New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground and buildings. At the same place, same h ar, a lot of ground and buildings—succession of Henry Hatller.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at f 64 of Lafayette street, Catawba grapes, bologna, cabbages, etc. At 10½ o'clock, foot of Poydras street, sugar.

By McCurren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at his auction mart, furniture.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Dumaine and Rampart streets, furniture.

We are indebted to Captain Spencer and R. J. Whitaidge, clerk, of the steamer Schuyler, for late Western papers.

Purser Post, of the steamer George Cromwell, has obliged us with valuable New York favors.

The polite clerk of the steamer J. C. Swon has our thanks for the latest Memphis and Western papers.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved real estate situated on Love and Montegut streets, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Messrs. McCurren & Landry will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at public auction, at their mart, Masonic Hall, some fine furniture.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sales on Monday, November the 30th, at the following places and hours: At 10 o'clock, ex steamer Hawk Eye State, Catawba grapes, eggs, bologna and cabbages; at 10½ o'clock, ex steamer Ida May, foot of Lafayette street, 16 hogsheads sugar.

INTERESTING TO HUNTERS.—A large assortment of hunting valves (*velaves pour chasse—corderoy*) is advertised for sale at the well known dry goods establishment of Theodore Danziger, corner of Royal and St. Philip streets. Goods of this description are offered at reduced prices.

FLOUR, CHOICE EXTRAS, &c., &c.—B. P. Ethell & Co., 32 and 34 Poydras street, are in receipt by the latest arrivals of 800 barrels of flour, choice extras and superfine, embracing the most approved St. Louis brands.

RESUMPTION OF THE PRICE CURRENT.—By a notice elsewhere it will be seen that this sterling commercial sheet, for some time suspended, will be resumed on the 4th of December. The *Price Current* dates as far back as 1822, and, until its late suspension, it was a regular and welcome visitant among commercial circles in the city and the country customers of our merchants. No business man can fail to rejoice at its reappearance. Attached to the *Price Current* establishment is one of the largest job offices in the city.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.—The attention of all who desire millinery goods, of the newest and most select description, especially the attention of milliners, is called to the advertisement of the wholesale house of Daniel Gorren, No. 27 Magazine street, which has just received a ship ment of various articles in the above line, and will continue receiving shipments to the same by every steamer.

We have been favored from Holborn's parlor dical store, No 5 Baronne street, Godey's Lady's Book for December, and the last numbers of the Army and Navy Journal, and Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun.

The Latest Northern and European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. CROMWELL.

Longstreet and Burnside Fighting—The Situation in Northern Virginia—From Charleston—From Chattanooga—The Provision Question and the Richmond Prisoners—Affairs in Mexico—Interesting from Memphis—Gold 152 1-2@1½ New York.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer George Cromwell we have New York dates to the 21st. We received yesterday by the river steamers J. C. Swan and Schuyler Western and Memphis papers of the 21st and 24th. From these sources we compile a variety of interesting news.

Heavy Fighting Between Burnside and Longstreet.

The New York *Tribune* has the following special dispatch:

Knoxville, Tenn., November 17.—The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at ten this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded by Colonel Foster, under the command of General Sanders, and each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, their battery probably being a large one. Benjamin's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, a re le in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about three P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. We yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about 100 men, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but General Burnside will defend it to the last man, and, it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best spirits. Our impregnable position is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

The *Herald's* special from Knoxville of the same date says:

General Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, was attacked in the afternoon by General Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge by nightfall. Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and on Sunday morning he assumed his force. General Burnside finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoire, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were repulsed.

On Monday morning General Burnside evacuated Lenoire; and, owing to the energy with which the rebels pursued, he was compelled to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in the morning until dark. Our first position was attacked on the rear and both sides. The infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges and finally succeeded by outflanking our men, driving them to the cover of their batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The rebels retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river.

It was now 3 P. M. The rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, our troops fell back to safer batteries to their assistance, Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position, and again gave them battle, which closed at nightfall, with our troops in possession of the main ground. The object of the fight was to hold Longstreet in the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early on Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts on the Loudon and Clinton road, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the attack was resumed. The rebels, finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns in position, and opened in a lively fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavier force of infantry once more, and after a brief skirmish charged our position. A terrific hand-to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but were compelled to fall back a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held to-night.

We have to regret the wounding of General Sanders and Capt. Spikes, of the cavalry, who commanded the outposts. Gen. Sanders's situation is critical.

Lieut. Colonel Smith, of the Twentieth Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 250 and 300. Our loss to-day will not exceed 150. The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than 1000. Their loss to-day is estimated at 400 or 500.

Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight on Sunday with the rebels, on the other side of the Holston, three miles from here. He kept them in check, and at night they disappeared.

Our men are in the best of spirits, and perfectly confident of success to-morrow.

Washington, November 20—The city has been full of rumors of disaster to Burnside's command, but no confirmation has been given, evening no confirmation had been received at headquarters. It is not believed that the rebels can inflict any serious disaster, or drive him from East Tennessee.

Louisville, November 20.—A private dispatch received by a gentleman in this city yesterday morning, dated Knoxville, 19th, signed A. E. Burnside, Major-General, says: "We are all right yet. Our line is still interrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Nothing from the latter place last night, or up to 11 o'clock today."

Headquarters here are not advised of any movement about Knoxville for several days past.

A dispatch just received from Parson Brownlow, dated Barbourville, 19th, says: "Fighting all about Knoxville."

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Post.]

Washington, November 20.—Advices have been received at the War Department this morning, from General Burnside, saying he is "safe in Knoxville, and he has no fear of the rebels under Longstreet.

Lexington, Ky., November 20.—Nothing has been received from Cumberland Gap, and the line east of that point is still interrupted, it is supposed from recent raids.

From Chattanooga.

Washington, November 20—Advices received from the Army of the Cumberland state that indications are hopeful and cheering, and the prospect of a victory by Grant are excellent.

[From the New York Herald.]

Cincinnati, November 19.—Deserters from the rebel army, are now more numerous than at any time since the commencement of the siege from Bragg's Tennessee. The demoralization of the rebels increases daily.

On the other hand, Gen. Grant's troops are in high spirits. Reinforcements in the veteran army are more numerous than ever expected, and it is said, on good authority, that not less than four-fifths of the entire force will re-enlist the expiration of the new term.

All is quiet. The weather is fine and good.

The *Times* of the 21st in its more summary says:

Advices from Chattanooga, received in Louisville, represent that affairs remain much the same as for a week past, though the enemy, if anything, was rather more active. It is not believed that Bragg has detached any portion of his regular army to aid Longstreet in his movement against Burnside, but that what reinforcements he has received have been sent from Lee's army in Virginia—the vacancy being filled by the troops in and around the Confederate Capital.

From Charleston.

New York papers of the 20th have the following:

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th contains the following:

Charleston, November 17.—Two of the monitors engaged are not seen this morning.

A report from Morris Island states the leading monitor in the fight had her smokestack and turret perforated.

A report from Sumter says four monitors took their position to-day near Cummings Point and afterwards passed up the channel.

It is doubtless a mistake about the monitors passing up the channel; and it arose, perhaps, from an erroneous transmission of the following telegraphic report:

A Charleston dispatch says that two pairs of buoys were set afloat at the flood tide, on the 17th instant. They passed up the channel, and it is supposed that heavy weights were suspended to them at a certain depth below the surface of the water. The object is to prove whether there was a practical passage for vessels of a certain draft.

The injury to one of the monitors above referred to, is, probably, the same which is thus described by a late correspondent of the Baltimore *American*:

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE PATAPSCO.

The explosion of a shell or cartridge within the turret of a monitor, either by penetration from the outside or by accident, has been regarded as one of the severest disasters to which they could be subjected. The Patapsco has had this experience—one of the cartridges for her rifle guns, as I mentioned in my last letter, having accidentally exploded while being rammed home. Fortunately the result was not as disastrous as might have been expected. No damage was done to the guns, the turrets or its machinery. Two gunst crews were in the turret at the time. Two men who were handling the cartridge when it exploded were blown to pieces, their remains being scarcely distinguishable. All the others in the crew were thrown from their feet and stunned, more or less, but not seriously injured. Lieutenant Bunce was rendered senseless and deaf for several hours.

The Situation in Northern Virginia.

The *Tribune's* dispatch, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 19, says:

A field reconnoissance by about 200 of the enemy's cavalry was made yesterday morning at Germania Ford, resulting in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, which regiment was on picket within two miles from the ford. The reconnoitering force of the enemy charging furiously forced them to fall back on the infantry pickets of the 2d corps, which the rebels returned across the river. No artillery was used, but several desperate hand-to-hand conflicts took place on the falling back of our cavalry.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Army Potomac, Friday, November 20.—The movement of the enemy on Wednesday morning seems to have been a concerted movement along our whole front for the purpose of ascertaining our position. The enemy crossed the river during the night, and exposed themselves at dawn. After skirmishing for one or two hours, and finding that their plan had been discovered, they retired to the opposite bank. Similar movements were made all along our front, with equal success.

Washington, Friday, November 20.—It is rumored from the front that our cavalry yesterday took possession of Madison Courthouse, and then advanced toward Swift Run Gap, in the Blue Ridge. Several skirmishes occurred during the advance, a severe one was encountered at Robertson's River. The rebels were driven from their positions, and across the Rapidan. The impression is that Lee's main force has left the line of the Rapidan and is falling back upon Richmond on the two railroad lines, via Gordonsville to Lynchburg and via Fredericksburg to Hanover Junction. The rebel pickets on the Rapidan have been doubled. This indicates truth in the statement that their main army has fallen back. Stuart's cavalry remains in show of strength along the whole Rapidan line.

[Advices from the *Times's* correspondents at the front to-day make no mention of the occupation of Madison Courthouse by our cavalry. The report is probably premature.—ED

The Federal Prisoners at Richmond—No Difficulty in Furnishing Them With Food and Clothing.

Washington, November 20.—The *Star* of this afternoon says:

We learn through recent correspondence, up to the 17th from Richmond, between Robert Ould, the rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and General Meredith, our exchange commissioner, which has reached this city, that the rebel authorities are faithfully executing the promise to give our prisoners in their hands the food and everything our Government has forwarded to Richmond to that end. Our hospital department has had acting Surgeon Barnes come forward to add medicine to the stores thus forwarded to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government. The rebel authorities will not permit our Government agents to accompany the food within their lines, substituting rebel agents instead, which is a great source of trouble and loss of time.

New York, November 20—The New York *Times's* Washington special says: A dispatch was received here to-day from Neal Dow, in Richmond, that 48,000 rations sent by our Government for the relief of our prisoners had been landed from the steamer and were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel authorities to receive them arose from a misapprehension, or a misuse of a word. The request for permission to land commissary stores was either accidentally or actually misinterpreted to mean that the rebel Government refused to let any such officers enter Richmond; but, on explanation, they consented to the reception and distribution of the supplies.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, November 20.—Rev. Isaac W. Montford, Indian Military Agent, has just returned from Fort Monroe and City Point, where he went under instructions from Governor Morton to make arrangements to furnish clothing and provisions for Indiana soldiers in rebel prisons. He took with him 8000 suits of clothing, together with stores, which he accompanied to City Point, where they were delivered to the rebel authorities, with every assurance that they should reach their destination. Governor Morton and Mr. Montfort leave Baltimore for City Point, with $1500 worth of provisions and stores, in addition to those already forwarded.

Mr. Ould concludes a correspondence between himself and Mr. Montford as follows:

The provisions can be sent to my care or that of Brig.-General Winder. There will of course be some difficulty in finding your people. Some of them may be at one place and some at another. We have now begun to distribute Federal prisoners over the country. Owing to a recent refusal of the Federal authorities to make exchanges. This fact of itself would be a good reason for not distributing stores to any of your officers. Every effort will be made to find out your people and due reports made to you from time to time.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Portress Monroe, November 20.—The steamer Hansel has arrived here from City Point. Col. Irving Mulchesky transferred our Government rations, and also the Baltimore American relief fund provisions to Commissioner Ould.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 24th November.]

Two Memphians Dragged Into the Woods and Shot by Guerrillas.

One of the most atrocious crimes which we have ever recorded seems to light on Sunday. The particulars, as we obtained them from several sources, were about as follows:

Mr. H. L. Peres (brother of Rev. J. J. Peres) and his father-in-law, Mr. Wolf, left for below a couple of weeks since for the purpose of buying cotton. They went down nearly to the mouth of White river, landed on the opposite side, and struck into the country. Their headquarters was the residence of Mr. Anderson, a planter residing near the river, and at this place, up to the middle of last week, they had collected nine bales of cotton, which had been purchased in different portions of the neighborhood.

On Wednesday or Thursday night last, at a very late hour, a band of guerrillas suddenly appeared at Mr. Anderson's door and demanded Messrs. Peres and Wolf. They soon appeared, and were taken out in the yard. Here the poor men were ordered to kneel before their eyes and the two men were ordered to accompany the guerrillas, after being first robbed of all the money they possessed.

They could do nothing else than comply, and the whole party traveled through the woods until they reached a point several miles from the river. Here they met another portion of the band, between whom and their captors a council (evidently involving the fate of the prisoners) was held at some distance from them. At last several of the band returned, and informed Mr. Peres and Mr. Wolf that they must die. They plead for their lives but their prayers were of no avail to the demons surrounding them. Both sank to their knees, imploring their captors to spare their lives. Their answer came in the reports of two guns. Both fell—Mr. Peres pierced to the heart, and his companion severely though not mortally wounded. After the latter had fallen the murderers stood near for a few moments, and preparatory to leaving made an examination of both Peres and Wolf who lay stretched on the ground. Satisfied that the former was dead, they left him, but seeing that the other still lived, ordered another shot to be fired. The order was obeyed, and another ball entered the poor man's body; fortunately, however, missing a vital portion.

After receiving the first shot Mr. W. feigned death, and by remaining perfectly motionless after the second had been fired, so deceived them that, believing both dead, the scoundrels left.

Mr. Wolf's agony during the hours he spent in the woods cannot even be conjectured. His only hope was that Mr. P., like himself, had only been feigning death, and that both would yet be saved. When morning came he crawled to his companion and learned to his horror that their life was extinct and the body cold. The wound had proved instantly fatal.

Summoning all his energies Mr. Wolf, crawling and occasionally able to walk by turns, at length reached a hut in the vicinity, was discovered by one of the female occupants, told his adventures with the guerrillas and was received and provided for. As soon as proper attention had been paid him, a cart was dispatched to the woods for Mr. Peres' remains, which were brought in.

On the day following, Mr. Wolf and the corpse were conveyed to Mr. Anderson's, and placed on a steamer. Both arrived here day before yesterday, and the remains of the murdered man will doubtless be interred to-day. Mr. Wolf is in an extremely critical condition, and is attended by his friends that he cannot recover.

Cotton and Gold in New York.

New York, Friday, November 20.—Cotton. The market was a shade easier and opinions bought more freely. Sales 650 bales at 64 to 64½c. for middlings. The latest advices from New Orleans show a considerable falling off in the receipts there, but the receipts at this market are more liberal by rail.

Friday, November 20—P. M.—The price of Gold it again higher to-day. The speculators through the day were made more violent than they would otherwise have been by the failure of the *Star* operators in the Gold Room of Gillpin's Exchange. He was *short* in his delivery about $600,000.

The adverse army news in the morning papers also stimulated the market, and in addition to the usual Saturday's shipments to Europe, the large sum of gold heretofore purchased in this market by the correspondents of the Rothschilds for French Government account, will to-morrow be transmitted to Mexico. The amount is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The shipments to Europe, in ordinary course, will be about a million of dollars. The first sales of gold on the street this morning were at 153¾ to ¾ per cent. The Board sales of the Stock Exchange at the early session were 152¾ to 152½ per cent. The price subsequently fell below 152 per cent, heavrilled in the afternoon to 153 to 153¼ per cent.

Arrival of the French War Steamer Milan at New York.

$4,000,000 IN GOLD PURCHASED IN THIS CITY FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The French war steamer Milan has just arrived at this port from Vera Cruz via Havana. She will return directly to the former port, having been ordered to New York expressly to take out to Mexico $4,000,000 in gold, purchased in this city on account of the French Government by the house of Belmont & Co.

Late from Mexico.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL BAZAINE.

[Correspondence of the World.]

Mexico, October 26.—Of the fine of $5000 imposed, for the murder of a French soldier, upon the town of Tlalpam, $1100 have been given to the family of the victim and the rest to charitable institutions in Mexico.

General L'Herillier, commanding the City of Mexico, has issued an order subjecting all who purchase or conceal arms to the penalties of the French law.

Ten thousand guns and 600 recruits for the French army reached Vera Cruz on the 12th, and 3000 more were expected from Martinique.

On the 23d General Bazaine published a proclamation to the following effect:

Mexicans! On taking command of the army, I must make you understand that this change implies no mutation of policy. My duty will be to see to the fulfillment of the imperial manifesto of June 12, 1863, which settles the essential principles according to which the provisional government is to administer the direction of all public affairs. The generous principles of our age which have inspired the manifesto, and form of the government of the Emperor prove the benevolent interest taken by our sovereign in the regeneration of your beautiful country. My task will be easy with your help—and this I count upon, since you have shown by your energetic determination to execute exactly every one of the promises of the afore mentioned manifesto. Have confidence, then, in the future; let the Mexicans lay aside all party feeling; let them combine to form a strong government, in keeping with the ideas of the age which the French flag protects wherever float its glorious colors.

Headquarters in Mexico, October 21—Th regency had issued a number of new decrees. One of these establishes a police system for the district of Mexico, another a civil guard, a third the provisional Mexican army; and a fourth revokes the decrees of sequestration published on May 21, June 16, and August 14, against all in arms against the intervention.

Archbishop Labastida was solemnly and cordially received in Mexico on the 18th inst. His way was strewed with flowers and a grand demonstration took place. The archbishop issued an address exhorting the Mexicans to concord and activity in the work of the regeneration of the country.

The financial affairs of the regency are in a satisfactory condition, and the auxiliary Mexican force under its orders is considerable.

The President of the regency was giving Thursday evening receptions.

All the departments of Tlaxcala and a large portion of Chiapas and Oajaca have adhered to the new order of things. The alcaldes of Tlaxco, Zempoala, and other villages and rancherias, have offered the prefect of Zelaindamgo a contingent of 3000 men.

Mejia, with a Franco-Mexican force, have surprised and beaten the Jaurists at Actopan.

Ortega is acting under the regency as Governor of Chiapas.

The guerrillas are giving a great deal of trouble along the line of the Vera Cruz railway. Stories are frequent of their robberies of specie trains by their Jaurista convoys.

News from Europe.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE

SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Napoleon's Proposed European Congress.

Cape Race, November 20—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool November 11, via Queenstown 12th, passed this point at 7 A. M. to-day.

American Affairs.

from Lisbon to Cadiz. The Niagara was expected at Lisbon.

It was reported that the British Admiral had ordered the Kearsarge from Queenstown. It was believed that she was shipping men, ostensibly as stokers, but it was supposed for more active service. She sailed on the 5th, and during that week had weather. It was inferred that her departure was insisted upon.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, deplored the American war. He said England would have interfered, but for the belief that it would have been in vain. Its therefore would yield neither to blandishments nor menaces, but would remain strictly neutral. Regarding Poland, he said England had done her duty by remonstrating; but, although these remonstrances failed, he hoped Russia would cease to pursue an offensive course. Lord Palmerston's reception was significantly enthusiastic.

Mr. Villiers, a prominent supporter of the Government, had been speaking in defence of the Union Government.

Paris telegrams say that Matamoras is not blockaded but contraband of war is not allowed to be landed.

The Spanish and crew of the Bold Hunter, destroyed by the pirate Georgia, were landed at Teneriffe, after very hard treatment, and arrived in England in an African mail steamer.

The Proposed European Congress.

The Emperor's proposal for a European Congress attracts universal interest. The powers are invited. No official advices have yet been received; but it is supposed that a greater number will acquiesce in the scheme. The English Cabinet was holding a meeting to consider it.

Napoleon's letter had been published. He says his sole object is to arrive, without shock, at a pacification of Europe.

The London *Times* sees no objection to England joining in the conference.

Speech of the King of Prussia.

The Prussian, Belgian and Saxon Chambers where opened by their respective sovereigns in person.

The King of Prussia expressed an earnest wish for a termination of the differences between the government and the Chambers. The Upper House voted an address in response by a small majority.

Poland.

The Grand Duke Constantine had been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant Commander of Poland, and the Czar trusts that he will resume his task after the re-establishment of order.

India.

Bombay, October 29, 1863.—There has been a great storm on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Shirtings twist active and advancing. Cotton brisk 600.

Exchange 2s. 1¼d. Freights 67s. 0¼d.

The Bombay mail reached Suez November 11.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money 92¼ to 92¾.

Gold continues to flow from the Bank of England. A further advance in the rate of discount to 7 was anticipated.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Bourse firmer; rentes 69f. 05c.

Paris, November 12—3 P. M.—The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Rentes 69f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cotton opened firmer, but closed dull. Sales of two days 2000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000. Market heavy and tending downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market is steady. Flour firm but quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is dull. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon tending downward.—Lard dull at 41s. Tallow steady.

LONDON MARKET.

London, November 11, 1863.—Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Rice firmer.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

London, November 12, 1863.—Consols for money 92¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 12, 1863.—Cotton heavy; sales of yesterday 3000 bales; sales to-day 6000 bales, market being firmer; prices recovered, owing to the bank not advancing the discount rate. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 4000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer.

Provisions steady.

The Kidnapping Case in Canada—Arrest of Joshua R. Giddings.

We read in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 19th:

A telegraphic dispatch yesterday announced the arrest of the American Consul at Montreal, Joshua R. Giddings, for kidnapping. This arrest arose out of an occurrence which recently happened in that city. An individual, named Redpath, formerly a resident of New York, was visited by two persons who told him he was their prisoner, and they exhibited what purported to be the authority of Mr. Giddings for making the arrest. The man was taken without a hearing and secretly to be New York, and there confined at the police station on a charge of being concerned in the late draft riots. After being kept there a long while, it was discovered that he was the wrong man, and that the persons who arrested him had to pay a fine and limit. They got him to sign a document to which, to secure his liberation, he was forced to state that he had accompanied his captors to New York of his own free will. The man, who was in delicate health, suffered greatly from the hardships. He was managed, through the assistance of friends to return to Montreal again, and appeared, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, before the judge of the sessions of the peace, before whom he made a sworn deposition embodying the above facts. The prisoner who made the arrest was one Hawkins, a discharged soldier. Mr. Giddings's name being mentioned as connected with the affair, he explained that Jones called upon him representing that he was a detective police of the Grand Trunk Railway, having a prisoner whom he wished to convey to New York, but had been obliged to employ an assistant, and was afraid he would not be paid unless he got to that city. The General observed that there would be no doubt of such payment, and gave him a note addressed to Mr. Kennedy, of New York, recommending the payment. He says he "had not the most distinct idea of writing or saying anything that could in any way affect the rights or liberties of any person further than related to the payment." This was the cause of Mr. Giddings's arrest.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 17th says:

This, it is said, is not the only case of the kind which has occurred. Other British subjects besides Redpath have been kidnapped and carried across the border.

The New York *Herald* remarks:

ARREST OF JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—It was reported by telegraph yesterday that Joshua R. Giddings had been arrested in Canada for kidnapping. We hope that the Canadians will keep him there. He has spent a lifetime in running underground railroads and kidnapping black men. It is high time that he was arrested, now that he has commenced the business of kidnapping white men.

Guerrillas Concentrating near Memphis.

The Memphis *Journal* of the 24th says:

Our intelligence from Fayette county indicates that the guerrilla bands who have been scattered over West Tennessee are now concentrating their forces near Galloway's depot, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, their object being to obtain supplies to forward to their comrades in Dixie.

The several commands, under Murray, Thompson, Morris, Fields, Newsome and Garrison, are all gathered at this place, and under command of Colonel James Forrest, who is a brother of the rebel cavalry General Bedford Forrest.

This place of encampment is said to be about a mile southwest of the depot, among a range of precipitous hills covered with a dense chapparal or copse of under-brush. They are said to have been quite successful in gathering supplies needed by the army, having secured quite a large number of horses and mules, and considerable clothing for their men. Refugees estimate their force at about two thousand men, but there is a probability of this being an overestimate.

It is needless to say that these men are making most strenuous efforts to drag every man who can shoulder a musket into their ranks.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire.—On Sunday morning, near 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Hastings's apothecary store, on the corner of Felicity Road and Magnolia street. It extended to the main building and all the frame houses, fortunately only comprising three buildings. The roofs of the houses were destroyed by the fire, but the timely exertions of the Fire Department caused a stay of proceedings at the rear building mentioned, the lower stories being only injured by the exertions to quench the flames. The premises injured comprise the corner house, used as the apothecary of Dr. Hastings, the adjoining jewelry store of Mr. Lewis, and Walker's shoe store. The origin of the fire is supposed to be accidental.

A Vicious Dog—Mrs. Stone was arrested for having a vicious dog, complained of by Mr. J. G. Loe.

Attempt at Suicide—A man named Miguel Gabreal was put under restraint in the Second District, on being arrested by Sergeant Sinclair, on the charge of having attempted to cut his throat with a razor.

Found Dead—A negro man, supposed to have belonged to Mr. Ben Harrison, was found dead on the levee, at the foot of Bienville street.

The U. S. mail steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Post, from New York November 21st, arrived last evening with $87,000 in U. S. Treasury notes, $22,000 in gold, and the following passengers:

M P Roberts, Charles Worthington, Col Morris J Gardner, Schmidt, O Helmuth, Jos E Freed, J White, J Danforth Weaver, W H Fawar, George D Waring, Mrs Mary E Pulver, Miss Cepelish Kickoud, Miss Mirron, Miss Cepelish Kickoud, Miss Mirron, Miss Pfeiffer, Miss Cepelish Kickoud, Miss Mirron, Miss Pfeiffer, Chas C Western, S French, F W Seiz, Mrs P Dutton, Chas Dutton, Jos H Goodwin, M O Chapman, E Frost, S Hart, Miss Smith.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.—The United States steam transport Cahawba, J. B. Barker, commanding, arrived at 5 P. M., having crossed the bar at 6:30 A. M., from New York on the 16th via Port Royal, Key West, twelve hours, and Tortugas fifty hours, consigned to United States Chief Quartermaster. The Cahawba brings the following passengers:

Major Hamilton, Surgeons Sedorst, Fearn, Bogot, Capt. Brisbane, Capt. Brush, Lieut. Covington, Capt. G. M. Tuttle, Capt. Gardner, Lieut. Green, Lieut. E. B. Dickenson, Lieut. Ferry, Lieut. Sayers, Capt. Hunted, Chas. Gray, Chas. Carmen, Lieut. Shattrick, Lieut. Longwell, Rev. Lieut. Fairchild, Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Hedling, Lieute. Sayre, Henton, J. F. Hussus, Edwards, Adam, Abercist, J. Marshall, Horn, Capt. Doble Chas. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Mrs Pfeiffenbach, Chas C Western, S French, F W Seiz, Mrs P Dutton, Chas Dutton, Jos H Goodwin, M O Cecelwin, M O Chapman, E Frost, S Hart, Miss Smith.

Capt. Couch and Purser Cook, of the steamer [illegible] thanks for newspaper favors from New York.

ACCIDENT TO THE EL CID.—Our New York correspondent writes us on the 18th November:

The steamer El Cid, which sailed from here on Saturday last for Havana and New Orleans, is below coming back, and is supposed to be disabled.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The Russian Admiral and fleet left New York on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, where they expect to pass the winter.

A NAVAL SKIRMISH AT MOBILE.—A Washington dispatch of the 20th says:

A letter from the blockading squadron off Mobile reports the rebel ram there recently attacked the fleet, but after receiving three shots from the Colorado, and two from the Genesee, ran back under the guns of Fort Morgan.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Additional Foreign Intelligence.

The London *Morning Post* of Nov. 7th has the following dispatches from the continent:

FRANCE.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The bulletin of this morning's *Moniteur* publishes an account of the opening of the French Chambers, concluding as follows:

"The Emperor's speech was interrupted by the most enthusiastic acclamations, and terminated amidst repeated shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' The speech will not fail to re-echo loudly throughout France and the whole of Europe.

"The Senate and Corps Législatif will meet to-day to receive a communication from the Government to the Corps Législatif."

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Paris, Nov. 6.—In to-day's sitting of the Corps Législatif M. de Morny commented upon the speech of the Emperor. He said that nobody appreciated the profitable and honorable more than himself, because he had been brought up to admire English society, where individual and absolute liberty inspire the people with a feeling of dignity and independence, where the most extensive political liberty is moderated by religious respect for the law, and by public sound judgement. England, however, has taken years to realize these benefits. Revolutions in France have never been turned to the advantage of durable liberty. Freedom can only be established peacefully by a good understanding between a liberal Sovereign and an Assembly of moderate views. He would endeavour to maintain this good understanding. M. de Morny, in conclusion, said that he had been intrusted with authority by colleagues had elected former Parliamentary celebrities. Their adhesion was a homage rendered to the present form of government. He entreated them too smack to doubt the loyalty of their intentions.

A public meeting will take place to-morrow to verify the elections of the members.

THE FRENCH PRESS UPON THE IMPERIAL SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The *Patrie* of this evening contains an article in praise of the Emperor's speech, and ending thus:

"To the dilemma of peace or war is stated. It is a cry which modern Europe utters to the ancient coalescing Courts—a cry which re-echoes at Berlin, at Vienna, at Rome, and at Venice. It is a cry which Poland accompanies with her sobs. It is a warning given by Imperial France while boldly hoisting the flag of liberty.

"Let us not attempt to predict the reply of the Europe of 1815. Our parts is to wait. Let us be proud of finding in the language of the Emperor the thought of a great people. We feel that the future constantly belongs to Sovereigns faithful to their origin; and if our patriotism is able to excite a cordial response from 1815 have ceased to exist!' our generosity is able to add—'Poland will soon have ceased to suffer.'"

In the *Opinion Nationale* of this evening M. Guéroult speaks in similar terms.

The *Presse* publishes an article by M. Girardin, declaring that the Imperial speech desires the peace of the world, but affirms that many people consider it as the announcement of war. The Emperor, however, nevertheless, continues to consider the speech as of a pacific tendency.

The *Nord* thinks the Emperor's speech the most considerable and significant fact in favor of peace which has transpired for a year.

In the *Siècle*, M. Havin believes there is a possibility of war expressed in the speech, if the kings of Europe do not give just satisfaction to their subjects.

La France of this evening says: "We are in a position to announce that the declarations contained in the Imperial speech will immediately be followed by diplomatic overtures. The Emperor Napoleon will address a letter to the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France, to submit a project of European arbitration for their approval. An European Congress may be considered as being convoked. We shall know in a few days whether the proposal is accepted or rejected, and whether Europe is now merged in the European question."

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, November 6.—Almost all the Viennese journals of this morning consider the speech of the Emperor calculated to create misunderstanding.

News received here from Constantinople states that the forts of the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus are being strongly armed with cannon.

Six Russian officers have been shot as spies by the Circassians.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day, referring to the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, says:

It can't refrain from remarking that the treaties of Vienna have not ceased to exist, because according to international stipulations they have to be publicly abrogated, or because their service rights included potato have been abolished.

The fact is that Austria has always honestly fulfilled the treaties. Even her endeavors to bring about German reform have been based upon European treaty rights, and were specially directed to appease the jealousies of Germany. Austria can positively acquiesce in the main ideas of the speech, viz:—A mutual agreement between the Powers to demand the eventualities of war.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The London *Morning Star* says:

The proposal which the Emperor of the French has made to Europe is undoubtedly a happy stroke of policy. If war had taken place on behalf of Poland, the Imperial master of so many legions must practically have been at the head of the alliance. Failing to obtain that position, the Emperor desires to be the leader in a movement for the foundation of a permanent peace.

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No man can entertain any doubt that if the Poles be not literally extirpated before next spring some European Power will inevitably have to draw the sword for the purpose of settling that question somehow. In which position then would the Emperor Napoleon seem most dangerous—at the head of a congress convened to discuss a peaceful arrangement of these great questions, or at the head of a powerful army prepared to enforce a settlement in the field? Those who distrust the Emperor Napoleon, and who would therefore decline even a peaceful operation with him, had better consider the question in this light. Grant him as unreliable as the greatest Galliophobiac can paint him, is it not safer to co-operate with him for peace than to take a course which must leave him to be the leader in a European war?

The London *Times* says the Emperor's sentences seem to be uttered from the tribune rather than the throne. More than ever he descends into the lists, anticipates the arguments of his adversaries, his credit for his sciences, holds out promises for the future, appeals, menaces, and concludes by leaving on his hearers the desired impression that in any matter of peace or war, in the construction of a railway or the establishment of an empire, there is only one master in France, and that is Napoleon III.

To the English generally the Emperor's speech seems "bewildering."

The British Government and the Polish Question.

The *Gazette* of last evening published the following dispatch, which is the close of the correspondence in relation to Poland between Earl Russell and the Russian Government:

Foreign Office, October 30, 1863.

My Lord,—Baron Brunnow has communicated to me a disp