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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1867.

RUMORS OF WAR.

For two or three days there have been rumors upon our streets of serious complications between France and Prussia, and as a consequence the markets have been sensibly affected. It is said that several orders for cotton from French houses have been countermanded on account of the extreme financial depression growing out of the prospect of an immediate declaration of hostilities between these two nations. There has been bad blood between them for sometime on account of Prussia's aggrandizement during the late war. Why that country should have had hard feelings against France is a little incomprehensible; yet such was the case, and almost immediately after peace was made with Austria, the German people began to talk loudly of testing their strength with France. In Berlin, popular feeling ran high. Count Bismarck stood almost alone in favor of peace, and despite public sentiment had the boldness to ask in the German Parliament, what "they hoped to gain by a war with France, even in the event of success?" The public mind was inflamed with ideas of martial glory, with the memories of their prowess in the Austrian war, and with the military renown of Frederick the Great, their military saint. France could not help seeing that the Germans desired a war, and the Emperor began his preparations for it, should he find war inevitable; but it is most certain that he preferred peace, and desired to avoid trouble if possible. The continued aggressions of Prussia, coupled with the taunts of the German people, were very galling, yet we believe that Napoleon would have preserved peace and the dignity of the nation but for the restless Liberals at home, who opened a fierce tirade upon the Emperor's policy. The speech of M. Thiers made war almost inevitable. Such consequences must flow from his bitter assaults, and if war does come those men are responsible for it. But we know full well that they are nothing unless in opposition, and the chances are, that after leading France into war, by so stirring up the public that a foreign war will be necessary to preserve order at home, they will be its most bitter opponents.

In this condition of affairs it only requires a spark to set the train on fire. Some good *casus belli* can easily be made by either party, if desirable. And indeed the affair in Luxembourg may yet be considered a good ground for a declaration of war by Prussia. It will be remembered that when Prussia was forming treaties with the smaller powers France endeavored to effect one with Luxembourg. At this time the streets were posted with placards declaring in favor of France, and hostility to Prussia. The Prussian commander of the garrison was extremely indignant and entered a protest against this expression of popular will, which he chose to interpret as an insult to himself and to his country. The general opinion is that Prussia demanded an apology from France, or made some consultation concerning this "outrage," as it was called. This morning's dispatches by the Atlantic cable tell of an important dispatch received by the King at Berlin, which was of so extraordinary a character that Count Bismark was called up at midnight to consider it. If Napoleon has refused to give the satisfaction demanded—and in all probability he will refuse to apologize for what cannot be considered an insult for which France is responsible—then we may look for further troubles at once. Under all this there is great financial depression, and the people of both countries seem to think war a certainty. If it does come between these two powerful nations with their immense armies and improved means of warfare, it will be the most gigantic war on record. The campaigns of the first Napoleon will appear insignificant beside it.

OUR NEW PURCHASE.

Although there is a great amount of discussion about the propriety of ratifying the new Russian-American treaty, and a strong opposition on the part of the New York and Washington newspapers, the late news by telegraph leaves very little doubt that the purchase will be made. Naturally there are a thousand and one rumors about the policy of the affair, and no little inquiry about the secret reasons which induced Mr. Seward to enter into the bargain with our dear friend the Czar of all the Russias. No one believes for one moment that the petition from the people of Washington Territory had any influence, for the Government is unaccustomed to take any special care of the interests of the people of the original States, if we may except the fostering care that it exercises over New England manufactures, and is not likely to feel any great solicitude for a handful of people in a Pacific Territory. Their petition was a pretext merely, and dexterously used to cover up the real designs of the treaty. That this treaty explains the expensive mission of Under-Secretary Fox, who was sent to Russia in an iron-clad, ostensibly to present the congratulations of Uncle Samuel on the escape of his dear friend from the hands of the assassin, is almost certain. Nor can there be a doubt that Mr. Fox, the officer, and asked the Czar to name his price, and that the negotiation was not made by Minister Clay. In the second place, the New York *Evening Gazette* says that Russia makes the cession of the territory with the view of obtaining the passive co-operation of the United States in the solution she is about to attempt of the great Eastern question, and the disposal of the effects of the "Sick Man."

The insurrectionary movements in Candia, Epirus and Thessaly are, it is alleged, to be made the occasion of Russia's march to the Bosphorus and seizure of Constantinople. And thirdly, it is said that there has been an understanding with the Government regarding privateering, so that, in case of a war between Russia and any other country, the Alabama precedent would be used, and hundreds of privateers sent out from United States ports under the Russian flag. To give plausibility to this rumor it is also said that Mr. Seward has formally withdrawn the Alabama claims and instead of the proposed course has notified the British Government that the precedent it established during the late war will be taken as a basis for the international law which shall hereafter govern this country in the maratime rights of neutrals during a war between two foreign powers. And again it is rumored that Mr. Seward has offered the British Government $25,000,000 for British Columbia, the object being to gain possession of the entire Pacific coast. Were this sale effected there would be left only a small portion of Lower California, which can be attained by treaty with the Juarez Government in Mexico. Such a treaty would furnish a pretext for further interference in Mexican affairs in favor of the Liberals.

But when we consider these surmises and revolve them over and over in the mind, we are obliged to ask ourselves what in the name of reason is the necessity for acquiring new territory? With a vast tract of country west of the Mississippi river still unsettled, inhabited by roving and hostile Indians, with the Southern States out of the Union and likely to remain for some time, with the entire country unsettled, the times out of joint, the people already fearfully taxed and the government burthened with debt, what need is there for increasing the burthen by purchasing an almost worthless territory, and one that will not pay expenses for many years to come, if it ever does pay them? Politically there can be no doubt that this is an important acquisition; but as a financial speculation we may well doubt the propriety of the purchase. If the country were settled and free from debt, and the people prosperous and happy, it would do very well; but when the Government will not appropriate a sum to save one half of the State of Louisiana from destruction, and one-half of her people from utter ruin, what can we be there in appropriating money for the purchase of new territory, when no better reason can be given than that offered by Mr. Toodles, that it will be handy to have in the house.

The assertion of the Duke of Buckingham that it was a matter of perfect indifference to Her Majesty's Government how much territory the United States acquired to the contrary notwithstanding, we still believe that England would have preferred this territory in the hands of the Czar. He could be controlled in a measure by the Congress of European nations, on account of the balance of power question, but the United States is a lawless kind of neighbor and not easily controlled when his cupidity is excited.

For a strategic point, as some have hinted, we do not see how it could be made available; and as we weigh the pros and cons, giving due importance to the better points and discarding those that appear worthless, we are forced to the conclusion that the whole thing was intended as a piece of bunkum, and for the especial purpose of spiting England; but why the United States should desire to spite England in a little beyond our utmost comprehension. The money would have been better and more beneficially applied if appropriated to the repair of the Mississippi levees.

A German Count has been arrested in Louisville for marrying three Indian squaws, one a Delaware and an indefinite number in New York.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,100.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Bulsky Family continue to be the attraction at the St. Charles. Their feats, such as the "Niagara Leap" and the "Spiral Mountain," are wonderful; their ballets are fanciful; their pantomimes comic, and their tableaux beautiful. The female dancers are particularly graceful and artistic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Harry Macarthy and Miss Estelle have made a change in their spirited and attractive personation concerts. Johnny Thompson is as amusing as ever. The Zavistowskis and Cilnetop sisters, Miss Lottie Lapointe and others of the charming ballet troupe are as fascinating as could be, while Miss Eva Brent is absolutely enchanting in the "song divine." As for little Alice Zavistowski, she is a wonder, true to nature and up to her task, whether in songs, dances or acting, no one who has never seen her should fail to see this exquisite little artiste, or her talented sister, Emeline. The programme of the Academy is excellent.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Farewell benefit of Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann. The drama of "Gaston, or the Iron Mask," will be given.

OPERA HOUSE.—Benefit of Mr. Rousseau to-morrow night.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Misses Aubrey, Louisett and Lee, all fine dancers, Johnny Reddin, comedian, Miss St Clair, songstress, and Miss Richmond, actress and singer, together with the veritable humorous Bob Hart himself, and a number of other actors, all appear this evening in an amusing and generally interesting programme.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—This popular Museum is open, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, from 9 o'clock in the morning. Numerous rare and beautiful objects are on exhibition, such as birds, fishes, monkeys and rare artificial collections, besides the wonderful "mammoth child."

"NEW YORK MERCANTILE JOURNAL."—This paper has, by judicious management, come to be the recognized authority of prices for nearly every article sold in the New York market. The paper is of great size, and its monetary reviews are gotten up with skill, and speak well for those who conduct the paper, which is published by the New York Mercantile Journal Co., at No. 2 Franklin Square.

The *Journal* has attained a large circulation among merchants, and deserves *their* patronage. The paper costs only $3 per annum. We are assured that there are few wholesale houses in New York which have not the price list of the *Journal* posted up every week on their bulletin boards.

France—Prussia.

EFFECT OF THE GERMAN TREATIES—BISMARCK'S REPLY TO M. ROTHER'S SPEECH—EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

[Paris (March 22) Correspondence of the London Times.]

It is useless to deny that the disclosures made by M. Bismarck in the Parliament of the new Confederation, on the union of Northern and Southern Germany, and of the alliance, offensive and defensive, without conditions in other words, of the subordination of the smaller states of the south to the direction of the Berlin Cabinet—have produced no deep and general an impression in Paris as they probably will throughout France. This alliance is not recent. It dates from the conclusion of the war between the two great German powers. The treaties which have been ratified were it seems to have been kept profoundly secret; and it is a significant fact that the moment chosen by M. Bismark for publishing them was when the debate on the interpellation in the French Chamber was brought to a close. The parties to these treaties mutually guarantee the integrity of their respective territories, and bind themselves, in case of war, to place their armies at the disposal of each other, so that the King of Prussia, on whom devolves the superior command, will henceforth have at his disposal the united forces of Bavaria and Saxony. These facts are, I repeat, considered as of immense importance. There is no longer a Southern Germany and a Northern Germany; no longer a Prussia with 29,000,000 of population, but with near 40,000,000, and likely to be more. German unity is a completed fact, in the words of M. Rouher, and has "three distinct branches or troncons; and it was at the very moment that M. Rouher was demonstrating the impossibility of the unity that the Prussian deputies uncovered him with facts which demolished all his reasoning. Had this news reached Paris while the debate was going on in the Legislative Corps the effect might be easily imagined. No one would now be in the least surprised at hearing that the King of Prussia assumed without further delay the Imperial Crown, and summoned the Germans of the Austrian empire to come and take their seats in German Parliaments.

I need not judge of the mortification which these events have caused here. It was long ago said that the Emperor had been duped from the outset by Bismarck. It is now pretty clear that his diplomatic agents have been what indeed was suspected, either very illinformed or grossly deceived for while the Southern States were soliciting the friendly offices of France, and France was expressing herself so flattered by the solicitation, and pleased at having conferred obligations on them, the same States were securing to Prussia the co-operation of the military forces. The treaty with Bavaria was signed the same day on which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was, with candid simplicity, enlarging on the satisfactory reception he had got offices in favor of the Southern States; and the *Moniteur Gazette* accompanies the treaty with ironical congratulations to France on her partiality for nationalities. "It is difficult," observes a Paris journal, "not to see in this unexpected publication the answer of Prussia to the French interpellations, and that answer, it cannot be dissembled, is crushing for our policy."

The Public Debt.

The following is an official statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1867:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cents, bonds	$198,001,300 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	15,415,264 91
Six per cent. bonds, 1881	29,174,000 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	392,582,150 00
Navy pension fund	12,000,000 00
	$1,049,231,591 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	12,922,000 00
Treasury gold coin interest	1,326,000 00
Three per 7-30 notes	139,976,250 00
	152,230,150 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	12,655,653 32
	714,289,790 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$356,117,124 00
Fractional currency	29,217,404 96
Old debt matured, interest ceased	12,590,600 00
	417,925,563 96
Total debt	$2,081,712,374 16
Amount in Treasury	103,000,000 00
Total debt less cash in Treasury	$1,978,712,374 16

Amount of debt less cash in Treasury $2,048,648,070 16

A comparison of the above with the public debt statement of March 1 exhibits that the total amount of debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased $7,335,919 36 during the last month. The aggregate principal of interest has increased $34,526,400; the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $52,748,100, and the debt bearing gold interest has decreased $6,501,184 30 since the 1st of March. The matured debt not presented for payment is less by $1,751,030 75 than it was at that date. The amount of coin in the Treasury has not decreased $1,314,553 90, and the amount of currency has decreased $18,223,541 75.

A "Don Juan" in a Tight Place.

[From the Detroit Daily Union.]

It is seldom that the disciples of Lothario or Don Juan, in their attempt at intrigue, get off scot free. We have a few facts for our readers to-day, which are in every way worthy of note. In spite of the most desperate attempts on the part of the victim in this case to bush the affair up, it has leaked out, and the lady become thinking it decidedly "too good to be lost."

About ten days since a public ball was held in the Seventh Ward, at which a fair domino attended. The attention of one of the impressible of the other sex, who, obtaining her consent, danced almost the entire programme with her, and under the influence of a few glasses of lager, became violently and amatorially enthused. When the "wee short hours ayont the twal" arrived, the lady suggested the propriety of seeking the paternal home, and the sweet and hallowed talk seemed to present an opportunity for the declaration of his sheerly burning passion, the gentleman accorded with the suggestion. Frequently was the attempt made during the journey to place his arm around his fair inamorata's tapering waist, but at each journey the obstacle turned out at his finger ends. At the gate the lady dismissed her escort, thanking him for his company; but he declined the discharge, stating boldly that he should not leave until the door had closed upon him and his charge. The front door was tried but found to be bolted; the lady then went to the side door, and without her knowledge her adoring Juan followed. While she was disrobing herself, inside the room, of her gossamer apparel, he pushed the door to and had put in his head, determined to die in the "last ditch," in the effort to procure an acknowledgement of the probable return of his devouring passion. And now comes our sorrowful sequel. Just when his neck was favorably placed for the movement, the lady banged too the door, holding the bottom slightly close between the door and the jam, and seriously impeding the free passage of the breath of life. He rolled and bawled for prompt mercy in stentorious tones, but the lady would not relent. His screams aroused the paternal progenitor, who arrived upon the scene, and viewing the situation of affairs, told his daughter to hang on to the scoundrel, while from the outside he applied some good powerful pod effectments, the ingredients made up of thick cow leather. The punishment continued till both inflictors were exhausted, and the sculpture about half completed, when they desisted to depart.

There are several interested relatives anxious to see the young man, who will be easily distinguished by a tightly-bandaged coat and a more fully mottled "mug." When you see such a one, know he is our hero. Who will "pay his parents?"

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.—The stock market in Paris to-day is almost in a panic, and all classes of French securities have been prostatically offered at depressed quotations, since the opening of business. The cause of this display of panic is attributed by some to the recent discussion in the Chambers, and others to the treaty of alliance, which was published yesterday, between Prussia and the Southern States of Germany.—*London Morning Post, March 22.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States and Maximilian.

Clemency Asked if he is Captured.

Important News from Europe.

War Considered Inevitable.

France Insists Upon Luxembourg.

Strong Anti-Prussian Feeling.

The Fenian Trials Commenced.

Markets Reports.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, April 9—Agricultural Commissioner Newton has appointed Hon. Theodore C. Peters, of Maryland, lately President of the New York Agricultural Society, agent for the distribution of seeds in the South; to perfect Southern Agricultural correspondence, and to co-operate in the reorganization and improvement of Southern agriculture.

SENATE.—A resolution was passed directing the Secretary of War to report the name and rank of volunteer officers now in the service, under what law retained, and whether their muster out would be detrimental to the service.

A new standing-rule, that resolutions calling on the President or heads of Departments for information shall be referred to Standing Committees, was introduced.

Senate went into executive session.

Wilmington, Del., April 9—Jas. A. Bayard is appointed Senator, vice Riddle, deceased.

Washington, April 9—The Cabinet session was prolonged till 2 o'clock.

The people of Maryland vote to-morrow for or against a Convention. The citizens of Baltimore vote on Sunday street cars.

The Democrats and Conservatives carried the Haverstown municipal election.

The vote rejecting Gen. Sol. Meredith was reconsidered, and he was confirmed Surveyor-General of Territory of Montana.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day were over $700,000.

The Russian treaty, favorably reported upon by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and briefly discussed, was laid over.

The President nominated John P. Stockton to the American Mission to Greece.

Col. Capron, of Illinois, was nominated Commissioner of Agriculture.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Chandler, reported quite sick.

Washington, April 9—The Russian treaty was ratified to-day, with only two or three dissenting votes.

President Johnson has pardoned Z. B. Vance, lately Governor of North Carolina, on the recommendation of twenty Senators, twenty-eight Representatives, Governors Bramlette, Sharkey and Parsons, Mayor Huffman and Horace Greeley.

Louis Schid, who defended Wirz, has addressed a letter to the American people alleging that Wirz is innocent.

The invitation to George Peabody, to attend the Charleston Board of Trade banquet, miscarried, or he would have accepted.

A lady proposed a toast to the mast of the sloop Binnacle which was recently sunk in York river.

A fire occurred at Petrolia, Canada West, on Sunday. Two girls, one eight and the other twenty-one years old, perished in the flames.

Cincinnati, April 9—There were only two votes against the ratification of the treaty.

Boston, Pa., April 9—All the buildings on Market street from the court house to the bridge at Wilkesburro K. H. have been destroyed by fire.

New York, April 9—The Baltic has arrived. The Austrian Minister on the 8th announced to Secretary Seward that he was instructed to ask the good offices of the United States Government in securing the safe treatment of Maximilian and his followers, in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberal Mexicans.

On the 5th Seward replied that he had telegraphed Minister Campbell to send a swift messenger to Juarez to urge the great clemency of all possible leniency be extended towards the expected prisoners, and also that he had placed in his hands the instructions in the hands of Minister Romero, who had promised to inform Juarez of the wishes of the U. S. Government.

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The mass meeting of freedmen called for to-morrow night, has been postponed until Saturday.

It has been raining all day. Cotton very dull, sales to-day 60 bales. Strict to Good Middling 26c, offerings light; buyers have withdrawn. Receipts 250 bales.

Charleston, April 9—The conference between General Sickles and Governors Orr and Worth, to arrange the preliminaries of the reorganization in North and South Carolina, resulted as follows:

Details of registration will be immediately prepared by direction of General Sickles and put into operation as soon as persons can be found to act in the capacity of qualified registrars under the provisions of the supplemental bill.

No elections shall be held for municipal or State officers, and Conventions shall adopt the new Constitution.

No civil officer will be removed who faithfully discharges his duties. Whenever vacancies occur, by reason of expiration of the term of office, death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancies will be filled by appointments, to be made by the Governors of the States, if the officers are of the character elected by General Assemblies, unless special reasons to the contrary should arise, or by the Commanding General, if they are of the class elected by popular suffrage.

New York, April 9—Cotton unchanged. Sales 1600 bales. Middling uplands 27½c. to 28c. Middling Orleans: State 28c. to 15c. better. Comandavendze to 3c.; mixed $1 25@$1 28½. Moss pork heavier and lower at $23. Groceries quiet. Freight lower; steam 4d. to 5-16d.

Paris, April 9—Noon.—Stock market dull, 5-20's, coupons of '62, 109½; of '65, 109½; of '67, 107½ to 107½; of '65, 108; 10-40's, registered, 97½ to 97⅝; 5's, coupons, 98; 7-30's, first series, 107½; other, 105½; Erie, 105½; Illinois Central, 95½; Tennessee Sixes, old issue, 85. Gold 134⅛.

Cincinnati, April 9—The river has fallen three inches. There is now 22 feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 62 degrees.

Flour firmer and looking up; superfine winter, $11 00 to $12 00; trade brands, $13 00 to $15 50, fancy, $16 00 to $18 00. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn $1 00 for sacked; mixed white to 3 cents higher. Rye, $1 75. Cotton dull and nominal—22c. offered, 20c. asked. Whisky purchased at 20c. Mess pork $23 00. Prime bulk meats 8, 10 and 11c.; bacon dull; shoulders 9¼c.; sides 11¼c.; clear sides 12¼c. Lard lard. 12¼c.

St. Louis, April 9.—The general business to-day has been large. Provisions firm and higher. Tobacco active and stiffer; Leaf ranges $5 to $25 25. Flour—Market Middling 25c. Flour active—25 to 50c higher; Superfine $10 to $12 25; Extra $13 50 to $14. Wheat firm and active; choice grades higher; Spring $2 90 to $3 00; Red Winter $3 00 to $3 50; Choice $3 28 to $3 65. Corn firm and higher $1 03 to $1 10. Oats active and higher, 78 to 82c. Provisions active and firmer. Mess Pork $24 25 to $22 50. Whisky dull.

Louisville, April 9.—Sales of 23 hhds. leaf tobacco at stiffer prices. Sales of common light, large at $12 50. Medium leaf $18 00. Superfine flour $10 00 to $11. Wheat nominal. Corn, shelled 80c. to 82c. Oats 75c. Rye $1 70. Mess pork, sale, $23 00. Bulk shoulders 9½c. Clear sides 12½c. to 12¾c. packed. Lard in tierces 12½c. Raw whisky $2 22 to $2 22. Cotton 23¼c. for middling.

River stationary with 8½ feet water in the canal.

Savannah, April 9.—Cotton quiet; sales of the day 150 bales; Middling Uplands 26 to 26½c. and closed dull; receipts 920 bales.

Charleston, April 9.—Cotton declined ½ to 1c; sales of 300 bales Middling at 26 to 26½c.; receipts 275 bales.

Vicksburg, April 9.—Down: St. Charles, 5 P. M.; Lake Hill, 12 M.; Magnolia, 7 P. M. Up: Stonewall, 3 P. M.; Ned Tracy, 6 P. M. River rising.

Baltimore, April 9.—Flour firm—unchanged. Wheat—offerings small; Choice quoted at $3 60; Red $3 53. Corn—sales 14,000 bushels Mixed at $1 12 to $1 13. Choice $1 14 to $1 15. Cotton—Middling Uplands nominally 27 to 27½c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork $24.

London, April 9—Evening.—It is now known that Napoleon, desiring the possession of Luxembourg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy and its fortresses, which belong to the Prussian Confederation. But as this transaction had also been made a little earlier, and the sale of season tickets, "conferring the privilege of being present at the opening ceremony," had commenced within a week of the 1st of April, without telling the public that there was in fact to be no opening ceremony at all.

I think the Imperial Commission can scarcely have been this long in making up their own mind on the subject, for the construction of the Palais de l'Industrie, which should have informed them of the almost impossibility of having any such ceremony within its walls, and the close of the Exhibition, which, if they had intended for the distribution of the prizes shows that the Commission were already aware of the inadequacy of their original scheme for any such purpose. In plain words, the season ticket holders consider themselves to have been "done," and I fancy it is mainly with a view to pacify this feeling that the Commission has now announced that "the ceremony" of the distribution of the prizes shall take place on the 1st of April, and that the "solemn (or grand) ceremony" of the distribution of large expenditure ($22,000) it might be deemed advisable to dispense with the work at present. The drain pipes of Belleisburro K. H. have been destroyed by fire.

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New York, April 9—Money easy at close with comparatively moderate demand. Call loans six to seven per cent. Miscellaneous and collateral discounts seven to eight per cent. Receipts of currency from the interior are liberal and Government is disbursing freely.

Foreign Exchange firm but business moderate. Prime Bankers' bills 109 to 109¼, for sixty days and 109¾ to 109⅞ for sight.

Governments dull but generally steady. Stocks dull. All last quotations generally a little lower.

Decline of Western Union Telegraph from 41¼ to 36¼ attracts much attention. Gold closed at 134⅞. It is understood that Government will continue to sell, and the war panic has partially subsided.

Constantinople, April 9.—The former Turkish Consul General at Naples, has been appointed Envoy of the Sublime Porte to the United States of America.

Southwest Pass, April 9, 7 P. M.—At 2 P. M. a heavy thunder storm came up, accompanied by heavy rain which continued during the afternoon. Wind southwest. Barometer 30.10. Arrived—steamship Planet, Jones, Lavacca, with beef cattle to Perkins & Hersey; steamship Cleopatra, Rick, Boston, to Creery, Nickerson & Co; steamship Sherman, from Colfax and Kustan, with fruit and passengers, to H. Dowd. The ship Devonshire, having been lightened, went up in tow.

Liverpool, April 9—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; no improvement in prices; sales, 8000 bales. Manchester advices unfavorable. Yarns and cotton goods declining. Breadstuffs active and buoyant. Provisions unchanged.

London, April 9—Evening.—Consols, 90¼. Bonds, 74¼.

Late Evening's Dispatches.

London, April 8.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Low stated that alarming news had been received at Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia had sent for Count Bismark at 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Washington, April 8.—The Board of Trade has raised nearly nine thousand dollars for Southern relief. The churches yesterday raised over two thousand. Various other parties are at work for the cause.

Charleston, S. C., April 8.—Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, and Orr, of South Carolina, have been in consultation with Gen. Sickles here, for a few days past, concerning the nature of general orders to be issued for the government of the Second Military District.

Their conference has been harmonious, and Gov. Worth, on his return to Raleigh, will call his State to reorganize promptly under the provisions of the Sherman act.

Renewed efforts are in progress to stimulate emigration. Gov. Orr has appointed agents to proceed to Europe and represent the advantages of South Carolina.

A circular has been addressed to the planters of the State, urging them to co-operate in the movement.

Cotton declining. Sales to-day, 450 bales. Middling Uplands, 27c. Receipts to-day, 990 bales.

Savannah, April 8—Middling cotton opened at 27c., but fell towards the close to 26½c. Sales to-day 110 bales. Receipts, 850 bales.

Hartford, April 8.—The Democrats carried the city by a majority of six hundred, to day. Last year, democrat, carried the city since last Monday.

Richmond, April 8—The *Times* to-day contains a bitter article denouncing Senator Wilson's Petersburg speech as the crowning insult.

[Special to Messrs. Commack & Krumhaar.]

Liverpool, Noon, April 9—Middling Uplands 12½d.; sales 8000 bales. 5-20s, 74¼. Consols, 90¼.

New York, April 9, 2.30 P. M.—Gold 35⅞. Middling Uplands, 27½; Mobile Middling, 28; Orleans Middling, 28½. Sterling, 60 days, 9¼; sterling sight, 9¾.

4 P. M.—Gold closed at 35⅛. Decrease bank statement, $1,000,000.

New York, April 9, 10.10 A. M.—Gold 35⅜.

New York, April 9, 11.30 A. M.—Gold 35⅛. Uplands Middling, 27½; Mobile Middling, 28. Sterling, 60 days, 9¼; sterling sight, 10.

The Exposition—Distinction with the Commissioners.

PARIS, Friday, March 22, 1867.

Just as I was terminating my last letter a somewhat curious official notice was put forth by the Imperial Commission of the Exposition. It was to the effect that the ceremony of the inauguration would take place on the 1st of April, and that the "solemn (or grand) ceremony" of the distribution of large expenditure ($22,000) it might be deemed advisable to dispense with the work at present. The drain pipes of Belleisburro K. H. have been destroyed by fire.

New York, April 9—The Baltic has arrived. The Austrian Minister on the 8th announced to Secretary Seward that he was instructed to ask the good offices of the United States Government in securing the safe treatment of Maximilian and his followers, in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberal Mexicans.

On the 5th Seward replied that he had telegraphed Minister Campbell to send a swift messenger to Juarez to urge the great clemency of all possible leniency be extended towards the expected prisoners, and also that he had placed in his hands the instructions in the hands of Minister Romero, who had promised to inform Juarez of the wishes of the U. S. Government.

Secretary Seward and Minister Campbell telegraphed that he had forwarded 10th messenger as instructed.

Augusta, April 9.—The following was received to-day from Governor Jenkins:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1867.

T. Chandler: at 3 P. M. Sherman's Corps.

I file a bill in the Supreme Court to-morrow for the relief of Georgia.

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

(Signed)

The mass meeting of freedmen called for to-morrow night, has been postponed until Saturday.

It has been raining all day. Cotton very dull, sales to-day 60 bales. Strict to Good Middling 26c, offerings light; buyers have withdrawn. Receipts 250 bales.

Charleston, April 9—The conference between General Sickles and Governors Orr and Worth, to arrange the preliminaries of the reorganization in North and South Carolina, resulted as follows:

Details of registration will be immediately prepared by direction of General Sickles and put into operation as soon as persons can be found to act in the capacity of qualified registrars under the provisions of the supplemental bill.

No elections shall be held for municipal or State officers, and Conventions shall adopt the new Constitution.

No civil officer will be removed who faithfully discharges his duties. Whenever vacancies occur, by reason of expiration of the term of office, death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancies will be filled by appointments, to be made by the Governors of the States, if the officers are of the character elected by General Assemblies, unless special reasons to the contrary should arise, or by the Commanding General, if they are of the class elected by popular suffrage.

New York, April 9—Cotton unchanged. Sales 1600 bales. Middling uplands 27½c. to 28c. Middling Orleans: State 28c. to 15c. better. Comandavendze to 3c.; mixed $1 25@$1 28½. Moss pork heavier and lower at $23. Groceries quiet. Freight lower; steam 4d. to 5-16d.

Paris, April 9—Noon.—Stock market dull, 5-20's, coupons of '62, 109½; of '65, 109½; of '67, 107½ to 107¾; of '65, 108; 10-40's, registered, 97¾ to 97⅞; 5's, coupons, 98; 7-30's, first series, 107½; other, 105½; Erie, 105½; Illinois Central, 95½; Tennessee Sixes, old issue, 85. Gold 134⅛.

Cincinnati, April 9—The river has fallen three inches. There is now 22 feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 62 degrees.

Flour firmer and looking up; superfine winter, $11 00 to $12 00; trade brands, $13 00 to $15 50, fancy, $16 00 to $18 00. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn $1 00 for sacked; mixed white to 3 cents higher. Rye, $1 75. Cotton dull and nominal—23c. offered, 20c. asked. Whisky purchased at 20c. Mess pork $23 00. Prime bulk meats 8, 10 and 11c.; bacon dull; shoulders 9¼c.; sides 11¼c.; clear sides 12¼c. Lard lard. 12¼c.

St. Louis, April 9.—The general business to-day has been large. Provisions firm and higher. Tobacco active and stiffer; Leaf ranges $5 to $25 25. Flour—Market Middling 25c. Flour active—25 to 50c higher; Superfine $10 to $12 25; Extra $13 50 to $14. Wheat firm and active; choice grades higher; Spring $2 90 to $3 00; Red Winter $3 00 to $3 50; Choice $3 28 to $3 65. Corn firm and higher $1 03 to $1 10. Oats active and higher, 78 to 82c. Provisions active and firmer. Mess Pork $24 25 to $22 50. Whisky dull.

Louisville, April 9.—Sales of 23 hhds. leaf tobacco at stiffer prices. Sales of common light, large at $12 50. Medium leaf $18 00. Superfine flour $10 00 to $11. Wheat nominal. Corn, shelled 80c. to 82c. Oats 75c. Rye $1 70. Mess pork, sale, $23 00. Bulk shoulders 9½c. Clear sides 12¼c. to 12¾c. packed. Lard in tierces 12½c. Raw whisky $2 22 to $2 22. Cotton 23¼c. for middling.

River stationary with 8½ feet water in the canal.

Savannah, April 9.—Cotton quiet; sales of the day 150 bales; Middling Uplands 26 to 26½c. and closed dull; receipts 920 bales.

Charleston, April 9.—Cotton declined ½ to 1c; sales of 300 bales Middling at 26 to 26½c.; receipts 275 bales.

Vicksburg, April 9.—Down: St. Charles, 5 P. M.; Lake Hill, 12 M.; Magnolia, 7 P. M. Up: Stonewall, 3 P. M.; Ned Tracy, 6 P. M. River rising.

Baltimore, April 9.—Flour firm—unchanged. Wheat—offerings small; Choice quoted at $3 60; Red $3 53. Corn—sales 14,000 bushels Mixed at $1 12 to $1 13. Choice $1 14 to $1 15. Cotton—Middling Uplands nominally 27 to 27½c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork $24.

London, April 9—Evening.—It is now known that Napoleon, desiring the possession of Luxembourg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the purchase of the Grand Duchy and its fortresses, which belong to the Prussian Confederation. But as this transaction had also been made a little earlier, and the sale of season tickets, "conferring the privilege of being present at the opening ceremony," had commenced within a week of the 1st of April, without telling the public that there was in fact to be no opening ceremony at all.

I think the Imperial Commission can scarcely have been this long in making up their own mind on the subject, for the construction of the Palais de l'Industrie should have informed them of the almost impossibility of having any such ceremony within its walls, and the close of the Exhibition, which, if they had intended for the distribution of the prizes shows that the Commission were already aware of the inadequacy of their original scheme for any such purpose. In plain words, the season tic