IT'LL NEBBER COME NO MO'.

I'se been a waitin' long for de good ole time
De 'li nebbar come no mo';
Wiped de sweat to rock my work an'sing
In de little cabin do'.

My Sam was dar wid his fiddle,
Po' ram; he's gone—done dead!
De dat fe dewn of I'od an' clothes
An' ce nestler ober nest.

An' little Mose—well, he's dead, too;
How he used to rock an' sing,
While Jim an' Poll'y an' ole ree'
Went 'roun' an' roun' de ring.

Ole Miss!—bless her dear ole soul—
Wo'd jes' till her sides g b way,
An' Massa d stop at my cabin door
To say "How's ole Mammy to day?"

De boys—I mean ole Massa's boys—
Ley jubbed ole Mammy, too;
Wo'ked wi' dem ebery blessed one,
Clean down to little Mass' Loo.

Po' Mass Loo! He war'nt to de fight,
But he neber come back no mo';
We hear dat he fell wid a bullet in de breast,
In de front of de battle roar.

He'd put his arms aroun' my neck
An' say "Mammy, I lub you so!"
He didn't see no harm in dat,
De ole Mammy was bless and po'.

Ole Miss died wid a broken heart
When de news of de boys was killed,
An' Massa broke! he had sa' cried
Dat he a cup ob sorrow was filled.

An' yes I'se sot, a waitin' an' waitin'
Fo' de good time comin' no mo';
An' I see ole Miss's cabin to me
Jerce' from de sodder sho'.

TARDY TELEGRAMS.

The Prince of Wales is no better.

Ex-Senator Woodruff, of New York, is dead.

The Chinese embassy chin-chinned Thiers Thursday.

The weather on the Pacific slope continues dry and extremely cold.

A decision in the Balch Hargerty case will be vouchsafed New York to-day.

Neglect of vaccination in New York has grave facilities for the spread of smallpox.

Prince Auersperg has succeeded in forming for Austria a very acceptable cis-Leithian ministry.

George C Prather, one of the original founders of the oil town of Pithole, Pennsylvania, died Thursday.

The Grand Duke and party left Washington for Annapolis yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, by a special train.

The honest people of New York expect much from the grand jury now in session Charles O'Conor is reported to have been before it yesterday.

Tammany is away below bar. Sweeney has been obliged to resign as a member of the Union club. Mayor Hall has not yet acted upon the reques for his resignation from the same organization.

Thomas Sweeney, the Chicago diamond thief, who escaped from the Illinois penitentiary some months ago, was arrested in St. Louis Thursday night, and taken to Joliet in charge of an officer.

A Fenian procession and meeting was held on Thursday night last in Cork, in honor of the martyrs of Manchester, at which some eight thousand people took part. The proceedings were orderly.

Fifty five colored people passed through St Louis on Thursday, en route to Lawrence county, Kansas, where they will settle They are the advance-guard of some five thousand, who will follow soon.

The labor convention which has been in session at Washington has decided to meet at Columbus, Ohio, the third Wednesday in February, in conjunction with the national convention to be held there at that time.

The owner of the steamer Florida has addressed a dispatch to the secretary of the navy, stating that he has sent instructions to St Thomas ordering the Florida to sail at all risks, and asking protection of the department.

In the contest for member of the New York State Assembly, between Alexander Frear and Frederick Killian, the committee have decided against Killian. The latter was the Reformers' candidate, while Frear was that of Tammany.

The depositors of the Bowling Green (New York) savings bank Thursday evening appointed a committee to look after their interests, at the request of the bank. Henry Smith, the president, was present, and said the bank hoped to pay up fully.

A dispatch from Scranton says that a portion of Olive street sunk several inches Thursday morning, in consequence of a cave in Pine Brook shaft. There is considerab e excitement, as many houses have twisted out of shape, and the foundations cracked open.

The "sports" of New York always have something nice to while away the time. On Thursday Alderman Miller won a foot race (or ten miles from Broadway (in Brooklyn) to Bay Side, Long Island, beating John C. Heenan, for a stake of two hundred dollars.

Colonel McDaniel, the owner of "Harry Bassett," replies to the proposition of Mr. Gretton, owner of the English race-horse "Sterling," for a mile and a half race in England in 1872, for £10,000, that he (McDaniel) can only consent to having the race take place in this country.

The New York board of health, from lack of funds, was obliged, some time since, to discharge fifty doctors from its service. If the sanitary and health departments do not provide the necessary funds, and soon, to stay the smallpox, the epidemic must fearfully increase.

Night of the alleged Maequesa Island mutineers, from the Newfoundland whaling barque Rowan, arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Tahiti. The captain of the barque, who had arrived previously, had left the men in Tahiti, and there will probably be no prosecution.

A prominent New York ex-judge yesterday told a reporter that the comptroller received $100,000 and the assemblyman $80,000 for the allowance of $400,000 of claims, made some time ago by a certain committee of Second Devlin, for about $2,000,000. Further developments in this matter are promised.

Morgan Jones, of New York, for many years a leading Tammany poll teller, yesterday said he felt sure that Tweed should fail to see the necessity for his retirement, prominent men of the party will feel the necessity for enforcing his retirement by all legitimate means.

Serious apprehensions were entertained yesterday morning by the physicians attendant upon the Prince of Wales of an unfavorable turn of the disease, especially as Prince Alberts, the eldest of the latter complaint after a sudden attack and brief illness. Rumor on 'Change in London are that the case is worse than represented.

The failure of Tweed's sureties to qualify gave Gotham no relief from the pelting of yesterday, and surprise was everywhere expressed. The responsibility for Tweed's appearance is now entirely with the sheriff. The course adopted under the same circumstances in the ordinary course would be the arrest of the defendant, but it seems no arrest is to be made, as the sheriff thinks he can rely on the security which he has.

Thiers received the Chinese embassy on Thursday evening. The chief of the embassy expresses a hope that the treaty relations between France and China would be maintained. To which Thiers replied: "Your government must give proofs that our missionaries and consuls are respected; this is absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace between France and China." The president's tone was emphatic, and the ambassadors withdrew deeply impressed.

General Schofield, commander of the district of the Pacific, issued a stringent order from headquarters at San Francisco Thursday, ordering the operations against the Modocs, the effect of which will be to compel them to choose between going to the reservation, under protection of the Federal government, and remaining there, or extermination. The order meets with firm approval in San Francisco, and it is believed that, if carried out, it will settle the question, and give a lasting peace to the country.

The trial of the great San Francisco breach of promise and seduction suit of Miss Lizzie E Turner, formerly a school teacher, against ex-postmaster Jones, of the United States mint there and subsequently in the treasury department at Washington, daughter of the late Admiral Turner, of the United States navy, against Senor Caledorio Ortis, banker of Hermosa, Mexico, divides the public attention with the Howe contested will case. The plaintiff claims that she was seduced under promise of marriage while acting governess for Ortis' children, and that a criminal intimacy has continued for several years in the city. She claims two hundred thousand dollars' damages.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mint to Tennessee—Development of Mineral Wealth.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The Missouri School of Mines was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at Rolla, Missouri, on Saturday. There was a large attendance, including quite a number of prominent gentlemen interested in science and education, and members of the legislature. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Read, president of the State university; Prof. Henry Shaw, geologist; John Monteith, state superintendent of public instruction; Prof C P. Williams, director of the school, and others. The course of studies will include engineering, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, mining and chemistry. The school is situated in a district rich in mineral resources, where the wealth of the earth may be made the studious and practical demonstrations given with little labor.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

In money circles matters were quiet. We heard of nothing beyond an active counter business and a steady demand for money. Currency is in ample supply; customers are readily accommodated at the usual rates, 10 to 12 per cent for ordinary. The outside figures range from 1½ to 2 per cent per month, a sh de easier.

The exchange market is quiet. The rates of exchange for buying by the majority of banks are ⅞ to ⅝c. discount on New York, Boston and other Eastern cities, and selling at ⅛c. discount, with the exception of one bank, w ich buys from its customers at ⅛c. discount and sells at the same figure.

Gold is ⅝c. advance from yesterday. Dealers pay 1 16@⅛.

Very little was doing in the local stock and security market. Memphis and Charleston scrip is slowly advancing. None was offered to-day, but we not taken. Holders are asking 40c, and in some cases a higher figure is contended for. Much is anticipated from the result of certain movements now being made.

County warrants are still on the market and demanding higher terms. One dealer to day was offered 800 for $20,000, but refused the offer.

Arkansas levee bonds were on the market, and $3000 was bought at 35c.

Bank of Tennessee, old issue, is steady at 88 @90.

THE GOLD YIELD OF THE WORLD.

The whole yield of gold by the Russian mines is given as follows, from 1742 to 1861 inclusive:

	PUDS.
Private mines, 1814-51	2,000
Crown and cabinet	7,085
Total	37,029

which represents a value of 489,687,790 roubles.

The crown and cabinet yield included the following previous periods 1724 to 1851, 625 pud; in 1851, 600 pud; and the remainder, 1812 pud, from 1851 to 1861 inclusive. At 60 gold the rouble, the above amount represents $291,750,000.

The aggregate production of gold and silver in the United States since the discovery of the California deposits in 1848 is estimated as follows:

From California	$950,000,000
Nevada	125,000,000
Montana	22,000,000
Idaho	28,000,000
Oregon and Washington Territory	28,000,000
New Mexico and Arizona	8,000,000
Colorado and Wyoming	10,000,000
Southern States	60,000,000
Total	$1,341,000,000

The gross products of the Austrian gold and silver deposits from their discovery in 1851 to the close of 1868 are stated by Mr. R Brough Smyth, secretary for mines of Victoria Colony at $187,858,000 of silver, and 208,347 gold.

TREASURY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements of the United States treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
New York	$678,899,922	$701,075,369
Philadelphia	48,126,222	48,310,062
Baltimore	15,489,355	15,198,741
San Francisco	15,449,72	12,839,280
New Orleans	5,267,000	5,106,000
St. Louis	26,522,828	26,040,742
Charleston, S. C	3,325,088	31,866,248
Boston	72,602,260	74,862,765
Total	$1,064,682,195	$1,015,398,207

The money received in the treasury department since November 30, 1865, and credited to what is known as the conscience fund, is $120,147 45. All but one cent of this was received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

WINDING UP OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The comptroller of currency has declared a dividend of twenty per cent, in favor of the creditors of the late National Bank of New Orleans, payable as soon as the necessary ache ules can be prepared by the receiver. The United States claim the precedence for the balance remaining unpaid upon the check of Thomas L. May, amounting to $22,745 which was given by him as collateral security for the payment of the indebtedness at the time the large defalcation was discovered in the office of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans. The government also claims precedence in addition for $13,400 on deposit in the bank to the credit of its officers, upon above amount having been received upon the funds collected by the receiver before the declaration of the first dividend. If it shall hereafter be decided by the courts that the whole amount of the check of May is counterbalanced by his indebtedness to the bank, as claimed by the receiver, this amount, together with what may hereafter be collected will then be distributed in a final dividend The question of the right of the government to precedence in the payment of deposits made by its officers in the National banks will probably go to the supreme court for final decision.

Bonds in New York.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1871 a.m.—Market firm and demand fair. Sterling steady at 109¾. Gold coal is paid for carrying gold.

Gold	110¼
Bonds of 1881	111¼
5-20 Bonds of 1862	111¼
5-20 Bonds of 1864	111¼
5-20 Bonds of 1865	111¼
5-20 Bonds of 1865, new	111
5-20 Bonds of 1867, new	111¼
5-20 Bonds of 1868, new	111¼
10-40 Bonds	108¾
Pacific Sixes	110¾

Railroad Shares in New York.

NEW YORK, November 24, 11 a.m—The market is off a little from the extreme point but generally firm and active at the present quotations:

Canton	69½
Western Union Telegraph Company	84½
Quicksilver	27½
Pacific Mail	47
Adams Express, ex div	65
Wel s, Fargo & Co	85
American Express	59
United States Express	67½
New York Central	93½
New York Scrip	87½
Erie	47½
Reading	113
Michigan Southern	89½
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne	131
Cleveland and Pittsburg	130½
Chicago and Northwestern	60½
Chicago and North western preferred	80½
Rock Island	103
St. Paul	38½
St. Paul preferred	78
Ohio and Mississippi	42½
Union Pacific	37½

Bonds in London.

LONDON, November 24, 1:30 p.m.—New loan 13½ per cent. Thecount.

Consols	93½@93¾
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1864	91¼@92
U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1867	91¾@92
U. S. 10-40 Bonds	90 @90½
Erie	20¼@20½

COTTON.

The market opened strong at quotations as given yesterday, ordinary 17½@18c and upwards were out in fair numbers. At ten o'clock New York advanced ⅛c, reporting the market strong, Liverpool opened and closed firm, with holders pretentions higher. New Orleans stood out at 18½c. This market on the strength of the news advanced an ⅛c on all grades; factors contending for 18½@18¾c for middling, and realizing 18@18⅛c. There was a fair inquiry for good ordinary, and lower grades were neglected than usual. Bright cottons are especially in demand, and tale s throughout the market were taken long before night, leaving the market bare of stock to work on; that is, factors were not prepared for such an strength of the news advanced an ⅛c on all grades; factors contending for 18½@18¾c for middling, and realizing 18@18⅛c. There was a fair inquiry for good ordinary, and lower grades were neglected than usual. Bright cottons are especially in demand, and tale s throughout the market were taken long before night, leaving the market bare of stock to work on; that is, factors were not prepared for such an strength of the news advanced an ⅛c on all the market. Sales amounted to 2200 bales, and would have reached 4000 had there been the style of cotton on the market called for. We anticipate a lively trade to-morrow. The New York market opened "strong," with an advance of ⅛c; at noon "easier," and closed "quiet." Liverpool opened and closed firm, with an upward tendency. New Orleans advanced an ⅛c and closed firm. The receipts at this port show a falling off for the past week with the corresponding week last year of 6078 bales. The receipts at the principal ports, bales sent to ship, reported to us by the factor: 18½ middling and strict middling, 18½c; so middling, 18c; 17 good ordinary, 17½c; 16 low middling, 17½c; 7 good ordinary, 17½c; 3 low middling, 17½c; 1 middling, 18½c; 10 good ordinary, 17½c; 20 good ordinary, 17½c; 8 low middling, 17½c; 17 strict low middling, 17½c; 17 good ordinary, 17½c; 11 bright middling, 18½c; 4 strict good ordinary, 17½c; 40 low middling, 17½c; 22 strict good ordinary, 17½c; 11 bright middling, 18½c; 2 middling, 18½c; 11 strict low middling, 18½c; 33 middling, 18c; 272 — 17½c; 30 — 18c. The following were exceptional sales: 67 strict middling, 18½c; 1 middling, 18½c; 1 strict low middling, 18c (we remark that these last three were above the market); 97 strict low middling, 18½c; 1 strict middling, 18½c; 8 bright middling, 18½c.

The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Ordinary	16½@16¾
Good Ordinary	17 @17¼
Strict Good Ordinary	17½@17¾
Low Middling	17½@17¾
Strict Low Middling	17½@
Middling	18 @18¼
Strict Middling	18¼@18½
Good Middling	19 @19¼

The Liverpool weekly statement, telegraphed to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year, is as follows: Spending, increase, 30,000 bales; American, increase, 19,000 bales; stock, increase, 133,000 bales; American, increase, 36,000 bales; stock afloat, increase, 28,000 bales; American, decrease, 3000 bales.

The following is the comparative daily statement:

	Bales.
Receipts to-day	3,402
Same day last year	3,302
Shipped to-day	2,449
Same day last year	2,202
Stock 10-day	20,964
Last year	20,186
Total receipts to date	120,609
Same time last year	126,687
Total shipments to date	104,14 s
Same time last year	110,174

Last year at this time middling here was 14½c; in New York, 18½c; gold, 111½; uplands in Liverpool, 9½d.

Cotton Statement.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, November 24, 1871.

Stock, September 1, 1871	3,76
Received since last statement	3,402
Received previously	120,207—123,609
	125,666
Shipped since last statement	2,449
Shipped previously	102,258—104,664
Stock at noon to day	20,964

EXPORTS.

Memphis and Charleston railroad	667
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	938
Memphis and Ohio railroad	502
Memphis Louisville railroad	519
Steamers south	931
Estimated per wagons	200

EXPORTS.

Memphis and Charleston railroad	628
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	864
Memphis and Ohio railroad	1,000
Steamers north	1,500

Cotton in New York.

NEW YORK, November 24, 3:30 p.m.—The cotton market closed quiet, ordinary and good ordinary, 17½c; low m dling, 18½c; middling, 18¾c; middling Alabama, 19c; middling Orleans, 19½c; middling Texas, 19c. Sales, 700 for spinning, 194 bales; for speculation, 1500 bales; for export, 1500 bales; futures, 14,200 bales. Unchanged.

Cotton in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24, 11:30 a.m.—Cotton firmer and held higher; sales time far, 800 bales; middling, 18½c.

Evening.—Cotton strong. Middling, 18½c. Sales, 4000 bales.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 24, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton firm; sales for the day estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 6000 were for export and speculation —middling uplands, 9⅝d; middling Orleans, 9⅝d; low middling, 9½d.

5 p.m.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 9⅝d; middling Orleans, 9⅝d.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week	75,000
American	24,000
Sales for the week	111,000
For export	17,000
To specu ators	20,000
Stock on hand	520,000
Americ n	74,000
Actual exports	16,000
Stock afloat	370,000
American	125,000

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

Statistics of the European cotton trade establishes the important fact that the consumption of cotton is steadily increasing, and that in 1870-71 the consumption was almost 1,000,000 bales in excess of the preceding year. From the annu l statement of Mr. Ott Trumpler, of Zurich, Switzerland, we gather the following details of the total European consumption for the cotton year from October 1, 1870, to September 30 1871:

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE LAST YEAR.

	Great Britain.	Cont'nt.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Stock Oct. 1, 1870	559,00	200,000	759,000
Importations for the ye r	3,170,000	2,099,000	5,269,000
Total supply	3,7 9,000	2,299,000	6,028,000
Stock sep. 30, 1871	501,000	255,000	750,000
Consumption in 1870-71	3,222,000	2,046,000	5,268,000
Consumption in 1869-70			4,387,000
Increased cons'n in 1870-71			881,000

The actual consumption in 1870-71 is probably less than the above amount, as manufacturers both in England and on the continent are known to have larger stocks on hand than usual, in anticipation of an advance in price. A liberal allowance for the stock on hand at the close of the year would reduce the consumption 700,000 bales, making a total European consumption of 4,568,000 bales. This brings the consumption fully up to the highest figure of former years, and shows that the cotton trade has fully recovered the depression caused by the stoppage of supplies during our civil war. The following is a comparative statement of the consumption in all Europe during the twelve years ending September 30, 1871:

COMPARITIVE TABLES OF COTTON CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE.

Years.	Great Britain	Continent.	Total Consump'n
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
1870-71	3,222,000	2,046,000	5,268,000
1869-70	2,700,000	1,687,000	4,387,000
1868-69	2,598,000	1,916,000	4,501,000
1867-68	2,522,000	1,782,000	4,604,000
1866-67	2,414,000	1,735,000	4,141,000
1865-66	1,819,000	1,016,000	2,835,000
1864-65	1,573,000	1,182,000	2,055,000
1863-64	1,50 000	1,088,000	2,588,000
1862-63	1,282,000	814,000	2,146,000
1861-62	1,217,000	776,000	1,993,000
1860-61	2,612,000	1,776,000	4,388,000
1859-60	2,960,000	1,742,000	4,227,000

The average weekly European consumption in 1870-71 was 91,084 bales; in 1869-70, 84,365 bales, and 86,540 bales in 1868-69, when the consumption was larger than was ever before known. The effects of the war between Germany and France do not appear to have been serious. There was a decrease of consumption in France, with a nearly corresponding increase in Germany. The cotton spinners in Saxony were especially active, and realized unusually large profits. It appears from the above table that the ratio of consumption in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe has undergone little or no fluctuation for a series of years. Single d, for a dozen years past has annually consumed an average of one-third more cotton than the rest of Europe, and at present it does not look as if relative proportions were likely to be changed.

The English cotton trade, although somewhat depressed at last accounts, was nevertheless active and prosperous during the present calendar year. The factories are nearly all running full time, and many establishments that had remained idle since the stoppage of supplies during the American civil war have resumed operations with new and improved machinery. The following is a comparative statement of the imports, exports and consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom at the dates mentioned:

IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Descrip tions.	Imports from Ja'y 1 to October 26.		Exp'ts from Ja'y 1 to Oct. 26.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Bales.	Ba es.	Bales	Bales
American	1,326,502	1,487,352	105 012	85,849
Brazil, Egypt, etc.	555,826	368,85	50,096	65,748
East Indi, China and Japan	802,177	729,868	97,30	255,328
Total	2,684,505	2,586,10	252,838	406,860

CONSUMPTION, STOCK, ETC.

Stock, October 26, 1870.		Consum'n from Jan. 1 1870.	
Bales.	Bales.	Ba es.	Bales.
518,800	1,170,000	2,270,000	2,253,000

As compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year, these figures show the following results:

	Bales.
Increased imports	66,505
Increased consumption	494,630
Increased exports	154,022
Increased stock	9,980

The average weekly consumption in Great Britain in 1869 was 59,200 bales, against 59,796 bales in 1870. There is a total increase of consumption of 64,630 bales in 1871 as compared with last year. It is estimated that the supply equal to the demand there would be an annual increased consumption of 1,000,000 bales. If the ratio of increase be adopted as the anticipated reduction of the present prices of the staple, it is evident that it is long time to anticipate production of cotton is not likely to exceed the demand, or force down prices to a rate that will not afford fair profit to planters.

The Cotton Tare Claims.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The payment of the cotton tare claims has been suspended by order of the secretary of the treasury. Developments recently m de owt that a majority of such claims against government were fraudulent in many cases. War The parties owning cotton have app ed a second allowance as a refund of the t mpting the tare on each bale of cotton, and 19 second claims have been paid. The international revenue office has recently discovered that the weigher at New Orleans, and other prominent cotton ports, have continually been deducting the tax for tare, but had kept no record of it. As an example—a sale of cotton weighed three hundred pounds; the weight of the tare amounted to twenty pounds; the weigher, instead of returning the tare, would put down the bale at four hundred and eighty pounds. The government has refunded a tax in many such cases, when in reality it was never collected. Millions of dollars have been lost to the government in this way; consequently, no more claims will be allowed for the present, and efforts will be made to recover the amount heretofore paid on fraudulent claims, but success in this direction is doubtful.

COTTON CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A large number of cotton cases are before the court of claims, which will depend for their allowance upon a decision to be rendered by the supreme court of the United States on appeal from the court of claims, the latter having decided against a claimant on the ground that the proclamation of the president, removing commercial restrictions, went into effect at the time of its publication, and not on the day of its date. The non-allowance of the claim for the tax levied at the time the original copy was filed in the department of State. There having been seizures of cotton between the date of the proclamation and the day of its publication, the decree of the supreme court therefore becomes important in the adjudication of these cases. The publication having, in its effect, dispensed with cotton seizures.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

The solicitor of the treasury decides that any passenger steamboat carrying petroleum contrary to law is subject to seizure, but the owner of such a boat is also liable, according to law, all petroleum must be marked at what degree it will ignite. The transportation of coal oil on passenger steamers is entirely forbidden.

TRADE.

The weather, after the heavy rain last night cleared off this morning very pleasantly, and though slightly cool, there was considerable animation in the general business. The inquiry was brisk, but in the absence of large receipts, transactions were not heavy, but on the contrary, limited, but sufficient enough to cause any change in prices. The general tone of the market is fair, and in grain there is a firmer feeling, pretensions are higher. In western produce receipts have fallen off, and in a few articles prices are relatively higher. The grocery trade is fair, while dry goods are less active.

The MEAT market is in a critical condition, and dealers are cautious, and are individually looking after their own interests. It is a difficult matter to arrive at positive quotations. Sales to-day were made for clear sides at 8½c to ⅞c to the trade. In open market sides shoulders are 8½c. The receipts of hogs in Chicago are relatively higher. The grocery trade is fair, while dry goods are less active.

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Choice APPLES are in request. We find none on the market. They will bring $4 50@5 common to fair are in large supply and dull, and find no little sale.

BUTTER is a shade lower; that that sold last week at 35c is selling to-day at 30c. This seems to be the prevailing price. Good to choice common to good ranges 25 to 28c.

CORNMEAL is in better request, and sold this morning on the levee at $2 35.

The supply is light, receipts having fallen off.

POULTRY continues in large receipts, dull and heavy, though one dealer disposed of four coops at 34, extra large. Prices range from $2 50@3 50, and slow at the outside figure. Geese, easy, and in fair supply. Turkeys in moderate supply and slow at $3@4 50.

POTATOES are in fair receipts, in an active demand. Texas were sold at $1 15. Bolt ers are asking $1 30@1 35, and per barrel, $3 15@3 50.

The FLOUR market is steady and prices stiffer, and higher, superfine is the lowest we quote from $4 50@5, and up to fancy than two time last week. We quote: superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra, $5 50@6; family, $6 75@7; fancy brands, $8 @9 75.

In OATS there is a firmer feeling, they have not advanced in sympathy with the rest, receipts of choice white, sold this morning at 54c; mixed, 50@52c.

CORN is in moderate demand, and would sell readily at 60@65 on the levee. In store, to the trade, 65c. Receipts for the past few days have been falling, with an upward tendency.

HAY is firm; choice hay is higher in Cairo and St. Louis, and the probability is that this quality will go up here. We quote: Choice hay, here is no reason for lower grades to reach a high price. We see no advance in this market. Choice to fancy timothy, $1 40@1 50; in sto s $1 4 to $1 40 per 100 pounds. Prime mess 28 to 29.

It is a difficult matter to get at the market price for OILCOTS, as the qualities are numerous. They range for inferior to common, 2 @ 50; fair to good, 52 to 55; choice to extra, 55 to 2 25.

There is a fair inactive market for BACONS. Shoulders are sold at the following quotations: Ribs hemmed and flat, 16@16½c; ribs, 17@17½c; clear ribs, 18@18½c; clear sides, 18½@19c. There is nothing new in LARD. Quotations were tight. On the levee at 16@16½ in store on orders, 16@17. The supply is fair and these prices are very discouraging to shippers.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 24, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton firm; sales for the day estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 6000 were for export and speculation —middling uplands, 9⅝d; middling Orleans, 9⅝d; low middling, 9½d.

5 p.m.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 9⅝d; middling Orleans, 9⅝d.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Receipts for the week	75,000
American	24,000
Sales for the week	111,000
For export	17,000
To specu ators	20,000
Stock on hand	520,000
Americ n	74,000
Actual exports	16,000
Stock afloat	370,000
American	125,000

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

Statistics of the European cotton trade establishes the important fact that the consumption of cotton is steadily increasing, and that in 1870-71 the consumption was almost 1,000,000 bales in excess of the preceding year. From the annu l statement of Mr. Ott Trumpler, of Zurich, Switzerland, we gather the following details of the total European consumption for the cotton year from October 1, 1870, to September 30 1871:

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE LAST YEAR.

	Great Britain.	Cont'nt.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Stock Oct. 1, 1870	559,00	200,000	759,000
Importations for the ye r	3,170,000	2,099,000	5,269,000
Total supply	3,7 9,000	2,299,000	6,028,000
Stock sep. 30, 1871	501,000	255,000	750,000
Consumption in 1870-71	3,222,000	2,046,000	5,268,000
Consumption in 1869-70			4,387,000
Increased cons'n in 1870-71			881,000

The actual consumption in 1870-71 is probably less than the above amount, as manufacturers both in England and on the continent are known to have larger stocks on hand than usual, in anticipation of an advance in price. A liberal allowance for the stock on hand at the close of the year would reduce the consumption 700,000 bales, making a total European consumption of 4,568,000 bales. This brings the consumption fully up to the highest figure of former years, and shows that the cotton trade has fully recovered the depression caused by the stoppage of supplies during our civil war. The following is a comparative statement of the consumption in all Europe during the twelve years ending September 30, 1871:

COMPARITIVE TABLES OF COTTON CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE.

Years.	Great Britain	Continent.	Total Consump'n
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
1870-71	3,222,000	2,046,000	5,268,000
1869-70	2,700,000	1,687,000	4,387,000
1868-69	2,598,000	1,916,000	4,501,000
1867-68	2,522,000	1,782,000	4,604,000
1866-67	2,414,000	1,735,000	4,141,000
1865-66	1,819,000	1,016,000	2,835,000
1864-65	1,573,000	1,182,000	2,055,000
1863-64	1,50 000	1,088,000	2,588,000
1862-63	1,282,000	814,000	2,146,000
1861-62	1,217,000	776,000	1,993,000
1860-61	2,612,000	1,776,000	4,388,000
1859-60	2,960,000	1,742,000	4,227,000

The average weekly European consumption in 1870-71 was 91,084 bales; in 1869-70, 84,365 bales, and 86,540 bales in 1868-69, when the consumption was larger than was ever before known. The effects of the war between Germany and France do not appear to have been serious. There was a decrease of consumption in France, with a nearly corresponding increase in Germany. The cotton spinners in Saxony were especially active, and realized unusually large profits. It appears from the above table that the ratio of consumption in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe has undergone little or no fluctuation for a series of years. Single d, for a dozen years past has annually consumed an average of one-third more cotton than the rest of Europe, and at present it does not look as if relative proportions were likely to be changed.

The English cotton trade, although somewhat depressed at last accounts, was nevertheless active and prosperous during the present calendar year. The factories are nearly all running full time, and many establishments that had remained idle since the stoppage of supplies during the American civil war have resumed operations with new and improved machinery. The following is a comparative statement of the imports, exports and consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom at the dates mentioned:

IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Descrip tions.	Imports from Ja'y 1 to October 26.		Exp'ts from Ja'y 1 to Oct. 26.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Bales.	Ba es.	Bales	Bales
American	1,326,502	1,487,352	105 012	85,849
Brazil, Egypt, etc.	555,826	368,85	50,096	65,748
East Indi, China and Japan	802,177	729,868	97,30	255,328
Total	2,684,505	2,586,10	252,838	406,860

CONSUMPTION, STOCK, ETC.

Stock, October 26, 1870.		Consum'n from Jan. 1 1870.	
Bales.	Bales.	Ba es.	Bales.
518,800	1,170,000	2,270,000	2,253,000

As compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year, these figures show the following results:

	Bales.
Increased imports	66,505
Increased consumption	494,630
Increased exports	154,022
Increased stock	9,980

The average weekly consumption in Great Britain in 1869 was 59,200 bales, against 59,796 bales in 1870. There is a total increase of consumption of 64,630 bales in 1871 as compared with last year. It is estimated that the supply equal to the demand there would be an annual increased consumption of 1,000,000 bales. If the ratio of increase be adopted as the anticipated reduction of the present prices of the staple, it is evident that it is long time to anticipate production of cotton is not likely to exceed the demand, or force down prices to a rate that will not afford fair profit to planters.

The Cotton Tare Claims.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The payment of the cotton tare claims has been suspended by order of the secretary of the treasury. Developments recently m de owt that a majority of such claims against government were fraudulent in many cases. War The parties owning cotton have app ed a second allowance as a refund of the t mpting the tare on each bale of cotton, and 19 second claims have been paid. The international revenue office has recently discovered that the weigher at New Orleans, and other prominent cotton ports, have continually been deducting the tax for tare, but had kept no record of it. As an example—a sale of cotton weighed three hundred pounds; the weight of the tare amounted to twenty pounds; the weigher, instead of returning the tare, would put down the bale at four hundred and eighty pounds. The government has refunded a tax in many such cases, when in reality it was never collected. Millions of dollars have been lost to the government in this way; consequently, no more claims will be allowed for the present, and efforts will be made to recover the amount heretofore paid on fraudulent claims, but success in this direction is doubtful.

COTTON CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A large number of cotton cases are before the court of claims, which will depend for their allowance upon a decision to be rendered by the supreme court of the United States on appeal from the court of claims, the latter having decided against a claimant on the ground that the proclamation of the president, removing commercial restrictions, went into effect at the time of its publication, and not on the day of its date. The non-allowance of the claim for the tax levied at the time the original copy was filed in the department of State. There having been seizures of cotton between the date of the proclamation and the day of its publication, the decree of the supreme court therefore becomes important in the adjudication of these cases. The publication having, in its effect, dispensed with cotton seizures.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

The solicitor of the treasury decides that any passenger steamboat carrying petroleum contrary to law is subject to seizure, but the coal boat is not. Also that the owner is according to law, all petroleum must be marked at what degree it will ignite. The transportation of coal oil on passenger steamers is entirely forbidden.

TRADE.

The weather, after the heavy rain last night cleared off this morning very pleasantly, and though slight