Appeal and Statement of the Accredited Agent of "The Free-State General Committee of Louisiana."

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Free-State General Committee of Louisiana numbers sixty-four members, appointed and elected by the various Union Associations of New-Orleans and other parishes. The Committee has a fixed basis of representation of the numerical strength of the Association, and will increase in numbers as Associations in parishes not yet represented come forward. The method adopted is the only one, under existing circumstances, by which the people can be effectually reached, their wishes and sentiments made known and carried into practical effect. It is just to all concerned, and entirely safe; by it the true status of the people is easily discovered and prompt action had. No one is admitted to membership in the Committee who does not, in addition to being a citizen of the United States, bind himself, by his signature to a solemn oath, administered by the President, to do all in his power to aid in bringing about a civil, Free-State Government in Louisiana, loyal to the Government of the United States.

The Committee proposes a Convention, fresh from the people, at the earliest practical period, to frame a new Constitution, at once and forever prohibiting and excluding Slavery, or forced labor, from Louisiana, except for crime.

The Convention is to be convoked as soon as an understanding is had by the people with each other, and they shall demand it. The odious Constitution of 1852, made exclusively by and for slaveholders, designedly depriving the masses of a just and equitable representation, to maintain supreme control over non-slaveholders, is unfit to be the law of a State in which equal rights, freedom to all, the greatest good to the largest number, is the recognized basis of organic and all other just laws.

Sooner than submit to the old order of things, under the Constitution of 1852, not made by nor for the people, as an alternative or choice of evils, we prefer keeping the State under a military tutelage for an indefinite period of time.

The Committee has submitted its plans, origin, mode of operating, and and sought to be obtained, to the Government at Washington, to Major-General N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf and to his Excellency General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State. From this, it is understood that all authorities having, directly or indirectly, jurisdiction in Louisiana are properly informed and cognizant of all the movements of the Committee in its efforts to restore a civil Government, through the people, the only proper channel, in the manner and with such a Constitution as before described.

The more effectually, and so far as possible, to exclude from the ballot-box those who are, by treason, disfranchised, a system of registration is adopted in the parishes; and only such as give evidence of unblotted loyalty, exhibiting certificate of registration, will be permitted to vote. By this means, it is hoped and believed that an expression of loyal sentiment can be secured, untrammelled by the votes of Rebels, and Louisiana re-establish her lawful allegiance as a loyal, free State. In the absence of official statistical information as to the comparative proportion between slaveholders and non-slaveholders, resort is had to other apparently reliable data, which place it thus: Total white population prior to the Rebellion, 357,000; slaveholders, 16,000; non-slaveholders, 341,000. *One slaveholder to a fraction of over twenty, two non-slaveholders!* Notwithstanding the great numerical disparity between the slaveholders and the non-slaveholders, an legislation was shaped with direct reference to the interest of the former and discouragement of the latter.

The slaveholding population, numerically so inconsiderable, had, while it remained loyal, the long and of the lever of constitutional power unjustly granted to it by the three-fifths clause. It has thrown off its only protection, and the weapon by which it defended the peculiar institution has fallen from its hands. While the Slave Power was loyal the contest was unjustly unequal in favor of that minority; now it is justly in the hands of the majority—the effect of their treason. The Slave Power, not content with the prerogative conferred on it, but aiming to extend its power, threw off its lawful allegiance to the United States, subjugated the people, and involved Louisiana in a vortex of revolution, disordering and deranging all the avenues of industry, commercial and social order, reducing the population of all castes to ruin and starvation. The slaveholder has shown by his acts that he regards the Government of the United States as a mere fortuitous concourse of laws, ushered into being by some mysterious contingency, existing like a volatile vapor, smoke, or ethereal substance, that could be made to dissipate and vanish whenever the breath of treason should breathe upon it. The truly loyal man regards it as it is, a solid, vital, organic structure, originated by and deriving all its vitality, strength, support and endurance from the affections of the loyal institude.

One of the peculiarities of our Government is, that whereas it may increase its territorial area by new accessions, either by purchase or conquest, or both, it cannot permit one single inch to pass away by treasonable secessions without disturbing the equilibrium, and jeopardizing the whole. The Federal Government is the center of gyration; the States have rights, but they are local, negative and relative in character, not positive and sovereign, to act without restraint in all things. The States, like individuals, owe primary allegiance to the United States. Our Government (and all others), like a milestone, has a center; the States form the periphery; one fragment broken off unsettles the equilibrium, endangers the whole machinery [illegible]

Slavery being a local institution, and having forfeited its existence, by the treason of its admirers, the Free State men in Louisiana are determined that it shall never be restored to power; where individual cases of loyalty are proved, compensation should be made to the owner, but the institution, as such, must and will forever cease. We believe we have the unquestionable right to do so, and being so impressed, will act accordingly.

It is said that Congress will shortly settle the question for the States. We hope it has the right and power in this case to do so, and will act promptly in the matter, but we are not disposed to await the tedious and uncertain action of Congress. Louisiana is in a suffering condition; delay is suicidal to her; we prefer doing the work, clearly our duty, as soon as practicable, and presenting the state to Congress and the whole loyal people in such a manner as we are sure will not only be acceptable to them, but advantageous to the Government of the United States and conducive to the best interests of Louisiana.

The slaveholder, during his career under Confederate rule, was strong, loud, and bitter in his denunciations against the Government, exerted his utmost efforts to destroy it, but, now that he has the only alternative between subjugation or annihilation, desires to return back as he was to his old position, negro and all. If he fails in that, his next overture will be Gradual Emancipation, determined to cling to *his* institution to the last gasp. "His ruling passion strong in death."

The Slave Power can never be trusted again.

Gradual Emancipation, if wise, however, or tolerated anywhere, under any circumstances, would not be so in Louisiana. The negro in his transition from Slavery to freedom, has experienced his worst condition, or is now in it. He has suffered and is now enduring untold misery; and from causes for which he is in no degree to be censured. The negro who is a slave for any period, long or short, is, during the term of that servitude, to all intents and purposes, as much a slave in the eye of the law, as if he was so for life. He has no appeal for abuse; he cannot give testimony against his white master; neither can any fellow slave do so for him, and no white man is known to give evidence in favor of the slave against the master. The master knowing that he has but a limited lease on the slave may, if he will, feed and clothe him at the lowest possible expense, and endeavor to force from him as much service for the limited time as he expected to obtain for the term of his life, and should he survive his servitude, may be worn out, exhausted, decrepit, old, and unable to make his own support, and be thrown on the charity of the world.

To force the negro of Louisiana back again into Slavery after what he has suffered, and is now suffering, when freed by the treason of his master, would effectually wither, sink, and deservedly damn, any State or Nation that would tolerate or countenance such a measure.

The negro is degraded—a necessary consequence of his condition—but he is obedient, kind, easily governed, and capable of just such a degree of elevation as circumstances surrounding him enable or permit him to arrive at.

As to whether the negro will work when free, is only a question with that class who desire to keep him a slave and be his master.

I am assured by planters who are now working their plantations with free colored labor, that, under all the embarrassments incident to war, they do better, and are less trouble than when slaves.

The anomalous condition of Louisiana renders it vastly more difficult to adjust and set in motion her civil machinery, and place her right, than that of a new State coming into the Union.

A new State comes into the Union with a small population, sometimes just enough to be admitted, with all its interests, industrial, political, social, and commercial; they are congenial in all their parts; no great radical change is effected by the new position.

Louisiana, on the contrary, has a heterogeneous population of seven hundred and eight thousand; nearly one-half of whom have been slaves, but are now to assume the functions of free men.

A civil, Free-State Government and wise legislature are indispensible to settle this anomalous condition, in such a manner as to inspire confidence in the community. The policy of the State must be settled, and the relation between the capitalist employer, and the employee established before capital will seek investment here, the people in the meantime float about famishing, and becoming degraded by indolence.

The principal agricultural productions of Louisiana are cotton, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand bales; of sugar, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand hogsheads; of molasses, fourteen million six hundred thousand gallons; these figures are nearly correct in round numbers; of cereals, there is less in the whole State than is produced here in a single township.

The moneyed institutions, with few exceptions, are not prosperous. The State is literally bankrupt, made so by the Rebellion; much property is under the ban of confiscation, hence State taxes are scarcely collected. The Military Governor, however he may be disposed to aid in a civil State movement, is unable to do so to any extent.

There is now a contest for a civil government between the Free State men on the one side, who ask a new Constitution made by the people, excluding Slavery as before stated, and on the other a Pro-Slavery faction, contending for the old order of things under the Constitution of 1852.

The difference between the two is as wide as that between Freedom and Slavery, right and wrong, darkness and daylight; the former are with the people, the latter, as usual, stand alone, depending on their wealth and dark, stealthy maneuvering to accomplish their purposes, not willing to trust their cause with the people. The Free State men have committed themselves on the side of the people, in favor of a Free State Government, in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of retraction, accomodation or compromise with treason, and the continuance of Slavery in any guise, shape, or form; they are determined that Louisiana shall return to the Union regenerated, cleansed and purified from the pollution of the blood of Slavery.

The policy of Louisiana should be adjusted as soon as practicable. She cannot afford to be a football for politicians; she has too much to stake. Tens of thousands of her inhabitants are suffering the consequences of a condition of things which they had no agency in producing. Her status should be settled during the present session of Congress, if possible, but, by all means during the present Administration.

It would be unwise and unjust to the people, if it were possible to defer and leave it to the contingencies of a new political combination in a future Administration.

Louisiana has been the bottom of the Rebellion; is now the keystone in the arch on which the entire Slave structure rests; the Free State movement there is the fire in the center of the shell. Place Louisiana right and Slavery will be impossible under any circumstances in any other State. Place Louisiana right and other States will soon become so. Place Louisiana right, when she may become the asylum for the contrabands of other States, and find a *self-support* instead of being a burden, and of its being mere charity to save them from perishing, and prevent them being demoralized by indolence in future. While many are so liberally contributing to alleviate the distress of the destitute and suffering, and save them from perishing, all the effects of the disordered condition of things in the Slave States, let others contribute something to remove the causes, for, after all, the only efficient remedy for those evils lies in settling the internal policy of those States so as to make the negro self-supporting, by making suitable laws for his government and protection.

The Free-State movement in Louisiana strikes directly at the root and cause of all the evils, sufferings and privations now taxing and likely to continue to tax the charities of the people for a long time to come unless the remedy is found.

The Free-State General Committee is sadly in need of the pecuniary means necessary to enable it to progress as rapidly as it should. Indeed, without assistance from somewhere, a Civil Government cannot be established; money is indispensable in numerous ways. The Free-State men, as a mass, are poor, the war having made many of them so, while the Pro-Slavery men are rich, and hope, by their wealth, to circumvent and frustrate the designs of the Committee.

Any one who will reflect for a moment can understand how arduous must be the duties of the Committee. Obstacles are encountered at every step, but they must be surmounted, and order restored where there is now comparative anarchy, except in so far as military law can do so. No advantage will accrue, no fewer obstacles present themselves by deferring to a future time their Free-State movements and a Civil Government; on the contrary, they will increase.

The President of the Committee, Thomas J. Durant, esq., is one of the most accomplished gentlemen and eminent counselors in the State—so considered by his bitterest political enemies.

The Secretary, James Graham, esq., is United States Marshal of Louisiana—a man of rare talents, generous, and devoted to the Free-State movement.

The Treasurer, Edward Heath, esq., is a merchant of New-Orleans, eminently suited to the position.

These three men are well known in Louisiana, and enjoy the confidence of all who know them.

The Free-State General Committee is the instrument to bring about a civil Government in Louisiana; its members are familiar with the feelings and wants of the people, and it is the only body of men there entitled to the confidence of people loyal-minded. Louisiana is suffering all the horors of civil war—the Commanding General and Military Governor can only relieve and partially remove, they cannot do more—the only permanent efficient remedy for the people is in a civil Free-State Government. To accomplish this great end the Committee appeal for assistance; their condition compels them to do so; for the demon of destruction, war, and civil strife, has unsettled the people and burst asunder the bonds of social order; the people now float about like a weed upon the ocean of the deep, drifted by winds and circumstances over which they have no control.

This condition of things may suit the speculating politician, but all right minded people prefer a civil to a military government based on justice and civil law, and the attainment of moral excellence by the people to the acquisition of individual opulence and political fame. It is to place the love of justice and social kindness above personal preeminence and usurped advantages of every kind; it is to prefer the welfare of mankind to self-elevation, and a life of useful industry and contentment to that of selfish ambition.

(Accredited.) ALFRED DAVIS.
Agent of the Free State General Committee of Louisiana, Box 1369 P. O., Philadelphia, 1863.

P. S.—Mr. William Strathern has consented to act temporarily as Receiver of Fees for the Free-State General Committee of Louisiana, his place of business [illegible]

Rebel Officers in New-York.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: At the moment when we are receiving with grief and horror tidings that our officers and men, prisoners to the Rebels, are rotting with hunger and disease in the prisons of Richmond, we are witnesses of the criminal lenity of our own Government.

It is not enough that the fashionable hotels of our cities are filled with Southerners, who either as spies or agents of the Rebel Government work more mischief than if they were in arms against us; that their families are allowed to come North and enjoy the security of our laws and the luxuries from which all but the richest of us are debarred; that Rebel women come and go between Richmond and New-York, carrying back with them, beside a little shopping, what comfort and consolation they can, and information in abundance; but we are to be insulted by the appearance of Rebel officers at large in our streets. Among numerous instances, take these:

A Captain Montgomery Brown, late Chief of Artillery of Gen. Greene, at Port Hudson, has been for a month past parading the streets of New-York, and even visiting the opera, in uniform, one which, by the way, closely resembles that of the 7th Regiment.

Another—Col. John B. Breckenridge—one of the actors in the famous Leavenworth duel at Niagara, formerly editor of a violent Secession paper in New-Orleans, is here on a visit, not even a prisoner. He is a man of education, of courage and enterprise, and doubly dangerous from the possession of these qualities. Other Rebel officers are at large, on leave, in various cities of the North, having a good time generally, and aiding their friends in a quiet way.

Is this never to cease? G.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1863.

Gen. Schenck's Successor.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

The appointment of a General to the command of the Middle Department puzzles the Administration. The success of Gen. Schenck has been owing not only to his fine intellect and decision of character, but to his political education, which enabled him to discriminate accurately, and trust those only who were surely loyal. Under him, the Middle Department—once the most troublesome—has given the Government the least annoyance. This cannot be expected from a mere soldier, however brilliant his talents may be. Grave, political questions continually arise, over which the West Pointer would puzzle blindly in search of a solution.

The question of a successor is yet more complicated by the present limits of the Department and the stranger position of the 8th Army Corps. When Gen. Schenck was placed in command, the Department extended from Philadelphia to the Big Sandy, and was the largest in the Union. In it were 40,000 troops making up the 8th Army Corps, of which Maj.-Gen. Schenck was the General commanding. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Gen. Hooker obtained an order giving him command of all troops necessary to his operations, and the 8th Corps was swept into and absorbed by the Army of the Potomac. Shortly after this, all north of Maryland was made into two Departments, and all west of the Monocoey erected into one, and placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Kelly. In anticipation of Gen. Schenck's retirement from the service, no change has since been made. The result is, that, as it now stands, the Middle Department has no military significance, being without a corps, and is the command of a brigadier, having about 5,000 troops, made up of Home Guards and the Invalids.

To place a Major-General in command, then, would imply the restoration of the old limits and a corps.

In view of these facts, the prominent men of Delaware and Maryland who have so lately won these States to Emancipation and an unconditional support of the Union, earnestly press the Administration to give them a General commanding who will appreciate their wants and support their efforts. It is understood that they have united upon their candidate, and have earnestly yet respectfully solicited his appointment.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Con. En.	103	100 Hud. River RR.	b10. 127
5,000 U. S. 5-20s Cou.	104½	100 do	123
1,000 U. S. 6s O. W. L. 1 yr	105	200 Harlem Railroad	54
3,000 Tress. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April	100¾	200 do	54¼
2,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr cert. n.	99	200 do	55
3,000 Tennessee 6s '90	59½	100 do	55¼
5,000 do	b30. 60	200 do	56
1,000 North Carolina 6s	50	200 Reading Railroad	123
6,000 Missouri State 6s	67½	100 do	123
5,000 Ohio & Miss Cert.	59½	200 do	b10. 122½
5,000 N. Y. Central 6s	100	100 do	122
1,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds	79.115	200 do	b10. 122½
5,000 M. So. Sig. F. bds	100	300 do	124
1,000 Alt & T. H. 2d Mt Pre.	91	200 Mich. Cen. Railroad	124
2,000 do	90	100 do	s30. 124
7,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st M.	99	100 do	b10. 124½
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m	77	500 Chicago & N. W. RR.	49
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	66½	200 do	49¼
5,000 do	65	150 Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	65
15 B. of N. America	119	100 do	70
20 Imps & T. Bk	108	600 do	70½
60 Am. Ex. Bk	107	100 do	70¾
50,000 Am. Gold	144½	100 do	b15 70¾
20,000 do	144	100 do	s60 70
50 Canton Co	53½	100 do	b30 69
300 do	53	50 Panama Railroad	167
100 Comb. C. Pr	30½	$6 Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip	119
300 do	37	200 do	s30 119
150 Quicksilver M. Co	62	100 do	s30 119
50 Cen. Am. Tx Co	34	100 do	b15 119
400 Am. Coal Co	92	500 do	s30 119
200 Wyoming V. Coal Co	36	100 do	b15 119½
200 Mariposa M. Co	30	150 do	b30 119½
50 do	3¼	300 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	104
100 do	3	100 do	s30 104¼
200 do	s15 3	200 do	s30. 104
200 do	b30 3¼	100 do	b30. 104¼
300 do	b10 3¼	100 do	s10. 104
100 do	s1 3	300 do	s30. 104
1100 do	3	300 do	b30. 104
2100 do	3	100 do	104
500 Erie Railway	1	100 do	104
100 do	s10 1	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.R.	125
200 do	s15 1	500 Mil. & Pr. du Chien	24
100 do	b10 1	100 do	b30 25
600 do	1	100 do	b15 24½
100 do	s10 1	100 do	b30 24
3400 do	1	300 do	23
100 do	s10 1	200 Toledo & Wabash R.R.	45
300 do	s30 1	100 do	44½
100 do	b30 1	100 do	44
100 do	b10 1	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	82½
200 do	1	1200 do	82
400 Erie Railway Pref.	1	100 do	b15 82
150 Chic. & Alton R.R.	82	100 do	81½
150 Alton & T. H. R.R.	57		

SECOND BOARD.

1,500 Tr. N. T. No. Orl. & A.	100	500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Scrip	120
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	67	200 do	s30. 120
5,000 do	b30 67	100 do	120½
10,000 do	67½	100 do	120
250 Comb. Coal Pref.	37	600 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	105
100 do	s60 37	100 do	104¾
200 do	37½	100 do	b5. 104½
1000 N. Y. Central R.R.	134½	100 do	b5. 104
100 do	s10. 134½	600 do	s30. 104½
100 do	134¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R.R.	49
100 Erie Railway	107½	100 do	48¾
3800 do	107	200 do	49
200 do	107	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch. R.R.	82½
200 do	107	200 do	83
100 do	s30. 106½	100 do	b10 83
50 do	s30. 106	100 do	b5 83
100 Erie Railway Pref.	107	50 Alt. & T. Haute R.R.	58
100 Hud. River R.R.	124	300 Chic. & N. W. RR.	48
1000 Reading Railroad	123	100 do	b30 48½
100 Mich. Cent. R.R.	124½	100 do	48
300 Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	65	150 Ch. & Alton R.R.	64
200 do	65	100 do	63
200 Cal. & Chic. R.R.	100	100 do	63
200 do	s30. 100		

SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD AT 3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s30. 134	1000 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	104
500 do	134	100 do	104
100 do	134	100 do	104
100 Erie Railway	108	100 Chi. & N. W. R.R.	49
100 do	108	100 do	b3. 49
100 do	b10. 108	200 Chi. & N. W. R.R.	47
100 do	s7. 108	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.R.	83
200 do	108	100 do	83
200 Harlem R.R.	54	200 do	b3 83
200 do	s3 54	100 Terre H. & Alt. Pref.	74
200 Mich. Cent. R.R.	124	200 do	b3 75
200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	65	200 Canton Company	33
200 do	s3 65	100 do	b3 33
200 do	s3 65	100 Cumb. Coal	36½
100 do	s3 65	100 do	b3 36
100 Ill. Cent. R.R.	119½	100 do	b3 36

SATURDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

Gold has been much excited, and has sold from 143½ to 146¾, closing at the Second Board at 146¾. The shipments for the week have been $1,111,000.

Stocks upon the street were steady at the rally of last night, but there was nothing like much buying shown—the rise was chiefly the result of purchases by the bears, and as soon as they covered the market paused again. At the Stock Exchange, Government securities were firm—Registered 6s of 1881 standing 109½@109¾, and Coupons 109¾@109¾; 5-20s no change; Certificates are higher, and quoted 98¼@98½. Ohio 6s, 100@102; Kentucky 6s, 104@105; Indiana 5s, 82@87; Tennessee 6s, 59@59½; North Carolina 6s, 59@60; Missouri 6s, 67½@68; Canton Company, 30½@32½; Delaware and Hudson, 170@178; Pennsylvania Coal, —@165; Quicksilver, 60@62½; Cumberland, 37@37½; Pacific Mail, 210@212½; Central American Transit Company, 35@36; New-York Central, 133½@133¾; Erie Railway, 107½@107¾; do. Preferred, 101½@101¾; Hudson River, 123½@123¾; Harlem, 56½@56; Reading, 122½@122¾; Michigan Central, 123½@124; Michigan Southern, 79½@80. Stocks after the board were dull, and at the Public Exchange quite low rates were made, 106¾ for Erie and 122½ for New-York Central. Immediately after the adjournment a fresh demand was shown, and prices rallied sharply. Erie was quoted at 107 bid, and New-York Central 133. The buying was stimulated to a good degree by the report in regard to the change in the policy of the banks on the legal tenders. At the Second Board the changes were as follows: Missouri 6s fell ¼; Pacific Mail rose 1½; New-York Central, ½; Erie, 1½; Erie Preferred, ½; Hudson River, 1½; Harlem fell 3; Reading rose ½; Michigan Central, ½; Michigan Southern, 1½; Illinois Central, 1; Rock Island, ½; Northwestern, 1. After the Second Board Erie broke down again and was offered at 106. The closing prices were: Gold, 145½ bid; New-York Central, 134½ bid; Erie, 106½ bid; Michigan Southern, 80½ bid; Fort Wayne, 82½ bid.

The following table will show the highest and lowest prices of the week at the Stock Exchange Board of the principal stocks, and compare those of Saturday last and to-day:

	Last Saturday.	Highest.	Lowest.	To-day.
U. S. 6's, 1881, registered	109	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	109¾	109¾	109	109
U. S. 5's, 1874, coupon	100½	100	100	100
U. S. 7-3-10 per cts	99½	100½	99½	100½
One Year Certificates	99	99	98	98
Virginia 6's	54	54	54	54
Tennessee 6's	59	59	59	59
Missouri	65	67	65	67
American Gold	153½	154	143	144½
Delaware and Hudson	179	179	179	179
Pennsylvania Coal	165	165	165	165
Pacific Mail	215	216	210	210
New-York Central R.	133	133½	133	133½
Erie	108	108½	104	106½
Erie preferred	101¾	101¾	100½	101
Hudson River	127	127½	121	123
Harlem	96½	98	93	96
Harlem preferred	—	—	—	—
Reading	124½	126	121½	122½
Michigan Central	126½	126½	122½	124
Michigan Southern, old	82	84	79	79½
Michigan South. guaranteed	142	142	140	140
Panama	167	167	167	167
Illinois Central Scrip	122½	124	117	119
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106	110	102	104½
Galena and Chicago	110½	111½	106½	107½
Cleveland and Toledo	117½	119	114	115
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	109	102	104½
Chicago, Burl. and Quincy	120	119½	116½	116½
Mil. and Prairie du Chien	61	62	55	55
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	86	86½	81	81½
Chicago and N. Western	49½	56½	45	46

The interest due, December 1, on the bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad will be paid after that day at the bank of the Republic.

The Merchants' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent, payable December 1.

Sterling Bills are very irregular, and nominally 160.

Freights continue dull and heavy. To Liverpool, the engagements are: Per neutral packet, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 350 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d.; 156 sacks Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; 100 pkgs. Provisions at 12s. 6d.; 400 bales Tow and 160 tuns St. Domingo Logwood on private terms. To London, per neutral packet, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 200 pkgs. Butter at 20s.; and per steamer, 500 pks. Butter at 50s. To Glasgow, 13,000 bush. Wheat per neutral vessel at 5½d. in bulk. To Bristol, 200 bbls. Flour, to fill up, on private terms. The charters are: The French brig France, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum to Marseilles, at 7s.; a Norwegian brig of 512 tuns, to Marseilles with heavy Pipe Staves, at $40, and light do. at $30; a Dutch schooner to Amsterdam, with 600 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s.; a Norwegian brig of 2,000 bbls. to Maranham and back at $2,200 in gold; a British brig of 1,000 bbls., from Jamaica to New-York, at $600; a Dutch brig of 188 tuns, to Mayaguez, P. R., at $1,500; a British bark of 681 tuns, to Havana, at $1,000 in gold; a ship of 476 tuns to New-Orleans, at $5,400; a schooner to Salem, with Grain, at 6d.; a Hanoverian bark of 682 tuns, to Cadiz with Staves, at $40 for Heavy Pipe, and $30 for Light do.; a British bark of 445 tuns to a port in Spain; a French bark of 179 tuns, and a Bremen one to Buenos Ayres, on private terms. The following are the carrying rates: To Liverpool, per American Flag, Flour, 1s.; Wheat, 3½d.; Heavy Goods, 10s. @12s. 6d.; per Foreign Flag: Flour, 1s. 3d.; Wheat, 4d.; Heavy Goods, 12s. 6d. @15s. To London, per American Flag: Flour, 1s. 4½d. @1s. 6d.; Heavy Goods, 15s. @16s.; per Foreign Flag: Flour, 1s. 9d.; Heavy Goods, 16s. 6d. @17s. 6d.

The business at the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $1,827,466 92; Payments, $3,034,019 87; Balance, $16,016,600 96; for Customs, $107,000.

Money is reported easier, and at 7 ₱ cent the supply is far in excess of the demand. The Associated Banks have done away virtually with the equalization principle in reference to the legal-tender currency held among themselves. Hereafter no banks holding 10 ₱ cent (in proportion to capital) of the aggregate legal tender reported to the Clearing-House from day to day, will be required to equalize by borrowing of the Loan Committee on 6 ₱ cent interest. The Loan Committee is continued until the Government delivers the $35,000,000 5 ₱ cent legal tender contracted for on 3d of September. This proceeding is calculated to give greater ease to money, and have the effect of giving new vigor to speculation, and partially arrest the decline in commodities. The movement by the banks was accepted by some operators as the signal to load up in advance of the rise they are sure it will produce. If the military situation were not so favorable this result might be realized, but it is now felt by all cautious financial authorities, that a war bulletin may be received at any moment which would put Stocks and Gold in a panic, and send them down five per cent. The deposit for 5-20s were $600,000 to-day. Mr. Cisco has called for the balance on the two-year Notes, to be paid Monday, $1,750,000. The Notes are expected to be ready for delivery by the middle of December. The Sub-Treasury has lost $2,500,000 within the past ten days. Mr. Chase may be expected in the market as a borrower upon Treasury Notes at no remote period.

The totals of the leading items of the Ohio Banks compare as follows with those of last quarter, and with those of the same period last year and the year previous:

	1863. Nov. 1.	1863. Aug. 1.	1862. Nov. 1.	1861. Nov.
Specie	$1,870,921	$2,270,371	$2,779,171	$3,047,351
Legal Deposits	2,372,336	2,140,882	3,268,147	2,973,095
Discounts	11,300,451	10,419,872	11,797,887	10,750,997
Stock	5,087,940	5,177,500	5,300,000	5,000,450
Circulation	6,602,411	6,515,475	10,830,396	9,377,496
Deposits	11,200,439	11,203,809	8,815,009	8,064,420

The following is a statement of the Imports of Dry Goods at New-York:

For the week—	1861.	1862.	1863.
Entered at the port	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Thrown on market	1,009,171	849,008	1,298,717
Since Jan. 1—			
Entered at the port	61,437,445	52,156,736	60,969,064
Thrown on market	43,625,671	59,372,956	58,647,265

The total imports at New-York for the week ending Nov. 19 compare as follows with those of the past four weeks:

Week end. Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.	Oct. 29.
Dry Goods $1,871,041	1,370,031	901,006	1,516,654	2,377,031
Gen. Merc. 2,386,343	2,379,[illegible]	2,669,[illegible]	2,242,154	2,589,703
Total $4,257,384	3,779,[illegible]	3,571,569	3,758,708	4,966,734

By telegraph from San Francisco, dated 26th inst., Mining Stocks were quoted:

Ophir, $15 25 ₱ foot; Gould & Curry, $46 ₱ foot; Savage, $15 asked; Potosi, $11 ₱ foot; Yellow Jacket, $9 50 ₱ foot; Central, $13 ₱ foot; Chollar, $1 ₱ foot; Hale & Norcross, $1 50 ₱ foot; Crown Point, $10 ₱ foot; California, $5 ₱ foot; Best & Belcher, $6 ₱ foot; Grass Valley, 70c. ₱ foot.

The Chicago Tribune, under date of Wednesday p. m., reports:

The pressure upon the banks to-day for money has not been so heavy, consequent upon the unsettling of the market by the decline in gold. Currency, however, is still very close, and the demand for it is in excess of its supply.

The buying price of New-York Exchange is ½% discount, and the selling rate was quite uniform at par, sellers, perhaps, getting ¼. The demand is good.

With reference to the market for American Securities, Mr. R. F. Satterthwaite reports as follows:

The same tendency which we noticed last week continues to characterize the market in London for American Securities, and in the absence of business prices have a downward tendency. The demand on Dutch account shows a considerable falling off during the past week.

The London Economist of the 4th inst., received this morning in the Arabia's mail from Boston, has the following article on the English money market:

We have again to comment on the events of a week which has attracted so much interest, and occasioned much interest in monetary circles. As we venture to suggest last week, the fortnightly drainage of the Council of India are to be considerably increased. They are to be £500,000 a month in lieu of £300,000, and this is to continue for several months. We own that we think it would have been better to have increased the amount drawn for still further during the next few months. There is a great demand for silver to the East just now, and, owing to the impolicy of the Bank of France, there is a temporary difficulty in finding that silver. They have reduced their reserves so low that they are justly apprehensive, and are plainly obliged to adopt stringent steps. In a little while the supplies of gold and silver will arrive from Australia and elsewhere, and we shall have a greater excess of meeting the demand upon us. Sir C. Wood is to draw for £200,000 additional per month, and that is likely to continue, say for five months; the extra amount drawn for will, therefore, be £1,000,000. If that had been concentrated into the next month, the relief to the money market would have be a greater, and we doubt if any one would have suffered, for the Council of India have ample funds at Calcutta.

Much more serious matter, however, remains to be mentioned. The Directors of the Bank of England separated on Thursday without raising the rate of discount, but it was almost immediately telegraphed that the Bank of France had raised their rate from 6 to 7 per cent; and, though such an event could hardly have been anticipated on sure grounds, we regret that the Bank of England was not the first to raise the rate. It is true that the reserve of notes has this week augmented, and for many purposes this is the most critical item in the account. In stationary times it is almost the most important; but when correctly viewed in due proportion to the liabilities, but in times of movement it is but the most important. The outgoings and incomings of the bullion are more so. These are indications of the state of the exchanges, and of the probable demands upon us. When the bullion is diminishing, it is desirable that the Bank should be watchful, even though the reserve should, from internal causes, be a little augmented. The export of bullion is an indication of a coming liability, and if that liability is large, it is fitting that the Bank should be anxious.

While we write, it is telegraphed that the Bank of France is about to issue £2 notes, but this cannot be regarded as a measure of immediate relief. It may attributably supersede coin in circulation, and that coin may then become available for foreign payments, but this substitution will take time, and the decrease in the reserve is immediate.

The comparative account of the Bank of France with the corresponding period last year, is as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Notes in circulation of the Bank and branches	£33,313,656	£32,307,360
Drafts drawn by the Bank on the branches, or by the branches on the Bank, and payable in Paris or the provinces	127,256	176,800
Acknowledgments for money deposited	264,020	156,947
Public deposits	3,193,568	2,030,067
Private deposits	6,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Total liabilities	£40,338,324	£42,725,050
Against a reserve of bullion of	11,626,168	9,391,664

showing a reduction in the reserve of £3,958,500. During the last month the reserve has diminished £2,600,000.

These are very serious figures, and it is no wonder that in the face of them the rate of discount should be raised to 7 ₱ cent, and any measure of relief be contemplated.

In a very short time, perhaps before these lines reach many of our readers, the Bank of England will raise its rate to 7 ₱ cent, and it is even probable that it may have to go higher. No one now is alarmed, as almost every one used to be at the application of this necessary remedy. Even the shares in new enterprises, which many people unwisely expected to collapse suddenly, are very moderately affected. If property of so sensitive a nature is so firm in value, general confidence must be sound.

It is also to be remembered that the Bank of England can only act upon the exchanges in so far as a change in the market rate follows a change in their rate. Capital is sent here to be invested, because much can be made of it. What the Bank of England makes of its