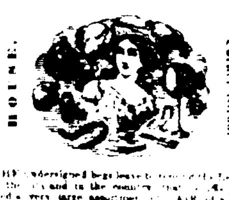
[illegible]

Fare to and from the lake, same day, 25 cents.

Passengers for Gentilly Station must notify the Conductor prior to the departure of the train. Fare 10c each way.

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

FELIX SARON'S HOUSE. 214 Baronne street, Corner Gravier.



THE undersigned begs leave to [illegible] Ladies [illegible] city and in the country [illegible] received a very large assortment [illegible] HAIR [illegible] SETS [illegible] GOLD and SILVER [illegible] OPERA GLASSES [illegible] best Paris houses. The attention of [illegible] and Flower Makers [illegible] JOUANIQUES [illegible] of Paris [illegible] Braids, Wreaths [illegible] SARON'S [illegible] by Express [illegible]

A large HAIR DRESSING SALOON for Ladies, for [illegible] by the week or the month. Also [illegible] and cutting Saloon for Children.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical system. The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others and [illegible] people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed [illegible] necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping and no reaction in the form of constipation. [illegible] are restored [illegible] invigorated. This wonderful quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of the female. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced, that Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, [illegible] Fine Street, New York, and all Druggists, [illegible] per box.

Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of SMITH & RELF for the purpose of carrying on the COAL business.

JOHN E. SMITH,
J. WILSON RELF.

Office corner Carondelet and Gravier st.

Burke & Co.

GEORGE BURKE. [illegible] BURKE.

BANKERS No. 51 Carondelet street. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange [illegible] Remittances promptly attended to. [illegible] Merchants' National Bank, New York; Bank of Liverpool, England.

C. Docteur, Agent,

INFORMS his old customers and the public that he has opened at No. [illegible] Royal street [illegible] and St. Peter streets a store for the purchase and sale of Jewelry or Diamonds, Laces, Silverware and [illegible]

Notice.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Company is now prepared, on application to the Treasurer, [illegible] to fund [illegible] Second Mortgage Bonds [illegible] coupons of its First Mortgage Bonds [illegible]

New Orleans October 24th 1866.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

CHINA AND CROCKERY,

CRYSTAL, GLASS AND HARDWARES, ETC.

E. F. MIOTON;

47———Royal Street———47

Between Bienville and Customhouse.

An immense assortment of Goods, selected by Mr. Mioton himself, in

England, France,
Belgium, Germany,
Austria, Bohemia and
THE UNITED STATES.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Market prices.

The Mechanics' and Agricultural FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

THE first Grand Fair of this Association will take place on the

FAIR GROUNDS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Commencing on

Tuesday, 20th November next.

Inventors, manufacturers, agriculturists, stock raisers and others, from any portion of the United States, desirous of being represented in this industrial exhibition, can obtain full information by addressing the officers of the association.

L. N. MARKS, President,
LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. H. SLOCOMB, Chairman of the Committee on Fair Grounds.

For Sale.

A COFFEE HOUSE and Restaurant well located in the Second District and doing a good business. For particulars inquire at 164 Magazine street.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

For New York Direct.

N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

"Star Line of Steamships."

Forming a regular semi-weekly line of Ocean Steamships.

MORNING STAR, 2700 tons	Nelson,	Commander
GUIDING STAR, 2600 tons	Berry,	Commander
MISSISSIPPI, 2200 tons	Sumner,	Commander
MERRIMAC, 2200 tons	Vanzice,	Commander
HAVANA, 2000 tons	Furber,	Commander
MONTEREY, 1400 tons	Whitman,	Commander
MARIPOSA, 1400 tons	Quick,	Commander
MATANZAS, 1400 tons	—	Commander
MISSOURI, 1400 tons	—	Commander

THE steamship MORNING STAR, Nelson, Commander, Will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. [illegible] A. M. from the Company's Wharf in front of Jackson Square.

Freight will be received by this line upon the Company's wharf at all times during business hours, and the rates for freight and passage will be as low as by any other regular line.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM CREEVY, Agent,
31 Carondelet street, N. O.
Or C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

TOUCHING at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY, MARCH
CITY OF MANCHESTER
CITY OF NEW YORK

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin .... $90 00 Steerage .... $[illegible]
do to London .... 95 00 do to London .... [illegible]
do to Paris .... 105 00 do to Paris .... [illegible]
do to Hamburg .... 100 00 do to Hamburg .... [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $[illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or ELLIOT & McKEEVER, 102 Gravier street.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THE splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

ST. LAURENT	Bocandé	N[illegible]
PEREIRE	Duchesne	N[illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Dec[illegible]
EUROPE	Lemarie	Dec[illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD,

First Cabin, $135; Second Cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at BREST will be ticketed here with railroad coupon tickets, at a small additional charge, [illegible] checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. McKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 [illegible]

At Paris, No. 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel).

At Havre—William Iselin & Co.

At New Orleans, Mr. V. Perrodat, 127 Common st.

Persons leaving for France may obtain passage tickets here to New York [illegible] PERRILLIAT, Agent, No. 127 Common street, [illegible] of telegraphing to New York.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, November 3d, at 8 P. M.

Cabin Passage to Galveston .... $[illegible]

Freight to Galveston taken at half [illegible]

Freights to Lavaca delivered free of lighterage.

For Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

THE low pressure, side-wheel iron steamship MORGAN, J. Y. Lawless, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS, corner Camp and Common sts.

For Galveston Direct.

MORGAN LINE, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Leaves on THURSDAY, November 1st, at 8 P. M.

Cabin Passage to Galveston ....

Freight to Galveston taken at half [illegible]

For Galveston Direct.

THE low pressure side-wheel iron steamship CLINTON, S. P. Farwell, commander, will leave as above, from the foot of St. Joseph street.

For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
Corner Camp and Common sts.

For Mobile Direct.

MORGAN DAILY LINE UNITED STATES STEAMERS.

Leaves on FRIDAY, Nov. 2d, on the arrival of the 1[illegible] train, Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE new iron low-pressure side-wheel steamer FRANCES, Walker, commander, will leave as above, carrying the U. S. Mails.

For freight or passage, apply to
I. C. HARRIS,
Corner Camp and Common streets.

Freights received at reduced prices, according to the new tariff.

OPENING! OPENING!!

C. JAUBERT & CO,

20 .... CHARTRES STREET 20

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

THE attention of City and Country dealers is called to their immense and varied Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which they are now receiving and offer at prices which defy competition.

Cook Wanted.

A COLORED WOMAN, good COOK, will find a good situation by applying at the corner of Esplanade and Derbigny streets.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and Every Description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO.

Special Notice!

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the New Orleans public in general that he has removed his SHAVING SALOON and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS STORE to [illegible] Royal street, (where he has been established for the last five years) to

NO. 82 ROYAL STREET,

Near the corner of Conti street, at the sign "AUX ARMES DE FIGARO."

A visit to the new establishment will convince his friends and the public generally that it is worthy their patronage. Besides the establishment is every respect [illegible] choice assortment of TOILET ARTICLES of the greatest variety.

VICTOR DUBOIS,
No. 82 Royal Street, near Conti.

For Sale or Rent.

THE Sugar Plantation of the [illegible] situated in the Parish of Orleans, about eight miles below the city, [illegible] measuring [illegible] Lots [illegible]

JOHN B. LEEFE, corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets.

Houses for Sale,

ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

FOR SALE, at Alexandria, a fine two-story frame HOUSE, containing a fine store on the ground floor [illegible] also, on the same lot, two HOUSES, one of which is occupied by a Bakery. For further particulars apply to CONVERSE & FOLSOM, No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street.

THE SOUTHERN AND Western Shipping Guide,

A WORK giving every Express and Telegraph Office and Shipping Instructions to every Town and Village in the States of

Kentucky,	Tennessee,
Mississippi,	Arkansas,
Alabama,	Georgia,
Florida,	Louisiana,
Texas,	Virginia,
Maryland,	Delaware,
North Carolina,	South Carolina,

AND ALL THE WESTERN STATES.

SHEPPARD & Co., Publishers.

This work embraces also a complete Railroad Directory of the United States, A POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY of the UNITED STATES, and the United States Revenue Laws, a complete BANKERS' DIRECTORY, making the most complete advertising medium ever presented to the public.

Institution Martin.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 230 Bayou Road street.

Mr. MARTIN begs to announce that he will on the 1st of November open an Evening Class from 6 to 9 o'clock for those young gentlemen who intend to follow commercial pursuits, or who may desire to perfect their education.

Mr. DOBBIN, Professor in the above Institute, will devote his attention to all the requisite English and mathematical branches.

Terms—$5 per month payable in advance.

Diseases.

Dr. VERGE'S DEPURATIVE MEDICINE AND INJECTION.

THE above two Remedies have been most successfully used for the last ten years.

F. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

Dental Notice.

DR. GODFREY DENTIST having relocated has removed to 182 Canal street, directly opposite St. Patrick's Church, where he may be consulted at all business hours.

Special Notice.

Office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company,

NEW ORLEANS, September 7th, 1866.

THE rate of Premiums for Insurance being reduced by the Board of Underwriters, this Company is prepared to take Risks on all descriptions of property and conform to the New Tariff.

Discount to be current rate as per Tariff.

By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HEATH,
Secretary.