THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
BENPORT & LEIGHT, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $20; half-yearly, $12; quarterly, $6.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Publication—We may be published every Tuesday and the Daily, Sunday excepted, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square of 10 lines, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 25 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as every fresh insertion.
First or Last (Odd Page) Monthly Advertisements, with square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, when advertisements shall be changed each discount from the above rates shall accrue, if prompt at the expiration of each month.
Advertisements to be charged by the square for Line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till ordered out.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1867.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship St. Mary, from Rancho St. Iago, for Brownsville papers.

The second trial of Stewart vs. Stewart, that is, the one in which Hon L. Placed defendant, has gone for the plaintiff, and Mrs. Stewart is restored to her social name of Stella.

Prof. Agassiz received his princely $2000 for each of six lectures on the subject of "Brazil." The New York Times thinks that $500 is probably the highest price ever paid for a lecture on any subject.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—Sunday night (Easter,) the French drama "La Famille Benoiton," or "The Fast Family," will be given at the Opera House. On Thursday night Mr. Gravier is expected to have a benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy was again filled with a delighted audience last night. The admirable ballet entitled "The Hungarian," as arranged by Miss Christine Zavistowski, was charmingly danced by the corps, particularly by the Zavistowski and Clinetop sisters, who are always excellent in their parts. Monterby sang "Rose of Allandale" very sweetly, and Miss Rose as a comedian her popular and difficult airs with an effect that was electrical, and brought rapturous applause from a highly appreciative audience.

Alex. Rankeita was vastly amusing and the pretty Miss Josie highly fascinating in pantomime and dancing. Miss Lottie Estelle assisted Monterby admirably in their persuasion concerts, while the gorgeous tableaux which closed the comic and fairy pantomime of "Medina, or the Mystic Star" rather excelled anything of the kind we have seen here for years. We failed to see Mr. Gerard who made his first appearance and will re-appear to-night. There will be a grand noon festival to-morrow as usual for the particular gratification of ladies and children.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau takes his benefit at the Varieties to-night, in the character of *Dyford*, in the play of "The Debutante," in which he is said to be remarkably excellent, as is the case in fact in every role in which this superb actor appears. He will also give the great imitation scene from "The Widow's Victim," in which he is so very happy in his imitations of Booth, Keen, Forrest, Burton, Barney Williams and others, displaying his wonderful versatility of talents as an artist. He will also appear in the serio-comic play of "The Toodles." Certainly a series of attractions that should crowd the Varieties to the fullest capacity.

THE BUSBLAY BALLOON ASCENSION.—The Busbay family give a series of their wonderful feats on Sunday evening, at 3 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds, after which Mr. Auguste Helaby will make a balloon ascension, during which he will perform some of his daring acts upon a trapeze attached to the balloon. Mr. J. Guillermo will sustain a weight of 500 pounds weight on his back till discharged in that position, and there will be other interesting exercises on the occasion.

ANOTHER CREVASSE ON THE LAFOURCHE.—A planter who arrived in this city, last night, reports that a crevasse has occured above the St. Mary's Church, on the right bank of the bayou Lafourche, which threatens to ruin 200 or 300 families in the parish. The planters have the necessary gunny sacks but need plank and provisions for the workmen necessary to stop the break, which we hope the authorities will promptly furnish, especially as we are informed that many of the sufferers have worked nobly upon the other crevasses on the bayou, and will have just cause of complaint if they are not assisted in their dire extremity in return.

FROM THE STEAMSHIP ALICE.—From a private letter addressed to a gentleman in our office, by one of the passengers on the steamship Alice, which left this port directly for Liverpool, with 1900 bales of cotton, on the 12th of March, we make the following extracts:

"HAMILTON, BERMUDA ISLANDS, March 20th, 1867

"You will no doubt be surprised to receive a letter from this place. We put in here for the sole purpose of cooling and looking at the Islands, as the owners of this line of steamships think of establishing a coal depot here. Since we have been lying snugly at the wharf here it has been a tremendous gale outside. We congratulate ourselves on having missed it. We had a head wind and sea during most of the voyage, particularly in coming through the Straits of Florida.

"We have been here three days, and find it a delightful place. The scenery is beautiful, and the people very pleasant and hospitable. We went out to drive yesterday with one of the principal families here, (Mr. John S. Darrell's) and saw most of the Islands.

"Our ship is a very good one, and the captain and officers are very pleasant and attentive. Our week spent in Bermuda may be counted among the pleasant ones of our life.

"These Islands are surrounded by coral reefs which extend miles out to sea, with deep but narrow channels between. The total population is 12,000 (3000 whites and 7000 blacks). They are a naval depot for Great Britain. There are five papers published in the Islands, all weeklies.

"Strangers, except naval officers are rare here. During the war this was a great rendezvous for blockade-runners."

FROM BERMUDA.—The *Royal Gazette*, published in Hamilton, Bermuda, of the 26th of March, has the following in reference to the steamship Alice, which left New Orleans on the 19th of March, for Liverpool:

THE SCREW STEAMER ALICE.—This fine vessel will leave Hamilton to-morrow for Liverpool, England, and having splendid accommodations for passengers, offers an excellent opportunity for those who, for pleasure or for business, wish to visit England or the continent.

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New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Friday, April 12.—The state of trade during the Winter and Spring months has been anything but satisfactory. Stagnation, or at least inertia and depression have been the characteristic features of the market. The supply has outrun the demand, and in order to relieve the pressure and avoid greater losses it has been deemed a matter of expediency to curtail production rapidly. Some of the woolen mills have been obliged to cease production, while many others are working three quarter and half time, and all are more or less running their machinery at a loss. As a general thing trade continues a remarkable dull character all the land, and no one is making any profit commensurate with the interest involved, unless it be commission brokers. The unfavorable clearing trade continues somewhat discouraged, and is almost as dull as ever, and the usual jobbing business set in this branch of trade. And yet it is conceded that, in no event can goods be replaced. Most of the manufacturing agents would sell at present half with joy the stoppage of all the mills for a period of thirty days at least, so as to enable them to dispose of any surplus stock they may have, the more readily, to better advantage. Past experience, however, has taught manufacturers the impolicy of stopping the mills, as it injures them in some way that seems a mystery, while the demand, kept in ignorance of the stopping of goods as most of our readers at a slight loss, manufacturers would rather prefer to run on at a loss, and even then their works cost them more than a nation cannot do, and the United States Government will not throw away an advantage which is for them political as well as diplomatic, by rejecting so just an offer.

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THE FEELING IN LUXEMBURG.

The *Avenir National* has the following:

A letter from the town of Luxemburg informs us that the persistent reports of a coming Prussian occupation have stood profound emotion in that place. At first the public was incredulous, but various unequivocal symptoms forbade longer doubt upon the subject. The majority of the Board of Directors, and a pledge not to underhid established journals in prices of subscription and advertising, and payment of such bonus, if any, as the Directors may assess, provided that these conditions may be dispensed with in cases where the same shall be unanimously recommended by the said established journals.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. G. Clark; Secretary and Treasurer, S. B. Burr. Board of Directors: Joseph Hodgson, Ala.; H. R. Wright, Jared I. Whitaker, Ga.; William Laidler, S C.

The Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The complimentary banquet tendered to the Press Convention by the citizens takes place to-night.

Satisfactory arrangements are agreed upon between the New York and Southern Associated Press upon the basis of existing arrangements.

Augusta, April 18.—Cotton very dull and declining—Middlings 24c. Receipts 68 bales.

Savannah, April 18.—A mass meeting of citizens was addressed by Gov. Joseph E. Brown, the only speaker.

He spoke an hour and a half, advising submission to the Military bill as the best alternative left to the people of the South.

The Cotton market opened at 25 cents for Middlings. Closed dull and irregular. Sales 120 bales. Receipts 400.

Charleston, 18.—A public examination of sixteen colored schools, under charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, was held this afternoon.

The audience was overwhelmingly large, mostly colored. Among the white present were Judge McGrath, Gens. Sickles, Scott and Pennie. Collector Mallory, several Ministers of different Churches and representatives of the press.

Liverpool news checked transactions in cotton—Sales trifling, quotations nominal. Receipts 300 bales.

Mobile, April 18.—A large meeting of negroes was held here last night, 3000 present. Inflammatory speeches made by black and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted affiliating with the Radical Party, demanding the right to sit on juries, to hold office, and ride on the street cars. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Most of the colored persons present were armed, and a great number of shots were fired in the air after the adjournment.

Cotton sales 250 bales. Market dull. Middlings 26c. Receipts 87 bales.

Columbus, G C, April 18.—The Governor estimates that 100,000 people of South Carolina have not raised mass for thirty days. The destitution is great. Several cases of starvation reported.

The registration of voters will commence as soon as a sufficient number of persons report themselves, qualified to act as Registers, but few have been done so.

Northern advices received here, indicate considerable emigration of farmers from New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

The impression that the *South Carolinian* has been sold to Beverly Nash, as a negro organ, is false. It is still owned and edited by F. G. Dubosdieu.

Pittsburg, April 18.—Passed down, the Hon. T. Lamar, at 8 a. m. Passed up, the M. S. Stephens, at 9 a. m. Passed up, the H. Lamar, and Continental at 10 last night.

The river is falling.

London, April 18, evening.—Consols 96⅞; fives ex-dividend 71¾. Dispatches have been received which state that negotiations between France and Prussia have been broken off. Owing to the Easter holidays there will be no markets until Monday.

Liverpool, April 18.—Cotton heavier all day; prices lower with downward tendency, confined to authorized quotations—Uplands 11¼, Orleans 11¾; sales 8000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Mediation Resolutions Withdrawn.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Rupture in Negotiations Between France and Prussia.

Cotton Declining---Foreign Exchange Higher.

Gold Excited on account of War Rumors.

Large and Inflammatory Negro Meeting in Mobile.

Destitution in Carolina---100,000 Persons Without Meat 30 Days.

A New Orleans Judge's Decision.

Important Proceedings of the Press Convention.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, April 18.—Several days ago Senator Johnson offered a resolution in Executive session, having in view intervention of the United States between the belligerents in Mexico, looking to an honorable adjustment of their difficulties.

To day he withdrew the resolution.

The Senate, immediately after reading the journal of yesterday, went into executive session.

Subsequently, a resolution was adopted to extend the session to Saturday next.

Gen Coke has been confirmed as Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Two companies of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, which have been stationed here, are under orders to report to Gen. Pope, commanding Third Military District.

The counsel for Surratt moved to-day in court, that a day be fixed for the trial of the prisoner.

The prosecuting attorney announced that he was not yet ready, so no time was fixed. The trial will probably occur in June.

New York, April 18.—An action of much interest and importance was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Mason. If the decision of the Court, if not of the Legislative body, could not fail to possess both interest and importance; and the Emperor Napoleon has just taken to task the Prince for having condensed so vast a subject into so small a space, not only with thorough knowledge and admirable lucidity, but with such a fairness and uprightness of judgment excluding any suspicion of personalur dynastic consideration. The question at issue is whether France is or is not sufficiently armed. The Duc d'Aumale believes that France is "not so utterly destitute of military institutions as it is now the fashion to represent them;" and he strives to prove it. All that is required is a preservation or a restoration of their compactness and efficiency, and, if any change is contemplated, it should aim at giving them a strong national development, and grounding them on truly liberal principles.

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The *Ranchero* then alludes to a report of Gen. Reubado:

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The report of General Escobedo touching a recent engagement between the Liberals and Imperialists at Queretaro on the 1st inst. was published in the city yesterday morning and was reprinted in the afternoon of yesterday also. It sets forth in substance that, at five o'clock on the morning of April 1st, the Imperialists marched out of Queretaro and attacked the Liberal position on the hill of San Gregorio, which, after a short time, gave way before superior numbers, but was soon afterwards retrieved by the Imperialists with heavy loss to both parties.

The Imperialists were commanded by Miramon, Mendez and Coballe; the Liberals by Escobedo, Trevino and forty-one other officers.

The engagement lasted an hour and a half, and Escobedo, (by his own statement) the charge, according to Escobedo's account, was a lighting affair.

This report proves that the Quaretaro are on the offensive, and not, post up in Quaretaro, which has refused to the Plaza, as a thousand Liberal—very liberal—Jalaskoals have all along led us to believe was the case.

It is generally believed here that the Liberals have achieved a defeat, but according to Escobedo's account it is full to the lot of the Liberals that when they the most urgent in asking Juan Ex Ju Ex. F. Pinto.

The trial of a railroad contractor in Colchester has lasted a complete season. The machine breaks the bank, says Iler, that the rules and rules them in their places. It is estimated that twenty men can do as much work a day as two hundred without the aid of the contractor.

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The report of General Escobedo touching a recent engagement between the Liberals and Imperialists at Queretaro on the 1st inst. was published in the city yesterday morning and was reprinted in the afternoon of yesterday also. It sets forth in substance that, at five o'clock on the morning of April 1st, the Imperialists marched out of Queretaro and attacked the Liberal position on the hill of San Gregorio, which, after a short time, gave way before superior numbers, but was soon afterwards retrieved by the Imperialists with heavy loss to both parties.

The Imperialists were commanded by Miramon, Mendez and Coballe; the Liberals by Escobedo, Trevino and forty-one other officers.

The engagement lasted an hour and a half, and Escobedo, (by his own statement) the charge, according to Escobedo's account, was a lighting affair.

This report proves that the Quaretaro are on the offensive, and not post up in Quaretaro, which has refused to the Plaza, as a thousand Liberal—very liberal—Jalaskoals have all along led us to believe was the case.

It is generally believed here that the Liberals have achieved a defeat, but according to Escobedo's account it fell to the lot of the Liberals that when they the most urgent in asking Juan Ex Ju Ex. F. Pinto.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,108.

RUMORS OF WAR.

A report was in circulation yesterday evening which, if correct, shows that a war between France and Prussia is nearer than was generally supposed. The rumors received hitherto have not all been borne out by facts, and the condition of the foreign money markets—the true social barometer—did not seem to indicate an immediate outbreak between the two countries. The public were becoming more hopeful, despite the low condition of the cotton market, when the new rumor came. It was reported that a private dispatch had been received in this city which said that the New York *Herald* had a special telegram from Europe, stating that diplomatic relations had been suspended between France and Prussia. The *Herald* is not always correct in its special dispatches, but the extreme probability of such an interruption in the relations of those countries made this one easy of belief. It was generally credited on our streets. Looking at the London finance reports for a confirmation, we find consols quoted yesterday at the usual rate, and no extraordinary disturbance in stocks of any kind. *Per contra*, we learn that gold went up in New York before the evening quotations closed. Last night's dispatches, which the reader will find in another column, may throw some further light upon this matter, and either confirm or disprove the *Herald's* dispatch. Should war break out at once it would prove disastrous to the trade and commerce of this city.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *London Times* thus speaks of the "Alabama Claims:"

There is no longer any obstacle on our side to an amicable compromise. Great Britain is ready to balance accounts with the United States and to pay the compensation, if any, which an impartial umpire may find to be due from her. She has consented to waive the reasons alleged by Lord Russell against a judicial revision of imperial acts, and complied, so far, with Mr Seward's original proposal. More than this a nation cannot do, and the United States Government will not throw away an advantage which is for them political as well as diplomatic, by rejecting so just an offer.

THE WAR POWER OF FRANCE.—THE DUC D'AUMALE ON FRENCH MILITARY INSTITUTIONS—NAPOLEON'S POSITION, PROSPECTS AND DUTIES SKETCHED BY AN EX ROYAL REVIEWER, &c.

[From the Lond n Times, March 23]

Les Institutions Militaires de la France, par M. A. Lauel (the Duc D'Aumale). *Retrait de la Revue des Deux Mondes, traduan du ler Mars 1867*. Paris: J. Cotes, 1867.

In the Princes of the house of Orleans the imperial Government of France is likely to find more generous no less than more formidable competitors for public favor than in that solitary scion of the elder branch who lately gave up of life at Frohsdorf. We do not know whether the whim of the new law on the press which forbids French editors from inserting articles contributed by "proscribed persons" may extend to royal authors; but to forbid free circulation in France to such writings as the pamphlet now before us would be no gain either to that country or to the ruler of its destinies.

A review by so competent an authority of the military institutions of France at a moment when the Supreme Court, before Judge Mason, legislative body, could not fail to possess both interest and importance; and the Emperor Napoleon has just taken to task the Prince for having condensed so vast a subject into so small a space, not only with thorough knowledge and admirable lucidity, but with such a fairness and uprightness of judgment excluding any suspicion of personalur dynastic consideration. The question at issue is whether France is or is not sufficiently armed. The Duc d'Aumale believes that France is "not so utterly destitute of military institutions as it is now the fashion to represent them;" and he strives to prove it. All that is required is a preservation or a restoration of their compactness and efficiency, and, if any change is contemplated, it should aim at giving them a strong national development, and grounding them on truly liberal principles.

It is certainly a critical moment for France. The duty of Germany is accomplished, and the whole French nation is made to share the "pang" with which, according to M. Rouher, the Imperial Government received the tidings of the catastrophe of Sadowa. Germany is one—so far as France, so far as all the rest of the world is concerned. Why the welfare of a neighboring nation should be looked upon as a calamity by the French, we may profess ourselves at a loss to perceive.

THE MILITARY POWER OF FRANCE.

[From an article in the Times by the French General Trochu.]

The new law for the reorganization of the army makes the following dispositions: Contingent voted annually, (ordinary amount) 100,000 men; with the duration of service in the active army five years, the term of service to count from the first date of incorporation. Duration of service in the reserve, three years, with authorization of marriage during the last year. In this system, which fixes the term of service, active and reserve, at eight years, the increase of one year, as referable to the seven required by the law of 1832, is compensated for by the reduction of two years in the term of active duty. The whole economy of 1000 plus rates on the conviction I have that five effective years of service, with a well prepared programme of education and instruction, will amply suffice in France to form, even for the special corps, excellent soldiers:

Eight contingents of 100,000 men do not give, as might be supposed, a total of 800,000.

Each of them, by the force of circumstances too long to be here enumerated, undergoes considerable reductions, and the amount of the land army in the eight contingents (after rigorous reductions) would scarcely exceed.....670,000

To that figure, considered as a minimum, must be added that portion of the army not recruited by the calls—minimum.....50,000

Total effective.....720,000

Or say in round numbers (to avoid mistakes) not in line before the enemy, but simply effective force.....700,000

To find the amount of troops disposable before the enemy, I make the necessary deductions of.....150,000

Representing the garrisons of Algeria, the corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, etc., and I thus obtain the definite figure of.....550,000

The last estimate represents the mass of combatants who will, if necessary, pass the frontier. If we suppose pre-existence of the solid elements of constitution and organisation which I have already enumerated, (good fusiliers, special corps prepared, arsenals well supplied, depots fit for use) we arrive at this result: That France can easily and effectively form the armies of more than one hundred thousand men each.

THE FEELING IN LUXEMBURG.

The *Avenir National* has the following:

A letter from the town of Luxemburg informs us that the persistent reports of a coming Prussian occupation have stood profound emotion in that place. At first the public was incredulous, but various unequivocal symptoms forbade longer doubt upon the subject of the matter. Men attached to the Government are incessantly going and coming from Luxembourg to the Hague, and from the latter to Paris. Notice has also been taken of the arrival of functionaries from the neighboring French departments. These gentlemen pay visits to families of distinction, inform themselves as to the disposition of the public, explain in respect to the French Government, and as to the chances which the vote of a plebiscitum for the annexation would have in favor. The superior officers of the Prussian garrison seem sufficiently disposed to believe that their Government would consent, on certain conditions, to abandon the possession of the place. It would be so, and that is the Northern Parliament, Count de Bismarck has made a reserve of the future as to the possession of the Grand Duchy. He is said, therefore, tied down to anything.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, 1867.

The general market has exhibited very little activity at any time throughout the day. Sugar and Molasses were inactive, and the movement in Western produce was very limited. Cotton attended with no alteration of moment in any of the leading articles, while operations in Cotton Yarns of an exceedingly restricted character, the enquiry being almost entirely suspended by the discouraging tenor of the New York and Liverpool advices. Hence the sales were quite limited, subject to only fractional irregular but lower prices, the market closing quite unsettled, and with a tendency to greater weakness.

In consequence of the marked improvement attending the course of Coin, the movement to day had been to a very limited extent, from the want of confidence in the present advance in stereotyped dealers from operating. Gold opened this morning nominally at 137⅞, the opening rate of Thursday morning, 138⅛, subsequent advices being favorable it shot up, touching 137⅝, then receded a little, and closed firm at 137⅝, the lowest we noted at Board. Out-door the transactions comprised $5000 at 137⅝, $6000, $3000 and $15,000 at 137⅝, $10,000, $20,000 and $15,000 at 138, $10,000 and $10,000 at 138⅛, $10,000 at 137⅞, $5000 at the same, $50,000 and $10,000 at 137⅝, $11,000 at the same, and $40,000 at 137⅝. Two Gold checks for $130,000 sold at ⅛ and 3-16 discount. In Silver we noted sales of $1000 in American Silver at 128, and 1000 Mexican dollars at 128½.

The Foreign Exchange market was materially modified by the Gold excitement and the course of Gold. The offerings to-day were more liberal, but the demand was rather restricted, the Gold excitement and Independition to operate unless in bank had first been bills, the supply of which appeared to be limited to the demand, at the very nearly all improved rates and included the following bills: £1000 clear at 144⅞, £2000 at 144⅞, £2500 at 145, £2400 at 145⅛, £2000 at 145⅛, £1000 Ai at 146, £29,000 at 146, £1000 at 146⅛, £1000 Ai at 146⅛, £3000 bankers at 149, and £3000, unexceptionable signature, at 149⅞. In Sterling Exchange we noted sales of $10,000 and $20,000 A1 commercial at 3 30, 30,000 and 50,000 at 3 30⅞, 50,000 bankers at 3 35, 100,000 bank at 3 35⅛, and 50,000 at 3 35⅛, and the same at 3 35⅛. The demand was rather irregular to admit of definite quotations, which are accordingly omitted.

There was little doing in Domestic Exchange. The Banks stocked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium, generally at the latter rate. The counter demand was light. The offerings of Commercial were limited and the sales restricted, including the following bills: $50,000 Bank check on New York at 7/16 per cent, $50,000 Bank check on New York at ⅜, $50,000 at 5/16, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, and $140,000 at ¼, $25,