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NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1867.

BALL POSTPONED.—The Italian Opera Troupe having engaged the New Opera House for the night of the 23d of January, the ball of the Southern Hospital Association is postponed till the 26th inst.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—By the notice of the Superintendent, Mr. Dimpies, it will be seen that the Exchange is now regularly open for the transaction of business every day, (except Sunday) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., and that at half-past 12 o'clock of each days the latest telegraphic intelligence from all parts of the world will be announced from the Superintendent's desk for the information of the frequenters of the Exchange. All interested in the trade of the city, whether subscribers or not, are invited to attend.

At the sale of the choice of location of the sample tables yesterday, the first choice was bought by Mr. Robert Bleakley, of Bleakley & Co., at $16, the second by Messrs. Hamilton & Dutrieu, at the same, and the third and fourth by Mr. J. H. Oglesby, at $75 and $90. The rest sold brought from $10 up to $50. There are still many unsold, and the sale will be continued to-day at 1 P. M.

Mr. Charles Schraham has sent us tickets to a grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given this evening at the Hall of the Deutsche Company.

DEATH OF DR. EDWARD CHLE.—This worthy citizen and excellent physician died yesterday of consumption. He was quite a young man and did noble service in the Confederate army. He was a descendant of Drs. Armand and Alfred Mercier, and also of Hon. Pierre Soulé, and, at the time of his death, was City Physician for the Third and Fourth District. His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this evening, from 229 Girod street.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

If there is any one thing more than another calculated to arrest the attention of a thoughtful mind, it is the wonderful political changes in Europe during the present century. There are men still living who remember when the first Napoleon blotted out, at one stroke, with the ruthlessness of fate, two hundred and fifty three German sovereignties. Multitudes who witnessed a reconciling of Europe at the Congress of Vienna as arbitrary as the partition of the Roman world amongst the triumvirs, have lived to see its sacred provisions scattered to the winds. Men of middle age can now remember Poland as designated upon the chart of Europe, and since the days of Polish nationality by how many sovereignties of ancient name and honored traditions have they been *Blotted* from the map of Germany? How different the Italy of to-day from the Italian peninsula of fifteen years ago, with its petty kingdoms and dukedoms, the whole country, with the exception of Piedmont, virtually given over to the rule of the Church and to the bayonets of Bombs and the Austrians.

But great as have been these changes they are, perhaps, of less historic interest than the aspect of the present question which has, this winter, drawn multitudes to Rome to witness the downfall of a power more ancient than any kingdoms of Europe, rivaling, indeed, in antiquity the despotic thrones of Asia—and dwarfing almost to insignificance any of the great powers of modern times when we consider the many people ruled by the Popes of Rome, the absolute character of their sway, and the great influence that they have had on the history of the medieval and modern world.

Upon the question of the temporal power of the Pope Catholics are pretty equally divided, but upon the question of his leaving Italy, the opinion is unanimous. Why should he leave Rome? That his temporal sovereignty should long survive in the absence of material aid from France, and in view of the general apathy of the Catholic world, is hard to believe. Napoleon has withdrawn from the question and left the settlement of it to the parties most interested—the Italians themselves and Victor Emmanuel is liable, at any moment, to be called upon to occupy Rome with an army, in order to repress her turbulent population and keep the peace of Italy. A *plebiscite* would doubtless soon determine the political fate of the Papal States, and their absorption into the Kingdom of Italy—inevitable sooner or later—would leave the Pope only the Head of the Church, without civil power, and of only so much ecclesiastic and spiritual authority as the Catholic world might grant him. In fact, the Roman question has been gradually lifted out of the narrow circle of national politics into the broader sphere of popular politics, and it is now not for Napoleon nor Victor Emmanuel to say what shall become of the civil rule of the Pope, but for that omnipresent public opinion which is the terror of Kings and rulers. What the Roman people will do yet remains to be seen. As we have already stated the Romans are filled with dreams of united Italy, and are burning to unite their fortunes with their brothers of Sardinia, and the other Italian States. The Pope claims that the temporal power is absolutely necessary to preserve the spiritual rule, but while admitting that none should be so competent to judge as Pio Nono himself, we must say that we believe the principles of the Church far too strong to be moved, even by any civil changes or convulsions. There might be some grounds for fear, provided the Pope left Rome—and perhaps this is in his meaning—but there seems to be no good reason why he should leave Rome or Italy, with whose religion, history and ceremonies he is so identified. Victor Emmanuel is a good Catholic, and it would be clearly within his power, as it would doubtless be agreeable to his wishes, to protect the Pope within the walls of Rome as the Head of the Church, and most venerable citizen of the Imperial city. What would Rome not lose in losing the Pope? Better take from her the Pantheon, the Coliseum and her sculptured and pictured glories. What has England, France, Germany, any country or city in Europe, in fact, so peculiar to it, so associated with its history, so inseparable from its sentiment, its art, its noted places, in its minds of all civilized people, as the Pope to Rome? What would St. Peter's, the Sistine Chapel, the great and august ceremonies of the sacred city be without the Pope? To see him rudely driven out of Rome and Italy would shock the entire Christian world—not its sense of justice, perhaps, except among Catholics, but its taste, its associations and sense of propriety. No one can look at the present portrait of Pio Nono—celebrated for his goodness of heart through all Carnegenolm — without being deeply moved. He is not to blame for the disorders in the Papal States and the existing evils of the Papacy, but the fault lies in the system itself of which he is but a feeble supporter, and his position before the world—the successor of great Pontiffs before whom Emperors and Kings bent the knee—now pleading for a mere fragment of power, is certainly calculated to inspire pity rather than hate or ridicule even in the minds of his enemies. We believe that it is the desire of the whole world that the Pope should remain in Rome, and be protected in his rights as a citizen and the first Bishop, or Head of the Catholic Church. There is no possible good within reach of the Romans that cannot be acquired as readily and completely with Pio Nono in Rome as if he were sent out of Italy. No one could urge who could wield so great an influence over the superstitious mass of the what turbulent population, and in time of great emergency that may come, his aid would be invaluable. The kingdom of Italy, with its disordered finances, its political factions, with all the feuds and bitter passions resulting from its ecclesiastical and feudal rule, needs quiet more than anything else to work out its destiny on the Peninsula. The turmoil and disorder that would inevitably attend a violent excitement of the present troubles could only produce harm, and do violence to the enlightened sentiments and christian charity of the age. Nor can we think that a peaceful settlement will have the influence to influence the Holy Father sooner to anticipate. Rome could again become the capital of Italy and a city of wealth and commerce. The brigands that now infest the Papal States, and their idle vagrants, would be converted into useful industry; schools would be established; the campagna would again become the garden of Italy; intelligence, plenty and peace would succeed idleness and poverty, the arts and science would flourish as they have before in Italy. Since fate has decreed it as inevitable, without some miraculous intervention of divine Providence we hope that Pio Nono may himself live to say that the loss of temporal power was a positive gain to the great Church.

The steamship Dristchal, Capt. Snow, sailed last evening for Boston, with a full freight and passengers.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Kensington, from Boston:

Frank Bolton, Hugh M. Shaw, Charles Smith.

The Virginia estates are changing hands, without bringing much change in the hands of their owners.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 011.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Interesting from Washington.

An Old Letter from Forney.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Virginia Rejects the Constitutional Amendment.

The French Leaving Mexico—Maximilian has no Idea of Abdicating.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 9.—It is deemed by Conservatives Congressmen that the President has ceased entertaining applications for pardons, in consequence of the repeal of the 13th section.—They say the report originated in some change of the routine in the Attorney General's office. A West Point graduate, whose name has not transpired, was pardoned yesterday.

Washington, Jan. 8.—General Grant's reception was attended by the sailors city.

Immense gain seems to be generally believed will defeat the admission of Nebraska and Colorado. The amendments amount virtually to negro suffrage.

Dr. Sam. Bard, of the Atlanta *Era*, visited the President to day.

Kentucky politics are reported here as sadly fractured. Four factions exist, viz: straight Radicals, original Unionists, secession sympathizers, and returned Confederates.

Washington, Jan. 9.—There are many conflicting statements regarding the President's determination in the matter of pardons. Nothing definite can be learned, but is asserted on good authority that several pardons among them that of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, sent to the Attorney General's office to be put in proper shape, were returned from the State Department indorsed "Too late." It seems that pardons previous to conviction will be discontinued for the present.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The President gives a dinner to the Cabinet and the ladies of their household to-morrow.

Seattle—Various petitions relative to the Tariff were presented.

The District Committee have reported a bill favoring a branch railroad from Baltimore.

Petitions were read from various portions of Virginia asking impartial suffrage; also, a petition signed by the Rev. Geo. Washington and one hundred and sixty other Boston negroes asking the refusal of the admission of Nebraska with "white" in the Constitution.

The Tillman and Pension bills were taken up without general interest.

The Nebraska bill was taken up and passed, with an amendment, imposing a condition subsequent that no disfranchise be made on account of color, by a vote of 24 to 15. Colorado is admitted with the same provision by 23 to 11.

The bill forbidding distinction on account of color in the territories was taken up, discussed, and the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 9.—*House*—The bill to recommit Indian Affairs to the War Department was referred to the Indians Affairs Committee.

The Committee on Commerce is directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing keepers of lighthouses more pay.

The Secretary of War is required to inform the House what steps have been taken to remove the wreck of the steamer Scotland from New York harbor.

The Secretary of the Interior is required to report how much land remains lying with the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, can have their rights as citizens defined.

Maynard, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution modifying the resolution directing the Committee on Claims to refuse hearing the claims of citizens of the late rebel States, so as to secure a hearing from loyal Tennesseans. Objection was made and the bill was laid over.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has been instructed to consider the expediency of allowing sailors bounties equal to those allowed soldiers.

The Committee on Ways and Means is instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the revenue law so as to exempt incomes under $2000, and only 5 per cent. on incomes exceeding $2000.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners to purchase a portion of City Hall Park for a postoffice, was passed.

The proceedings to the adjournment were strictly local, except a petition praying for an annuity of $1000 per annum to Samuel Dunning, a surviving soldier of the revolution.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The *Republican* of this morning publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1867.

His Excellency, A. Johnson:

My Dear Governor—I cannot too heartily thank you for your letter, dated Nashville, December 30th, 1866, received on Wednesday evening. There is not a feature of a sentence in the article from Nashville, which you inclose, that does not meet my warmest approbation. I have read and re-read your letter, and I have shown both to several intimate friends. I hope soon to be able to indorse both in my two newspapers, the *Chronicle* and the *Press*. After a pretty thorough canvass, I think the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana will be admitted to their seats, and if this is so, it is easy to anticipate that those of Tennessee will also be received. The only person I find opposed to your theory and who is now operating as to the true course to be pursued is Sumner, for the admission of Louisiana, is Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, the man probably to be followed by Wade, Wilkinson, Chandler and a few more, but Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is open and determined in his course, and I think he will carry with him a majority. The attempt to embarrass the admission of such States as Tennessee, after having gone through such sufferings as yours, and after having reorganized their States from the very foundation of principle and law, would be a sad proceeding. The fact is, my dear Governor, we cannot resist peace. Should the Southern people show by their acts that they mean in the future, and I think he will carry with him a majority. The attempt to embarrass the admission of such States as Tennessee, after having gone through such sufferings as yours, and after having reorganized their States from the very foundation of principle and law, would be a sad proceeding. The fact is, my dear Governor, we cannot resist peace. Should the Southern people show by their acts that they mean to come back into the Union under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, agreeing to the abolition of slavery by the amendment of the Constitution and consenting to the restoration of the old Union. Any party that opposes such an appeal would only come to confusion, nor can we attempt to embarrass such questions as those presented in the case of Louisiana and Tennessee without opening out the subject of negro suffrage, because that question belongs to the States and it will look very odd if the negroes from the free States should endeavor to confer the right of suffrage upon them as yet illiterate negroes just delivered from slavery in the South. In nearly all the free States the negroes are wholly disfranchised. I feel in such hope that the course of the people of Savannah which you have by this time seen in carrying forward voluntarily and heartily according to the terms offered by the Government will be followed in other quarters, and that we are in fact about to realize the beginning of the end of the rebellion. We are looking for you here with much interest. Your presence and our counsel are needed.

Yours truly, J. W. FORNEY.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day a partial list of persons pardoned, containing all of the more prominent impeach of the Southern States. The list is as follows: In Virginia, Generals Edward Johnson, James L. Kemper, R. E. Lee, P. T. Moore, F. L. Page and J. L. Stuart; Colonels J. B. Lee, Lewis and Charles E. Thoburne; Congressmen Charles Harrett and A. S. Garnett; Naval Officers J. W. Cook, R. R. Carter, Condon Campbell, John De Bree, Wm. D. H. Frazer, R. W. Jeffreys, H. H. Lewis, H. N. Page and R. B. Pegram; Members of the Confederate Congress—Bolster, J. R. Chamblise, D. C. Dejarnette, James Lyons, W. H. McFarland, M. R. Staples, Thomas S. Gholson and William C. Wickham, P. H. Aylett, Attorney General Randolph, R. C. Habeyburton, Confederate Judge; Citizens—Jno. E. Brooke, T. T. Fontleroy, G. D. Henderson, R. W. Jeffrey, R. W. Lynch, Wm. Leigh, S. P. Moore, Robert Ould, Geo. B. Southerland and H. R. Taylor. Also, W. F. Whittle, S. S. Lee, A. O. Brown and J. P. Mason, junior officers of the Confederate privateer Shenandoah. In West Virginia, Gens. John Echols and A. C. Jones. Members of the Confederate Congress: A. F. Caperton, Charles J. Faulkner, H. W. Lockwood and S. A. Miller. Citizens: Jas. B Washington and Chas J. Faulkner. The latter was pardoned as Consul Designate to France.

NOTE.—Mr. Lincoln promised Mr. Faulkner a full and free pardon if he would come within the U. S. lines and take the oath. Mr. F. never received the letter from the President, and, consequently, was not pardoned by him.

In North Carolina are Gens. R. Lockwood Cox, B. G. Gaines, Bradley T. Johnson, A. L. Scales, Lt. Colonel R. B. Lee, members of the Confederate Congress Arrington, Ash, Dotch, Hyman, Leach, McKean, McDowell, Ramsey, Vinable.

South Carolina—Generals Bonham, Butler, Bullock, Elliott, Gayen, Hagood, Kershaw, Manning, Commanders Hartstein and Ingraham, Ex-Gov. Aiken, Gen. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, DeBow, editor of *DeBow's Review*, John B. Ashmorly ex-U. S. Congress, Bishop Lynch, H. E. Sims, Confederate Senator.

Georgia—Generals McLaws, Gartrell and H. K. Jackson, Congressmen Andrews, Echols, Forman, Nesbit, Smith, Singleton, Stov, Jos. T. Brown, Richard M. Cuyler, H. W. Hillard, Jno. J. Jones, J. H. W. Underwood.

Florida—Generals Anderson Davis, Finny, Congressman Baker; Maxwell, Sanderson, Gov. Allison.

Alabama—Generals Battle, Baker, Cashersll, Clayton, Forney, Gibson, Holtzclaw, Morgan, Moody, Pettus, Roddy, Woods, Congressmen Clopton, Chilton, Cooper, Cruikshanks, Curry, Dargan, Foster, Jemison, Lewis, Wm. R. Smith, Shorter and Watts. Colonel Bibb, graduate of West Point, Wm. H. Echols, Wade Keyes, Thos. B. Mills, Jas. F. Pugh, John Q. Shorter, C. L. Sayre, Gov. Gov. T. H. Watts.

Arkansas—Generals Cooper, Dockery, Fagin, Garland, Pike, Tappan, Rust; members of Congress—Brooks, Carroll, Johnson, McRae, Reans, Thomason, Russell, Harris, Flanagan, H. A. Hawkins, Henry Marrill, M. B. Sweet, Gov. Conway.

Kentucky—Gen. A. Buford; members of Congress—Bradley, Cariseman, Erwing, Lewis, Menzies, W. H. Brown.

Mississippi—Generals Davis, Humphries, Chalmers, Gholson, Lowry, Wirsh; Congressmen Barry, Clayton, Orr; citizens Hamilton, Miller, Phelps, Wilson, Hays, Pass, Alexander, Brown, Gibson, Hobert-row, Sessums, Kimball, York; Congressmen Sparrow, Thomas, Chalmers, Singleton, citizens Kelly, J. F. Whitaker, Thos. McLean, G. R. G. Phelps, L. Rosseau, Gov. Clark.

Texas—Generals Bee, Baylor, Hawkins and Sims; Congressmen Gray and Herbert; citizens—J. E. Harris, H. Hutson, A. M. Lea, F. B. Stockdale, Lem Smith.

Tennessee—Gens. Anderson, Jackson, Maxy, Palmer, Pillow, Congressmen: Meem, Marry, McCollum, Ochiltree, Colter, Atkins, Citizens: Haynes, G. A. Henry, G. P. Murray.

Missouri—Gens. Frost, Cockrell, Clark. Congressmen: Bell, Clarke, Hamlet, Smoot and Vest.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Committee appointed to investigate the burning of the new Ironsides will report the fire the result of gross carelessness on the part of the officers in charge.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Radicals seem confident of seating the Senators from Nebraska and Colorado within a few days. There appears to be but little doubt of a veto but the Radicals claim counting two Senators who are absent of their ability to draw up two-thirds in favor of their admission. After seating these four Senators the party has no doubt of its ability to force through any measure they please. The contest promises to be the most exciting of the session.

New York, Jan. 9.—Wagner, who murdered his wife in July, 1865, was to-day sentenced to execution.

Forty-four keepers of lottery policy shops were arrested to-day, and held to bail to appear for trial on a charge of violating the State law.

A boy named Richard McCormack was arrested for attempting to draw forged check for $2000 on the Fourth National Bank, purporting to be signed by Jay Cooke & Co., and committed for trial. The police are searching for another forgery.

It is understood the constitutionality of the New York excise or liquor law will be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

A subscription for the families of the poor seamen lost on the Fleetwing is being taken.

A telegram from a reliable source at Albany says the prospects of Roscoe Conkling are decidedly the best for the United States Senatorship.

New York, Jan. 9.—The *Commercial* says money is somewhat less stringent. The rate is 6 to 7 per cent. An export of specie is expected generally ere long. Sterling is nominal at 109¾.

Government's are quiet and old 5-20's stronger. Stocks are quiet, but a little better. Mining shares are active and higher.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—Up for Savannah: Unica. Cleared for Charleston: Faleon.

Ex-Confederate General Marmaduke is here.

Augusta, Jan. 9.—Cotton dull and lower: Strict to good Middling 35 to 37c.

Charleston, Jan. 9.—The market is more active; Middling Uplands 33c.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court threw out two smuggling cases. The testimony is considered suborned by Custombouse officers.

Savannah, Jan. 9.—Cotton—There is a better feeling; sales 100 bales Middlings, Liverpool, at 32½c. Better grades scarce.

Tupelo, Kansas, Jan. 9.—The Senate has completed its organization.

The State liabilities amount to $661,000, and the resources to $775,000. The Governor recommends the payment by 7 per cent. scrip of $403,000 of claims against the State growing out of Price's raid, the three miles of railroad State and Union Pacific are completed, and it is expected three hundred miles will be completed the present year. The Governor says that the Indian Affairs be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, and entirely abolish the present system of Indian Agents. He asked the Legislature to accept unanimously the Constitutional Amendment, recommends the submission to the people to strike the word white from the State Constitution, and that all who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion be forever disqualified as citizens of Kansas.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—Several National Banks of this city have agreed to unite in a memorial to Congress against a contraction of the currency and against the provision to allow interest on deposits.

New York, Jan. 9—1 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 3000 bales. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn heavy and quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at 66 to 72c. Whisky dull. Pork drooping; sales 800 barrels at unchanged rates. Lard dry goods are firm with a better feeling, but not active.

Money and sterling unchanged. Stocks better. Coupons of '81, 108¾ to 108¾; do. of '65, 105¾ to 106; do. '67, 106¾ to 106¾; Erie 70¾ to 71; shares 101¾ to 102¾; 5-20's, 101½. Missouri's 93¾ to 93¾; Canton 39¾. Cumberland 35¾ to 36. Water power 49½. Central 113¾ to 114. Erie 67¾ to 68¾. Hudson 90 to 92. Reading 105¾. Michigan Southern 81¾ to 82. Illinois Central 120¾ to 120¾. Northwestern 65¾ to 65¾.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cleared schooner M. Pattern, from Charleston.

New York, night, Jan. 8.—The money market closed buoyant and free at 6 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal. Gold weak at 134⅜. Government Stocks heavy and lower coupons of '81, 108¾ to 108¾; do. '62, 107¾; do. '64, 107½ to 107¾; do. '65, 107¾ to 108; do. '67, 106¾ to 106¾; 10-40's, 99¾ to 100. Stocks lower but closed steady. Erie 70¾ to 71; Reading 105¾ to 106. Erie 68¾ to 69; Pittsburg 80¾; Rock Island 98¾; Fort Wayne 86½. Mining Stocks active and higher.

New York, Jan. 9, evening.—The cotton market closed heavy, with sales of 9000 bales Upland Middling at 31½c, and Orleans at 33½c. Flour declined 5c, with sales of 10,000 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged. Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 40 to $2 42. Corn dull at 1 to 2c lower; sales 70,000 bushels, closing heavy at $1 20 asked and $1 17 to $1 18 offered for mixed. Oats dull and 1 to 2c lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 56c for Chicago. Pork firmer; sales 500 bbls new mess at $29 50; prime $23 50. Lard firmer; prime Beef dull. Lard dull at 11½ to 12c. Rice dull. Stores quiet. Turpentine 67 to 68c. Rice dull. Carolina 9½ to 10c and quiet. Sugar steady. Molasses firm, but dull. Money firm at 7 per cent. Gold closed at 134⅜. Governments a shade better. Freights dull. Corn 1 to 2½d to Liverpool.

New York, Jan 9.—Sailed, steamer General Sedgewick, for Galveston, Sarata, for Richmond, Raleigh, for Norfolk, and Moneka, for Charleston.

New York, Jan. 9.—Arrived, steamer Grenada, from Charleston.

Richmond, Jan. 9.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution to have the care and custody of the Executive Mansion, including the Ancient Relics, transferred to the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—Flour inactive but steady. Southern brands quiet. Wheat quiet—nothing doing. Corn firm—White $1 01 to $1 05; Yellow $1 07 to $1 10. Oats dull. Seed steady—Flax seed $2 80 to $2 85. Sugar inactive—sales of refining grades at 10 to 10½c. Coffee quiet—Rio firm; cargoes of Prime, 34c. Provisions dull. Bacon Shoulders 11½c. Sides 12½c. Naval Stores inactive. Spirits of Turpentine 68 to 69c.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Arrived, steamer Geo. B. Upton, from Charleston.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature, asking the views of the people relative to compensation to loyal owners, the Controller of Maryland be ordered to withhold the bounties awarded to Maj. Gen. Hancock.

Augusta, Jan. 9.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against some counterfeiters, on negro evidence.

The fire which burned the Kingston jail and 22 freedmen, originated in the cells.

Harrisburg, Jan. 8.—Gov. Curtin has the inside Senatorial track.

Galveston, Jan. 9.—The steamer Thames, Capt Swift, from Vera Cruz on the 5th, with passengers, put in here for coal, bound to New Orleans.

A number of passengers, intelligent gentlemen, inform me that the entire French army were in Puebla and Orizaba in force. The rear guard being at Queretaro. Marshal Bazaine has issued orders that the last French soldier shall be embarked in May and March.

Positive advices from San Luis de Potosi to December 15th, left the French commander there with seven regiments. The Liberal army under Trevino is about 5000 strong, and scattered and levying enormous presidiencies on the Hacienda. Mejia, it was said, would wait till the rear French train and treasure had passed when he would attack and drive back the Liberals.

Maximilian keeps very close at Puebla.

A French expedition is bound to Tampico to clean out that place before embarking. The French soldiers number 18,000, but at present there are only two transports and three frigates, including the Austrian at Vera Cruz.

The Juarez party, adhering to Maximilian will number 30,000 all armed from the French arsenals.

The Emperor of Maximilian has not the slightest intention to abdicate.

The French have used great severity towards parties at Vera Cruz who proclaimed for Sherman and Campbell on their arrival at Vera Cruz. Dupuis, the commander, is charged with approving the abuse of individuals by the French.

The Commander-in-chief of the French army lately imprisoned Charles Morehead, of the firm of Davis & Co., at San Luis, in a loathsome dungeon, and ordered a poor Confederate teamster, named Polk, from Texas, to a punishment of three hundred lashes for protecting himself from being run over by a French officer, taking his horse by the bridle.

Guerrillas threw a railway train from the track, on Thursday, the 3d of January, not far from Vera Cruz, backing the train and cutting up the French soldiers in boards.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 9.—Receipts of Cotton for two days 536 bales. Low Middling at 32c and stiffening—market unsettled.

The steamer Sunflower sunk on Sunday evening, above Parker's Ferry, on the Trinity with 353 bales of cotton on board. The boat is a total loss. The cotton has been mostly saved. The name of S. J. Lee is also reported sunk.

The brig Derby, from New Orleans, to receive passengers for Brazil, has arrived.

The *Cavalier* reports various lynching lately to have occurred Calhoun and the upper part of Washington county.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The weather is cloudy. Business was very dull.

Arrivals: 1 steamboat from Louisville, and Deer Lodge, from St. Louis.

Departure: Deer Lodge and Commonwealth from St. Louis, and Sam. Hale for Cincinnati, with 1400 bales of cotton.

General Price and family were passengers on the Olive Branch which left for St. Louis at day light. Cotton quiet and steady at 30½ to 31½c. Other markets are unchanged.

Vicksburg, Jan 9.—Passed down—Lily at 6 A. M., and John Kilgour at 4 P. M. The river is falling slowly. The weather is cloudy.

Mobile, Jan. 9.—Middling Cotton 32c and in fair demand; sales 1400 bales.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The Republicans in the Illinois Legislature have agreed to postpone their contest till Monday. Trumbull's friends are opposed to the postponement, which is considered a victory on the part of Palmer's friends.

London, Jan. 9.—It is denied that the Turkish Government have arranged affairs satisfactorily with the Russian Government on the reduced tariff on one of their steamers. The Italian Government insists upon full and ample reparation.

Liverpool, Jan. 9—evening.—Breadstuffs—the market is firm and prices rumble unchanged.

Paris, Jan. 9—evening.—The Bourse has ruled quiet to-day, with a declining tendency. The three per cents remain closed at 69 to 69½c.

Frankfort, Jan. 9.—evening.—The market for American stocks was weaker to-day, and U. S. 5-20's closed at 76¾.

London, Jan. 9.—evening.—The general market has ruled steady to day. Consols closed at 91 ex American securities closed at a slight decline on 5-20's, closing at 72½; Illinois Central 81¼; Erie Railroad 45¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—evening.—Cotton—The market today has been dull, and quotations have reached ⅛ of a penny from last Friday's prices. The sales to day reached 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 14¼d. per pound.

Provisions—The market remains steady and unchanged. Cheese is firm and American is in demand at an advance of 4 per cent.

A fight on railroads has commenced. The Railroad Committee is instructed to inquire into the powers of the Legislature to cancel the rates of charges for freight and passengers.

Louisville, Jan. 9.—Sales of 27 hhds tobacco at $2 50 to $10 50. Superfine Flour $9 75. Red Wheat $2 75, shelled corn, in bulk, 70c; in the ear 65c. Oats 55c. Hops 40c to $6 25. Mess Pork $20 50. Lard 12c. Bulk Shoulders 8c; Clear Side 11c. Lard, in tierces, 12c. Cotton 30½c. Sole Leather 40 to 42c. Prime New Orleans Sugar 13c. Molasses 75c. Prime New Orleans Sugar 13c. Whisky 30 to 31c.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

New York, Jan. 9—10 A. M.—Gold opened at 134⅜.

11 A. M.—Gold 134⅜. Cotton dull and heavy; holders, in order to effect sales, seem unwilling to make any concessions; Middling Uplands 32c. Middling Orleans 33c.

5-20s, first series, registered, 106 bid; 5-20's, first series, coupons, 107¾ to 107¾; 5-20's second series, coupons, 106¾ to 106¾; 5-20's third series, registered, 106¾ to 106¾; 5-20's third series, coupons, 106 to 106¾; 5-20's, new issue, 104¾ to 104¾, registered, 104¾ to 105; 10-40's, coupons, 99¾ to 99¾.

Charleston, Jan. 9.—Hon. Arthur P. Wayne, an officer of Jackson's staff at the battle of New Orleans, is dead.

Norfolk, Jan. 9.—A fire occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, originating in the Atlantic House. Messrs. Lake, Wilson, Vickers & Co. and Chamberlain Bros. were burned out.

New York, Jan. 9.—The steamer Australasian has sailed, taking out no specie.

Hirst, Jan. 9.—noon.—The steamship St. Lawrence, from New York on the 26th of December, arrived here to-day.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—The Harvest Queen, from France, bound to the Baltic, has been sunk at sea, and but one person out of her crew was saved.

London, Jan. 9.—noon.—The Austrian Government has extended an amnesty to the press throughout the empire for all past offences.

London, Jan. 9.—A. M.—The *Times* has an other editorial this morning on the question of the claim of the United States Government for the payment of the depredations of the Alabama. It expresses the belief that the attempt to settle the matter by arbitration will be successful.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—noon.—The Cotton market is flat to-day and prices are declining. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

London, Jan. 9.—noon.—Consols are quoted at 90 for money; U. S. 5-20's, 72¾; Erie Railroad 45¾; Illinois Central shares, 81.

New York, Jan. 9.—12 M.—Gold 134⅜. Cotton holders are unwilling to make concessions. Exchange steady.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Mr. Bosworth presiding last evening.

Mr. Lynch's re-union announced the death of Dr. Caire, City Physician, which was appropriately considered.

The Treasurer reported paid from the four Recorders' Courts from 1st to December 31st, 1866, as follows: First District, $18,—; Second District, $6,932 65; Third District, $7,—; Fourth District, $4,—.

The Board persuaded over the Mayor's veto in the resolution to appoint additional watchmen for the Fourth District.

A resolution, to license cars running to and from Jefferson City, was concurred in.

The report from the Lower Board to oppose the Improvement made of the damage to the Levee from Peace from opening Charter street through it, was concurred in finally.

A resolution offered by Mr. Metcalfe for the appointment of a joint committee relative to the location of depots, tracks, &c., of the Pontchartrain, Mobile and Chalta Railroad, said committee to meet the committee in the Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of the road to-day, at noon, was referred to be made a special order by the Joint Committee on Streets and Landings, and adopted as amended.

A resolution concerning the contract to repair Poydras Market was passed finally. Also one to readvertise the contract for repairing Lafayette Market.

A resolution to return to such market-leases as have not complied with their leases the amounts deposited by them as securities was passed, requiring some city official and not the lessees were at fault.

The resolution from below, to repeal the ordinance placing coal and wood to the poor, was concurred in.

The action of the other Board as given below, relative to placing the names of the Police Board on the pay roll, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistants.—Meeting last evening called by his Honor the Mayor, and an officer of Jackson's staff at the battle of New Orleans, presiding.

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Messages from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the President of a newly organized charitable association for the benefit of widows and orphans, making an appropriation to further the objects in view. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Another communication submitting a statement from the Commissioners appointed to present Louisiana at the coming exposition at Paris, was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Higginbotham, Montamat, Pasley and Kaner.

A resolution, authorizing the Controller to sell the Levee Boiler a contract for clean ing and placing in working order the new draining canal in rear of the city, was referred.

Mr. Kaner offered a resolution repealing the preamble and resolution 375 appropriating wood and coal to the poor, which was adopted.

The City Attorney being of the opinion that the gentlemen composing the Board of Police Commission should receive the compensation specified in the bill creating that body. The resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to enter their names to be placed on the pay roll, passed over the