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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells household furniture, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 42 Royal street.

Bernard Turpin sells steamer in Bayou, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at store No. 97 Old Levee street.

E. M. Jacobs sells household furniture, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 51 Elysian Fields street.

Mr. Josh. Coates is our Agent for all the river parishes between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Mr. Thomas Howard, clerk of the fine passenger packet Genl. Quitman, has our thanks for his polite favors.

CAPABILITIES OF TEXAS.—We have been favored by Mr. E. C. Wharton, of the Texas Agency at 115 Common street, with a very interesting and instructive publication entitled "The State of Texas; her Capabilities and her Resources. A Companion for J. De Cordova's New and Correct Map of Texas. By J. De Cordova." Copies may be had from the above agency. It is of great value to emigrants to Texas, and to merchants and others dealing with it.

NEW STRUT.—The steamboat Nina Simmes, yesterday morning, brought down 30 bbls new syrup from the plantation of J. H. Slater, Esq., parish of St. Charles, consigned to Messrs. Griffin & Porch.

Influenced by the positive injury which so many have experienced in the use of the many nostrums, which have been thrown broadcast upon the world. I have succeeded after years of unremitting labor and research, in forming a preparation, entitled MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP, which from testimonials received from eminent physicians, and all other sources, has proved to be a complete success, in curing all affections of the bowels.

The British ship Squando, Capt. Jordan, arrived in port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, dismasted. Capt. Jordan reports: On the 29th September, about 20 miles off Anegada, encountered a severe hurricane, which carried away every sail, mizzenmast, head and all yards excepting main topsail-yard, with loss of rudder, and doing other considerable damage; above boats and shifting cargo.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Wm. Creevy, Esq:

New York, October 25.—Steamship Missouri arrived last evening. Steamship Montana sailed for New Orleans with a full freight.

Passengers by steamship Matagorda, from Galveston, via Brazoss, October 23:

Dr Pearl and lady, Rev Mr McHale, Mrs Dodd and child, Messrs Maxwell, Thomas, Negley, Moses, Dickinson, French, Richmond, Roper, Ward, Ranger, Shrugham, Pearce, Shuler, Barney, Phelps, Mr. Key, King, Schlesinger, Jennings, Parmelbach—11 on deck.

Passengers to arrive per steamship Oriental, from Boston:

Mrs Louisa Byrd and child, F. A Mann, Mrs Jno. M. Kean, D A Edmonds, Miss A Edmonds, D Fenton, Rev Lane, O Ouibet.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Captain E. E. Hall, sailed last evening at 6 o'clock for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers:

T P May, wife and servant, Mrs Green, Mr Kemplen, Mrs A Rougle and infant.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Boucicault's new comedy, "How She Loves Him," was presented, last night, to an audience that could not possibly have been better pleased. It was, on the whole, admirably brought out. The main characters were well represented; and the accessories were specially good. But while we give every credit to the management for the manner in which it has been presented, we must say that we see no reason for departing from our opinion of it, expressed during the last season. "How She Loves Him" does not strike us as being a particularly superior comedy. The fact is, it seems to us neither more nor less than a farce. Its humor is too exaggerated—its jokes are too broad; and nearly the whole plot if well sifted, is nothing but that of an ordinary farce, with amplifications, and drawn out through four acts. We have the same crotchety, smelly, gouty old East Indiaman, rich as Croesus, whom we meet in nine-tenths of our farces, in Sir Richard English, who, after snarling at everybody, finally concludes, for no apparent reason, whatever, into the best natured of characters. Then, we have the same common-place young woman (Adelaide Orsino) who loves the same common-place young man (Dick Hartley); and both of these, after being in trouble with the old "Bengal tiger," get pardoned at last by him and marry to his satisfaction, and, in fact, to that of everybody else.

Besides this, there is the Prince of Tom Tiers and his wife. Boucicault intended the play we fancy, to turn upon these two. But, he easily speaks it, we were not able to see exactly whether the comedy derives its nuance from the love of Vicki's wife for her husband, or that of Adelaide for her lover. Both occupy a prominent part in the play. Both love their sweet hearts tenderly, both have trouble with them, and both adore their love, at the end, in the most approved fashion. Boucicault must have made a trifle of a mistake. We contend that "How they Love Them" would be, on the whole, a more appropriate than "How She Loves Him."

The evening will be repeated "How She Loves Him."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—By reference to the advertisement on our French side, it will be perceived that Messrs. DeBar and Eddy have succeeded in securing the services of Max Strakosch's Italian Operatic Troupe, who will give their first entertainment on the 5th prox. The merits of this Company were so well appreciated during their visit to our city last winter that it is probable that the attendance at their representations—limited to ten nights—will be very large. The subscription list will be opened, from Monday next, at the St. Charles office, under the supervision of Treasurer Eddy, and at the music stores of Messrs. Gruneward and Blackmar, Canal street, and the jewelry establishment of Jacob & Lazarus, No 25 St. Charles street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The entertainments at the "Academy" continue to improve in readiness, with each representation, although there is no change in the crowd that feels there. That there is the production of talent in Cook Company in the dance, in singing, in mimicry and Ethiopianisms—has already become evident. The Zavistowskis, the Clinton Sisters, and the Misses Franklin and Wood, make the ballet precisely what Fielding's Partridge took it to be—"a wonderful thing to tempt the eyes, and cheat the senses, with." Pun, too, runs riot under the influence of Bob Hart's comic genius—Billy Reeve's indecrous contortions and Johnny Thompson's musical, dancing and vocal extravaganzas; while mingled sentiment and humor find a sympathetic exponent in Carlton. The more we see of this last, the better we like him. A new and capital programme is up for to-night.

A TREASURER'S RETURN.—We were pleased, last evening, to take by the hand our friend Mr. J. Kittredge, the popular and efficient Treasurer of the Academy of Music, upon his return from a lengthened and, as we learn, highly successful professional visit to Mobile. Mr. Kittredge left us, it may be remembered, some three weeks ago, in charge of the Colonial Citizens Troupe. From the complimentary terms in which our confrere in the "Gulf City" speak of him, it appears that Kittredge has not lost the knack of winning golden opinions, either for himself personally, or for the interests confided to his charge. His friends, looking for him, may find him in his little mercurial box in capital health and spirits, and in full discharge of those responsible duties which, by the way, have been, in his absence, so faithfully performed by Mr. Henry Blow.

Apropos of Mr. Kittredge's visit to Mobile, we learn from him that the benefit tendered by Manager Bidwell to the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums there was a gratifying success. The troops were in excellent acting term, while the receipts—$1017 in hand, not to mention the tickets sold privately—sometimes, on the part of a Management already well known for its liberality, a timely and generous donation to the helpless children of a sister city. Such acts of charity are, indeed, the lights of a theatrical career.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD AT THE OPERA HOUSE IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Chronicle* heads the following "Sympathy with Treason," and appends to it a catalogue of vulgar abuse of Southern people and the ladies of Richmond who entertained him there during the war:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

On Saturday night, at Wall's Opera House, with great a dramatic performance for the benefit of the "Southern Aid Society," Power came amongst the actors with General Beauregard, who occupied a private box. When he made his exit at the end of the play, it was enough to make all loyal folks blush to see the "upper-ten-dom" encoring around him, grinning, bobbing, yet red with the blood of our brothers. Power fellow went so far as to kiss him. Please make an item of this for the benefit of passers. USE WHAT YOU SEEM.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,956.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE PERIL OF THE HOUR.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered at Tremont Temple, in Boston the second lecture of the "Old Bay State Course." His theme was "The Peril of the Hour." Among distinguished persons on the platform was Mr. Boutwell, a leading, perhaps the most leading and influential member of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. The circumstance of this presence is not insignificant. For, if Mr. Boutwell or any other person may take rank as a leader in Congress, Mr. Phillips frankly aspires to the paramount office of leading or driving the whole gang of Congressional leaders, and it is not to be disputed that his self-dedication to this mission has been no empty piece of vainglory and fantastic ambition. Mr. Boutwell's appearance on the platform in this instance, in the spirit of a disciple at the feet of Gamaliel, is but one of many testimonies to the verity and the power of the mission. A year ago this member from Massachusetts, or any prominent Republican Representative or Senator, was not found willing to step forward to the position taken by Mr. Phillips as that to which, as he insisted and predicted, the Republican party must come, not only in the name of political progress, but in the interest of its future tenure of power. Now we see in what relation Mr. Boutwell stands to him. We see Butler, Forney, Trumbull, and other Republican canvassers endeavoring to improve his lessons by resolving them into practical formulas and programmes. And if others may not have openly come up to his advanced mark, it is certain that they have greatly reduced the intervening distance, and that by one easy step, in a given emergency, they may make it nothing.

We attach importance to the political utterances of Sumner, Wilson and others, because they are prominent Republicans now in Congress, and to those of Butler and others, because they will hereafter be in Congress. But we are constrained to say the strange paradox of attaching still greater importance to the political utterances of Mr. Phillips, because he is not, and will not be, in Congress, and has peremptorily refused to go into that body. The paradox has no mystery when the motive of his refusal is understood. He believes that he would possess far less political influence in Congress than he is now able to wield out of it. He is not willing to give up the preeminent prestige which he has so long enjoyed as the foremost pioneer, and most authoritative expositor of points of a political faith which, first theoretically recognised and assented to as the ideology of the Radical progressists of the Republican party, have at length been accepted and maintained as essential features of the policy of the party.

In view of this relation of Mr. Phillips to the Republican party, the gist of his recent lecture in Boston is well worth noting. "The peril of the hour," which he took as his subject, he conceives to be a profound, wide spread and desperate conspiracy between President Johnson and the South to obtain mastery over the Republic, and to accomplish a national cohesion on principles at fatal variance with those conceded to the Revolution. Hence, in his estimation, the President is a traitor and a rebel. As for the South, the other party to the conspiracy, he makes the noteworthy admission that it is "not a section, not a geographical domain, but an intellectual domain." This is the South, he says, which, "whether it exists in Chicago or Charleston, and made with the Northern or national idea, and are accursed." Mr. Phillips is a usually circumspect and dexterous logician, and it is strange that he should have plunged into the illegicism of giving the geographical qualification of "Northern" to the idea for which he claims contempt. If the war were an ideological one, independent of sectional lines and distinctions, Mr. Phillips and his Radical followers can not logically confine their assertion of dominion, by right of conquest, to the territorial areas of certain Southern States. Nor, indeed, do they claim confine it. The recent lecture of Mr. Phillips may be regarded as a proclamation of conquest over the whole political area comprising all States and sections, all classes and parties. And, as conquerors, they hold it to be their right to govern, to regulate, to reconstruct all these in their own time and precisely as they may see fit. This may seem an exorbitant, a fantastic, an impracticable pretension. Nevertheless, it is in effect, if not in so many words, declared by all those who agree with Mr. Phillips that President Johnson is the "head of the rebellion," that "there is no President," that the present Executive head of the nation "is a deserter who has left camp and sworn allegiance to another flag," and that the Legislative is the only effectual and organized power left. For the only reason which Mr. Phillips pretends to assign for the characteristic and denouncing the President is that the latter "has come to Jefferson to confer with the rebel element in the South" or to "confer" with, in this epoch of the country's history, but which are obnoxious and intolerable to a political school which claims ascendancy for its own ideas on the ground of an asserted victory in a war of arms and between sections.

Commercial circles in the North were not long since panic-stricken when it was intimated that the President was preparing to question the Constitutional existence of Congress. That would be the sensation in those circles, if it were known that the leaders of Congress were prepared to endorse the assertion of Mr. Phillips that "there is no President!"

Biography of Mr. Van Buren.

John Van Buren was born at Hudson, New York, on the 10th day of February, 1810, and last consequently passed his fifty-sixth year. His inheritance was but the commencement of the very distinguished career which his eminent father stamped upon the history and government of the country. In the preparatory education of his son, President Van Buren always personally superintended, and was ably assisted by and after a careful course of study, Mr. John Van Buren entered the Freshmen class at Yale in 1825, and graduated with high promise as a debater and *belles lettres* scholar, which his after career realized, in 1830. After prosecuting the study of the law in the office of Mr. McKown, of Albany, he was admitted to the bar in 1831, and the following year was associated with Mr. Hamilton Robinson in the legal practice. Soon after this Mr. Van Buren accepted the position of secretary to the American legation, while his distinguished father was our Minister at the Court of St. James. Here were the earliest excited crocodes of those superb social accomplishments of his, and they found room with noble scope. At court, at that well known and appreciative, rapier wit, high birth and position, Mr. Van Buren became the theme of many, and said the foundation of that popularity as the prince of gentlemen, that made him the prince of his countrymen abroad and at home.

The accomplished bachelor wrote that he married Queen Victoria, and the lover he enjoyed declining with the royal lady are well remembered. A few months subsequent to the return of his father, Mr. Van Buren was married to Miss Vanderpool. This fair lady barely survived longer than to leave to his charge the daughter whose attentions and services in the final sickness of her father Mr. Van Buren never remarried. When Mr. Silas Wright was Governor of New York, in 1845, Mr. Van Buren was appointed by the Legislature to the Attorney-Generalship of the State, which high office he filled with a fidelity and ability that put him in the front rank of advocates in that country. He subsequently had his mental power and research tried only second to his pre-eminence. The famous murder case of the Astors against William Freeman was a precedent forever in the books of law and municipal jurisprudence, in which he discomfitted all the learning and labor of no less distinguishable an antagonist than Mr. William M. Evarts will be remembered. The prominent connection of Mr. Van Buren with the divisions and unhappy dissensions in the Democratic State in the years 1848-9, are a part of the history of the times and established his fame as the greatest extempore, impromptu orator of the country. Tom Corwin, only excepted.

In 1853 the residence and legal practice of Mr. Van Buren were transferred to New York City, and here, ever since, he has almost had the choice of whatever office in the State he should see fit to allow his name to appear. His connection with the history of the National Democratic party, his fame as an advocate and orator, his eminent honesty, and his knowledge commensurate with the circulation of newspapers in the land, and familiar to every citizen.—*New York World.*

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.—Miss Marie E. Stuart, a young English lady, arrived in this city about three weeks ago from Leslie, France, accompanied by her parents. A sister-in law of Marie came over on the same vessel. Her name is Mary E. Stuart. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Stewart was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against her by her relative. The complaint in the case states that the accused broke open the trunk owned by Miss Marie, and stole therefrom several articles of wearing apparel valued at $2000, and placed them in the hands of Mrs. Stewart, who received the charge, and claimed the property alleged to have been stolen as her own. She stated that she had brought it with her during the war, and had charge of a hospital there. Her husband entered the army, but was discharged by Gen. Banks, and is now in Liverpool. After her arrival in this city, Mrs. Stewart claimed the arrest of her father-in-law on a civil process, in which the charged him with having appropriated a large amount of property belonging to her, and he is now lying in prison in default of bail. The charge was received by the magistrate, however, allowed the accused to go on her own recognizance. Mrs. Stewart stated that she was twice married and owns over $80,000 worth of property in the city of New Orleans. She is dissatisfied with spelling the name different to the rest of the family.

The Collectorship of Customs at Fernandina, Fla., informs us, is the Government Department that Thomas Fitzpatrick, third officer, (Chesapeake Master, steerage steward, and John Campbell, seaman, of the crew, of the late steamer Evening Star, and previously reported in almost a dying condition, are recovering their health.

The *Ledger*, of Boston Sara, announces the return home of ex Governor R. C. Wickliffe, in good health. He has been on a visit to Kentucky for some time past.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Terrific Hurricane in the Turks' Islands.

Great Destruction.

Changes in the French Cabinet.

Napoleon's Health.

Berlin's Reports on that Matter.

Commercial and Marine News.

Washington, Oct. 25.—There was the usual attendance of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day, the majority of those present being ladies. The pressure of official business upon the President, prevented any general audience being given. Several members of the Cabinet had interviews with him. Ex-Confederate Gen. Dick Taylor was among the visitors to-day.

The Medical Museum in Corcoran's building is being removed to Ford's theatre, where the specimens are to be arranged.

New York, Oct. 25.—A base-ball match between the Atlantics and Eurekas of Newark took place at Williamsburg. The Eurekas gave up the game after the 7th innings and a score of 39 to 13.

The presentation of gold medals to the veteran soldiers and sailors of Kings county took place to-day at Brooklyn. Among those present was Admiral Faragut, who was surprised with a gold medal.

New York, Oct. 25.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says the insanity of the Empress Carlotta was evidenced by her insisting she was surrounded by Mexicans and other enemies, who sought to take her life. She absolutely refused to leave the vatican. The Pope treated her with great kindness.

It is said in Paris Napoleon's health is considerably impaired. Berlin reports, however, say he is in the enjoyment of excellent health and may be looked for at any moment.

Most of the French journals give up Maximilian's cause in Mexico. Paris writers say he will not abdicate, but attempt to rule in a narrower area.

The London *Times* says Americans have been devising for fortification and casting guns on various models.

New York, Oct. 25.—The yacht Vesta won the race against the Halcyon.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says the trial of Jefferson Davis will be postponed till next spring.

The gold in the United States Treasury at Washington amounts to $85,000,000, including $11,000,000 certificates. $24,000,000 will be disbursed November first for coupons on 5-20 bonds.

Cat.—A colored man named William Martin, who was severely cut in the foot with an axe on a plantation above the city, was taken to the Charity Hospital yesterday, having been brought here on the steamer Miss Simmes.

Robbery.—The Reserve coffee-house, on Royal street, was entered and robbed of $130 Wednesday night. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by a late employé of the house named Roccoli, who has disappeared.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Thos. Garoon, evicted, was sentenced to prison for stealing a gun from Mr. Rohlfet, and selling it to Mr. Pouly. The case is to be examined.

The woman arrested on Bayou street, charged with robbing Capt. Wilson of $125 in gold, as previously reported, were sent to prison to await examination.

The Treasury Department is to answer to a charge of keeping a disorderly house on Basin street, Bridie mistress of the den in which Wilson was robbed.

Anna Mason and Nelly Adams, two of the "charmers" of Clara Fisher's *bagnio* on Custom-house street, brought in drunk, in gay plumage, were locked up last night. Rags and every other fashionable ornament, including a gold watch, fell with a diamond pin with two balls in it bedecking their fancy persons, were fined $25 each by Recorder Gallagher—in default the chaps and Frances at 4:04 to 4:07½ for Al commercial, and 4:02¾ to 3:50 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was stagnated with improvement. The banks checked vigorously on New York, some ¼ per cent discount, some at par, and one at ¼. The counter demand was quite liberal. The supplies of Commercial were rather restricted, and the sales consummated were at advanced rates, including the following sales: $15,000 60 days at ½ per cent discount, $20,000 (2,000, 10,000, 25,000 and 3,000) at ¼, $20,000 at ¼, $10,000 at ¾, $10,000 at 60 days sight at 1¾, and $20,000 sixty days at ¾ per cent discount. The rate for Commercial sight ranged between ¾ and 7/16 per cent discount.

The Stock market evinced moderate activity. The sales, at the first Board, embraced 50 and 80 shares Louisiana State Bank at $36 50; at the Second Board, 50 shares of New Orleans at $61 50, 60 Bank of Louisiana at $9 50, 2 New Orleans City Railroad at $216 50, and 10 at the same. In the open market, 50 shares Union Bank sold at $54, 40 New Orleans City Railroad at $217 50, and 50 on private terms.

City Bonds were quiet. One Consolidated sold at the Board.

Railroad Shares.—There was no transaction that we heard of outdoors. The Consolidated are quoted at 94¾ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½; according to the Coupons being off. Opelousas Railroad at 77 to 77½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured Coupons at 75 to 76.

Uncurrent Money we noticed a sale, at the Board, of $600 Bank of Louisiana Notes at 62c per dollar, and $2,000 in State Treasury Notes, sundowns, at 93c. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 61 to 62c per dollar, and State Treasury Notes at 93 to 94c. Dealers pay the inside figure for the small sums offered at their counter, many retail dealers receiving the latter in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 25, 1866.

COTTON.—The improved demand noticed in last evening's report was partially continued this morning. The liberal business transacted yesterday imparted considerable confidence to factors, and consequently several of them in the early part of the day were quite firm in their demands. At a later hour, however, and after the receipt of the 11 a. m. telegrams announcing a decline at New York, they modified their pretensions, and buyers being thus enabled to operate more advantageously, the movement became quite active, resulting in sales of 2500 bales, including 1500 by one broker at prices, generally, on the basis of 38 to 38c for Middling, and 35 to 36c for Low Middling. Two brokers are participating in the day's business. The market, however, was quite unsettled at the close, and, being subject to the above qualifying remarks, we repeat our quotations of last evening as follows: Ordinary 31 to 32c, Good Ordinary 34 to 35c, Low Middling 36 to 37c, and Middling nominal at 38 to 39c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 8th ctober 1st, 1866.....bales 102,088
Received 8 to-day.....4,672
Received previously.....64,042—68,804
170,916
Cleared to-day.....677
Cleared previously to date.....69,836—61,095
Stock on hand.....109,821

The clearances are exclusively for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sale of 30 barrels new Syrup was reported this morning and sold readily at $1 per gallon. This is the second lot that has arrived this season. Buyers appear to be anxious for new crop Sugar and Molasses, and operations this season will probably open briskly with the supplies selling readily at full prices on arrival. We quote Syrup at 90c to $1 per gallon.

The Foreign Exchange market evidenced considerable activity from the opening to the close of business. The offerings were to a liberal extent, and the transactions effected (inclusive) created firmness. The sales of Sterling included £1300 closer at 156, £9600 at 156½, £700 sight at 156¾, £7,000 (2,000 and 5000), at 157, £11,000 (3000 and 8000) at 157½, £2,400 at 158¾, £900 bank at 159, £400 at 159½, and £9000 for Gold at 159. The transactions in francs included 200,000 (100,000, three lots of 50,000, and 100,000) At commercial at 5.25 to 5.20, and 50,000 at 5.35. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 159 for bank bills of leading bills, 157 to 158½ for A1 to first class, and 156 to 160 for sight, and France at 4:04 to 3.75 for A1 commercial, and 4:02¾ to 3.50 for bank.

TOBACCO.—The only sales to day were two hogsheads taken for bolting, of which 1 at 20c and 1 at 22c per lb, and a few hogsheads left on the city trade at previous prices. The stock is now very small for large operations, and those in the market are looking for an early consequence. Holders are very firm in their views however. We continue to quote: Low Refused, 18 to 19c; Leaf, 20 to 24c; Common Leaf, 25 to 28c; Fine, 29 to 30c; Good 11 to 12c; Fine 13 to 15c; Fancy Selections 15 to 20c; cutters and bakers 20 to 30c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The demand is greatly checked by the small supplies coming, and the business consequently is confined to a few sales of Pork, Lard, Hay, Bacon, Flour, while Provisions are moving slowly at previous figures. For the detailed transactions see to-day's quotations; we refer our readers to the several items.

FLOUR.—The sales to day were confined to the higher grades of Extra, those of the lower grades being nearly nominal. Prices continued firm, and 200 bbls were disposed of, including 50 Superfine on private terms; 100 on 8a months at $13 50; 150 Single Extra on private terms; 100 Double Extra at $14 50; and 200 do at the same; 100 do do at $14 75; also 100, 400, 300, 100 and 100 do do at $15 per bbl. Superfine is quoted nominally at $13 to $13 25.

CORN.—The demand to-day was limited, and nearly transactions of importance left has made a decline of 2c per bushel, with sales of 1200 sacks white at 90c, and 1000 sacks mixed at 88c. The stock is now quite large, and the supply is very light, and the only sales we heard of were 1000 sacks, of which 300 at 91 35. 100 at 92, and 100 at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The demand is good at $34 50 per over weight Mess in a large way, and $35 per bbl for small parcels do. The supply is only moderate, and holders are very firm at the above rates. To-day there were sales of 200 barrels on private terms.

LARD.—The supply is light, but sufficiently ample to meet the demand. We have no sales to report, but give as the quotation $25 for Prime in Tierces, and $21 to $25 per ton for round hoop Ohio rivers.

OATS.—The stock on hand is very light, and we did not hear of a sale. Though we furnish 60c as the proper quotation.

BACON.—There is but little doing, owing to the small supply of Shoulders and Ribbed Sides which are now held at 15½c, both for the local trade and for the country. Clear Sides are selling at 17½c per lb. To-day we notice a sale of 10 casks Shoulders at 15½, a per lb.

LARD.—We quote Prime in tierces at 17 to 17½c, and do in kegs at 20 to 20¼c per lb. To day there was a sale of 40 tierces on the levee at 17c per lb.

STAR CANDLES.—The supply is light, and with a good demand the transactions embraced about 200 boxes Sheaffer's at 30c for 12 cts., 21c for 18 cts., and 22½c per lb for full weight.

BALE HOPE.—The market is exceedingly dull and we have not heard of the changing of hands of one bale coil. Round lots cannot be quoted over 15½c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING.—There has been considerable movement but we were unable to learn the particulars. We now quote at 34 to 34½c per yard.

LONG 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 16 to 18c for Louisiana Native. 18 to 22c for Texas half and three quarters Merino, 22 to 25c for do three quarters and seven eighths do, 28 to 30c for washed, and 13 to 15c for burry.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $3 to $4 25. Onions at $3 25 to $7 50. Green Apples at $5 50 to $6 50, and Eggs at $26 to $30 per bbl. Large Chickens $8 50 to $7 50. Small do $6 to $7. Turkeys $4 50 to $5, and Geese $14 to $18 per dozen. Cabbages $18 to $22 per crate.

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

Oils.—There is some demand for Linseed at $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 $1 50 to $1 75, No. 2 do at $2 50, and No. 1 do at $3 75 to $4. Spirits of Turpentine would command 80c per gallon.

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.

SALT.—There is a considerable inquiry at $1 75 for Fine, and $2 35 to $2 40 for Coarse. $3 75 for Fine is quoted in cargo. There are only a few sacks in store.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The stock of Western Butter is very large and is selling at 20 to 24c according to quality. Northern or Goshen at 40c per lb. Western Cheese is selling at 16 to 18c, and Northern at 17 to 20c per lb.

RICE.—There is no Carolina in market, and very little Indian. The stock of Louisiana is light, and sells readily at 12 to 14½c 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 $12 per bbl.

POTATOES.—A ship was taken up for New Orleans to day at private terms. The supply of foreign tonnage is amply sufficient for the demand. They are in fair request, although rates per bbl for Mixed there continue: Good upward, per lb for Cotton for Havre, Mail for Liverpool, and after selling as high as 1 9-16c per lb for Steam. Sail for Liverpool, 1 to 1 1-16c per lb for Steam. Sail for Havre. The steamer Ivy Liverpool, to sail on Saturday, has obtained her full complement at 1 1-16 per lb for Cotton.

Cotton Marine.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vail, for New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Ship Squando, Jordan, from Liverpool, August 15th, to Archibald, Dennis & Co.
Bark New Mexico, (Prussian) Ramm, from Cowes for orders, to master and others.
Schr Mercedes, (Mex) no Persons from Brazil to E Pavy.
Steamer Matagorda, Wallace, from Brazos.
Steamer Trenton, Webber, from Mobile.

STEAMBOATS.
Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis.
Yankee, Gall, from St Louis.
White Cloud No. 2, Hopkins, from St Louis.
New Era, Gordon, from Tombigbee river.
A G Brown, Brown, from Tombigbee river.
Love Out, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.
Ethan, Patterson, from Bayou Sara.
Miss Spencer, Gwinnahan, from Bayou Sara.
J M Bishop, Brown, from Yazoo river.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.
The towboat Gladiator, Shelby, to the Passa Wood down light—brought up ship Squando and bark New Mexico.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK, October 25—Arrived, Bailed 4 New Orleans Cromwell, Montgomery, Fairchild, New Orleans.

SPOKEN.
On the 18th instant lat 37 50 long 74 4 ship Minnetonka, Dubois, from New York for New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP.
Bark Palo Alto, ——, ——.
Brig Mary Ann, ——, —— days from Tampico.

BELOW—WAITING ORDERS.
Schr Caravan, Mansfield, from New York, in ballast.

EXPORTS.
NEW YORK—Per steamship George Cromwell—87 bales cotton 4 bales wool 125 bales sea island cotton 27 bbls sugar 75 bbls flour 20 do cotton seed oil 1 package sundries.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—100 sks corn 20 bbls flour 20 bales hay 1 package sundries.
Per steamship Matagorda—1 package sundries.
Per steamship Trenton—1 Black Hawk—20 sks corn 2 do Otter, Atwater & ——19 do do Lamb & ——1 do Fitzpatrick & Co—1 do Adams & ——1 do Hall & ——1 do Wright & ——1 do Whitney & ——1 do Hall & ——1 do Wright & ——1 do Whitney & ——1 do Hall & ——1 do Wright & ——1 do Whitney