THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1866

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,976.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

All Realtors sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Bayo street.

The popular steamer *New Era*, leaves this morning at 10 o'clock for Lafourche.

Thanks to C. A. Deisler, news dealer, next to the entrance to the St. Charles theatre, for illustrated papers and numerous favors.

COAL.—Pittsburg coal at one dollar per barrel, screened expressly for family use, and delivered free of cost of cartage in all parts of the city; together with English Cannel and Anthracite coals at the lowest market rates, can be had of Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., either at their office 142 Gravier street, or their coal yard, corner of Girod and Magazine streets.

BALL.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of tickets to a grand dress ball to be given at the Moresque Buildings, on Wednesday evening, the 19th of December next, under the auspices of the "Convivial Reconstructors of Mirth." There should be joy under such auspices.

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.—We have received from the distinguished author, Hon. Charles Gayarré, of this city, a copy of a new book, published for him by W. J. Widdleton, of New York, and entitled "History of Louisiana—the American Dominion." The book is a neat octavo volume of nearly seven hundred pages, and embraces the history of the State in its connection with the general history of the country from 1803 to the date of the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession. We reserve further notice till we have opportunity to examine the work more thoroughly.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—A grand concert will be given on Monday evening, November 26th, at 8 o'clock, for benevolent purposes, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Fleury Urban, Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, and Mr. Vander Gucht, a celebrated flutist, and Messrs. H. E. Sawyer, J. Meteyé, A. B. Chase and other favorite amateurs will assist on the occasion, which promises to be very interesting, and should be liberally attended.

A GRAND BARBECUE.—It will be seen by the announcement on the French side of our paper that General Smedes, the popular land lord of the "St. James" and the "St. James Jr." will give a grand "Barbecue and brandence" a day after the Fair. It will be, however, fully up to time in his hands and a festive occasion of no little interest. The object of this Barbecue is not recommend it to our people. As for the arrangements of affairs no recommendation is necessary other than the name of General Smedes. Extensive preparations are being made, and if the weather prove fair a round sum will be poured into the treasury of the Southern Relief Association.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sails at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The third week of "Arrah-na-Pogue" is about closing; and still it continues to give the best test of its popularity —it "draws." We might write more than this, and not be half as explicit.

After "Arrah-na-Pogue" will come a rush of attractive pieces. We will not anticipate the management, as to the nomenclature of these plays; but we can say, at least, that, when announced, they will afford a proof of Manager Pleon's earnest desire to maintain the high reputation of the "Varieties" for a refined and artistic rendering of standard plays. Under his able management, the "Varieties" has equalled the record of its palmiest days. We can safely expect, therefore, that its future will not belie its past.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy appeared last night, the special character of *Badger* in the drama of "Le Nouveau New York." He has so thoroughly made Yorkville with this character—he gives to it an air of clear apprehension of the peculiarities of this representation of the peculiar type of character, that it is not necessary to comment upon his manner of rendering it. He was, on the whole, well supported by the company.

On Monday, Zoe is announced to make her appearance. This brilliant pantomimist, during her engagement at the "St. Charles" last season, produced so favorable an impression that the prospect of again witnessing her elegant personations will, doubtless, gratify a large number of her admirers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The little children have no idea of the great treat in store for them at the *Matinée* to-day. In addition to a brilliant succession of songs, dances and gymnastic exercises, mythological ballets,—wherein bees meet and pirouette as they can only do in mythological tales, or, for the matter of that, in fables—of great feats by the Haulons, and small feats by the educated dogs, Spy and Flora, they will have a chance of seeing the great optical illusion of the "Sphynx," as originally introduced in this country by the Hanlon Brothers.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—There was a very fair attendance last night, and the performances elicited considerable applause. The managing young lady of the establishment, Miss Eloise Clyde, acquitted herself very creditably, indeed, as Susan, in the little drama of Black Eyed Susan, and sung two songs, the second one particularly, "Wearing of the Green," with fine effect. We are pleased to notice the success of this enterprising lady in the new role of theatre drama, and doubt not her ambition will eventually make her as great a favorite in that line as she was in her singing at the Academy of Music. She certainly deserves well of the public for her essay in managerial enterprise and in having collected together a troupe of considerable merit. Mrs. Laura Dunham made a capital hit in her characteristic comic songs, and is evidently a lady of talents. The paraphrase of the song "Just Before the Battle, Mother," was novel, and an amusing and taking feature of the evening; so were the dances of the Smith Sisters of this city. Connor, and Davis and Morrison were all good.

To-night will be given "Loan of a Lover," "On his Last Legs" and a variety entertainment.

General E. P. Alexander, Chief of Artillery of Longstreet's corps, and now a professor in the University of South Carolina, has acceded to the request of General Longstreet, and announces that he has "undertaken to prepare for publication a history of his command during the war."

THE TEXAS STAY LAW.—Texas has so far got a stay law which perhaps may stick. It affects all judgments rendered before January next, payments on which, except dues to the State, are to be made in four annual installments. The Governor vetoed another, but approved this, which is similar to the one the Governor of Mississippi vetoed some time ago. —[*Picayune.*

KILLED.—Mr. Cage Belk, an old citizen of New Carthage, Louisiana, was killed in that place recently by Philip Leonard.

Admiral Raphael Semmes has positively accepted the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature, tendered by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, at Alexandria.

Gen. Thomas Jordan and Col. John P. Pryor, of Memphis, are engaged in preparing for publication a life of Gen. Forrest, which they expect to have ready for the press in two months. Col. Galloway, of the Memphis *Avalanche*, and Capt. Jones, a dar, of Georgia, are, we believe, engaged in writing another book on the life of the General. Both will doubtless be very interesting.

THE PLANTERS' BANNER.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from our editorial confrère, Mr. Dennett, of the *Planters' Banner*, published at Franklin, and decidedly one of the ablest and most serviceable of our exchanges. Mr. Dennett will remain in the city during the pendency of our State Fair.

Passengers per steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Baina, sailed from Baltimore, Saturday, 17th, via Port Royal and Havana, to Witherspoon & Halsey:

Mrs Thos. Mays, Miss Julia Baines, J M Stanley, Mrs Stanley and three children, B F Giles, Harry Giles, Miss Peace, Miss Rose, W P Billeon, J G Kopke, Wm Mercier, W Blackmore, Co rent Grubb's lady three children and servant; Miss Annie Easby, B F Campbell, C P Poe also, W M Tichion, Lieut W A Jones, and twelve in steerage.

THOMAS J DURANT.—Thos. J. Durant has sent a letter to his colored friends in this city, thanking them for having made him an honorary member of the State Central Executive Committee. He announces the supreme Radical doctrine that the governmental policy and will of the nation are to be "ascertained in the action of Congress alone." Furthermore, he gives it as his opinion that "universal suffrage including the vote of the black man, is the true antidote to dissatisfaction; the safeguard of domestic tranquility; the guarantee of progress and prosperity."—*N. O. Times.*

THE RADICAL STRENGTH.—The following table shows, in round numbers, the Radical majorities in the late fall elections:

Massachusetts	60,000	Ill.	45,000
Ohio	42,000	Minnesota	20,000
Vermont	20,000	Maine	17,000
Missouri	17,000	Pennsylvania	17,000
Iowa	23,000	Wisconsin	16,000
Kansas	10,000	Indiana	29 votes.
New York	12,000	Michigan	24,000
West Virginia	4,000	New Jersey	2,000
Rhode Island	1,000		
Grand aggregate majority			362,000

VERA *Pretender*.—One Dr. F. E. Mandeville, alias Manouvrier, alias Manouverre, and a pretended *attaché* of the *Times* office, who lately swindled Mrs Turner out of $100 at the Fair in Masonic Hall, yesterday plead guilty to the charge, and was sent to the Workhouse as a vagrant, by Recorder Abers. The circumstances of the swindle, given by us at the time, must be fresh in the minds of our readers.

The *Mississippian* styles the following a "constitutional provision":

"A young lady should never object to being kissed by an editor; they should exhibit every alacrity in favor of the freedom of the press."

THE GEORGIA PLANTERS' MEMORIAL.

In yesterday's paper we discussed the labor question in the South. The [illegible] of colored emigrants to be guaranteed promising foreign emigration. Our remarks were crude, and based upon the great demand for laborers in every part of the country. Without giving the subject any further [illegible] to us there were few questions of more vital importance to the Southern Lands we received the Georgia papers containing the cotton planters' memorial to the Georgia Legislature, which contains the views of men who have given the matter a careful consideration. The object of this memorial is to induce the Legislature of that State to take efficient action towards encouraging the immigration of foreign laborers and their settlement in Georgia, with a view to the development of her agricultural and mineral resources, and to supply operatives for manufactories of woolen and cotton goods, agricultural implements, in fact every variety of manufacture.

A condensed statement of the memorial will add to the ideas which we have already advanced, and give additional facts regarding the necessity for some action by the State Legislatures. Taking Georgia as an example we find that two-thirds of the agricultural wealth of the State has been swept away by the emancipation of the slaves. The negro in freedom cannot be made as useful as he was when a boondman, and the result has been to make him irregular and unreliable. All plans have failed to overcome his characteristic indolence, and the history of the emancipated negro is a uniform and undeviating record of idleness, retrogression in morals, of wild license and tendency to superstition and barbarism. This is his history everywhere, unguided and unrestrained by the white man. In a great measure the power of the white man to control the negro is now gone, and, as a consequence, their labor is lost to the country. But large numbers have been taken from the country since the war. There are no certain means of estimating this loss to the agricultural interests, but it is believed that more than one-third have already disappeared. Of those remaining a large number cannot be made available, and certain classes of them have ceased to work in the field. The married women, in imitation of white ladies, are withdrawing from all out-door work, and insist upon being supported by their husbands. From all causes, then, the loss can be estimated at one-half of the negro labor has been taken from the State. It is shown conclusively that the colored race is rapidly decreasing, and there is, therefore, no future hope in them. How are the lands of the South to be cultivated?

After giving the question a thorough examination, after studying it in every aspect, the cotton planters of Georgia believe that relief must be found in the supply and substitution, if necessary, of white laborers, faithful and unwearied labor of foreign whites. To the labor of foreign immigrants the Northern States, and especially the Northwestern States, are indebted, in a large degree, for the wonderfully rapid development of their agricultural and mineral resources; to the building of their network of railways and the advancement of every branch of industry, as well as their growing political power. Statistics show the influence of this foreign element, up to 1860, the immigration from all countries amounted to 5,429,421 persons. Of these 3,582,999, or 86.60 per cent. of the whole, settled in the North, while only 13.40 settled in the South. Under the slave system the South gave no encouragement. As a general thing these persons do not come poor but are provided with moderate means, to prevent their being a burthen to the State before they have opened lands and made crops. During the fifteen years ending in 1859 they had brought into this country over five and forty millions of thalers from the kingdom of Bavaria alone—the number of immigrants being 45,300 persons. This is an average of $780 in American gold for each person. It will be seen that this is no small wealth to bring into a new country, to say nothing of the far greater amount of wealth they bring in labor, integrity and honest industry. Nothing more need be said to demonstrate the immense advantages to be gained by promoting this foreign immigration. The legislature of every State should take hold of the matter, send active, intelligent agents abroad, those speaking the languages of continental Europe, and invite these people to take up their abode in the rich agricultural districts of the South.

The cotton planters of Georgia thus speak of this subject: "It remains for the people of this great State to determine, whether, with her exhaustless resources, and genial climate, she will inaugurate a system of labor which will develop them, and enable her to sustain a population of eight millions or more, or permit, by inaction, her present population to diminish, with increasing poverty for the want of it. Let us all awaken to a sense of duty, and exercise a wisdom, and exert an energy superior to the incubus which weighs upon our interests, and not yield to despondency, which will set out the activities of life." The same we will say to apply forcibly to our own, and all the other states, South.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT STATE FAIR.—*Fourth Day.*—The attendance and interest manifested yesterday were again gratifying in a high degree to the managers and friends of this great enterprise.

We regret that we have no room to announce the awards now.

Mr. Lafayette Selger, Sup't. of Agricultural Department, reports that the best sugar made by vacuum process there were five entries. The Committee awarded the premium to Mr. John Davidson, for the "Pepress" brand, made on his "Povdras Plantation."

For the best sugar made in open kettles, two entries. Premium to Geo. G. Garner & Co., Georgia Plantation.

Committee recommend a diploma for A. Thomson & Co., New Orleans, for fine display of sugar and syrups.

The best bottom land cotton—diploma to Victor Meyer, of "Forrest Plantation."

Best city ginned cotton—premium recommended for E. Carver & Co., New Orleans.

The octagonal building will not be opened till 11 o'clock this morning.

Board of Police Commissioners.—Meeting last evening—Mayor Monroe presiding.

Policeman E. Gannon, J. Hagleberg, J. Shanbock, H. Keenan, John Hussey, P. Welch and G. Illey were yesterday suspended from duty for ten days each.

The charge against J. Burns, of entering the house of Mrs. Jackson and assaulting her, was discussed, the prosecutrix failing to appear.

The Board adjourned.

Forgery and Low Fee.—In the trial of James L. Duffect before the First District Court, yesterday, for forgery, W. W. Hamilton, Esq., appeared for the prisoner, and District Attorney Luxenberg for the prosecution. The evidence was conclusive that, the accused, while in the Parish Prison, had conferred with another offender, forged the name of Paul Degan to three checks, for $150, $35 and $40 respectively, as established by the testimony of Degan and the bank teller.

J. E. Holland testified, that accused applied to him to act as his counsel, representing that he was of good family, for which reason he has assumed the name of Paul Degan; that money was no object to him, and that he would pay almost any amount to get clear of the charges against him. Mr. Holland saw him sign the name of Paul Degan to two of the checks, the first of which accused gave him with instructions to retain $100, of the $150, as part of a fee of $500 for witness' services. Mr. Holland, anxious to know what were the chances of securing the balance of his fee, inquired at the bank to be accused's account, and found that, instead of his having $600 left in bank, the $150 overdrew his account $10. Mr. H. pursued his inquiries, found that he had committed forgery, and left the prisoner's counsel, who after having previously procured the release of prisoner on bail.

Col. Dennett testified that accused desired his services as counsel, while arrested on some charge by the military authorities. Witness agreed for $500, but accused did not raise the money.

Accused applied to H. A. Morse, Esq., also, to act as his counsel, and to some dozen lawyers in all. The keeper of the prison testified that he acted as valet for the Hon. Mr. Duffect.

The defense set up the plea of insanity, which the jury thought not sustained, and returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded.

Stabbed.—A difficulty occurred Thursday between James Ryan and Hugh Finnigan, over which Lawyer Stanwood, during which the latter was stabbed and dangerously wounded by the former. Ryan was arrested and the wounded man conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

Wounded Her Wife.—James Casey, driver of car No. 19, was arrested Friday night, on Tchoupitoulas street, charged with having badly beaten his wife, and broken her collar bone. John Malone made the charge and had Casey arrested.

First District Court—Judge Abell. — John Ford, charged with assault and battery, was yesterday released by *nolle pros.*

Joseph Camp, colored, plead guilty of carrying concealed weapons, and was sentenced to a fine of $3.

Jos. L. Dennett was tried on a charge of forgery. The jury, at a late hour, returned their verdict finding the accused guilty.

Inquests.—Coroner Delery held an inquest yesterday on the body of Patrick Turner, found dead in the river at the foot of Canal at 125 Hope and street.—Verdict: Came to his death from a fracture of the upper part of the thigh, caused by a fall while in a state of intoxication, on the night of the 15th inst., according to the testimony of the physicians, he was apparently doing well till a few days afterwards when he was seized with something like *delirium tremens* and died next day.

The Recorder's Courts.—James Ryan, for cutting and dangerously wounding Hugh Finnegan, was yesterday remanded to prison by Recorder Abers, to await the result of the wounds inflicted; also, P. R. Burns, charged by Mary A. Carlis, with breach of trust and embezzlement; also, Jos. Montenegro, charged with committing robbery on the schooner William.

The cases before the other Recorder's were of minor importance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Arkansas Legislature.

News by the Cable.

Predicted Critical Relations.

New York and Liverpool Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in conversation to-day, said the disturbed condition of the New York money market was not in consequence of anything he had done in relation to the finances.

Washington, Nov. 23.—John A. Henderson was to-day appointed Assessor of the Internal Revenue for the Second District of Texas.

The clerks of the various Bureaus belonging to the War Department had a meeting to-night, for the purpose of adopting measures tending towards the increase of their salaries. The employes of the other Departments are taking similar steps.

The President has appointed Jos. Severns Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and that gentleman to-day gave bonds for entering upon the discharge of his duties.

Memphis, Nov. 22.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, states a resolution has passed the House unanimously, directing the Committee on Federal Relations to present a memorial to Congress asking for the speedy and full restoration of Arkansas, their desire for the restoration of the Union and the speedy renewal of peace, confidence and their willingness to concur in all measures to secure these results which are consistent with the honor and dignity of the State. The resolution to reject the Constitutional Amendment has again been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 67 to 7.

Memphis, Tennessee, [Nov. 23.—The General Assembly continues to excite deep interest. The question of educating the freedmen, especially those desiring to prepare for the University, was up to-day, and the most enlightened and liberal views were expressed on the subject.

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Dispatches received by the Governor General from England, under the name of John Watson. He was arrested on the demand of Gen. King, and afterwards escaped into Italian territory. The Italian authorities were endeavoring to recapture him.

London, Nov. 22.—The U. S. steamer Frolic left Southampton yesterday to join the squadron at Lisbon.

It is reported the steamer Great Eastern will begin to make regular trips between New York and Brest in March.

There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several millions sterling will soon be placed in the market.

London, Nov. 22, noon.—Consols 90, U. S. 5-20's 70¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 22, noon.—Cotton opens firmer, with the prospect of a day's sales of 13,000 bales. Prices are, however, unchanged. Middling Uplands, 14d.

Breadstuffs firmer. Corn 38s 9d per quarter for mixed Western.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The United States Government has instructed the American Consul to appeal for a new trial for the condemned prisoners.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Admiral French Forrest, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and late of the Confederate navy, died here yesterday.

Conservative members of the army and navy of the Union, in this city, held a meeting last night, declaring for Constitutional Amendment, and declared in favor of extending suffrage to the negro on a qualified basis.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee will begin their investigations into the conduct of the Treasury Department proper to-day.

Thad. Stevens, who has arrived, announces his intention to be more radical than ever the next session.

He has prepared a bill for immediate passage to regulate removals from office. It is more stringent than Senator Trumbull's, and provides that no one rejected by the Senate shall be again nominated or appointed to any office for three years.

New York, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.—Gold 139¾. Sterling Exchange 109¾ for 60 day, and 110¾ for sight bills.

Cotton rules heavy and nominal at 33c for Uplands Middling, and 38c for Orleans Middling.

THE UNHAPPY POSITION OF THE SOUTH.—The present condition of the South, resulting from the ravages of the war, is truly deplorable. The losses by the States involved in the abolition of three or four hundred thousand of their able bodied young white men, killed and disabled; the emancipation throughout the South of four millions of African slaves; the wide spread destruction of cities, towns, villages, railways, bridges, steamboats, factories, foundries, mills, farm houses, fences, live stock, and materials of all kinds; the bankruptcy of banks, corporations and private debtors; the losses of four years from the suspension, for the most part, of the cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar culture, and the short cotton crop of the present year; from the want of facilities in planting and from droughts, floods and insects, together with the general disorganization of the whole structure of Southern society, present a chapter of misfortunes greater, perhaps, than those suffered by any other people since those of the "thirty years' war," in Germany.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, late of the Confederate service, has cultivated his large cotton plantation, near Helena, Arkansas, with such success as to justify the estimate of his cotton crop at 3000 bales.

The equestrienne, at Chicago, who was crippled by being thrown from a horse she was praising, that was offered for sale at the circus, has sued the horse dealer for damages.

A Scene in Court.

Honorable David Paul Jones, of the Philadelphia bar, relates the following good story in a late work of his:

A quack had instituted a suit for medical services against one of his neighbors, and, the suit being brought for the use of another, became himself the witness. A Mr. Williams, who was employed to defend the suit and to expose the quackery and worthlessness of the services rendered, subjected the doctor to the following cross examination:

"Did you treat the patient according to the most approved rules of surgery?" asked the counsel

"By all means, certainly I did," replied the witness.

"Did you decapitate him?" inquired the counsel.

"Undoubtedly I did—that was a matter of course," answered the doctor.

"Did you perform the Cesarean operation upon him?"

"Why, of course," answered the witness," his condition required it, and it was attended with very great success."

"Did you then," still further queried the counsel, "make his person autopsy?"

"Certainly," replied the witness, "that was the very last remedy I adopted."

"Well, then, doctor," said the counsel "as you first cut off the defendant's head, then dissected him, and he still survives it, I have no more to ask, and, if your claim survives it, quackery deserves to be immortal."—*Mobile Tribune.*

Origin of the Associated Press—Carrier Pigeons.

Next to the political contest, the topic of conversation in our newspaper offices is the removal or resignation of D. H. Craig from the management of the Associated Press. The Associated Press, your readers will understand, is controlled exclusively by the New York papers, and the news is sold by them to other journals through the country. There are some interesting facts connected with its origin. Long years ago, before the days of telegraphy, the *Sun* and *Herald* were the two great competing papers in the metropolis. The *Sun* was started by one Mr. Day, and fell into the hands of Moses Y. Beach, who now lives in wealthy retirement at Wallingford, Connecticut. Mr. Beach exhibited to Congress spirit in the management of the *Sun*, procuring, among other newspaper facilities, a flock of carrier pigeons, trained in England. By the aid of these pigeons Mr. Beach was enabled to outstrip all competitors and to astonish the public.

They at first were kept at Sandy Hook, Halifax and the points on the coast, to bring the foreign news to New York. For example, a man in a small yawl would intercept a vessel a few miles out from Halifax, and having obtained the news, would write it out and let loose a pigeon, which would bring it hither. In time these pigeons were also stationed at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. By publishing Daniel Webster's speech a few hours after its delivery at Boston, the *Sun* made a world wide reputation for itself and increased its circulation four fold. The American west opened up a new field of enterprise for Mr. Beach. There was a strip of territory sixty miles wide at the West, over which the Government prohibited the postmaster to charge a month. After the conflict began, Moses Beach despatched two of his sons to this remote region, established some mules and established the loyal slave owners of Maryland, whose slaves were drafted during the war. The commission is created under an act of Congress passed the last session.

New York, Nov. 23—Evening.—U. S. 5-20's, 108; of '64, 105¾; 10-40's, 99¾; 7.30's first series, 105; second series, 104¾; third series, 104¾. Money active at 7 per cent. on call.—Gold closed at 139¾.

New York, Nov. 23, P. M.—Cotton unsettled—sales 100 bales at 33½ to 35½c. Flour dull and declined 15 to 25c; Southern $11 25 to $16 30. Wheat dull and declined 2 to 3c. Milwaukee $2 30. Corn firm; Western $1 24 to $1 25½; white $1 26; white Southern $1 23. Provisions dull and declining. Pork $34 50. Whisky dull. Naval stores dull. Turpentine firm at 72½ to 73c. Rosin dull at $4 50 to $10 10.

London, Nov. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says the relations between England and the United States will soon be critical.

Consols 90; United States 5-20's 71¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 22, P. M.—Cotton was active to day with sales of 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands are firm at 14d.

London, Nov. 23, noon.—A schooner was seized to-day by the Government authorities, at Cork, on suspicion of having Fenian arms on board.

Dargan, an Irish contractor, has suspended payment. His liabilities are put down at one million sterling, but his assets are considered good.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 23, noon.—*La France* editorially admits that the departure of Maximilian from Mexico will have a bad effect at any moment, if it has not already been accomplished.

Le Temps says the French will quit Mexico speedily and altogether.

Le Moniteur maintains silence on the Mexican question.

Liverpool, Nov. 23, noon.—During the week the Cotton market has been rather dull, but steady, at 14d for Middling Uplands. The transactions were not very heavy and the sales for the week do not foot over 66,000 bales. To day the market shows some hesitation, though prices have an advancing tendency. Middling Uplands are quoted this morning at 14¼d, and the sales to-day promise to reach 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs continue to advance, and the market to-day is still firmer. Corn is quoted this morning at 40s.

London, Nov. 23, noon.—Consols 90¾; U. S. 5-20's 70¾.

Vicksburg, Nov. 23.—Passed down, Lady Franklin, last night; Lee at 8 P. M. And up, Argosy at 6 and Olive Branch at 7 P. M. River rising.

Mobile, Nov. 23.—Cotton—Sales to-day 1250 bales. Middlings at 31 to 32c. Week's sales 5500 bales. Receipts for the week 1663 bales against 9966 bales; exports for the week 9168 bales. Stock in port, 39,174 bales; unsold, 37,000 bales.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 23.—British ship Emily, Dowell, master, 46 days from Rio, in ballast, to master, went up in tow at 12 M. Ship Carl Johann is outside the bar, awaiting orders. Schooner Wilful is still inside, awaiting orders Steamship Hudson, to Morgan, master, from Sabine Pass, passed up at 1:30 P. M. Steamship Crescent City, from Liverpool, crossed the bar at 4 P. M. Ship Union went to sea at 5:30 P. M.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

By the Atlantic Cable—London and Liverpool Markets—Arrest and Escape of John Sherrat—Gold and Cotton Markets.

London, Nov. 21.—Lord Stanley, in reply to a letter in regard to the ships seized by the United States Government, points out that no arrangements can be made to consider such claims.

There was a grand Reform banquet last night. Bright made a powerful speech.

The *Times* says, although the Federal Secretary of the Treasury believes that the bonds of the United States will be paid in gold, it would be better if Congress would secure such payment by law.

Paris, Nov. 21.—It is said the French Government has received news that the rule of Maximilian is virtually at an end. It is further reported that the Government has ordered the shipment of stores to Mexico to be stopped.

Madrid, Nov. 21.—It is stated the King of Prussia has written the Pope offering the protection of Prussia.

John Surratt, the alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, was discovered serving in the Papal Government, under the name of John Watson. He was arrested on the demand of Gen. King, and afterwards escaped into Italian territory. The Italian authorities were endeavoring to recapture him.

London, Nov. 22.—The U. S. steamer Frolic left Southampton yesterday to join the squadron at Lisbon.

It is reported the steamer Great Eastern will begin to make regular trips between New York and Brest in March.

There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several millions sterling will soon be placed in the market.

London, Nov. 22, noon.—Consols 90, U. S. 5-20's 70¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 22, noon.—Cotton opens firmer, with the prospect of a day's sales of 13,000 bales. Prices are, however, unchanged. Middling Uplands, 14d.

Breadstuffs firmer. Corn 38s 9d per quarter for mixed Western.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The United States Government has instructed the American Consul to appeal for a new trial for the condemned prisoners.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Admiral French Forrest, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and late of the Confederate navy, died here yesterday.

Conservative members of the army and navy of the Union, in this city, held a meeting last night, declaring for Constitutional Amendment, and declared in favor of extending suffrage to the negro on a qualified basis.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee will begin their investigations into the conduct of the Treasury Department proper to-day.

Thad. Stevens, who has arrived, announces his intention to be more radical than ever the next session.

He has prepared a bill for immediate passage to regulate removals from office. It is more stringent than Senator Trumbull's, and provides that no one rejected by the Senate shall be again nominated or appointed to any office for three years.

New York, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.—Gold 139¾. Sterling Exchange 109¾ for 60 day, and 110¾ for sight bills.

Cotton rules heavy and nominal at 33c for Uplands Middling, and 38c for Orleans Middling.

THE UNHAPPY POSITION OF THE SOUTH.—The present condition of the South, resulting from the ravages of the war, is truly deplorable. The losses by the States involved in the abolition of three or four hundred thousand of their able bodied young white men, killed and disabled; the emancipation throughout the South of four millions of African slaves; the wide spread destruction of cities, towns, villages, railways, bridges, steamboats, factories, foundries, mills, farm houses, fences, live stock, and materials of all kinds; the bankruptcy of banks, corporations and private debtors; the losses of four years from the suspension, for the most part, of the cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar culture, and the short cotton crop of the present year; from the want of facilities in planting and from droughts, floods and insects, together with the general disorganization of the whole structure of Southern society, present a chapter of misfortunes greater, perhaps, than those suffered by any other people since those of the "thirty years' war," in Germany.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, late of the Confederate service, has cultivated his large cotton plantation, near Helena, Arkansas, with such success as to justify the estimate of his cotton crop at 3000 bales.

The equestrienne, at Chicago, who was crippled by being thrown from a horse she was praising, that was offered for sale at the circus, has sued the horse dealer for damages.

There is nothing doing in Cuba Sugar, and in Cuba Molasses only a retail business is doing at 63c per gallon. It is taken for distillery. The receipts of the new crop of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses during the past week have increased. They have exceeded the demand and show a reduction for the week of fully 2c per lb for Sugar and 10c per bbl for Molasses, with sales of 600 hhds Sugar and 2700 bbls Molasses. The receipts during the past week comprise 1376 hhds Sugar, 3425 bbls Molasses. Cleared: 51 hhds, 118 bbls Sugar, 1071 do Molasses.

TOBACCO.—There has been some enquiry on foreign account during the past week but the sales were confined to about 150 hhds. of which 29 Light Leaf at —, 26 good rich Clarksville Leaf at 12c, 50 Logs at 3¼ to 6c, 9 do at 4½c, 6 Low Leaf at —, and a few hogsheads for the city trade and for bailing at previous prices. The market is very firm and we continue to quote: Selected Leaf and Low Leaf at 5c per lb; Fair Leaf at 10½c. The receipts during the past week comprise 183 hhds. Cleared: 165 hhds.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The demand during the past week has been only moderate, at prices which show a falling off for the lower grades and a continued firmness for the higher descriptions of Flour. Grain has been in fair request at full prices, while Provisions, under the effect of discouraging news from the West, has presented a gradual decline since last Saturday. The full particulars of to-day's transactions, together with the week's sales, receipts and exports, will be found in the appended remarks:

FLOUR.—Superfine is still lower to day, though the other grades remain unchanged. A fair demand prevailed to-day, and about 1500 barrels were disposed of, including: 180 Fine at $10, 250 Superfine at $10 25, 200 do at $10 50, 100 do its merits at $11, 250 Single Extra at $12 25, 100 do at $12 50, 200 on its merits at $13 62½, 150 Treble Extra at $14 50, and 50 do at $14 75 per bbl. The transaction for the week comprised about 10,000 barrels. The market opened on Saturday at $10 50 to $11 for Fine, $11 50 to $11 75 for Superfine, showing a reduction in these descriptions since that time of $1 25 to $1 50 per bbl—the other grades exhibit no alteration. The receipts comprise 44,811 bbls, and the exports 22,336 bbls.

CORN.—There was only a local demand throughout the day, and the transactions were restricted to 1200 sacks, of which 150 White sold at 75 Mixed, and 1100 Yellow at 85, 800 White in lots at $1 37½ per bushel. The sales of the week embraced about 16,000 sacks, and the receipts comprise 44,811 bbls, and the exports 22,336 bbls.

OATS.—The supply is light, which enables holders to realize full prices, but with only a moderate demand, the transactions did not exceed 650 sacks, 150 of which were inferior, and sold for 65c, the residue bringing 68c, which is the ruling rate, and at this figure, about (0,) 000 sacks were disposed of during the week. The receipts for the past week included 7566 sacks, and there have been no exports.

BRAN.—The stock now offering is light, but sufficiently ample to meet the demand, which is moderate. To day the sales reported to us were 200 sacks Red at $1 40 per 100 lbs. The transactions since last Saturday embrace about 8000 sacks, principally at $1 40 to 1 45 per 100 lbs. The market closed at the inside figure. The receipts for the week comprised 9200 sacks; the exports none.

PORK.—There is nothing doing beyond a light retail trade, at $28 per barrel for even weight mess, and $27 50 per barrel for prime mess, the latter rate for single barrels. Extra prime is nominally $27. The state of affairs has continued since last Saturday, and there has been a perceptible decline of $2 per barrel. The week's receipts comprise 1063 barrels, and the exports 68 barrels.

BACON.—The demand has been of a very light nature during the past week, and the only sales of any importance were 225 casks Clear Shoulders, and 325 casks Clear Sides. The particulars of which were not reported. The closing rates, however, are furnished as follows: 12c for Clear Sides, 12c per lb for the latter, 13c for Green Shoulders, 14 to 15c for Plain Hams, and 20 to 25c per lb for sugar cured do. The week's receipts comprised about 1709 casks, and the exports only 1 cask.

LARD.—There has been no enquiry during the past week, and we have not heard of a sale. Dealers are supplying the demand at 14c for Prime in tierces, and 15c per lb for do in kegs. Round lots could be purchased for less. The receipts for the past week comprised 1100 tierces, 1110 kegs, and 1134 bbls.

STAR CANDLES.—The supply is light, and the demand has fallen off considerably. There have been no sales of magnitude during the past week, but we quote 12 oz at 19½, 13 oz 20½, and full weight at 21c per lb.

LEATHER.—We quote Hemlock sole at 40c Oak do. 50 to 52c, Harness 52 to 60c, Texas rough at 18 to 20c per lb, and Calf skins $40 to $60 per dozen.

BALE ROPE.—The market is quiet, and we have heard of no sales, but continue to quote it firm at 14c per lb.

IRON.—Refined.—There is but little in first hands, and dealers are supplying the demand at 34c in rolls, and 35½c per yard in bales.

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

WOOL.—The market is nearly as quite bar of washed, which is in request, and will command 35 to 45c per lb. There have been sales, recently of 15,000 lbs Louisiana and Texas, one half washed, at 35c and 3000 do. washed at 45c per lb.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 40 to $2 50 per bbl, and $2 80 to $3 per barrel. Onions at $2 60 to $2 80 in the former, and $3 to $3 25 in the latter. Eggs at $30 to $33; Green Apples at $2 50 to $4 per bbl. Cabbages at $14 $16 per 100. Chickens at $10 to $11 per dozen; small do $5 to $6. Turkeys at $20 to $24; and Geese at $10 to $12 per dozen.

GUNNY BAGS.—There is little or no movement. The last sales reported were at 26½c per apiece.

OILS.—There is some demand, and we quote Linseed at $1 80 to $1 90; Cotton Seed, crude, at $1 75 to $1 80, and do. Refined $1 50 to $1 60.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is nearly bare, and prices continue to rule in favor of holders. We now quote Common Rosin at $4 10 to $5 25. No. 2 do at $6 50, and No 1 do at $8 75 to $9 50 per bbl. Sprits of Turpentine at 85c per gallon.

MALT.—The last sale reported was at $1 75 per bu for Choice Canada.

HOPS.—There is very good demand for the new crop at 65 to 70c per lb. Bavarian is scarce at80c per lb.

WHISKY.—There is only a retail business being carried on at $2 30 to $2 40 per gallon for Western Rectified, while Louisiana is selling by the quantity at $1 90, and in small parcels at $2 per gallon. The week's receipts comprise — barrels, and the exports —.

COFFEE.—The total direct imports, from the close of the war to the last of July, 44,055 bags. Since the 1st of July, direct, 12,850 bags. Arrived this week 4100 bags. Stock in first hands 5035 bags. Dealers are supplying the trade at 19¼c, gold, and 28½c currency for Prime Rio.

SALT.—There is but little Turks' Island in the market, and the late storms will prevent any arrivals for some time hence. Liverp