THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPUOY & LIMIT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 72 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Peter Neville, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Exchange Room, Merequise Building, corner Camp and Poydras streets, mattresses, stands and sample tables.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT AT AUCTION.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sales at auction, to be made to-day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of seven valuable lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, fronting on St. John the Baptist, Elysian Fields, Girod and Marigny streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.—Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co. announce that they are receiving, and offer for sale, a choice lot of hand-picked English Cannel coal, either at their office, 142 Gravier street, or coal yard, corner of Girod and Magazine streets.

Mr. C. G. D. Holle, of 61 Exchange Alley, has again laid us under obligations for favors. Mr. Holle has for sale till the most approved periodicals, monthly or weekly. Ladies who have not supplied themselves with *Ladies' Louisiana Almanac* for 1867 should do so by all means, as it is very interesting.

The "New Orleans Merchants' Exchange," the opening of which was auspiciously inaugurated yesterday, commences regular business operations this morning in the rooms of the Exchange, in the "Moresque Building," corner of Camp and Poydras streets.

THE LEE ENDOWMENT OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—Particular attention is called to the card of Mr. Edward Payson Walton, Agent of Washington College, Virginia, addressed to the contributors of the endowment and asking them to please have them changed, which can be done without cost charge through Mr. George O. Sweet, Secretary of the Commercial Insurance Company.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Yesterday was inaugurated the New Orleans Merchants' Exchange, one of the most important enterprises, perhaps, undertaken in this city for several years. The great wonder has been that other merchants have done without a Board or Exchange, for so long a time. The merchants of Athens, we are told, met in the Piræus to transact their daily business, where commercial operations derived a picturesque character from the animated scene presented by the shipping. In Rome, as early as the year 1920, B. C., an association of merchants was formed, called the "Commercial College." In the 15th century, however, the present High Change was so far in advance of the old Piræus that during the latter half there were flourishing associations in Antwerp and Amsterdam, and they were popular with all classes of business men. At that time the merchants of London were accustomed to meet without shelter in Lombard street, as our merchants meet upon Carondelet, but the form of Exchange in Antwerp attracted the attention of Sir Thos. Gresham, who erected one in London, upon a part of ground given by the mercers, and from that day to this the Change of London has stood unrivalled.

In this country New York, Chicago, and nearly every large commercial city has its Merchants' Exchange, and the advantages derived are too numerous to be mentioned here. New Orleans should have had one long ago. Possessing almost unrivalled facilities for trade, a city rapidly growing in commercial importance, and the natural market for the products of the great tract of rich country, watered by the Mississippi, a city filled with a mercantile men of almost every nationality, an Exchange seems to be a necessity for the proper conduct of the various and varying business relations, increasing from week to week with astonishing rapidity. If regrets were of any avail we should be inclined to give many of them, that the enterprise was not sooner put in operation. While our merchants have thought only of their own immediate interests then of other cities formerly dependent upon this market, have been at standing to the public good, and we have reason to believe that a vast amount of trade has been diverted from this city from the want of some concert of action on the part of our business men.

Memphis and Mobile have both taken a wise course in this matter, and both cities have become independent of this when they were formerly tributary to it. Whether or not the same has passed for bringing back this trade, we are unable to say, but at any rate much may be done provided that Exchange causes unanimity of sentiment among the diverse mercantile interests of New Orleans, and leads to a proper and politic encouragement of all the numerous means of trade and commerce. A step in the right direction was taken yesterday, and we hope that it may not be the only step taken towards the end in view. With this Exchange may begin a new era of trade, or it may be but the opening of new modes for speculation. If really designed for the benefit of our city and the South, there is a fine field for labor, and doubtless a profitable one, both to the laborers and to the city at large. The proper stands ready to receive the efforts, let no merchants in this great work, and we truly hope that the objects of the association, as given in the speeches of yesterday, may be fully carried out. If this is done our Exchange will soon rank with any upon this continent.

ARRIVED.—Steamer Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager, Commander, from New York Dec. 20th, with merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton. Arrived at Bar in the Saturday, 5th. Was detained in consequence of the Bar being blocked by vessels.

Friday, 11th a. m., lat. 26, 18; long. 35, 30 spoke schooner Cora Price, from Havana for New Orleans. The following is a list of her passengers:

E. A. Sullivan, Adolph Grasser, Mrs Metz and infant, Miss Annie C. Whittlesey, Antonio Bonet, S. Mitchell, Miss Emily Hall, Master R. Vernon, and others.

Capt. Jackson, of the towboat Calhoun, reports the bar, at Southwest Pass, completely blockaded by outward and inward bound vessels.

STEAMSHIP CRESCENT.—The steamship Crescent, J. W. Wilson, commander, from Indianola and Galveston, January 5th, arrived yesterday morning with the United States mails and the following passengers:

John Bell and wife, Mr. Barry and lady, Capt. Ayer and wife and 4 ch'ldren, Wilson, Terrell, Smith, Wright, Tate, Massey, Vain, and five on deck.

Congressional Excursion.

The Congressional excursionists returned to this city yesterday morning, after an absence of some fourteen days, during which time they have visited Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Wytheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Tuscumbia, Jackson, Iron Springs, Corinth, Magnolia, Grenada, Huntsville, and New Orleans, at all of which places they had most hospitable receptions, and were feasted in the most sumptuous and costly manner.

In going and returning they had upon nearly all the lines of roads over which they passed special trains attached, to which were refreshment cars, that were served in the most generous and liberal manner by direction of the several Presidents who accompanied the party on their respective roads. Presidents Owens, Tate, Burns, and General Ticket Agent Medlar were with the excursionists to New Orleans, and returned with them as far as their home.

At Chattanooga the Congressional party met General A. W. Smith at Memphis, General Forrest at Grenada, General Wet and Echols, at Canton, General Beauregard, and at Bridgeport, General Walthall, and also a number of other distinguished Confederate officers, who extended to them a cordial greeting, and the utmost harmony and good feeling seemed to prevail. The trip has apparently had a most gratifying and conciliatory effect both on the part of the Congressmen, and the people at the South with whom they were brought in contact, and it is our opinion that the effect of the excursion will in a short time give evidence of the developed results of so pleasant, cordial, and princely entertainments.

We understand that the cost of the trip will be at least thirty or thirty five thousand dollars, if not more, and that it is from the pockets of the isolated South to those that she feels to be its friend, to her is an example of genuine generosity and magnanimity worthy the emulation of the Congress of the United States.—*National Intelligencer.*

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—Soldiers are rarely constitutional lawyers. When General Beauregard said the *Star* day he was now for a "Constitutional Government," he may have not meant to throw away the rights with which the Constitution invests the States of the Union. He probably intended to express his unreserved assent to the national and constitutional government; his determination to adhere to the Union, and not to look beyond it in the future. In according the past as irrevocable, accepting the government as permanent, the South will seek, under it and through its peaceful agencies, the rights which the Constitution secures to it, and the common good of the whole country. Such we understand to be General Beauregard's position, and such is clearly to be inferred from his speeches of yesterday, may be fully carried out. If this is done our Exchange will soon rank with any upon this continent.

TREMENDOUS IN AVOYDUPOIS.—The Marksville *Village* has the following:

A Mr. Bordelon, of this neighborhood, named Appolinaire Bordelon, had been paying his addresses to a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Louis Bordelon, who had been opposed to her on every occasion. His nevertheless persisted in his attentions, and in visiting the house. He is said to have always carried reports prejudicial to Miss Bordelon's reputation. On the night last week he crept under the house, and forcing a plank of the floor in her chamber, he awoke her from her slumbers by telling her saying that he would return the next night, and left.

Mr. Bordel n, on being informed of this contemptible proceeding, determined to put a stop to its continuance, and having armed himself with a double barrel gun, he posted himself in ambush, with two friends, and awaited further developments. Decadles soon made his appearance, and, stealthily advancing to the window attempted in vain to open it. He then crept under the house, whereupon Mr. Bordelon fired, and Decadles was stretchedupon a corpse.

Mr. Bordelon immediately surrendered himself to the authorities, and was released on $1000 bail. His fellow-citizens hastened to furnish the required security.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 010.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTORAL EXTRADITION.—A letter from Recorder Guthrie to the City Attorney complains that the farmers of the Second District market have been removing parties entitled to stalls on the neutral ground between the markets, contrary, he thinks, to ordinances on the subject, and asking the City Attorney's opinion. The Recorder says he has been informed that as high as $50 has been paid to have the parties thus removed. The matter will probably be laid before the Council this evening.

THE OPENING OF THE "NEW ORLEANS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE."—An exceedingly important event in the history of New Orleans, yesterday, was the opening of the new Merchants' Exchange in the elegant Moresque Building of Mr. Gänchi, corner of Camp and Poydras streets, to be conducted somewhat on the plan of the Paris "*Bourse*," the "Royal Exchange" of London and other institutions of the kind, known under different names throughout the world.

The enterprise was set on foot in accordance with the authority of the Legislature, and its friends, and the public generally, certainly have abundant reasons to feel gratified at the promising auspices under which it has been inaugurated, as evidenced by the large attendance of the business and solid men of New Orleans and the earnest spirit manifested on the occasion. The Moresque Building is a new and beautiful iron structure, the finest, we think, any where in the United States, and while no better rooms could well be obtained the location is excellent.

As we entered yesterday we found four large tables spread on the most magnificent scale, with almost every variety of fine liquors and delicacies that the appetite could fancy, prepared under the careful direction of that popular caterer to the public taste, Mr. Kouts, of Canal street, whose name, considering the magnificence of the repast it would be a material oversight to omit to mention. We will simply say, without stopping to indulge in a diserty-tion, that the display has not been surpassed in this city in a long time, at least since the war.

A well written and eminently practical address was delivered by Mr. Charles Briggs, the able President of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, who has been chosen President of the Merchants Exchange. He alluded to the apathy of the business men of New Orleans in contrast with the efforts and success of those of Memphis, in diverting trade that should properly flow here as a center. If all the money locked up here could be judiciously employed, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any desired scheme of public improvement. Trade should be invited and put charges should be reduced. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec should be opened to the West; a canal should be opened across the peninsular of Florida and the channel of the Mississippi river should be deepened at the mouth, as well on account of the general advantages to the whole country as the special advantages to New Orleans. Congress had not turned a deaf ear to these suggestions, but practical results had been effected.

Mr. Briggs pictured a high destiny for the South. Having as she does the advantage in producing the raw materials, she should add those of manufacturing them. He hoped to see all the sections of the Union shortly working harmoniously together in carrying out its high destiny. The South before the war had been, as the speaker showed, magnanimous to the North, and she had a right to expect from the latter the same generosity she had herself shown. We should take counsel of hope rather than despondency, improve our public works, our docks, wharves and warehouses, and extend our lines of shipping, railroads, etc.

The speaker's address was received with marked approbation. He spoke as a man who had coupled close observation with his long life of experience in business.

Mr. J. C. Dimitry, of the *Bulletin*, Superintendent of the Exchange, next addressed the meeting in a very interesting and beautifully written address, about an hour's duration. We regret that we have room for only a brief notice.

Mr. Dimitry alluded at length to the history of Exchanges, dating their origin back to the Alexandrian Exchange in Egypt, built by Alexander the Great; and even further, back to the *Collegium Mercatorum*, established in Rome nearly five centuries before the Christian Era. He alluded to the various Exchanges in this country which he had visited, speaking of the one at Chicago as the model one of them all.

Mr. Dimitry closed with Mr. Adams' following expression of his attachment for New Orleans:

"In the fulfillment of my commercial mission, I have met with much to interest and edify me, but, gentlemen, while the shining lakes of the Northwest, the enchanting scenery of the Thousand Islands, and the dashing waters of the St. Lawrence Rapids, the ammoniel shopping ports of Montreal and Quebec, and the busy scenes in the Northern Atlantic cities, have offered me many subjects for admiration and respect, I must say, in conclusion, gentlemen, and I say it with sincere emphasis, that I have returned to our dear South-land with my beloved city feeling more ardently than ever that *there is no place like home*."—*Adams' New Orleans.*

The address of Mr. Dimitry was concluded, the crowd heartily partook of the good things on the boards.

A number of appropriate standing toasts were drank to President Johnson, to the State, to Queen Victoria, to Emperor Napoleon, to all Powers in friendly commercial relations with the United States, to the 8th of January and Andrew Jackson, to the New Orleans Merchants Exchange, and to those of other cities represented on the floor to-day, to New Orleans, and to the Board of Underwriters.

A number of speeches were made in response to the toast to Hon. James Robb, so well known as a successful banker and liberal and public spirited citizen of New Orleans before the war —being received with the most unbounded applause. He was especially earnest and eloquent when he assured us that he had come back as the devoted friend of Louisiana to make New Orleans his home. Extending the Merchants Exchange, he felt they had taken one grand step in the right direction for reconstruction. It would be to restore the lost unity of the merchant. Mr. Robb's health was proposed and drank in the most cordial manner. He is one of those useful men whose loss will be felt by many city.

We should add that an enterprising gentleman from Milwaukie, Mr. Hesson, who built the Custom House in Mobile, spoke urging the importance to this city of having grain elevators for loading and unloading boats and cars. Such works rapidly as in Chicago, Buffalo, Milwaukie and other Northern cities. The idea is proved to have floating cones for use on the levee so as to move alongside of any craft to be loaded or unloaded, and would not require to be so large and expensive as the stationary cones in the North, some of which the writer was informed in Buffalo last summer would load or discharge a vessel at the rate, if I remember correctly, of 60,000 bushels per hour. As we ascended their wonderful operations we could not help feeling that New Orleans was sadly lacking in at least one material element of prosperity and mark of an enterprising city.

Passengers per steamship Crescent, from Indianola and Galveston:

Mrs. Capt. Alsberry and wife, Wilson, Smith, Wright, Wild, Turner, Massey, Jim Bell and wife and 5 on deck.

Louisiana Intelligence.

BATON ROUGE.—We have before us a letter from the Chief Clerk of the Lower House of the Legislature, T. L. Maxwell, Esq., addressed to our vigilant Representative, Col. Jno. McEnery, which states that the Legislature completely destroyed the papers belonging to the Clerk's office, during their orgies in July last. For several months it has been opened, and sell readily. Dark wool is inactive. Woolens are very quiet and unchanged.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 8.—Gov. Ward's message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. It reports the deficiency in the revenue last year at $170,000. This is owing to the extensive appropriations by the last Legislature. This year also deficiency of $450,000, which have to be met by State taxation. The State war debt is $3,385,200. The United States owes the State $670,000. The State has never made to equipping and transporting soldiers, and therefore in the sinking fund $37,000. The Governor recommends a new tax law, and speaks well of the educational and charitable institutions of the State. On national affairs he says the President's departure from the line of honor and principle have been signally disastrous to the country. But for his treachery to the principles of the party who elected him, we should before now have been a united people. Under a united Union, while there is to-day scarcely a semblance of it, that loyalty throughout the States would recently return. He also advocated protection to home industry.

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Baltimore, Jan. 8.—Flour firm—stock moderate. Wheat firm—sales of Pennsylvania, fair quality, at $3 10.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8.—In the Assembly to day a bill to repeal the act for granting free passes on railroads was passed by a large majority.

A bill was introduced looking to the prohibition of the sale of bonnes of prostitution; also, a bill to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf in the State Courts.

A resolution was introduced that the loyal representatives of the Southern States ought to be admitted into Congress upon the ratification by the States of the Constitutional Amendment.

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Richmond, Va., Dec. 20th: Princess Louise, from Charleston.

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On the 19th instant, fourteen cars laden with ingot copper from Lake Superior, and valued at eighty four thousand dollars each, left Chicago for the East.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Washington, Jan. 8.—HOUSE.—A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the District of Columbia bill over the President's veto.

A motion to adjourn in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was negatived.

Information is demanded from the War Department relative to the ship canal of the Patapsco river of Baltimore.

The Committee on Indian Affairs is directed to inquire into the recent massacres on the Plains and the propriety of transferring the superintendency of Indian affairs to the War Department.

The Ways and Means Committee is instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing drawback duties and taxes on articles used in the construction of sailing steam vessels.

Mr. Wentworth introduced the following:

Whereas, There is a difference of opinion upon the subject of impartial suffrage, and

Whereas, It is legalized only in the District of Columbia and is to be made a test here, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an impartial election of all officers in said District.

Mr Eaxdall, of Pennsylvania, objected. Mr. Arnell, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution which was agreed to instructing the Committee on the mester of Union soldiers in South Carolina to inquire into the murder of soldiers in Tennessee.

The veto message was read and the bill passed notwithstanding by 113 to 38.

The nays were—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Campbell, Chandler, Dawson, Denison, Finck, Glossbrenner, A. Harding, Hise, Higgin, C. D. Hubbard, Hundpiney, Hunter, Kerr, Levy Kendall, Latham, Leftwich, McCullough, W. Mack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, S. K. Randall, A. H. Randall, Ritter, Rogers, Rose, Shanklin, Stroude, Taber, W. G. Taylor, M. Taylor, Trimble, K. B. Ward, Wendell—38.

Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill was discussed. After other subimportant legislation the House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Judiciary Committee have determined to proceed immediately to investigate the impeachment measures.

The author, Ashley, has been summoned to give evidence before the committee.

The House Postal Committee will report in favor of increasing the compensation of route agents to $1200 per annum—and to purchase a part of New York City Park for a postoffice site.

Seattle—Several petitions relating to military and tariff affairs were presented. Mr. Sumner presented one from Massachusetts engineers against the admission of Nebraska with white in her Constitution.

The President has responded to furnish information whether the Civil Rights bill is violated, and whether action has been taken to enforce its provisions.

The Nebraska bill was taken up and debated to the adjournment. The Senate will vote on the bill to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Gen. Mr. Nitack's motion to-day that the House, as has been the custom heretofore to adjourn out of respect to the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, said: "That is playing out." A member, not recognized, said: "Jackson is dead." At this point of the proceedings, the regular Congressional report says in parenthesis (laughter.)

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Internal Revenue Fraud Committee have recommended the discharge of Calhoun A. Harrington, assessor for the Second District of Pennsylvania, for alleged connection with an attempted fraud and violation of his official duty.

The gold in the Treasury amounts to $91,819,000, including about $30,000,000 on certificates. The receipts from customs from the 1st to 7th instant were $2,321,000.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In view of the recent legislative action repealing the 14th section, the Attorney General will not the present year sun applications for the pardon of persons engaged in the rebellion.

The secret expenditures claimed by Missouri is $7,807,032. The amount allowed by the Commissioners is $6,236,958, from which is to be deducted the Federal tax of $761,87, leaving the amount due the State $5,475,085.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Mr. Kasson's joint resolution construing the Constitutional Amendment to prevent slave trade to slavery as a punishment for crime, has created an animated debate, in the course of which, Mr. Kasson said that no court would dare to treat with disrespect the Constitution placed on its oath by Congress, though he admitted the political discussion was fatal by a vote of 116 to 57.

The obsequies of Admiral Dahlgren, under the auspices of the National Republican Executive Committee, was held at the National Hotel—About 150 guests were present, including Democratic Senators and members and the deputies from several of the excluded States. President Johnson entered at fifteen minutes to 9 and shook hands with the bereaved family. The table was sumptuous. The room was decorated with flags, among others was Jackson's flag at New Orleans. The regular toast at the Admiral's banquet: "The day we celebrate, and the great event which made it a cherished National Anniversary.

Second: "The memory of Andrew Johnson." Third. "The Federal Union: it must and shall be preserved." Fourth: "Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States at the time of receiving the full measure of that compensation which was once meted out quite so lavishly to Jefferson and Madison." Fifth: "The Supreme Court of the United States—the great Conservative power of the Government never more needed or better appreciated than now." Sixth: "The Conservative members of each branch of Congress, knowing themselves to be in the right, let them never be weary in well doing." Seventh: "The army and navy, without having contributed to the causes of the late civil war, have been ever ready to answer the call in the extreme danger and cost of duty. They will not now hesitate to protect that Union of all the States which they have done so much to preserve." Eighth: "The flag of the Union, with its fifty six States intact pulled by the traitor hand that would strike some of the number from its place."

Ninth: "The Federal Constitution amended only in the way prescribed by itself. It cannot be changed by a mere Congressional majority. The right of representation in both House of Congress is one of the most invaluable and most questionable of all those which are secured by the Federal compact." Eleventh: "The right of coercion where it exists involves the correlative duty of fraternity and protection. The blood lately shed voluntarily recalls cannot inquire its will be prevented from occupying its normal place in the Union with all its guaranteed rights and privileges fully preserved." Thirteenth: "The veto power, a Constitutional safeguard against unwise and improvident legislation. Fourteenth: "The memory of Andrew Jackson, defender and defender of public liberty. Let it be cherished and sustained as an institution indispensable to the successful administration of a free government." Fifteenth: "The women of America."

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The lack of snow is complained of in Wisconsin, and it is feared the winter wheat has been injured.

The bill to repeal the territorial test oath of 1864; passed the Lower House of the Colorado Legislature on the 31st ultimo.

New York, Jan. 8.—Arrived, steamer San Jacinto from Aspinwall.

The dry goods market has somewhat revived and goods are moving more freely. There is some reduction in the price of bleached goods but nothing special. Great falls are reduced 3c and are quoted at 37½. A few patterns of spring prints have been opened, and sell readily. Dark wool is inactive. Woolens are very quiet and unchanged.

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Baltimore, Jan. 8.—Arrived, North Point, Hilton, Savannah; Adelaide, from Norfolk; Hackinack and Kiewaydin, from Plymouth, N. C.; bark Pantheon, Osborne, from Rio Janeiro via Hampton roads; brig Kate Foster, from Demarara the 8th ultimo. Left in port, steamer Southerner. Spoke schooner Mary Miller and brigs Myronelles and Higgins, from Savannah.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The weather is clear and cool. Business was dull to-day. Freights are very scarce.

The river is falling and is still full of ice. There were no arrivals during the day. Departure: Jacobs, Columbia, Carroll, Baltic, Gill, Turner and Paragon for St. Louis; Watts for Evansville, Hole, Swallow and Kenton for Cincinnati. The St. Patrick from Vicksburg; Southerner and Mapham from New Orleans. Liberty and Mapham, from Evansville, are over due.

In port: McCune, Norman, Webb and Commonwealth.

Cotton dull at 31¼c. Oats 80c. Corn unchanged. Corn Meal $5 50. Flour and Bacon unchanged. Bulk Meats active and lower at 9 to 15c. Hay $25 to $30. Poultry scarce and in demand. Dressed Hogs $9. Pork $23.

Louisville, Jan. 8.—Arrivals: Westmoreland from New Orleans, and Clifton from Memphis.

The steamer Louisiana leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

The river is falling very slowly with 5 feet 6 inches water in the canal.

Postmaster Speed awarded the letter list to the Louisville *Courier* to-day.

Rev. Dr. Skinner delivered an able address before the society now contemplating the establishment of a public library in this city. He reviewed the plans of similar institutions in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston, recommending with some modifications that of Boston.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Legislature rejected the constitutional amendment to-day by the following vote: House, 62 against 26. Senate, 22 against 9. The vote is considered as a strict indication of the party strength between the Democrats and the Radicals.

Cincinnati, Jan. 8.—The Pioneer Association, formed of Ohioans, Kentuckians, Virginians and Pennsylvanians, who settled Ohio in 1788, met to-day. Over 50 years, styled "Pioneers of 1815," has adjourned to the 22d of February next.

The Republican State Convention at Columbus have nominated Judge Allen Thurman for Governor by acclamation.

Toledo, Kansas, Jan. 8.—*Legislature*—The House has elected Colonel Plumb Speaker—The Senate did not complete its organization. The members will probably meet in the former objectionable Radical candidate for the United States Senate.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Cotton dull and lower at 31 to 31¼c. Flour—there is a better feeling, and Middling grades are 25c higher; Superfine ranges from $8 25 to $10 50. Extra $10 75 to $11 25. Double Extra $11 50 to $12 50.

Galveston, Jan. 8.—Major Gen. Reynolds is now here, and goes to-morrow by boat to assume command of the District of the Rio Grande, relieving Gen. Brown.

Gen. Sedgewick is still at Brownsville, and probably has been released from arrest.

Cleared yesterday, brig Hemlaigh for Boston, with 686 bales of cotton to Tunyer & Lincoln.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Navigation on the Potomac has been resumed.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—The weather is mild. The ice is soft, and navigation has been resumed South. Boats have arrived from Keokuk, which is something unprecedented this season.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Arrived, steamer North Point, from Savannah.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The merchants are about to abolish the practice of giving credit only from steamers, and substitute a period of 30 to 60 days.

Flags are at half mast to-day in the telegraph fleet, on the telegraph building, and on various other places, in respect to the memory of James Street.

The coroner's jury in the case of Gen C. H. O. Williams, murdered, rendered a verdict of death from the accidental discharge of a pistol.

At Carson, Nevada, telegram says the legislature for Storey county, selected for the seat of its principal officers, persons in favor of Chas. E. Belcey, for United States Senator.

The new Ammon woolen mills commenced operations yesterday.

The internal revenue collected in California during the last year was $2,600,000, two thirds of which was derived from San Francisco.

A Placerville telegram reports a rich quartz mine has been struck near Latrobe, which yielded $1,000 in gold in two days.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Flour less active but steady at $11 to $12 75. Wheat dull at $1 79 to $2 05. Corn is less active and declined 1@2 to 2c, closing at 77 2c. Oats dull at 40c to 41c. Rye quiet. Pork rather dull and 25 to 50c lower, sales at $18 to $18 25. Lard more active and upward tendency, closing at 11¼ to 11¾c. Whisky dull. Dressed hogs steady at 8½ to 9c. Dressed hogs active and in good shipping and asking demand, closing at $9 to $9 50. Receipts—7000 bbls flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 do of corn, 11,000 do. of Oats.

New York, Jan. 8.—Cleared yesterday, steamer D. B. Warren, for Charleston.

The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived with European dates to the 26th ult.

Napoleon was expected in Paris on the 1st of January.

Gladstone was expected in London on the 1st of January.

Lord John Russell was at Florence. He contemplates going to Rome.

The Prussian Government has promised the Senate of Hamburg to maintain her freedom and title deeds an opportunity to enter the Zollverein.

La Presse of the 26th, says: Several newspapers here have misinterpreted the letter we received concerning the indecision of Maximilian would influence the resolution of the French Government in bringing back the French expedition from Mexico. We again assert that the measures taken for the evacuation are positive and certain.

The object of this purpose is not way dependent on Maximilian's plans.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The election of members to the German Parliament has been ordered to take place on February 12th.

Rome, Jan. 8.—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Tonelli, has finally settled the questions relative to the status of religious matters in Rome under the Italian regime. The Papal Cabinet have agreed that hereafter the appointment of Bishops shall be made by His Holiness the Pope, but the appointments to receive the sanction of the Emperor and the Government of Italy.

Liverpool, evening, Jan. 8.—The steamship Java has arrived at this port from New York on December 27th has arrived at this port.

London, Jan. 8.—The *Daily News* denounces as unwise the proposed presentation to Farragut of the vice admiralship.

Liverpool, Tuesday evening Jan 8.—The Cotton market opened easier and continued very quiet during the day and closes flat. The transactions amounted to only 8000 bales on the basis of 15d per pound for Middling Uplands.

Manchester, Jan. 8.—evening.—The market is easier for Cotton goods and yarns.

Liverpool, Tuesday evening, Jan. 8.—Bread stuffs—the breadstuffs market is generally quiet, except for Indian which is firmer. Wheat and American is quoted at 12 shillings and 6d. Flour quiet. Wheat remains quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer. Provision market for Provisions is quiet and steady.

London, Tuesday evening, Jan 8.—The money market has ruled steady and is slightly firmer to day. Consols closed at 90 for money.

London, Jan. 8.—evening.—American Securities—The market has been slightly easier and the quotations close as follows: United States 5 20's, 72¾; Illinois Central 81¾; Erie Rail road 43¾.

Frankfort, Jan. 8.—The closing quotation of United States 5-20's was 76¾.

Paris, Jan. 8.—evening.—The Bourse has ruled quiet to-day. Three per cent. Rentes close at 68 82½c.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

New York, Jan. 8.—The morning papers are all opposed to the impeachment movement in Congress. The *Tribune* says nothing is now to be gained by impeachment, and no more than Johnson deserves it. The *Herald* says Johnson has been guilty of nothing more than his party platform and Mr. Lincoln's policy.

The *Times* says the charges are nothing more than have been stated over and over in speeches on the floor of the House, and letters to the Southern press from time to time. The *World* has no remarks on the subject.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says Maximilian recently issued secret escapes from guerrillas; they being only two hours behind him in a pursuit through Alent inn. The Imperialists are in full retreat.

The *Herald's* Montreal dispatch says Sir John Mitchell has received no intelligence of the appointment of the executive of Nova Scotia. The confederation bill has been defeated by a large majority in Prince Edward's Island.

Trieste, Jan. 7.—Advices from Mirmar report Carlotta's health improved.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Papal advices report extensive preparations to arrest the threatened outbreak in Spain.

Queenstown, Jan. 7.—The Asia sailed this evening for Boston.

Correspondence, Jan 7.—Official accounts from Candia announce the suppression of the insurrection. There is no armed resistance except by a few foreign stragglers, who have escaped to the mountains.

Trieste, Jan. 7.—All the transports have departed, convoyed by heavily armed iron clads, as protection from Liberal privateers reported afloat.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—Breadstuffs steady but quiet.

Washington, Jan. 8.—It is stated that many voted for Ashley's resolution simply to get it into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, where it will remain.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, has introduced a bill designed gradually to do away with the national banking system, and to provide means for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

Bills propose to issue three hundred million of legal tenders—one hundred million each year—to be used for the purchase of the seven per cent bonds now held for the circulation of such banks.

These bonds when purchased are to be constituted a permanent sinking fund. The accruing interest on the bonds is to be appropriated for the purchase of the other indebtedness of the Government.

The bill names the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Controller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States as five commissioners of a sinking fund.

The chair announced the passage of the suffrage bill over the veto, amid profound silence, when the crowded galleries rapidly dispersed without the slightest manifestation of feeling.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867.

To-day being generally observed as a holiday, there has been little movement in any department of trade. Sugar and Molasses are in better demand at easier prices, and Western Produce has displayed only moderate vitality, at a slight decline in some instances. Groceries exhibit a marked decline at Oats and Pork, while operations in our leading staple have been on a limited scale, with prices unchanged. The sales of cotton to-day reach 2400 bales, at prices indicating a tendency to decline quotations.

There has been a partial suspension of operations in the Gold market. There was no regular evening session of the Board, and the only transactions that transpired outdoors are reported as being which may be regarded as nominal rates throughout the day—$2 30@$2 40 for gold; $2 30@$2 40 for silver; and $1 05@$1 10 for the inauguration of the Merchants' Exchange. Mohawk Bible Mohawks were engaged for Providence R. I., at $2, and 200 bales cotton (by Zerega & Co.) per Royal Sovereign, for Liverpool at ¼d.

Cotton Market.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, January 9, 1867

Arrived yesterday: 17 Texas and 18 Western Boxes, 51