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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1866.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting at the Fair Grounds, yesterday, Col. Yerger, of the Jackson *Mississippian*, looking as fine as ever, and a gentleman, by the way, who always takes his position promptly upon every political issue that arises in the history of the country. The *Mississippian* is one of our leading journals.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among the articles on exhibition at the Fair Grounds, are some very artistic displays of penmanship, one representing "The States of the Union," and others showing the entries and calculations necessary to balance sheets and other commercial transactions, under a new system of book-keeping. They are excellent in design, and were executed by the professors and pupils of the Dolbear Commercial College. Visitors will be interested in examining these specimens.

LECTURE AT THE LOCQUET INSTITUTE.—The third lecture of the course on English history and literature, by Wm. Evelyn, Esq., editor of the *Crescent Monthly*, will be given at the Locquet Institute, at 4:30 P. M., on Monday evening. The friends of the Institute are invited to be present to judge of the merits of the course.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that the wife of Capt. Kerr, of this city, and her aunt, were very seriously injured Saturday evening last, near Berwick's Bay. They were proceeding towards the station of the Opelousas Railroad at the Bay, in a hand car, when it collided with the steam train and caused the ladies to be injured very severely, if not mortally, and their attendants more or less injured. One of the ladies had one of her thighs and the other both legs broken. They were brought to the city last evening by the Opelousas Railroad. We are not particularly advised how the distressing accident happened.

During the week just past the *attachés* of this paper have been at the Fair Grounds a good portion of the time, and have had some rather severe work in mere sight-seeing. The labor of going over the grounds every day serves to show the amount of work done by the gentlemen who have been active in getting up this exposition. They have all labored faithfully; and to them is due, in a great measure, the success of the Fair. Among these Captain C. H. Slocomb deserves special mention, as he has been the moving spirit of the Association, and the indomitable energy that he has displayed is highly deserving. For several weeks he has worked from morning until night, and during the past week he was seen everywhere riding about the Grounds, directing and arranging the programme of the day. Large processes the thanks of the people of our city, and we hope that a fitting testimonial of appreciation may be tendered him.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—But two nights more of "Arrah-Na-Pogue," and then the curtain will fall, for the season, upon this brave story of deep devotion and sacrificing love. Those who have not yet seen it, should hear this in mind.

We notice, by the way, as being in active rehearsal, the great play of the New "Leah"—a recent and improved version of Mosenthal's Story, by the author of the original translation, which has held the boards for the last dozen years—and, also, the "Fast Family," a new comedy by B. Webster, Jr., member of the "Dramatic Authors' Society." The "Fast Family" was first performed at the "New Theatre Royal Adelphi," last May. We shall have something to say of it, when it is announced for representation.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The first star of the season makes its appearance in the theatrical firmament, this evening. Mlle. Zoe opens at the "St. Charles." As a versatile actress and pantomimist, she has already won high opinions among our play goers. The bill is a capital one, and embraces the drama of "French Spy," with Zoe, of course, in the triple character of the Young Soldier, the Spy and the tender, love-sick Maiden.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Another page of novelties has been turned over for this week, so that careful student of the people's wants, Manager Bidwell. The page is a decidedly bright-looking one. Glancing over it, we find new songs, new dances, new gymnastic and acrobatic feats, by that brilliant assembly of artists, who sing, dance and gymnastize nightly, to the keen enjoyment of the patrons of the Academy. Min-nehaha, with its sparkling waters of variegated hues, crowns the entertainment. This beautiful illusion was originally introduced into this country by the Hanfon Brothers. It is said to be perfect in its arrangements, and its effects bewitching.

THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, is still the rallying place of that class, as numerous as elsewhere, that delights in studying the habits of animals, and examining the thousand and one curiosities which the fancy or enterprise of men enables them to collect.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The amusing comedy of "Po'shoonse" will be given this evening.

THE CONCERT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—Every lover of good music ought to make it a point to attend the Grand Concert to be given at the Opera House to-night. We publish in our columns to-day the programme, and we congratulate our readers on the rich treat before them. From the well known talent of the singers, the music can but be excellent, particularly as the selections are very choice. The services of the celebrated flutist, Professor Vandereinden, lately arrived from Paris, have been secured, and will add greatly to the entertainment. It is rarely we have an opportunity of having an artist perform upon that beautiful instrument, the flute, and we anticipate something very fine from him.

We understand that Gen. Beauregard and family, and Gen. Sheridan and staff, besides other dignitaries, are to be present. We advise our friends to go and to secure seats early.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRADE WIND.—The steamship Trade Wind, Champion, commander, from Havana 21st inst., has arrived with the following passengers:

W A Martin, J Workman, F J Gentry, F S Sal, A De La Torre and wife, J Enas, A Perfumera, P Poussin, C B Suarez.

The following is a list of passengers per steamer I. C. Harris, from Indianola and Galveston:

Snider, Marpes, Wooley, Ridley, Vannah, Ashworth, Whitaker, Jordan, Atkins, Gray, Dennison, C McDonald, Mr Pratt, Rabinowitz, Mr Dennison, Miss Heloise McDonald, Mulhine, J A Pratt, Hollingsworth, Bunn, Hammond, Humphrey, Mile Lizzie McDonald, Hyam, W S and daughter, L Parker, Mlle Elisabeth Daly, Reilly, J Durand, and six on deck.

THE TENNESSEE FRANCHISE LAW.—Judge Cooper decided at Murfreesboro that the Tennessee franchise law is unconstitutional. The opinion was delivered in the mandamus case of Judge B. L. Ridley *vs.* Sherbroke, the Commissioner of Registration. It is represented to have been conclusive in reasoning, and covered all the points in issue.

THE SOUTH AND THE CHICAGO TIMES.—Disappointed and patient in her defeat the South stands to day, and God help her if she yields hereafter. Her sons have fallen upon many battlefields, in defense of a principle which we do not think is correct; her wealth was swept away by the inundating waves of war which flooded her plains; her dream of nationality is gone like a vision of the night; the stars of the Southern cross have been eclipsed by the shadow of defeat; her cotton fields, in which her wealth used to be stored, are dreary wastes extending to the skies; she looks behind her and sees the glories of the past; around her, and beholds the desolation of the present; and before her, where, above her pathway, hangs a cloud which threatens danger, but still she gives no sign of bowing down before her oppressors and becoming a suppliant for exemption from the inflictions of tyranny. She must do so, or she will meet the contempt of the world. Today she stands the Niobe of nations, sad but not abject. May she never follow the advice of the Chicago *Times* and become the willing slave of the party of the North which triumphed at the late elections.—[*Cairo Democrat.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The Democratic organs continue systematically to misrepresent the Constitutional amendment by declaring that it provides for Negro Suffrage, and even sound Republicans drift into the way of associating it with "Universal Suffrage" and "Impartial Suffrage." There never was a greater mistake or a greater misrepresentation concerning that important measure. As the amendment has been solemnly passed upon by Congress, as it was the conceded representative of the principles and platform of the Union party in the late struggle at the polls, as it has received the endorsement of the people of every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, and as it is the *ultimatum* of Congress in its dealings with the President and with the lately rebellious States, the real truth should be kept before the people. So far as negro suffrage goes, the amendment is as silent as it is concerning Chinese suffrage in Ringgo. In respect to negroes, it simply provides that they shall stand equal before the law with white men, and that where adult citizens of any color are deprived of the right of suffrage, both white and black, with the States where it is now, and to torture it into an enactment compelling the individual States to give the negroes the right of suffrage, is a wilful misrepresentation, or a gratuitous error, or both.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13 978.

THE POWER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Some of the New York papers are laboring very hard in their daily editorials to prove that the Democratic party is not dead, or that its defeat was not a very bad one after all. It was a minor affair according to some, and of no importance, since the party still holds the key to power in their own hands. To a certain extent this may be true; but it looks very much to us as if the Democratic party had very little influence or power in national affairs. Its organization may not be broken, and it may be numerically as strong as ever; yet there has arisen a spirit among the Northern people, which has found expression in radicalism, that completely overwhelms the democracy. The strength of these two parties was thoroughly tested in the late elections, and it was found that the Democrats could do nothing against the strong power of radicalism. But the principles of the Democratic party are still alive, and though the present organization may be broken for want of proper leaders, another will soon rise in its place. A reaction must take place in the North sooner or later, and there will spring up a national party, with principles that can be endorsed by the good men of both sections.

As things now stand, despite the strong protestations of these New York journals, we cannot see that the Democratic party has any great strength. The Northern people have pronounced against its principles, and are determined to rule the country in their own way—in fact, to become complete masters of it. Those who would keep the old party alive say that it still has the power to check the Radicals in their work, and that nothing can be done by them so long as the thirteen Democratic states stand together. The New York *World* says that the Democratic party North and South, hold the key to the political situation. They are conscious of their strength, of their responsibility and their duty. The political dead-lock will be terminated by the Democratic party, not by Congress, not by the Republican party, not by the North. The North is able to exclude the South from representation in Congress. It is impotent to govern the South after its own desires. Nothing but self-government is possible in these United States; and for the North to govern the South, whether by military domination, by territorial rule, or indirectly through the imposition of Constitutional amendments, is ruin to the party that undertakes it. Whether or not their policy will result in ruin is a matter of no importance to the Radicals—at least they do not appear to think of consequences so they can carry out their own desires. The Constitution, even, is nothing to them, and their policy is in direct conflict with its spirit.

One of the chief guarantees of the constitution is to permit every man freedom of conscience and of conviction. It has ever been one of the boasted things in our government that every man could enjoy his own peculiar form of religion, and have the utmost liberty in political matters. But under the Radical interpretation how does the case stand? We find one section of the country dictating to the other, and attempting to control the freedom of opinion and of choice. There is no toleration of thought or toleration. Take up almost any of the Radical papers of the North, we find threats against the people of the South if they dare to refuse to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. They are told that their pardons may be revoked, and their leaders may be expatriated or hanged for treason, unless they willingly come to believe in the opinions of the Radicals themselves, and vote as they wish upon the question of changing the Constitution. Could anything be more directly opposed to the spirit of Republican institutions than this? Could anything be more intolerant or bigoted? The injustice of this, to say nothing of the dishonor, should shame sensible and thinking men. Threats can have no effect upon a brave people other than to rouse their indignation, and no amount of menace will make true men act contrary to their real belief. This amendment to the Constitution is one that should be submitted to the people in good faith, and upon it there should be the greatest freedom of action and opinion. To threaten or menace a people for not believing as we do, is both bad taste and bad policy. To use a common expression, it is mean and contemptible, and no honorable, high-toned gentleman could for one moment countenance it. The New York *Times* was one of the first papers to hold these threats over the heads of the Southern people, and to do it and baseline to say that unless the amendment was adopted, they would fare a great deal worse. It has probably been told that this is simply dishonorable for it has recently changed its tone considerably and now desires the South to make some proposition. It says: "To escape misapprehension, however, the South should not content itself with a summary and somewhat sullen rejection of the Constitutional Amendment. If she terms proposed are unacceptable it should suggest others." Had this language come first it would have given the *Times* a position for fairness and justice that it has never before held, but we now feel that it has seen that threats do not pay. All this would seem to show that there is some strength left in the Democratic party so long as the Radicals do not violate the Constitution. They may decide that the States represented are the Union, as stated in the beginning of this article, then the Democrats would have no power whatever. It depends altogether upon how far the Radicals dare to go, and thus far they have carried things with a high hand.

Chief Justice Chase.

The friends of Chief Justice Chase are actively canvassing his claims for the next Presidency, in a quiet way, and they express themselves as being abundantly satisfied with the prospect. It is well known among lawyers that Mr. Chase is no way fitted for the important position which he occupies at present. His mind is not a legal mind. It does not grasp with facility the great questions of Constitutional law which come before the Supreme Court, as the Chief Justice of that court ought to be able to do. His appointment as Chief Justice by Abraham Lincoln was, in fact, one of the political blunders ever made by that official. Mr. Chase himself was aware of his unfitness for the exalted position. He had Presidential aspirations, even then; and his friends say, indeed, that he always intended to resign in time to be a candidate for President in 1864. The machinery by which the friends of Mr. Chase expected to hoist him from the Supreme Bench to the Presidential chair is simply the Internal Revenue Bureau, with its endless if extended ramifications. Do your readers know that this Internal Revenue Bureau, by means of its legions of officers and swarms of subordinate agents, spreads like a network over the whole land, and extends its ramifications into every community, almost into every family? It is even so. Whoever controls the Commissioner of Internal Revenue controls all those countless agents; and whoever controls them can reach and influence nine-tenths of the voters in the United States. Hence the importance of removing Mr. Rollins, and appointing a Democrat, and a supporter of the President's policy, in his place. If Mr. Rollins is retained, the friends of Mr. Chase think that the latter has the means to control him, and thus to make himself President.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

THE CASE OF MR. COLEMAN.—Our readers will recollect the mysterious disappearance some two months ago of Andrew J. Coleman, Esq., Internal Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Coleman had started for Lake Charles to collect a debt. Not being able to procure a horse after leaving the steamboat, he started on foot to walk eight miles, since which time his friends have not seen him. At first it was supposed that he had been lost and died in the swamp. But a thorough search having been made, it was found that he had traveled past the swamp several miles and is known to have inquired the direction to his journey's end. It is now stated that he was seen thirty miles beyond Lake Charles, going in the direction of Franklin, Louisiana. It is hardly possible that he may have wandered on in a fit of temporary mania, and been arrested either as unable to take care of himself, or as a vagrant by those who could not know his character, and that he is now in custody. If the New Orleans *Times, Crescent, Picayune,* and *Bee,* the *Franklin Banner,* and other journals circulating in the parishes of Louisiana, will give circulation to this notice, they may be the means of returning this gentleman to his friends and family, if alive, or if dead, giving them the satisfaction of knowing his fate. Mr. Coleman was a person of florid appearance, stout, and did not shave.—*Plain's Calcasieu Bulletin, 22d.*

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by Coroner Hannay yesterday on the body of S. A. Clark, who was found dead yesterday morning near the house of F. Wachsmuth, in the western part of the city. He was found lying on the side of a hay stack, on his right side, with a pistol in his right hand and a little in front of his head. There was a pistol shot wound just above the right eye. When first discovered he was still breathing and the wound bleeding, but he soon ceased to breathe. The pistol was a five shooter, and two barrels were empty.

The following memoranda were found in a memorandum book in his pocket. On the back of a business card of Allen Peel & Co.—"Oh! that I had never been—then why should I fear to die? 'Tis but a Transition and Vanishing." On the back of his own photograph in S. A. Clarke, born Dec. 3, 1826. Died November 9, 1866:

"No one to care for,
Or no one to care for me,
So what is life under such circumstances."

On the back of a letter addressed to him:

"I fear the world more than death. Is this cowardice?"

On the back of a business card of Wilson Bell, Texas, with Mable, Murray & Morgan, New York, is the word "farewell."

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound in his head, entering above his right eye. From the memoranda and other circumstances, the jury are of opinion that the act was done by himself.—[*Cada Bulletin.*

Forrest has returned from California with a fresh stock of health and a plethoric purse of "stamps." It is said that he will not again appear on the stage.

Julia Dean Hayne has "put by" $60,000 in gold out of the profits of her California trip.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

General Butler in New York—A Severe Attack Upon the President.

A Prize Fight.

Fenianism in Ireland.

News by the Cable.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

An Alliance Between Russia and Prussia.

Fire in Mobile.

Washington Intelligence.

The Coolie Trade to be Stopped.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Having suppressed the slave traffic, our Government has taken steps to arrest the coolie trade. Capt. Napoleon Collins, commanding the Sacramento, sailed a few days since for China, carrying with him full instructions from the State Department to look into the coolie trade, and, after a thorough examination, report all the facts to his Government, with the view to an early amelioration, if not entire suppression, of this traffic. Mr. Seward had intended sending a special agent to China on this business, but as Capt. Collins seemed well qualified to discharge all the duties of such a mission he was commissioned.

A telegram from Galveston announces all the troops in Texas have been ordered to occupy the encampments along and immediately in the neighborhood of the railroads leading to the Gulf. This contradicts the idea that troops are moving towards the Rio Grande, where there is no enemy.

As far as can be ascertained, the instructions to Minister Dix have but little reference to Mexican affairs, our Government relying upon Napoleon's promise to withdraw his troops from Mexico. The rumor that Napoleon had notified the Washington Cabinet of the postponement of the withdrawal until spring is untrue.

Our relations with Mexico are less complicated than late dispatches from this city would indicate. Minister Campbell has no instructions whatever touching a tripartite treaty, nor is France or French interests to be considered by him in any way, further than a concession of American territory contemplated by our Government, but the Constitutional party is to be supported, if necessary, by military force. The mission of Gen. Sherman is simply to view the military situation of affairs in Mexico and add his assurance that our Government will sustain the Constitutional party. It is confidently believed such representations will be sufficient to check all revolutionary plots and secure stability to the Juarez Government.

Owing to the pressure of business in the preparation of the annual message, no definite action has been taken upon the application of the Mississippi Legislature for the release or parole of Jefferson Davis. Commissioners Hilton and Lowry are still awaiting the final decision of the Executive.

The Committee of Arrangements for a mass welcome to Congress have concluded upon a grand banquet at the Fair Building, at the closing feature of the festival. Invitations have been issued to the Republican Governors and prominent public men.

The report on finances is completed and in type, and will be ready for distribution in advance of the principal cities simultaneously with its delivery to Congress.

The Sunday law has been stringently enforced throughout the city today. All restaurants, bars and cigar stores were closed.

Minister Romero had no part in the arrest of Ortega at Brazos. The request for Ortega's release by the Mexican Consul at New Orleans was not acceded to by our Government.

Official Mexican news states Gov. Garcia, of Puebla, has defeated the insurgents near Taxaqualla, and issued a proclamation calling the people to take up arms against the invaders. Garcia reports that only part of the State of Puebla held by the French, is only one side of the road from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz. The recent victories of Diaz, in Oaxaca, will compel the French to close up their side of the road which can be cut at any moment.

The forthcoming report of the Pension Commissioners, says $23,000,000 was paid last year for pensions, and $27,500,000 during the four years. The estimate for next year is $33,000,000. Fifty four thousand names are on the roll, exclusive of pensions.

Smuggling still prevails on the Northern frontier and on the Rio Grande.

New York, Nov. 25.—Gen. Butler delivered a lecture at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last evening, before a large and attentive audience. On the subject of the reorganization of the South, he said neither political expedients, conventions, Presidents nor Congress compass it, but the Department of State must diffuse even universal freedom cannot accomplish it, and universal impartial suffrage will only add to the danger. The only safety is in universal education, intellectual and religious. The common school and church are the only basis upon which the South can be safely and permanently reconstructed. Better should there is power in Congress to establish schools in the south under a clause in the Constitution, which says: Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. On the subject of the impeachment of the President, he claimed that an improper public speech of a high official is impeachable; that the Senate, from which the members from eleven States are excluded, and some of them expelled, is the legal high court of impeachment; that if the accused neglects or refuses to appear before the Senate when summoned, he may be tried, convicted and deposed from office in his absence; that all powers of impeachment are derived from English law, and that according to all law and precedent, the trial of the President must be preceded by a concern here advertising free passage, household and religious liberty in Brazil.

A Paris correspondent of a late date states the alliance between Prussia and Russia, and the counter alliance between France and Austria have been consummated. The army *Monitear* says the war budget and the army are to be increased and preparations, for eventualities are likely to occur.

New York, Nov. 25.—Arrived steamer Germania from Southampton. Her mails go South in the morning.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—Some weeks since, in a case before the Circuit Court of Anne Grundle Co., Judge Magruder refused to allow the testimony of a colored woman to be received, stating that according to the laws of Maryland no negro could testify in any case where one of the parties to the suit was a white person. He also declared that the civil rights' bill was unconstitutional. On Saturday he was taken before United States Commissioner Brooks, on the charge of violation of the provisions of the act. He declined an examination, and gave a bond to await the action of the United States Grand Jury in December. It is intended to test the question of the constitutionality of the civil rights' bill, as Judge Giles' decision will be appealed from, and the case taken to the Supreme Court.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—The steamship King Esther, belonging to Mordecai & Co., of Baltimore, and running between this city and Charleston, foundered at sea about sixty miles south of Hatteras, during the recent heavy gale. The officers, crew and three passengers took to the boats, and all, except four colored seamen, were shortly after rescued by the crew of the United States steamer Susquehanna. They went to Havana and were brought here yesterday by the steamship Liberty, from Havana.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—The Steamship Liberty arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, 20th.

Gen. Sherman and L. D. Campbell, United States Minister to the Republic of Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 17th, on the steamer Susquehanna. They were received with great enthusiasm by the Captain General and other authorities of the Island. They expected to stay there about ten days.

The quarantine regulations are enforced only against vessels from Philadelphia and New Orleans.

New York, Nov. 25.—The steamer Germania, from Southampton the 14th, has arrived.

ITALY.—Gladstone has written to the official Journal, denying the account of his interview with the Pope, published by the Italian *Courier*.

Two hundred and twenty patents have been issued for the week ending the 24th instant. $93,000,000 in gold was in the Treasury on Friday.

The President has been engaged on his message. Yesterday he declined all calls. None but foreign Ministers were received at the State Department yesterday, nearly all of whom were engaged there.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—It has been determined by Gov. Swann, his friends assert, not to convene a special term of the Maryland Legislature. It will meet on the regular day, 10th of January.

BY THE CABLE.

[To the Associated Press.]

London, Nov. 24.—The Fenian agitation continues, and it is rumored to day that a strong force of militia will be sent to Ireland to assist the regular troops stationed there in preserving the peace.

The international neutrality Convention will soon be held in this city.

Florence, Nov. 24.—The aspect of affairs between the Italian and Papal Governments is assuming a more conciliatory tone.

Trieste, Nov. 24.—The Emperor Maximilian is expected at Miramar in December.

London, Nov. 25.—The money market showed more firmness at the close of business yesterday.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.—The cotton and bread stuffs markets closed firmer on Saturday.

Baron Bruck will be the Austrian Ambassador to Florence.

Intelligence received at Florence from Rome states that it has been decided at a secret Consistory that if the Pope be obliged to quit Rome he will seek an asylum in Malta.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Malta have received semi-official notification of the decision.

The Emperor of France has invited Prince Napoleon to take part in the labors of a military organization committee. The French iron clad squadron is ordered to be ready for sailing on the 25th. It is stated they are to bring back the French troops from Rome.

The cholera is reported in Paris.

The Emperor, Empress and Prince have left Paris for Compiegne.

The Secretary of State has proposed to give a reward of £15,000 to Swyder's family for his breach loading invention.

The cholera is diminishing in London.

The last advices from Paris contradict the statement made by the *Gazette de France*, that an insurrection had broken out in Barcelona. The only part that has occurred at Saragosse. The public order had not been disturbed.

In Switzerland the Independent party had triumphed in the elections. The Grand Council is now composed of 63 Independents and 41 Radicals.

Prussia, Nov. 24.—The Finance Minister presented his Budget for 1867, stating that the Treasury had a half million thaler had been paid into the Treasury for the revenue of 1866, and showed 168,804,000 including 4,600,000 derived from the war contributions, thereby exceeding the estimates by seven and a quarter millions.

DENMARK.—The King opened the Rigsdag in person. It was said that the bill for the dowry of the Princess Dagmar would be introduced. By the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia, Prussia has undertaken to restore North Schleswig, in so far as the population by freeholding proclaim themselves in favor of such a step.

New York, Nov. 25.—Arrived, steamers Herman, Livingston and Saragossa from Savannah, and Nova Scotian and the Huntsville from New Orleans, and the Moveka from Charleston.

Liverpool, Sunday, Nov. —The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Harrington, from New York the 18th, arrived at London on Sunday. The condition of the Mexican Empire is the leading topic in England and on the Continent. The French papers say the state of the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged. The Sunday *Gazette* of this morning says the Royal Commission on the Reform Bill, which is to be appointed by Lord Cranwith will be President of the Commission, and amongst its members will be Lord Houghton, Mr. Hardcastle, Doctor Twin and W. H. Gregory. There are vague reports that the Government proposes to send twenty milita regiments to Ireland.

Paris, Nov. 25.—It is rumored that the Imperial Commission to consider the reorganization of the French army, will report in favor of adopting the Prussian military system.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The "Neak" party have adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria asking for a restoration of the laws of 1848, and promising that they will consider the wishes of the Emperor in his recent rescript.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 25.—Kimball & Harvey a cotton factory, at Blissville, near here, were entirely destroyed by incendiary fire last night, with all its machinery. Loss $20,000. Insurance small.

Mobile, Nov. 25.—A fire this morning burned two squares between Lawrence and Warren streets, on St. Francis street, comprising thirty to forty buildings The probable loss is $100,000, partially insured.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 25.—Arrived inside the bar to day, Star Queen, Perkins, from Cienfuegos, Malaga, with a cargo of fruit, brig Isabella, Montrola, from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses, brig Ellen, Thompson, from Havana, and bark Carl Johan inside the bar. Steamship Cleo crossed the bar at 5:30. Steamship Mississippi arrived down at 3 P. M., but had not got over the bar at dark. Pilots were ordered after that date, to pay two-thirds of judgment. If he makes the payment, no execution can issue until the expiration of another year. If the debtor fails to pay the two thirds within the two years, then the execution can issue for the whole.

The stay on this, where one man wrongfully holds another's property, is two years certain, without even payment of interest.

In suits on contracts for the payment of money made before the 26th May, 1865, or on contracts made renewing such contracts, proof may be made that the original cause of action accrued prior to that date, when the stay applies to the new contract as well, and may prove that that it was to be paid in Confederate money; and the value of that money at the maturity of the original contract, which is the amount to be recovered subject to the stay law.

Attachments may be issued as heretofore, and all debts and contracts for the payment of money since May 26, 1865, (not in liquidation of old debts,) shall be collected as before the war, and execution may issue forthwith, on the rising of the court.

No sales can be made under deeds of trust, except with the consent of parties interested, within two years from 1st January, 1867. If the debtor pays two thirds of the debt in that time,he has still twelve months to pay the balance. If he fails to pay the two-thirds in two years, or by the 1st of July, 1869, trustee may sell after that date. This applies to deeds of trust made prior to the 26th May, 1865, and to those made since, renewing old ones. In computing the statute of limitation, for the debts if the notes are not sued on, and the debtor refuses to renew.

Francis—Persons holding deeds of trust, for considerations accruing prior to 26th May, 1865, must put the notes in suit to prevent their debts from outlawing, and to fix a time when they will be entitled to collect; because if they have to sue at the end of two years and get judgment, they cannot get an execution on the judgment for two years more.

Railroad companies can pay the interest they owe the State, in eight installments, in specie. First installment falls due 1st January, 1867, and one every six months thereafter. If they fail to pay any installment, execution may issue for the whole.

The stay does not benefit any one owing money in a judiciary capacity—trustees, guardians, administrators, or defaulters to the State, or persons condemned in damages for injuries to person or property.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.—The Radical organs grow fiercely indignant over the idea that the South has any constitutional rights. They rant about the crimes of perjury, treason, and rebellion, and ask with triumphant assurance what rights can men have to participation in a Government against which they have taken up arms? But under the Constitution all that can be claimed about the Southern people is that they are subject to the laws of Congress, and that the whole of the crimes with which he is charged. Now, the parole of the Southern armies, the repeated protestations of the press, the universal talk of the people, the amnesty proclamation of the Executive, all commit this nation against the prosecution of the great mass of the Southern people. We agreed not to punish if they would return to their allegiance. The abandonment of the purpose to try to convict, and to punish is a complete reinstatement in their former rights, and Radicals violate the national faith in seeking to impose disabilities now that are retroactive in their nature.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—No one now expects the Southern States to adopt the Congressional Amendment. The action of the Georgia Legislature forbids the expectation; if it had ever been seriously indulged. Indeed, the Radicals in Congress who passed the Amendment, did not disguise their belief that it would be rejected North as well as South. and Wendell Phillips declared that they only passed it to tide over the Fall Elections with the people of the North. It was but an electioneering trick; they offered it to the South, knowing that it would not be adopted, and calculating that the rejection would furnish a good pretext for keeping the Southern Representatives out of Congress, and the Southern vote out of the Electoral College in '68. The whole object in view was to hold fast by the power they already had in the hands. Negro Suffrage was but the pretence and cover of the entire scheme. One section thus ruling the other, and the ruling section being for another Presidential term at the mercy of a party which obtains votes not by meeting the issue but by hiding it behind the closed gates, it is skilled in raising this controlling Radical party expects to go on getting rich off the necessities of others, and to wield a Government, which was established in the principles of justice only, for nothing but partisan and individual ends. That is all the Congressional Amendment means, or ever meant.—*Boston Post.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1866.

With the exception of increased weakness in Flour and Pork, we have little change worthy of special comment to report in the general market, the movement in most branches of trade having been on a restricted scale, while operations in our leading staples have been to a limited extent, and prices under the encouraging influence of an advance at Liverpool have evinced improvement, the sales at the close comprising 4200 bales, which will add materially to the supplies of Exchange.

The Coin market has been attended with a fair degree of animation. Gold opened this morning nominally at 138½, against 138¼ to 139, the closing rates last evening, and after selling as high as 139¼, declined and closed at about 137¾ to 138. There were no sales at the morning Board. At the evening Board $6600 sold at 138¾. Outdoors the transactions comprised $10,000 at 137¾; $30,000 (10,000 and 10,000) at 137½; $15,000 (5000 and 10,000) at 138¼; $5000 and $25,000 at the same; $30,000 (5000, 10,000 and 15,000) at 138⅛; $2000 at 138⅜, $3000 at the same; $95,000 (5000, 20,000, 30,000 and 40,000) at 138⅜; $10,000 at 138⅜; $27,000 (3000, 5000, 9000 and 10,000) at 139; $50,000 at 139¼, and $10,000 at 139¼. In Silver we noticed the sale of a small amount of American coin at 135, also, some Mexican dollars, for Gold, at 1½ per cent premium.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been light. The offerings have been liberal, but the negotiations restricted, dealers being restrained from operating by the unsettled position of Gold. The sales of Sterling included $1100 bill of lading at 147; £2000 clear at 147⅝; £3300 at 147¾; £1700 A1 at 149; £5000 Bank at 150⅝; £2400 and £5000 at 150⅞, and £3000 at 150¾. In France we noticed sales of 60,000 Commercial at 5.30; 125,000 A1 at 5.26¼, and 120,000 at 5.25. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 147 to 148 for bill of lading bills; 149 to 150 for A1 to first class, and 151 for Bank; and France at 5.30 to 5.27½ for A1 Commercial, and 5.25 to 5.24¾ for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has evinced little activity. The Banks have reduced their checking rates to ¼ per cent discount, at which they have sold with only a moderate patronage. The supplies of Commercial have been restricted, the sales including $10,000, $20,000, $30,000 and $100,000 Boston and New York sight at ⅜ per cent discount; $40,000 and $50,000 at 5-16, $55,000 at ⅜; $15,000 and $35,000, bank checks, at ⅜, $50,000 fifteen days' sight at ⅜, $20,000 thirty days' sight at ⅜; $20,000 and $27,000 sixty days' sight at ⅜, and $20,000 at ⅜. The rates for Commercial sight were 5-16 to ⅜ per cent discount.

The Stock market exhibited more movement The sales at the morning Board comprised 20 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $65, and 42 Bank of Louisiana at $101 75. At the evening Board, 50 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $65, and 42 Union Bank at $61. Outdoors the transactions included, 50 shares Union Bank at $62, 100 New Orleans City Railroad on private terms, and the following at auction (Messrs Forstall & Spear auctioneers) 25 and 25 Bank of New Orleans at $62, 50 Citizens' Bank at $155 50, 25 Crescent City Bank at $42 50, 150 Louisiana State Bank at $41 75, and 50 Bank of Louisiana at $111 25; also, the following Insurance scrips by the same firm: Merchants' $300 for 59 at 87c per dollar, $210 for 60 at 89c, $250 for 61 at 75c, $210 for 62 at 73½c, $250 for 63 at 71c, $250 for 64 at 69½c, and $250 for 65 and 66 at 66½c. New Orleans Mutual, $1000 for 60 at 91½c, $100 for 61 at 90c, $100 for 62 at 90c, $200 for 63 and 64 at 77½c, and $100 for 65 and 66 at 65c. Crescent Mutual, $1210 for 57 at 73c, $2000 for 58 at 73½c, $1250 for 59 at 69½c, $11 50 for 59 at 69c, $200 for 61 and 62 at 65c. Home—$400 for 61 at 82c. Louisiana Mutual—$250 for 61 62 63 and 64 77½c, and $700 for 65 and 66 at 65c. Union Sun Mutual—a small amount for 61 at 71c and $570 for 58 and 59 at 72½c. Crescent Mutual—$2750 for 52 at 95c, $100 for 53 and 54 at 90c, $900 for 55 and 56 at 87½c, $1670 for 59 at 70c, $54 for 61 at 65½c, $730 for 62 at 61½c, and $960 for 63 at 60c. Merchants—$120 for 57 at 87½c, $1000 for 59 60 and 61 at 85½, and $530 for 60 and 61 at 79½c, also $1100 Crescent Mutual, for C P Girardey & Co., auctioneers, for 62 at 68½c.

City Bonds were quiet. There were no sales at the Board. Outdoors, 4 Railroad issues with May coupons, sold at 80c. The Consolidated are quoted at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 85 to 85½, according to the security. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 75 to 76, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons at 75 to 76.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $1200 City Treasury notes at 90c per dollar, and $1700 Bank of Louisiana notes at 90 to 92c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 90 to 92c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 90 to 92. Dealers pay full prices for Uncurrent in small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving the latter in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¼ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 24, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning under the influence of advices of an advance at Liverpool, and continued quite active throughout the day. Factors generally advanced their pretensions, several of them in anticipation of further improvement, and operators were forced to their samples, notwithstanding which the business was to a fair extent, comprising at the close of the Exchange, about 1500 bales, mostly in the business. Prices evinced increased firmness, the bulk of to-day's transactions being at figures approximating the following quotations: Ordinary 25c to 26c; Good Ordinary 27c; Low Middling 28 to —, and Middling 34 to 35c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,003
Received to day	1,500
Received previously	181,207—183,707
Cleared to day	5,372
Cleared previously	117,357—122,729
Stock on hand	164,978

The clearances comprise 2071 bales for New York, 3301 for Liverpool.

WOOD AND MOLASSES—The receipts are small and sales limited as they were restricted. They are confined to 130 bbls Sugar and 250 bbls Molasses, mostly from the upper coast. There