THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.

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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills for regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1866.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. de Feriet, at noon, at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, valuable lots in Duverge Bourg, in the town of Algiers.

By C. E. Fortier, at 12 m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, residences Nos. 212 and 214 Bourbon street, and 211 Esplanade street.

By Alfred Bouligny, at 12 m., at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, a valuable tract of land in the Third District.

By S. Guinault, at 12 m., at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved property in the Second and Third Districts, belonging to the succession of Julien Mary, lot of ground, with improvements, on Love street, between Markey and Mandeville streets.

BANKER.—Mr. T. C. Twichell, so long known in our community as one of our most correct and successful business men, is engaged in the banking business at 145 Gravier street. Mr. Twichell also deals in exchange, gold and silver, uncurrent bank notes, stocks, bonds, insurance scrip and Government securities. In the last named department of the business, Mr Twichell's relations have all been of the character to qualify him for successful negotiations, and in every respect we may safely recommend him to the public for his rare business qualifications.

Our thanks are due to the Southern Express Company for late St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Southern papers.

MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

If the Radicals, as the quasi Conservative and pro-amendment papers of the North assert, have ardently desired the rejection of the Constitutional amendment by the excluded Southern States, they may even now, unless we greatly misapprehend the signs of Southern temper, take the moral and argumentative benefit of the certainty that there will be a general refusal to ratify it on the part of those States. Shortly before the meeting of the Georgia Legislature, now in session, it was rumored that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens looked with favor on the amendment as a plan of restoration and would use his influence towards having it ratified by the Legislature. The New York *Herald*, whose Georgia correspondence is relative to the attitude of Mr Stephens in that respect, and relative to the general political tone of the State, bore a singular family resemblance to editorial arguments appearing at the same time in the columns, was assiduous in giving currency and all possible credibility to the above rumor. But the Georgia Legislature assembles, and there is yet nothing to show such a disposition on the part of Mr. Stephens with reference to the amendment as attributed to him. On the other hand, the Governor of Georgia, whose political views and sympathies have for years been concurrent with those of Mr. Stephens, sends a message which strongly opposes the ratification of the amendment, and the Speaker of the House opens the session in a speech of like tenor to the Governor's message. In view of these and other facts, it can not be reasonably questioned that the Legislature will either refuse to consider the amendment or formally reject it if submitted to a vote. There is, perhaps, no State more sensitive to questions incident to the new order of things than Georgia. Its white population are nearly all native Southerners. Its black population, though not in so large a proportion to the white as that of South Carolina or Louisiana, is more diffused, perhaps, than that in any other State and consequently the question of the political status of the negro comes home more generally than elsewhere as a matter of personal concern to white citizens. We could not doubt, on witnessing a marked manifestation in that State of repugnance to the amendment, that it indicated a similar disrelish in every Southern community in an analogous situation to that of the white population of that State.

Passing from Georgia, we behold Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, taking a stand of decided opposition to the amendment. Turning to Mississippi, we find that Gov Humphreys, of that State, has spoken earnestly against it in his message to the recent called session of the Mississippi Legislature, and that the latter body has adjourned after a tacit indorsement of his objections. In Texas, it has been condemned by the Governor and repudiated by the Legislature. From all this there can be but one deduction. The people of the South are at this moment decidedly indisposed to accept the Constitutional amendment as it is now presented, and are settling down to a firm conclusion to take no more proceedings in the nature of sacrifice to informal gods whose malignity seems unappeasable. Nor can this conclusion be matter of surprise to either Radicals, Conservatives or quasi-Conservatives in the North. They are asked now to voluntarily concede more and more in order that the concessions which they have already made, with a view to restoration, may not prove utterly nugatory. They are invited, in other words, to imitate a desperate gambler who, after adverse chance has swept away all but a few dollars, stakes these on a last hazard of dice or cards in the wild hope of regaining his loss. The course of Congress has been such as to prove that, in dealing with the dominant political power in the North, the pledges and conditions must be, in any binding or compulsory sense, altogether on the part of the South. Congress has not heretofore acquitted itself, in the issue of its section, or of the Government, of any pledge or condition due to the excluded States in consideration of acts they have heretofore done. Need we wonder if they are now disinclined to respond when invited to one of those feasts at which a guest is in proverbial need of a long spoon, seeing that they have no spoon at all and that much care is taken to prevent them from having any?

If the Radicals rejoice at the evidence of Southern opposition to the amendment, it is not because they had the slightest idea that its ratification would secure the admission of Southern representatives without other conditions, but it is because its rejection will serve as a pretext for continued exclusion and the accumulation of exactions, already determined on. Indeed it is clear that a large section of Radicalism—the one that boldly claims that it will be in the ascendant—is firmly set against restoration on any terms. As before the war they were willing to let the "Union side" and anxious to get rid of political association with the South, so they are now opposed to the return of the excluded States, and in favor of perpetuating the whole political dominion in the North. To this school of Radicalism neither the amendment, nor negro suffrage, nor perhaps even disfranchisement of the "rebel" population and confiscation of their property, would be a passport to admission. The object is to get rid of the South in any form as a political element affecting the legislation of the country. It is feared that the West may at last wake from its dream of irrational hostility to the South and resist New England policy, which is almost as inimical to Western as to Southern interests. In that case the West would naturally seek the benefit of an alliance with the South. But now she is helping the East to notice political murder on the Southern States, which would cut her off from all assistance in that quarter. Meantime the South is powerless in regard to the whole question of restoration. It is in the North alone that the question must be decided as to the ascendency of the Radical school above described. Until that decision we see no other policy open to the Southern people with respect to national politics but a masterly inactivity, pursued to the bitter end with a resolute patience behind which, as behind an impregnable wall, they may address themselves diligently to all matters that concern their material prosperity.

FUNERAL OF ISRAEL GIBBONS.—Yesterday the remains of the late Israel Gibbons, of this city, so long known as the able and popular Local Editor of the *Crescent*, and so generally beloved by his confrères of the press, were at tended, from his residence on Julia street, by a large number of sympathizing friends of the press, the Typographical Union and other citizens. His health had been failing for some time from the effects of consumption aggravated by camp life, and he had but recently returned from Mexico where he went in the vain hope, it seems, of restoring his sinking energies. He was a writer of rare excellence and humor, and was withal a brave soldier, winning himself by promotion from the position of a private in the 11th Louisiana Infantry to the rank of Major and Quartermaster in the command of Major General Wheeler. Mr. Gibbons came to this city from Louisville, and was married to Miss Hope, a very interesting young lady of this city. He was thirty nine years of age and a native of Pennsylvania.

PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE.—The following passengers left New York on the steamship Havana, Capt. Whitman, on Monday, 29th ult., for this port:

Right Rev Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont; Rev John F Hall, D D, editor *Church Journal*; Mr and Mrs. H F Wright, Miss Forest; H W Hunt, lady, two children and two servants; H S Russell, D D Kennedy, S G Ingram, G Nash, H Adler, wife and five children, Miss Anna Wolf, Robert Clark, Mrs Minna Stevens and child, Geo Barker, H F Conner, Mrs Cotton, Edward Holmes, T C Simpson, Francis Childs, Miss Mary Childs, Mrs Cornell, John P Grant, Mrs Dr Cornell, Mrs C A Young, F Hammond, and others in the steerage.

FROM TEXAS.—The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Austin, David S. Austin, commander, from Brazos Santiago 28th and Indianola 30th ult.:

[Passengers and study. Superintend lady's name illegible.] Mrs E A Gaston, Mrs Charles Post, Mrs Wetherman, Miss Burns, P Sullivan, Sutton, Geo McLaughlin, Le Mans, and 37 in the cabin.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,964.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Great "Canover" Subornation

The Baltimore Commissioners.

Roberts Urging Fenian Organization.

Execution of Negro Murderers.

Sundry Market Reports.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Sandford Canover, *alias* Charles A. Dunham, was arrested in New York yesterday and brought to Washington to-day. He is charged, on the affidavits of William H. Roberts, of having fraudulently procured Roberts to commit to memory and swear to a false statement before the House Committee on the Judiciary, and to matters implicating Jefferson Davis in the murder of President Lincoln. Canover, it will be recollected, gave secret testimony before the Military Commission on the trial of the assassination conspirators.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The four negroes who murdered Mr. Lyles, in Prince George's county, Maryland, in July last, were executed to-day in Upper Marlborough. They confessed their crime, and acknowledged having been implicated in several robberies in this vicinity about the date of the murder.

New York, Nov. 2.—Col Roberts has issued an address to the Fenians, calling on them to work and organize into regiments. Strange events, he says are in the near future, and you know not how soon you may be called upon to strike for Ireland.

New York, Nov. 2.—Arrived: steamers Matroosa and George Cromwell, from New Orleans.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—James Young and Wm Valient have been commissioned as the new Police Commissioners, and were sworn before Judge Martin, of the Superior Court. There was no opposition thereto. The counsel for the Commissioners decided they would offer no impediment to their taking the oaths. The old force will remain on duty and the police stations are strongly guarded. All is quiet, but much interest is manifested as to the result of the issue. Mr Young is President of the Conservative City Convention.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—The latest reports in regard to the Police Commissioners is that the newly appointed Commissioners will make a formal demand to-morrow morning for the surrender to them of all the station houses and other property, together with the arms, etc., belonging to the force. This demand, it is further said, will be supported and enforced by the military power, if necessary, and it is understood will be refused, and the Commissioners will announce their determination to submit only to the decision of the courts.

They have sworn in a very large number of special policemen, which they suppose will be superior to any force the claimants will be able to summon to enforce their demand. All is quiet to night, and it is hoped that the whole matter will yet be settled without any serious disturbance of the public peace. There have been applications by a number for Marshal under the new Commissioners, but it cannot be ascertained that they have yet settled on any one.

A very large meeting of Republicans was held to-night at the Front street Theatre. Gen. John R Kenly and ex-Secretary Harlan were among the speakers.

Mobile, Nov. 2.—The sales of Cotton to day were 400 bales Middlings at 33c., sales of the week 1900 bales; receipts for the week 7353 bales against 8690 do; exports for the week 8624 bales, stock on port 85,011 bales.

Louisville, Nov. 2.—Sales 56 hhds Tobacco; logs advanced 25 to 50c; good leaf $1. Wheat, new red, $2 80. Corn, mixed in bulk, 95c; white, in bulk, 96c. Pork $32. Clear Sides 19c. Shoulders 16c. Lard, in tierces, 21c. Whisky $2 84.

Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but not lower at $2 85. Corn firm at 90c for No 1. Oats steady at 50c. Pork, old, $31; new $25 50. Bulk Meats unchanged but dull. Bacon—for Shoulders, 17½c for Hogs, and 19½c for Clear Sides. Lard in good demand at 12½c. Cotton dull at 32c. Hogs $8 75. Gold 146.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—Flour heavy. Business small at unchanged prices. The receipts of Wheat are very large, market heavy and inactive. Corn heavy; Now $1 for Prime Old, Mixed and Yellow, $1 to to $1 07; Choice Yellow and White $1 10. Provisions quiet. Pork $32 25. Clear Sides 18½ to 18¾c. Shoulders 16½c. Lard 16c. Whisky unchanged.

[Associated Press Dispatches—last evening.]

Arrival and Reception of Bright at Dublin—The French Army—The London and Liverpool Markets—The Cotton Crop—Killing Frosts—Ex-Gov. Grant at Washington—Napoleon, Carlota and Mexico—The Pope and Italy—Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, Refuses to Recognize the New Board.

Dublin, Oct. 31.—Mr. Bright has arrived here and received an ovation of a grand banquet. In a speech he urged strongly the application of proper remedies to remove the Irish grievances.

Paris, Oct. 31.—It is stated Napoleon has informed Carlotta to urge Maximilian to cede two of his provinces to the United States, in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico.

Rome, Oct. 31.—The Pope has delivered an allocution condemning the conduct of Italy, declaring his readiness to die in the defense of his rights, and if necessary, will seek the free exercise of his authority in another land.

Paris, Nov. 1.—A decree has been issued appointing Commissioners for reorganizing the French army. Napoleon will preside over the commission.

London, Oct. 31.—The Turks claim great victories over the Christians in Candia. Large submissions were being made by the Christians to Turkish authority.

London, Oct. 30.—Consols 89¾; U. S. 5-20's 69.

London, Nov. 1.—This being All Saints Day, is being observed as a holiday. No stock market is held.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.—Cotton—The sales to day were 15,000 bales at 13¾d. to 15d. for Middling Uplands.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—The Cotton market is heavy; the sales to day were 8000 bales.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Gen Grant returned to Washington last night. He had interviews with both the old and the new Boards of Police Commissioners.

There was a large force on duty last night. Special policemen were sworn in, and the station houses were strongly guarded.

Beyond an assault on a policeman, there was no disturbance. The city is quiet to-day.

The new Commissioners have not yet appeared, nor have they appointed to be sworn in Mayor Chapman refuses to recognize the new Board.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, this morning published an elaborate reply to the statements heretofore impugning his motives in the sale of the Cherokee neutral lands.

He claims his conduct was for the benefit of the Indians, and the reasons for its being set aside was for the benefit of individuals who desired this sale for speculating purposes.

Mexico, Cal., Nov. 2.—There was a killing frost yesterday morning to points twenty five miles below Albany.

New York, noon, Nov. 3, 1 P. M.—Gold 146¾. Sterling Exchange 108¾. Cotton quiet at 29c.

LOUISIANA DEAD AT MANASSAS.—In a list of Confederate dead buried in and around the Manassas battle-field, published in the Richmond *Enquirer*, we find the following from Louisiana:

Lieut H Q, 24; F Roy, Lieut T 21 Waddill; Co F, J Cloud, 20; Co I, C E A R, J Quitman—D, 60; J D Hodge, 7th; J R Sewell, Co D, 15th; A W Young-blood, 1st Vol.; Thomas, 7th.

GEN. ORTEGA.—We find the following special dispatch in the New York *Herald* of the 28th:

New Orleans, Oct. 27, 1866.—The Mexican Consul here to-day inquired at the military headquarters if Ortega would be prevented from entering Mexico. The commander was absent, but Adjutant Crosby advised that Ortega should not attempt to leave till the General returns to-morrow. Ortega has a large force with him. He intends to cross with him, but the policy of the Government is clearly defined, and he will not be permitted to enter Mexico at present.

We learn from a private dispatch to Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., that the steamships St. Louis and Kensington, hence for Boston, arrived at that port, the former on the 1st and the latter on the 2d inst. The steamship Cleopatra sailed from Boston for this port on the 3d instant.

When in the flush of health, we scorn advice; but when stricken by disease, must we turn away morosely on account of having heard such words before? No! Let all who suffer from diseases of the lungs and throat remember that PECTORAL BALM will relieve all and cure the majority of cases.

SAILING OF THE MORNING STAR.—The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Nelson, sails at 5 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight, $65,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

Harmon Bay, Mrs McHenry, Robt Adams and son, F E Dolitsch, Arthur Mosely, W Sayers, P B Bowman, Amanda Blanch, with two child, Dudley Darbon, John Berlander, V Vienne with and child, Isadore Lehman, Jos Hadenstich, Dr Hix Kennedy, wife and three children, George Bailey, and 53 in the cabin.

FROM TEXAS.—The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Austin, David S. Austin, commander, from Brazos Santiago 28th and Indianola 30th ult.:

[Passengers and study. Superintend lady's name illegible.] Mrs E A Gaston, Mrs Charles Post, Mrs Wetherman, Miss Burns, P Sullivan, Sutton, Geo McLaughlin, Le Mans, and 37 in the cabin.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Last night "Still Waters Run Deep" was presented to a medium house. With anything like equal chances, Tom Taylor's best play should fill the house at each representation. We feel constrained however, to say that if the "Varieties" management have not had this season, as numerous audiences as the undoubted merit of the plays presented, as well as the ability of the company rendering them deserve, it is owing in a great measure to the continued repetition of certain plays, which, however excellent in themselves, cannot, like the earth, exercise perpetual gravitation. We see several "new attractions" underlined. Why should they not, by the way, be placed in more imposing type and made—to use a French expression—*actualities*?

We believe that the Company is equal to the representation of any standard play. The management should certainly give the members an opportunity of exhibiting their powers. It should place its plays in Sandwiches. It should be cautious not to offer to an observing public two pieces of the same name, or that same observing public will be inclined to think that he is a Blue Beard, whether he be clothed Westphalia or Duffield, Cincinnati or Elliott. Try some new pieces, Mr. Manager—discard those which have formed the staple of your representations heretofore, and our friend, Mr. Treasurer St. Germain, will be able to make a more satisfactory return of receipts than he has averaged recently—and take our word for it.

To-night, wears to have the "Iron Chest" and "Dreams of Delusion," of a musical treat by Carlo Patti "and Barney" the the Baron Carden excellent in the second, and Fiske unapproachable in the third: on the whole a capital Saturday night's programme.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Irving's benefit last night drew together by no means as large an audience as was to be expected, or as was due to her merits. *Adrienne* is a character admirably suited to Miss Irving; and she developed it in a manner at once to please "the general" and to satisfy the requirements of dramatic taste.

Mr. Eddy's *Rip Van Winkle* conveyed an excellent idea of that strange genius, who went up the Catskill Mountains one fine day when "George II was king," and came down after ingold, ragged and broken, to gaze wonderingly around him upon a Republican George, looking complacently from out the breaking inn-sign whence a Royal George, unwrithed, had blinked at his loyal subjects. Whether owing to the intrinsic romance of the plot, or the genial light cast over it by the genius of Washington Irving, *Rip Van Winkle* has always been a favorite with us. We thank Mr. Eddy for giving a most spicy and natural representation of *Rip* and his perplexities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening will be signalized by the appearance of the Hanlon Brothers, and the superior troupe of pantomimists and athletes by which they are accompanied. The Brothers, in the games of which they have made a specialty, are, indeed, something to see and admire. The fact is, in seeing them, the public will see the most fearless and noted artists in their line of business living. They lead the contingent, and we understand that, for originality of conception and boldness in execution, there is nothing like the Brothers even in Europe.

We anticipate a crowded house this evening—not to speak of the innumerable *matinees* and would advise our readers to be punctual in their attendance, or they might find themselves unsatisfactorily seated to enjoy the attractions in store for them.

MR. KITTREDGE, TREASURER OF THE "ACADEMY," leaves to-morrow with a full Company, with a view of affording the Mobilians a taste of the varied pleasures which their more fortunate neighbors on the rich Red-ola have been enjoying. We send greetings to our Mobile friends, and assure them—what, doubtless, they already know—that no more pleasant gentleman has ever visited their city in professional capacity than Mr. Kittredge] and, certainly, no better and more efficient Company than that which will be introduced to them under his auspices.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, is, we are pleased to see, making steady advances in public favor. With so courteous a manager as Mr. Sheifer, and so many really curious objects to look at and ponder over, the Museum cannot fail of success. Its doors are from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.; and, at almost when one will, one is always sure to find an audience respectable in numbers and abundantly gratified with what meets their eye.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatches Chicago Times, 3 th.]

Gen Sherman was again in conference with the President to-day. It is now believed that he will become Secretary of War *ad interim* on December 1. The statement that it is necessary for him to resign in the army is erroneous Gen. Scott and other army officers have acted as Secretary of War at different periods in the history of the country.

Gen. Averill, on new Consul to Canada, left here for Montreal to-day. His departure was hastened by the Fenian complication, and he received quite elaborate instructions regarding them.

There is some unexplained delay in presenting Gen Sherman's letter to the public. It may be added, however, as a question of fact, that it is dated last February, and that it unequivocally indorses the President's veto which had been made up to that time.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.

The officer detailed by the Treasury Department to investigate the condition of the ill-fated Evening Star has returned here with the evidence, and will make a report, showing that she was not fully seaworthy, and was improperly officered and managed.

SUPPOSED FATE OF THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

The authorities here are of the opinion that the Canadian officials eventually contemplate the same course with the prisoners under sentence of death in Canada that was pursued in Ireland, where all that there Americans were released after being were tried and sentenced.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION

The American Legation here are in fine spirits over Gen. Sheridan's order, recognizing President Juarez as the head of the Mexican Republic. The dispatches from New Orleans, which state the order was not approved here, is untrue. The Administration has never ceased to recognize Juarez as the head of the Republic, as is exemplified by diplomatic correspondence with the duly accredited Mexican Minister here.

MEXICAN NEWS.—We have received papers from Brownsville, Texas, to the 27th ult.

The *Courier* thinks that as Canales is in very bad odor with the Juarez leaders, he would readily come out in favor of Ortega. Meanwhile, Col. Ford is amply supplied with arms and, meantime, Tapia, backed up by Juarez, supported by Escobedo, was expected to appear before Matamoros daily, where Cortina would join him, and an attack would then be made on Matamoros. At the same time, Col. Gillespie, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, arrived at Brownsville, called on Canales, and was politely received.

It will be seen that the crisis, so long expected on the Rio Grande, is about to arrive. Juarez and Ortega are each represented. Canales holds the prize in his own hands; Uncle Sam, through Gen. Sheridan and Col. Gillespie, says Juarez is the man. Canales inclines to Ortega; Cortina goes in for Juarez. Something is bound to happen and somebody is bound to get hurt.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suit Against a Defaulter and his Securities—Suit was instituted by the Board of Commissioners of the Second Draining District before the Third District Court yesterday against Gen. Ingram, who was appointed by the U. S. authorities, when the city was under military control, to take charge of the affairs of the Second Draining District, and likewise his securities, under the following alleged circumstances: It is charged that in having assigned the above trust, appropriated to his use moneys to the amount of the funds collected in the office. He was arrested by the appointing authorities and held in custody, but paid $2,000 and was allowed to get out of prison on the 22d March, 1865 at the same time acknowledging his indebtedness to the Board for $7,500 and promising to pay the amount over to his successor in 30 days after his release; he has only paid $1000 since, and his securities nothing. Hence the suit against him and his securities as aforesaid, for the amount with interest distributed as follows: B Collins, $3000, Clins. Rolling $1000, James Peddle and John Clark $1000, being the respective sums for which they were bound for security. Altogether this is a novel suit and will present some knotty points of law as to the liability of securities on the compromise of a party subject to criminal prosecution.

The Fire on Canal Street—Loss Near $300,000. In consequence of the fire which destroyed the large clothing store of Thomas C. Payan, 72 Canal street, about 10 o'clock, Thursday night, breaking out anew about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the loss was swelled to about $300,000, the fire having extended to the adjoining large clothing store of Messrs. Darcy & Wheeler, entirely destroying the upper portion of the building and a large stock of clothing. Mr. Payan's stock was valued at about $150,000, and was insured for near $125,000. This included a heavy stock of goods on consignment, and owned by J. McGrath, of New York. E. Napuas also had a heavy stock in the same building, which was insured at about $10,000 or $15,000. Darcy & Wheeler's stock was estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000, which was mostly covered by insurance. The flames were taken out at the North, and there was a part of the amounts small, sured by companies in this city. Messrs. Perkins & Friedlander occupied the second floor of Wheeler's store, and had on hand about $30,000 worth of silks and dry goods, most of which is supposed to be insured. The building No. 72 is owned by August Montgomery, and No. 71 by W. W. Montgomery. Both were more or less injured. The stock of C. H. Slocomb was somewhat injured by fire.

Shovelled Himself—H. A. Jones, charged with the stabbing of Capt. John Tobin, in Newkins' Saloon, on Common street, surrendered himself yesterday, and was held for examination before Recorder Aborn on the charge of stabbing with intent to kill.

Boiler Explosion.—A boiler on a flat used for driving piles on the levee, opposite the Vegetable Market, exploded yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, severely injuring the engineer, the foreman and a laborer, who were taken to the Charity Hospital.

Recorder Aborn's Court.—Andrew Hanson and Joseph Fleming, for getting drunk and disturbing the peace in the St. Charles Theatre, were yesterday fined $10 each, with the alternative of 20 days imprisonment. Also P. S. Cassey, for fighting on Magazine street.

Charles F. Fairbanks, was fined $25 with the alternative of 30 days imprisonment for public indecency on the steamboat landing.

Gus Salvador was sent to the Workhouse 20 days for stealing at the Canal street fire. Also Phil Kelly, for stealing a box of candles from the wharf.

Francis Budd was sent to the Insane Asylum on habeas.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—A freedman, Joseph Gallands, was fined $15, with the choice of fifteen days in the Parish Prison, for assault and battery on Col. Alfred Nelson. Also, Francis Esquino, $10, or ten days', for fighting in a coffeehouse corner of Bienville and Chartres streets.

The owner of a cab, No. 149, was fined $5 for leaving his cab on the street without a driver.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1866.

The commercial week closes this evening with a quiet market in most departments of trade. Sugar and Molasses have evidenced no change, and Western Produce has been only moderately active, attended with increased improvement in Corn and Oats, while the movement in our leading staple, owing to unfavorable views from Liverpool, has exhibited little animation, the sales at the close summing up only 2600 bales at previous prices, the market closing, however, with an easier tendency. This makes an aggregate for the week of 19,500 bales, which partly for foreign export, but principally for the North.

The Coin market has evidenced but trifling activity, operations being on a limited scale from the opening to the close of business. Gold opened this morning at 147¾ to 148, against 148¾ to 148⅝, the closing rates last evening, and continued comparatively steady through out the day, closing firm at the opposing rates. The sales, at the morning session of the Board, embraced $7000 (1200, 2000 and 3100) at 147⅝, $6000 (1000, 1000, 1500, and 2500) at 147¾, and at the evening session $2500 (500, 500, and 1500) at 147¾. In the open market the sales included $2000 at 147⅜, $18,000 (6000 and 12000) at 148, $3000 at 147¾, and $4000 at 148¼. $1500 in Mexican doubloons sold on Custom House valuation at 147¾. The sales of Silver included $1000 in American halves at 139½; also, 1000 Mexican dollars at 138¾, 1770, at the Board, at 140, and 5375, in the open market, at the same.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was trifling. The offerings were quite limited, and the negotiations, owing to the disparity existing between the views of buyers and sellers, rather restricted. The sales of Sterling included: £2000 A1 at 158, £2000 at 158¼, and £2000 at 159. In France we noticed sales of 40,000 and 50,000 at commercial at 5.37½. Sterling may be quoted at 152 to 154 for bill of lading bills, 157 to 158½, for A1 to first class, and 160 for bank; and francs at 5.37½ for A1 commercial, and 5.30 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has evidenced no material alteration. The banks continued to check on New York at par, some, however, drawing for round amounts at ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount. The demand for remittance purposes was to a fair extent. The supplies of Commercial were limited, and the sales included: $85,000 Boston and New York sight at ¼ per cent discount, $150,000 (40,000, 50,000 and 60,000) at 3-16, $100,000 (60,000 and 40,000) at ⅛, $10,000 five days' sight at ⅛, $20,000 same at ¼, $10,000 fifteen days' sight at ⅜, $15,000 and $30,000 thirty days' at ⅛, and $10,000 forty days at ⅛. The rates for sight were ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount, ⅜ for one day's, ⅜ to ½ for ten to twenty days', 1 to 1¼ for thirty days', and 2 to 2¼ for sixty days'.

The Stock market disclosed moderate activity. The sales at the first Board comprised 5 and 10 shares Bank of New Orleans at $11, and 20 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $46 25; at the second, 100 Union Bank at $55, 250 (25, 200 at 12½) same at $55 25, and 100 Louisiana State Bank at $31 75.

In the open market the sales included 60 shares Louisiana State Bank, delivered in ten days, at $30 50, 125 (25 and 100) same at $30½; 85 Union Bank at $54 50, 120 same at $55 50, 500 Bank of Louisiana on private terms, and 139 New Orleans City Railroad, in different lots, at prices which have not transpired. There appeared to be an active demand for Union Bank stock. $500 Mechanics Insurance scrip for 66 sold, at 66 cents, and par to par dollar. We now quote Stocks as follows:

Bank of Louisiana at $9 to $9 50; Louisiana State Bank at $31 to $34 50; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $46 to $48; Union Bank, $54 50 to $57; Canal Bank ($50 paid) at $61 to $62; Union Bank at $53 to $56; Citizens' Bank at $152 50 to $153 50; Bank of New Orleans at $85 to $15 50.

RICE.—There is but little offering for ship meat North and foreign freights are very dull. The rates, however, are unchanged. They are fr per lb for Cotton and 30c per bbl for Flour by steam for New York, and 7-8c for Cotton for Boston. Sail for New York and Boston ¾ to ⅞c per lb for Cotton and 75c per bbl for Flour. Sail for Liverpool 9-16 to ⅝d per lb for Cotton, and 17s to 17s 6d for Flour.

Varieties Theatre—Gravier Street.

W. R. FLOYD ..... Manager

Saturday Evening November 3, 1866.

GREAT AT RILL OF THE STAGE

Three Excellent Pieces,

Commencing with the humorous and interesting Drama in one act entitled

DREAMS OF DELUSION.

To be followed by Colman's celebrated Play of THE IRON CHEST, or THE FATAL DEED, with the Part of BARNEY THE BARON.

And to conclude with the Laughable Farce of NIGHT AND MORNING.

ABRAHAM POGUE will shortly be produced.

THOMAS C. PAYAN

Has temporarily removed his Store to the corner of F. MARQUEZ & CO., No. 70 Canal street, opp. Carondelet street.

The undersigned begs to tender his sincere thanks to the Fire Insurance Companies for the prompt manner in saving his property from total destruction.

THOMAS C. PAYAN.

T. C. Twichell,

Banker,

DEALER in Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, Stocks, Bonds, Insurance Scrip and Government Securities. 145 Gravier street, New Orleans.

To The Public.

THE citizens of New Orleans are earnestly requested to attend to the payment of the LAST FEW INSTALMENTS of the Loan authorized by the Legislature of Louisiana, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the late Confederate Soldiers, which are now due. Those who have not received their papers for the payment of the dividends and their coupons for sale at par, can obtain them at the Auditor's office, where the payments will be made.

Auditor is now responsible for the payment of the Bonds and Coupons, and will be prepared to do so on the days they are declared due.

MRS. H. T. BARTLETT,

nov6 President.

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

The Sons of Louisiana in the City of New Orleans, in the name of Egalite, Fraternite and Generosite, announce that the Tenth Anniversary of their Association is approaching, for the purpose of celebrating the same, a Ball will be given at the Varieties Theatre, from the Ladies of the Third District, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at the hour of 9 o'clock, at which attendance will be strictly enforced.

By order of the President.

nov6 2t LAURENT SAMPOLA, Secretary.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF WINTER DRESS GOODS.

M. R. HAGGERTY,

133 ..... Canal Street 133

Respectfully announces that on MONDAY next, he will commence a clearing sale of all WINTER DRESS GOODS—

SILKS,

POPLINS,

CASHMERES,

MERINOS,

DELAINES,

TAMISE CLOTH,

BOMBAZINES,

ALPACAS,

CASHMERETTES,

And everything consisting of Dress Goods in Silk and Wool.

Special attention of close cash buyers is respectfully solicited.

nov6 1m

Books, Stationery, &c.

FOR SALE, at reasonable rates, by WM. SOUES, STATIONER,

Crockery and the finest Coal Oil Lamps in the city.

nov6 2t 68 Magazine street.

Removed.

A. F. COCHRAN has removed from No. 1 New Levee to No. 39 Poydras street.

nov2 1m

Wanted,

IN a small family, two White Servants—one as excellent Cook and Washer, and a good Chamber Maid and House Servant. Apply at No. 164 Lafayette street, between Prytania and Coliseum.

nov2 2t

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.

nov2 1m DAVID STECKNEY.

Coal $1. Coal $1.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE OLD STAND NO. 164 GRAVIER STREET

I AM now delivering the best quality of clean screened PITTSBURG COAL, to families in any part of the city at $1 per bbl. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Samples of coal can be seen at the office. Coal delivered by the single bushel, and cotton pressed, at reduced rates. Also, Red Ash, and English Cannel at the lowest prices. Orders can be left at the office, No. 164 Gravier, at Twichell's Banking House, or at the Coal pile, foot of Hospital street.

Also on hand, a large stock of Coal Oil Lamps at wholesale, in boxes and barrels, delivered to any part of the levee and upper Canal by hand. Coal Oil Stoves in any quantity required in flat boats at lowest market prices.

nov1 1w THOMAS C. PAYAN, No. 164 Gravier street, opp. Carondelet st.

Diseases.

DR. VERGER'S

DEPURATIVE MEDICINE AND INJECTION

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

oct11 tf Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.

P. GAUDIOZ Druggist,

Removal.

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

oct3 3m

Removed.

A. F. McLAIN, M. D., Dental Surgeon, has removed from No. 16 Baronne to No. 15 Baronne street, on the opposite side, corner of Bienville. Also Dr. Lee, adjoining the Jeanie Church.

Removed.

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

oct11 2w

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

Charles Kuhn vs. Antoni.

FOURTH JUSTICE'S COURT—PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 25 561—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Judge Martin Van Buren Conrad, of the Fourth Justice's Court, in and for the County of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., in front of my office, No. 7 Exchange Alley, between Gravier and Victory streets—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Seized in the above suit as the property of said defendant.

PAUL A. FORTIER,

Constable Fourth Justice's Court.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Anne Cecile Marcelle, deceased wife of François Bellechen. No. 72 Bourbon.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, November 3d, 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 62 Royal street, by order of executor Emile Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, sitting in and for the Parish of Orleans, the following described property belonging to said succession:

A general assortment of FURNITURE ROCKERY WARE, &c.

Terms—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

nov1 1t

G. DE FERIET'S SALES.

Sale to Effect a Partition.

Very Valuable Lots in Duverge Bourg, opposite the City of New Orleans, and in the very centre of the flourishing town of Algiers.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer

Office, No. 62 Royal street

SATURDAY, November 3d, 1866, at noon, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange,