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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Chas. E. Fortier, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, No. 228 Old Levee street, bake oven, store fixtures, glassware, show windows, etc.
By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 64 Marais street, household furniture.

Thanks to the officers of the elegant Mobile packet Frances for favors.

SPANISH MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We have received an invitation to be present at the celebration of the thirty-ninth anniversary of this association, which will take place on the 25th inst., (Sunday) at 9 o'clock a. m., at the residence of the president, Juan Fernandez, No. 267 Levee street, on the occasion of the benediction of a new banner.

HURDLE RACE AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—It will be seen by the notification signed by Capt. Slocomb, published in another part of our paper, that persons desirous of contending for the premium in this race Saturday, will have an opportunity of trying their horses at the hurdles on Friday evening, after that day's races, or on Saturday morning before 9 o'clock.

THE FAIR.—We invite attention to the notice of Mr. Luther Holmes, the courteous Secretary of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, given on the French side, stating that the books of the Association are open at the office of the Secretary on the Fair Grounds. All persons subscribing for four shares of stock and paying $25 per annum, will obtain the right of driving upon the Grounds with their families. The subscription of stock is limited to four shares.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting to day our friend, Capt. H. L. Fisch, the merchant-post, who arrived from Galveston yesterday. Capt. Fisch is well known to many of our people, personally, and to all as one of the best of our young posts. We give him a hearty welcome to the "Crescent City."

Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has also arrived from Galveston, on his way to St. Louis.

Among other notable persons now in the city, we notice the names of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, an earnest champion of Democratic principles, and Gen. Rousseau, of Louisville, Kentucky.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRA DIAVOLO.—This evening will be given Auber's famous comic opera, in three acts, *Fra Diavolo*, performed for the first time in New Orleans in Italian. To-morrow, (Saturday) night, will be *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, the last night of the opera season. The troupe will leave for Memphis at once.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Arrah na Pogue" is up again for to-night. Its unusual success, by the way, has not surprised us. We have already expressed our opinion of the naturalness of this play—a merit too rarely to be met with in Bon Sicault's mental repository—and of the admirable manner in which the management has brought it out. In spite of the "no" it has had, however, the actors do not seem, as yet, to have wearied of their parts, as too frequently happens. The personations are every bit as earnest as, and in the main more correct than, they were on the opening night. Are there any doubting Thomas's among us? If there be, let them go and see for themselves "*Arrah of the Kiss*"—hear *Shawn* sing the "Wearin' of the Green"—catch *Fanny* writhing and the *O'Grady* in trouble—and pass their own judgment on the great "Barn Door Jig" with *Katy Welsh* and *Oxey Farrell*, the picked champions of the hall and the village—both in it.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy announces that he will take a benefit to-night. A most attractive entertainment is offered on the occasion. Mr. Eddy's numerous admirers will, doubtless, rally at "headquarters" this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A rare mosaic of ballets and ballads—tumbles and Terpsichorean—tragedy performances and tambourine strictures—unrivalled bones and a mile and a quarter, and dances that charm one's senses—form a taking bill for to-night. In the hands of such artists as those of which the "Academy" can boast, its patrons are bound to pass a pleasant evening, and to retire to their homes in a most delectable state of contentment. If they do not, they will have no one to blame but themselves.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, is open between 8 a. m. and 10 p. m. It is visited daily by a large number of visitors.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE SONORA.—About 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst., at Maniope Bend, Atchafalaya river, the steamer Sonora struck a snag on her larboard bow, penetrating into her hull. She was immediately run ashore and made fast to the bank. Her carpenter, after examining the hole in her bottom, reported her in such a condition that it would be impossible to save her. All hands were at once set to working the pumps, and every exertion made with blankets, pillows and other articles to stop the leak, but without success. In ten minutes after striking the snag she sank below her larboard guard, the starboard guard being supported by the bank remain above water. The Sonora had on board at the time of the accident about 100 bales cotton, 300 sacks seed cotton and a large quantity of cotton seed and other produce. The Sonora was valued at $35,000—no insurance. The boat will prove a total loss. Her cargo will be partially saved in a damaged condition. The passengers of the Sonora arrived in the city Wednesday night, by steamer J. D. Hinde.

The parties who so boldly robbed a train of cars recently on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Franklin, Ky., have, says the Louisville *Courier*, all been arrested.

The non-appearance of the meteoric shower is attributed to a miscalculation. One of the Northern papers quotes the following from Humboldt's "Cosmos":

"The acute mind of Olbers led him almost to predict that the next appearance of the phenomenon of shooting-stars and fire-balls, intermixed, falling like flakes of snow, would not occur until the month of November, 1867."—*Harper's edition, page 127, vol. 1.*

IMPEACHMENT, THEN EXECUTION.—A Washington telegram to the Associated Press says:

"It is said that Hon. John A. Bingham, who is preparing articles of impeachment against Mr. Johnson, will charge *Johnson with aiding and abetting the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.*"

Then Bingham proposes to hang as well as impeach the President. There will be a row and a rescue before this pleasant method is perfected.—[*Kickapoo.*

Gazette Critique on Beets' Book.

[From the New York World, 5th.]

BEETS—HIS BOOK.

John Minor Beets has just written a book entitled "The Great Rebellion." It appears from the work of a gentleman who has recently gone into the Turnh and Turpentine business, that during the existence of the Whig and Democratic parties the Democrats were scoundrels and the Whigs fools, who gradually became scoundrels also.

There being only one Beets, his wisdom and virtue were not sufficient to avert the Sodom and Gomorrah consequences of there being no more Beetses.

If any man should doubt this conclusion, Mr. Beets makes many extracts from his speeches which would convince the most Thomasy Thomas.

Perhaps Mr. Beets does not understand that a man who pretends to write history, is as much bound to state all the facts as a policeman is not to tell a deliberate falsehood. If Mr. Beets does not understand this, he had better learn it; if he does, he had better practice it. The importance this writer of Forrest's Sun upon his mind, is that Mr. Beets looks upon politics as a game of cards, in which some may be kept in coffs, and choosing is the privilege of the strong.

Its assertion is, in impossible to conceive a stronger then this book; its argument is impossible to conceive a weaker. It is the one sign of mass that asserts a great deal, and attempts to argue very little. He probably never in his life conceived of the possibility of his premises being wrong, and he threw an about with his conclusions as if that was at all in question. He is like a man who says, two and two making five, four and four make ten; and when you say, two and two do not make five, replies: "Why four and four must make ten; because twice what makes five must make ten."

Great John Minor's premise that the Democratic party wanted to break up a Union to keep power, and that all the distinguished Southern men, Whigs as well as Democrats, united for that purpose, and you probably read this book; but if you should happen to doubt that premise, there is no use of doing so.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the Superior Court yesterday, before Justice Barbour, the case of Mary A. McDonnell vs. The Second Avenue R. R. Co., was tried. The plaintiff in February, 1865, in getting off a car of the Second Avenue R. R. Co., had her hoops caught in a projection of the step, and the car starting was thrown down and dragged along some 20 feet. She was carried at the time, and from that time till her delivery, some four months after, she says she suffered acutely, and that he child died in consequence, and she herself almost died; that she was compelled to give up her business, and that she is still sick and unwell and that she has four children dependent on her. It was testified that one of the conductors had previously complained of the car as dilapidated.

Under charge of the Court the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $6000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,975

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

Among the recent foreign dispatches was given an item regarding emigration to the South, a matter in which we must feel a deep interest. The telegram stated that an active emigration from Liverpool to Texas was in progress, and gives some facts regarding its increase during the past month. From the letter-writers we learn that six thousand three hundred persons, including quite a number of Scotch farmers of moderate means, had sailed for Southern ports within a period of two weeks, while many communities had clubbed together to send out an agent to purchase lands in the Carolinas or in the Lone Star State. But a few days ago a ship arrived at Augusta with one hundred and seventy emigrants, destined for the mountain regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Two or three ships have reached this port with several hundreds of German and Irish laborers, hard-working, sober, industrious people, who intend to settle upon the uncultivated lands of the West. It will be remarked that these are small numbers when compared with the steady tide of immigration which pours into the Northern States, but it is a beginning, at least, and of an encouraging nature. It shows that the advantages offered in the Southern States are turning the tide in some degree; and it shows that by a very slight exertion the South could be supplied with some of the superfluous bone and sinew of the old world.

At this time there is hardly a question of more vital importance than this of immigration, and it is the first step to be taken in the great work of material development and industrial progress of the South. Hitherto there has been no desire on the part of foreign laborers to emigrate to the South, on account of the horrors of slavery—the abstract idea being something awful to the peasantry of Germany and Great Britain. The pictures drawn by abolition fanatics, and printed on the Exeter Hall tracts, produced a strong effect on the lower classes, and the South was the last place in the world they would think of as a field for emigration. This objection is now removed, and the peasantry of those thickly populated countries are not slow to find out that the ruffled lands of the Southwest offer superior inducements to industry and labor. The reports that reach them, however, of the unsettled state of the country prevents the great rush in this direction that would otherwise occur; and it requires some little encouragement from our people to bring out any considerable number before the condition of the country is improved. The South would be vastly benefitted by taking hold of this matter in an earnest spirit, and it is certain that emigration from Europe can be obtained in almost any extent, if desired. All that is necessary is to set forth the advantages offered, and to give an invitation to those people—only too willing to come if guaranteed protection. Of the effects of such an invitation we have abundant proof in the cases of the Northern railroad companies. Two or three agents were most abroad in office the farms along the railroad lines upon favorable terms, and one of these men asserts that he was the means of sending over fifty thousand sturdy laborers in a little over twelve months. The records of the port of New York would seem to bear out the estimate. These emigrants have settled up the prairie lands of Illinois and Indiana, have built villages and towns, have founded those thriving inland cities and have contributed to the prosperity of the Northwest in a remarkable degree. Such men are needed in the South far more than they are in the North, and it is a wonder that no steps have been taken to induce them to colonize the rich lands of the Gulf States. Some few individual attempts have been made, it is true, and it must be confessed that they did not succeed as well as it was expected. But individual exertions can do but little towards supplying a system of labor for a country unless they are earnestly seconded by the public. The work must be begun by the State, or by large combinations of planters to make it a success. A single agent acquainted with the people of the country that he visits could induce a large amount of immigration at once, and the State would be supplied with farmers, mechanics, artisans and laborers, thereby giving it, in a very few years, a prosperity it had never before attained. No country in the world offers better inducement; no country in the world is in greater need of laborers. Here is a broad field here for the laboring classes of Europe—none better for those who can bring with them a small capital; and there could not be a finer opening for the establishment of all kinds of manufactories.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT STATE FAIR.—*Third Day.*—Another beautiful day favored this great enterprise of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, yesterday, and we are gratified to notice that the attendance shows a continued interest in the success of the glorious work so auspiciously inaugurated. Still, we venture to assert that there are thousands in our city who have not yet attended, and have shamefully failed to contribute the mite of their contributions to the cause. Let everybody—man, woman and child—who can possibly do so, go to the Fair Grounds every day till the close of the proceedings, and let those who have the means to spare provide tickets for those who have not, and make this Fair one of the greatest that was ever held in the country, for it is no individual speculation, but an enterprise that demands the hearty support of the whole people.

Certainly the array of articles on exhibition, though not as extended as could be desired, cannot be easily excelled in point of excellence, for the pride of our citizens has been excited to the highest spirit of emulation, and the contributions made by the ladies of Louisiana and the South, so proverbial for their good taste, cannot be surpassed in any city of the Union, while in the matter of dress the ladies themselves present a moving panorama of the most charming grace as they sweep hastily over the Fair Grounds, gazing in proud admiration and expressive satisfaction at the many artistic displays produced by the workmanship of their fair hands. Blest them, what would we do without the finishing touches of their ornateness on such occasions!

"Without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the joy of life's young years—
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
O, what would man—world without a man!"

The quotation may be old, but it expresses our convictions so emphatically that we cannot help making it. Go, readers, and realize for yourselves the delicious enchantment created by the presence of the dear creatures. Don't stand on the consideration of the paltry price of admission when you can stand on fairy ground.

But to the exercises and articles on exhibition—how innumerable! how almost indescribable—how rapturously might we dwell in the grandest revels of description; how those marter pieces of art and human ingenuity every where excite our wonder till we are lost in admiration. What more exquisite, for instance, than some of those paintings contributed by the native genius of our country, or that fine pen sketch illustration of biblical scenes executed with a steel pen and offered by Mrs. D. P. Scanlan, of our city, not to mention thousands of objects of equal interest and delicacy of design. And then how refreshing the enterprise every where displayed, how every one present feels himself or herself necessary part and parcel of the grand presentment; with what delight Colonel Meeker and Captain Sheppard, and Colonel Breaux and Messrs. Holmes and Kolb and Davidson and others extend their courtesies to the members of the press, and what interest these in turn take in contributing to the success of this grand State creation; how laboriously they work, and when a labor of love it seems to be to them to collect together all the information desirable for properly imparting the public mind; how Colonel Nizon, of the *Crescent*, delights in the lending of his sprightly little Fair-Ground sheet as a contribution of newspaper enterprise; how the crowds delight in reading its brief but racy articles; how the gay turn out of the *Times*, and the interest and enterprise of the representatives of the *Picayune* and the *Bulletin*, and the *Commercial* and the *Journal* and the *Gazette*, and, if we may add, the *Bee*, all attest attention; how General Sanders and our young Hamilton friends delight in the success of the St. James Hotel, which so materially contributes to the comfort of the "inner man" hundreds of dry and hungry visitors; how a thousand other things, and thousands upon thousands of human beings thus contribute in some way or other by their individuality, independent of the immediate objects of the exhibition, to make the Fair Grounds a fair reflex of our city in a grand concentrated form, and the Fair itself a glorious consummation of the hopes of the enterprising projectors.

But we will not say more, but content ourselves with giving the result of the exhibitions, which will be found of interest to the public:

The Awarding Committee made the following awards:

For a barrel of the best beer made in the State, a gold medal to Mr. G. Hertz, of New Orleans.

For the best bottled beer, a silver medal for the article exhibited by Messrs. J. A. Shaffer & Co., of New Orleans, and manufactured by Massey, Huston & Co., Philadelphia.

For the best lager beer made in the United States, a gold medal for that exhibited by H. A. Schorman, of New Orleans, and made by Jno. A. Hauk, of Chicago.

For the best ale made in the United States, a gold medal for that exhibited by J. A. Shaffer & Co., and made by Massey, Huston & Co.

For the best ornament in chocolate in the miscellaneous department, the Committee recommend a premium to the Brands and exhibited by D. Lopez, of New Orleans.

For the best mowing machine, a premium for that exhibited by Morris & Co., of New Orleans, and made by Dodge, Stephenson & Co., of Auburn, N. Y. The mowing of the grass upon the Fair Grounds in the contest for this premium was very interesting, and the contestors animated.

For the best American rifle of Southern manufacture, a premium to J. E. Bailey.

For the best double-barrelled shot-gun of Southern manufacture, a premium to Henry Folsom & Co; and also, to same parties, a premium for the best display of fire arms.

Mr. P. Roberts was accorded honorable mention for a revolving pistol.

Messrs. C. T. Buddecke & Co., of this city, agents for the Hazard and the Dupont manufactories of gunpowder; and Messrs. Rankin & Bemiss, as exhibitors, received alike honorable mention for the specimens of gunpowder entered by them, the Committee being unable to decide between the relative merits of the articles exhibited by them.

For the best Creole stallion, five years and over, in harness, the premium of $100 was awarded to Mr A. Fortier, of New Orleans, owner of "Champion."

For the best Creole colt, three years old and over, the premium of $30 was awarded to Gen. R. C. Gaillard, of Iberville, Louisiana, who entered a "Vandyke" colt, out of "Temptation."

For the best Creole colt, one year old, stallion or mare, the premium of $20 was awarded to W. L. Stanford, of Pisquemine Parish.

For the best specimen of fine cut smoking tobacco, J. W. Jennings & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., received a diploma and $50 premium.

For the best specimens of German fine cut smoking tobacco, Mayer & Brothers, of New Orleans received a premium of $50.

For the best display of manufactured tobacco the premium was given to Irby, McDaniel & Co., owners, the tobacco being manufactured in Lynchburg, Va.

For the best display of home manufactured tobacco, the premium was awarded to Guignard & Schmidler, of New Orleans.

For the best specimen of fine cut chewing tobacco, a diploma and silver medal was awarded to Mayer & Brothers.

Best beginned bright wrapper tobacco, exhibited by Messrs. Speed, Sumner & Co., of New Orleans, and manufactured by J. C. Dupoyster, of Kentucky. Premium, a gold medal and $100.

Best specimen of cigars. Premium, a gold medal, awarded to George Alcee, of New Orleans.

Best specimen of Perique smoking tobacco, not less than five carrats. Mr. Edmund Bourgeois, of New Orleans, made four entries, of different manufactories, and received the premium for them manufactured by Auguste Leblanc.

For the best 3 year old heifer, the premium of $30 was awarded to Mrs. Margaret Haughery, the well-known bakeress of this city, who raised the heifer in the city.

The decision relatives to gentlemen's private buggies to horses, single dash of two miles, was reserved till Monday, on account of a protest made by one of the contestants. There were five entries.

The premium of $100 in the double team race, free for all entries, to go in skeleton wagon, in a mile heat, was awarded to Mr. Fortier, the single dash of two miles, was awarded to T. P. Roach of Pittsburg, Penn.

We are requested by Col. Breaux to state that the races which were to-day will be conducted under the rules of the Metairie Jockey Club.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Felix Martin, colored, charged with burglary and stealing silver-ware and articles from the jewelry store of J. L. Pierce, placed guilty yesterday, and was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Recorder Leitch's Court.—The business yesterday was of no special interest.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—No business of special interest in this Court yesterday.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Alfred Dufaux, charged with burglary, was tried yesterday and found guilty.

Also Daniel Sullivan, charged with burglary in the premises of Charles M. Gould, 379 Bienville street. J. M. McCurhy, an alleged accessory, was acquitted.

A red rose was entered in the case of Annie Page, a servant girl, charged with perjury in a case before Justice O'Connor. Also, in the case of Thomas Malone, John Lyman and Pat Lally, charged with an attempt to murder Wm. Toplis.

G. Lafour, charged with committing perjury before Recorder Letten, in swearing that he was owner of $1000 worth of real estate, was held for trial another day.

The case of James Kendrick, alias Forer, charged with falsely pretending to be a U. S. Detective and obtaining $300 from Jacob Bartlet, in May last, was continued.

Recorder Aiken's Court.—Laura Harding, colored, was yesterday fined $10 or required to go to the Workhouse, for maltreating a white child, 8 years old, son of E. T. Connelly, on St. Andrew street.

Hugh Morris, charged with an attempt to rape, a case of no consequence so far as the merits are concerned, was continued to the 27th.

F. C. Monaghan, charged with fraudulently obtaining $30 from V. D. Wendower, on the statement that he was a member of the Fourth District police, when his name did not appear on the rolls, was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Fenian Matters.

NO MORE RUOTS OF ADVANCED GUARDS.

New York, Nov. 16.—The *Evening Express* says the most active preparations are now being made at the Herbert headquarters for a forward movement against Canada. During the last fortnight some of the leading military officers of the organization have held a consultation in relation to the martial programme to be adopted when the Fenian forces move from their respective States across the frontier. The result of their deliberations is at present a profound secret; Generals O'Neill and Spear, and President Roberts, frankly avow that the new movement means war against the British authorities in Canada. It is said that the discipline of the next army of invasion will be far superior and more effective than that of which the Belleisle and Fort Lake Shore Ridge was the advance guard. 120,000 men have already been enrolled under the title of Fenian sovereigns, who have pledged themselves to be ready at any moment to prevent the execution of Lynch and other prisoners. These men have been divided into regiments and brigades, and when all the men deemed necessary shall have taken this pledge, operations will commence.

THINGS IN TERREBONNE.—The Court is disposing of cases with considerable despatch. The first week was devoted to civil suits, and, from what we can learn, about one hundred cases were disposed of. This week, we learn, some criminal cases have been tried but "nobody hurt." Most of the prisoners were darkies. In the case of Louis Bourg, for killing the McDonalds, a change of venue was granted and the case is expected to be tried next month in Thibodaux. Court will probably remain in session here about two weeks longer.—*Civic Guard, 17th.*

KILLING OF THOMAS HUNT.—We learn that last Friday as Tom Hunt and Bracie Campbell, of this place, in this parish, were approaching the house of William Rhodes, familiarly known as Lightning Rhodes, they were fired upon, and Hunt killed by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of Rhodes.

The parties were all neighbors and friends, but Rhodes' life had been threatened by some other man, and in his excitement he mistook his friends for his enemies and the death of poor Hunt was the result. Mr. Rhodes surrendered himself to Judge McHugh and now awaits trial. Hunt leaves a large family. It is true that this unwarranted and promiscuous shooting should be stopped.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 19th.*

Neither the President, the Secretary of Warner Gen. Grant, has revoked the well-known order of the latter authorizing military commanders to try some which Gen. Cooper refused. The report that it had been revoked originated in the fact that Grant advised Sheridan not to execute it on the ground that the Civil Rights bill opened the Courts to the freedmen. But the President has been roundly abused upon the false allegation of his interference.—*Boston Post.*

A REBEL PRISONER'S GRATITUDE TO HIS LOYAL FRIENDS.—Some time since a letter was received at the State House, in Boston, addressed to several different names all similar in sound but different in the spelling. The Surgeon-General knew at once that it could only be meant for a certain lady who had been most devoted during the war as a nurse at the front, where her exposure was great and her labors untiring. He sent it to her. On opening it, she found it was in a disguised hand and without signature, intentionally so, that the writer might not be recognized, or the indorsing—three or four hundred dollars—returned to him. It was from a rebel soldier, who said he was wounded, taken prisoner, and had a limb amputated in a Federal hospital, where he was attended by the lady to whom the letter was directed, so nearly as he could recall her name, having only heard it spoken. He stated that he was so affected by her kindness and care that he determined, if he ever got well and returned home, he would, when the war was over, sell what little property he had and forward the proceeds to her as a proof of his gratitude, and he had taken this method to carry out his resolution. The amount was small, but the intention was the same, but has forgotten, if she ever knew, the patient's name.—*N. Y. Times.*

RECKONING WITHOUT THEIR HOST.—It is impossible to look for imposing terms on the South, when the South is just as free to reject the proffered terms as to accept them. There is no power in the Government to punish a State for refusing to ratify amendments to the Constitution. When, by the requisite number of ratifications, such amendments become a part of the Constitution, they have the force of law and bind the whole country; but while there are more proposals they have no such force. The intervention of a popular election between their proposal by Congress and the action of the State Legislatures upon them, seems for nothing, since amendments are never ratified by a popular vote. To parade such a vote as proving the success of the amendment, is sheer impertinence and absurdity. The elections may prove—what required no proof—that certain States will ratify the amendment; but if those States are not three-fourths of the whole number, the amendment no more prevails than if every State opposed it. It is just as flat a failure as if it had not received the requisite two-thirds of Congress; just as much a failure as if it had never got beyond the Republican caucus. It is absurd to the degree of being ludicrous, absurd to the degree of being contemptible, for the Republican journals to swagger as they do over the late elections, as if they were equivalent to a final ratification of the amendment.—*N. Y. World.*

PANIC IN THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—There is something like a panic just now among the dealers in dry goods, and prices—which have been downward—continue to decline. But even this reduction does not encourage buyers, and there is almost a stagnation in the market. Jobbers offered goods yesterday below quotation prices, but sales were small. Just now, buyers for household needs will do well to hold off, or act very cautiously. The decline may go further, especially in woolen goods. There is not much doing in foreign goods, though sales were a little better yesterday than the day before.—*N. Y. Sun, 17th.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Numerous Changes of Postmasters.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York Markets Dull and Generally Drooping.

Excitement in Wall Street.

Failure of Gold Speculators.

Liabilities Several Millions.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Attempt to Overthrow the State Government.

Commercial Intelligence, etc.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON IN THE BUD.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 22, 1866.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The market opened this morning with a less general enquiry than yesterday, and continued dull and drooping throughout the day. The continued downward tendency of Gold and Foreign Exchange, in connection with the rather unfavorable position of the Northern markets, has exercised a disposition to submit to concessions, yet the majority of buyers have held aloof in anticipation of further weakness. Under these circumstances the sales to-day have been restricted to 2200 bales, taken by ten brokers, at prices showing that the improvement obtained yesterday has been lost, the market receding to the position it occupied on Tuesday evening, which was as follows: Ordinary 26 to 28c, (Good Ordinary 29 to 30, Low Middling 31 to 32, and Middling nominal, at 34c. In addition to the above 250 bags of Cotton were sold at auction.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866,	bales 182,621
Received to-day	4,207
Received previously	168,368—174,575
	356,796
Cleared to-day	2,416
Cleared previously	111,128—113,544
Stock on hand	243,252
The exports since Sept. 1st, 1866, were bales to New York, 1,410	
Boston, 2,945 for Liverpool and 614 for Philadelphia.	

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts to-day are much smaller than they were yesterday, and we quote prime to fancy 12@13c for bbls and 40 half do Molasses, part by the Opelousas Railroad, but mostly from the upper coast. There was a better demand for Sugar for the good grades of old process open kettle sugar, but the lower grades continue very much neglected while Clarified remains extremely dull. Price, however, are the same as they were yesterday. Prime and Choice Molasses is in good demand, at an advance of 15c per gal since Monday last in prices, but the other descriptions are dull and unchanged. The sales to-day embraced 100 bbls Sugar and 425 bbls Molasses in various lots at the following figures, which we have again revised in keeping with prices actually paid:

SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
Inferior	7@8½ ℔	Inferior	30@ 35 ℔ gal.
Fair common	10@10½ ℔	Fair	40@ 45 ℔ gal.
Good	10½@10¾ ℔	Good	50@ 55 ℔ gal.
Prime	11@11½ ℔	Prime	60@ 65 ℔ gal.
Fully Prime	11½@11¾ ℔	Prime	65@ 70 ℔ gal.
Fine	11¾@12 ℔	Choice	75@ 80 ℔ gal.
Superfine	12@12½ ℔		
Choice	12½@13 ℔		
Fancy	13@14 ℔		
Yellow	12½@13 ℔		
Yellow Clarified	14@15 ℔		
White	13½@13½ ℔		

TOBACCO.—There was some inquiry on foreign account for the leading brands of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, but the demand for Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco was very dull and drooping. The following are the prices for the leading brands:

Lugs	4@ 5	Common Leaf	8@ 9
Common Lugs	5@ 6	Fine Leaf	10@ 12
Fine Lugs	6@ 7	Fancy Leaf	13@ 14
Common Leaf	7@ 8	Manufactured	20@ 40

COTTON.—The demand to-day was moderate, and the market generally depressed, over 2500 bales, in lots, at $1 32½ for Mixed and Yellow, and $1 35c per bushel for White.

OATS—The supply is light, and being in good request, holders are obtaining full prices. The only sales comprised about 2000 sacks, in lots, at 65c per bushel.

BRAN—There is a fair stock on hand, but it is amply to meet the demand, which is being supplied from a portion of the lots, with sales of some 1200 sacks at this figure.

HAY—We noticed sales of about 500 bales, including 400 Fair at $28, and 75 Prime St. Louis at $29 per ton.

PORK—The market continues very dull, and only a few retail sales are being made at $27 50 to $28 per bbl for even weight Mess. Round lots will not bring over $27 per bbl.

BACON—There were sales to-day of 40 casks Clear Sides (choice) at 15c. Shoulders and Ribbed Sides are quoted at 13½c per lb.

LARD—The enquiry is very light, and we hear of no sales of tierces, but any transactions of importance, and in the absence of sales we quote Prime in tierces at 14c, and do in kegs at 16c per lb.

STEAM CANDLES—The supply is light, and with only a moderate demand. The sales did not exceed 250 boxes Shaffer's assorted sizes, 12c net as selling at 19½c per lb.

WHISKY—We quote Hemlock sale at 40c Oak do. 50 to 52c, Harrison do. 60c, Texas rough at 18 to 20c per lb, and Call skins $40 to $80 per dozen.

INDIA BAGGING—There is but little in first hands, the trade generally supplying the demand at Choice Clear Sides 15½ to 15¾c; Shoulders 14½ to 14¾. Lard dull at 15½c for choice. Whisky dull at $2 32½. Hogs dull at $6 and tending downward.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—The decline in Gold has unsettled our markets. Flour dull and nominal. What nominally 5c lower, and unsettled. Corn dull, but firm; new very dull at 50c. Oats 1 to 3c lower. Whisky steady at $2 34. Hogs dull and drooping at $6 50 to $6 75 gross, $7 75 net; receipts 5000. Green Meats dull at 6¾ to 10½c. Lard 12½ to 12½c—no buyers. Bacon—14c for Shoulders, 14½c for Clear Sides. Groceries dull and unsettled. Cotton firm, but less active, at 32c for Middling Gold 137.

Memphis, Nov. 22.—A special to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, to-day, says a resolution has been introduced in the Arkansas Legislature calling on the Governor for information as to an attempt to overthrow the present State Government. The resolution was called forth by a call signed by a few obscure individuals of Fort Smith, for the purpose of inaugurating a new State Government. The Legislature is still unable to elect a U. S. Senator.

Vicksburg, Passed down, Shark and Kilgour at 11 A. M. and Glasgow at 5 P. M., and up, Judiana at 11 A. M., and Paragon at 8 P. M. River rising.

Liverpool, Nov. 21,—The cotton market is quiet and unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14d. Breadstuffs are firm.

London, Nov. 21.—Consols 90¾; U. S. 5-20's 70¾.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Public Meeting in Boston—Cotton and Gold Markets.

Boston, Nov. 22.—A large meeting for raising funds to educate the freedmen, was held at Tremont Temple last evening. Addresses by ex Gov Andrew, Rev. Beecher, George Nurse, of England, and others.

New York, Nov. 22.—Reports were rife among financial circles yesterday evening of the failure of two heavy firms in the gold business. One was a firm on Wall street, and the other was a house on Broad street. The engagements of the latter were stated at $1,000,000.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—A Cable dispatch announces a contribution of ten thousand pounds from Glasgow for the Quebec relief.

The Fenian trials will commence on December 3d, at Tweetsburg, the county town of Bedford county.

New York, Nov. 22.—There was considerable excitement on Wall street to-day, and the evening papers report the state of feeling in financial circles as unsettled.

Louisville, Nov. 22.—A posse of citizens of Franklin, Ky., was discovered on Tuesday night on the premises of Wm. King. A large amount of booty was taken from the possession of the Nashville road the night of the 8th instant.

Seven hundred hogs were slaughtered here to-day, being the first of the season. Packing operations will continue from this date.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held last night, to elect a District Centre for Missouri. Lan. O'Madigan was nominated.

Wm. O. Selden, alias Bill Stewart, who robbed Jacks & Co's jewelry store of about $12,000 worth of diamonds, was on Tuesday arrested at Odin, with a supposed confederate.

Norton and Kraith's new brick flouring mill was burned to-day. Loss $60,000; insured for $30,000.

A considerable number of prominent citizens have sent Governor Fletcher a strong protest against the recent sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad, on the ground that other parties bid more than those to whom the sale was awarded.

The quarts mill of Davidson & Brodie, near Central City, Colorado, were recently burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Cotton flat and lower. Flour stagnant; sales small at $9 50 to $10 25 for single extra and $11 to $12 50 for double extra. Wheat lower; market flat; $1 90 to $2 for good spring, $2 40 to $2 55 for fall prime, $2 60 to $2 75 for choice. Corn lower and unsettled at $1 02 to $1 10 for old and 96c for new. Oats lower at 52 to 55c. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork, new, $28 50. Lard 15¼ to 15¾c; Shoulders 14¼ to 14¾. Lard dull at 15¾c for choice. Whisky dull at $2 32½. Hogs dull at $6 and tending downward.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 75 to $3; Onions at $3 25 to $3 50; Apples are in too great a supply and will not bring over $2 to $2 50. Eggs at $30 to $32 per bbl; Chickens, $3 to $3 50; Turkeys $24 to $26; Geese $12 to $14 per dozen; Cabbages $12 to $14 per crate.

WOOL—The market is nearly as quite bar of washed, which is in request, and will com $2 Domestic Fleece is quoted at 65@70c, and recently of 15,000 lbs Louisiana and Texas, one half washed, at 35c and 3000 do. washed at 45c per lb.

RICE—There is no Carolina in market, and very little India. The stock of Louisiana is light, and sells readily at 12 to 14½c per lb, according to quality.

FREIGHTS—The sales of Cotton having increased there is more offering for shipment, and the rates are firmer. We hear of one ship of 1000 tons, 90c to $1 per bbl for Flour and 7c per gallon for Molasses by steam for New York, 1½c per lb for Bacon, and 40c per bbl for Cotton. Sail for New York 5c per lb for Cotton, 70 to 75c per bbl for Flour. Sail for Boston 5c per lb for Cotton and 75c for Flour. Philadelphia and Providence 1½c per lb for Cotton. Sail for Liverpool 5d to 9-16d, for Havre 1½c. The steamer Ocean Queen has taken the berth for Liverpool has her cargo engaged at 9d per lb for Cotton. A vessel was laid on for Bremen to-day.

OFFICIAL MARKET.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, November 22, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 220 Texas Beeves, 108 Calves and Yearlings, 46 Sheep and 222 Hogs, from Milk Creek. Sold: 135 Texas Beeves, 114 Calves and Yearlings, 20 Sheep, 20 Hogs, at the following prices:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, 6 ℔ net	—	@	—
Western Steers, 2d quality, 6 ℔ net	—	@	—
Western Cows, 2d quality, 6 ℔ net	—	@	—
Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head	50	@	60
Texas Beeves 1st quality, 5 ℔ net	45	@	50
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, 5 ℔ head	35	@	40
Texas Cows, 2d quality, 5 ℔ head	30	@	35
Western Hogs, 9 ℔ gross	—	@	—
Cows, per head	25	@	30
Calves Sheep, in lots, ℔ head	—	@	—
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	1 00	@	1 50
Western Sheep, ℔ head	—	@	—
Milch Cows, choice ℔ head	100	@	125
Milch Cows, 1st quality, ℔ head	90	@