THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements for less than the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All business or class of advertisements to be charged 10 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1867.

Mr. V. Perrillat, agent of the "General Transatlantic Company," has our thanks for files of late Havana papers, received by the French steamer Darien.

The first number of the new paper, "The New Orleans *Republican*," made its appearance in our city yesterday. It is published by Messrs. S. L. Brown & Co., with special recommendations from General Banks, Butler and some other members of Congress.

BALL.—A grand fancy dress and firemen's ball will be given by Jefferson Steam Fire Engine Company No. 22, on Saturday night, the 13th inst., in the Moresque Building.

VERDICT AGAINST A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A jury in New York have returned a verdict for $600 in favor of Moses Strasburg for damages resulting from the non-transmission of a message entrusted to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In addition to the already numerous attractions at the Academy the managers have effected an engagement with the celebrated Zanfretta troupe of pantomimists, acrobats and dancers, including Alex. and Louis, and Miss Josie and Master Beppo Zanfretta, all of whom make their first appearance this evening, in conjunction with the other artists who have been performing before. This will be a rare and excellent combination. There will be a "Macarthy and Zanfretta Festival" Saturday, soon, for accommodation of ladies and children.

Mr. Chanfrau in his great character of "Sam," to night, at the Varieties Theatre.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The tenor of the last telegraphic dispatches per Atlantic Cable would seem to indicate that unless some unforeseen circumstances should occur, there will be an early declaration of war between Prussia and France. To all appearances war is inevitable; so far as we can see there is no method of adjustment by which it may be avoided. Prussia stands upon its aggressive policy, in opposition to all existing treaties, and the German people appear anxious for war and speak in the most confident terms of their military prowess and of their ability to cope with France. The war spirit runs high in both countries. In Prussia it is a spirit of aggressive power—a spirit like that which animated the border Baron of two hundred years ago to make war upon his weaker neighbor for the purpose of spoliation and aggrandizement. In France it is a spirit of bitterness and chagrin at violated honor—for the French believe that the Prussians have violated every principle of honor in using their vast power as they have done—and the national pride of the French people has been deeply wounded. Naturally there is a strong anti-Prussian feeling in all parts of the Empire, and M. Thiers and his friends of the Liberal party have had their speeches answered earlier than they supposed that they would be. They have their wish. France will not forget her ancient renown so soon as M. Thiers, and we shall soon see whether or not he is ready to stand by the words that he so boldly uttered in the legislative chambers. Men who take advantage of the perplexities of their rulers to say what they would not have said under other circumstances, are not apt to do so.

In order to understand the causes of the present troubles upon the continent we must take a brief glance at history and go back to the celebrated treaty of 1815—that compact between the leading nations of Europe by which the balance of power was secured. We must pass in review the long series of subsequent events and see how jealously those nations have guarded the sympathies and tendencies of the smaller States, for the purpose of maintaining the exact balance adjusted by that famous treaty. A glance will show us that for near half a century there has been waged a diplomatic war between the nations which formed the compact, which has continued with such now and then an intermission when some party fancied that a neighbour had been boodwinked and both in the end found that they had been mutually deceiving and deceived. There is not a ruler in Europe who does not know that the compact would be broken unscrupulously if sufficient force could be massed to meet the consequences, yet all deem it a special duty to look with horror upon any compromise with conscience, on the part of every other, and to seem shocked at the bare idea of changing the old order of things. But despite all of this virtue there is a sharp look-out for the cake and ale, and perhaps there is not one free from the charge of having, at one time or another, tampered with the petty Duchies, hoping to shape popular sentiment so that the country would drop into the right side of the scale when the day of disruption came. By that treaty each nation was bound not to acquire new territory within certain prescribed limits. How has the compact been kept? Russia was the first to violate the treaty. For many years the Czar had fanned his eyes upon the rich country of the Sultan, and had thought what a fine thing it would be to have his dominions extend to the Bosphorus, and to have a winter palace in Constantinople. In 1854 it became evident that he did not have the fear of treaties before his eyes, and that he was preparing for conquest in the land of the Turks. To use an expression common at the time, he was making ready to take charge of the "Sick Man" and to appropriate his effects. If he died naturally he would put in his claim as next of kin; if he showed signs of improvement there was the howstring or the bowl. To drop metaphor and come down to matter of fact, we all remember Russia's attempt upon Turkey, and how the plan was frustrated by England and France. The allied troops met the Czar at Sebastopol and his little plans came to grief. Russia was compelled to come under the treaty once more, but did so with bad grace, and the cartoon in *Punch*, where a huge bear, with anxious eye and slavering tongue, sits watching beside the couch of a sick man sipping his gruel within sight of the Bosphorus and the minarets of Constantinople, gives a good representation of the Czar's state of feeling.

But a still more flagrant violation of the treaty was seen last year in the war between Prussia and Austria. Before the war even Prussia had begun her career of aggrandizement, encouraged by Bismarck and the needle gun. Depending upon the diplomatic abilities of the former, and the efficiency of the latter, Prussia deemed herself strong enough to break the bonds of 1815 and to make a strike for German unity and an empire of which the Prussian king was to be Emperor. The war inaugurated under this policy was not for the immediate conquest of Austria, but for the subordination of the smaller states of the German confederation to the cabinet of Berlin. The boldness of this naked proceeding, the rapid inception of the plan, the celerity of the Prussian army, and the laggard steps of the South Germans, who looked to Europe for aid until it was too late, gave Prussia an easy and most decisive victory. Bismarck and his needle-gun took the whole continent by surprise and found no action able to cope successfully with the Prussian arms, even before the subordinate states were forced to lend their levies to fill the Prussian ranks. Doubtless the Emperor Napoleon would have protested against this step had he not foreseen that his protest must be backed by several corps d'armée, and that his troops were not then prepared for war. "Why were they not?" says man like Thiers. "What concession prodigality?" exclaims man like Rouher upon seeing the army in time of peace. Unfortunately for the consistency of mankind no man, be he King or Kaiser, Emperor or Czar, Sultan or Sheikh, Grand Duke or Hospodar can always guard against treachery and deceit or foretell events like a seer. Like a wise ruler Napoleon began to prepare for war in silence. The army in Mexico was ordered home, the troops withdrawn from Rome, the brigades and regiments on foreign stations recalled, and the whole armed with new and improved weapons of war force. All this was conducted with the utmost dispatch, all movements of the greatest magnitude were kept secret, the talk about the Great Exposition and the fêtes of peace. The Emperor saw that Prussia could only be checked by force, and, in the midst of detraction at home and abroad, he has collected a force sufficient to back up his just demands. M. Thiers is unnerved and much earlier than he expected.

Immediately after the war Count Bismarck began to form those treaties with the minor states, hoping them a secret until a short time since. It is natural that the discovery of this should create a profound sensation in Paris, and perhaps throughout France. The Emperor was aware of them, of course, for he also attempted to make similar alliances, following the example of Prussia in self defence. But that nation will not admit that he rule can work both ways, and has attempts to make the Emperor's treaty with Luxembourg. But there are two sides to every question, and we have to hear that Prussia has some plausible justification for the course that she has pursued. Exactly what it is we are unable to conjecture. Ambition seems to be the only basis of the adopted policy; and even Count Bismarck does not attempt to explain it upon the ordinary diplomatic grounds. In the case of Hanover, it is true, he urged the right of conquest, but by what right was the conquest made? This does not excuse the spoliation of that kingdom for the robbery of its king. The stipulations of the treaty known as the "spoliation of Lauenenlia," by withholding from King George his private property, whilst a special clause in this document guaranteed his remaining in undisturbed possession of the same, was ruthlessly broken. For this act of petty spoliation Count Bismarck could give but a lame excuse by trying to put his own interpretation upon the words "private property." But even in his explanation we can see that according to the Prussian code of war, the victorious belligerent is at liberty to despoil the conquered one of his private effects, unless there is a special contract in the treaty of capitulation.

Prussia's present policy is utterly inexplicable, and we can imagine no explanation beyond that already implied—that she desires the conquest of Germany, and intends to violate the treaty of 1815, even though she is forced to cross swords with the half of Europe. At the present time the strong fortress of Luxembourg is held by a Prussian garrison, and the people of the Duchy are divided in sentiment, though the reigning Duke and a majority of the people are evidently in favor of the French alliance. Prussia refuses to give up the fortress; France demands it. Since 1839, with the exception of its German connexion, Luxembourg has had a separate existence. The German confederation having been broken up by Prussian arms, each of the smaller independent States has had an opportunity of choosing its connexion, and a majority have yielded to the inducements or threats of Prussia. Luxembourg, however, concludes to dispose of itself to France, and Prussia declines to permit the transfer. The strongest country, therefore, takes Luxembourg, but her position is far from an enviable one. The caricature of Louis XVI calling to a brood of chickens and asking them to decide whether they will be roasted or boiled presents a fair picture of its condition to-day.

Thus we have endeavored to give the causes of the approaching European war, and to show, as simply as possible, the relative positions, diplomatically, of the two countries now meaning each other. To speculate further at this time would be premature, and we wait, therefore, for the Atlantic telegraph to announce the moving of a French army across the Rhine or the first booming of the hostile guns. With the treaty of 1815 at stake, and the vexed "balance of power" question to maintain, there is extreme probability of our seeing several allied nations engaged on both sides, and hundreds of Yankee filibusters swarming in the sea.

Registrities Ordered—Names of the Registrars—Registry to be made between 15th of April and 15th of May.

The following orders from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, were issued yesterday evening:

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.
SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 96. { [Extract.]

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' &c.," the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, Lake, Algiers will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Sales.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bernard, Jr., and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenelec and George Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oaths therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable offices, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and write upon their doors in clear and legible letters, "Board of Registers," and will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls and the places where they shall be opened in the different precincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and hear all that may refer to the office and conduct of registration, and to report upon any cause of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, Registrars will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may think that the decision of the Attorney General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decision is received—due notice of which will be given.

By command of Maj. Gen P. H. SHERIDAN
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official:
1st Lieut. 21st U. S. Infantry,
Act. Asst. Adjt General.

Letter from Governor Patton with Regard to the Proposed Appeal to the Courts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27.

Hon. Albert Voorhies, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.

A heavy press of business has prevented an earlier reply to your favor of the 6th inst. You perhaps may have seen in the public prints a letter which I wrote a short time since, on the general political situation. I sent you a copy of the Montgomery *Advertiser* which contained the letter.

It seems to me that it is the true feeling of the Southern People to contribute their best influence in favor of an early organization of their respective States, in accordance with the requirements of the recent reconstruction act. Congress claims the right to control this whole question. In my humble judgment it is unwise to contend longer against its power, or to struggle further against the repeatedly expressed will.

I am clearly of the opinion that an appeal to the courts would accomplish no good. If a test case were brought before the judiciary, it would open up a series of the most complicated questions which perhaps ever engaged the attention of any tribunal. Questions of such magnitude would not specifically be disposed of. They would necessarily acquire much time, and before a conclusion could be reached, the Southern States, in all probability, would be fully reconstructed under the Congressional plan. Indeed the Supplemental bill provides specifically for a reorganization; and the only practical question is, who will participate in the work. If the many do not co-operate in the movement and give it a proper shape, the few will carry it to completion, and there is no telling what disorganization may be made against the non-actionists.

Very respectfully,
R. M. PATTON.

REASONS OF THE PRESIDENT TOUCHING THE MILITARY BILLS.—The following message was sent to Congress by the President on the 30th ultimo:

To the House of Representatives:

In giving my approval to the joint resolution "providing for the expenses of carrying into effect all acts not to provide for the efficient government of the rebel States," I feel constrained to do so for the following reason: The seventh section of the act supplementary to the act "for the more efficient government of the rebel States," provides that all expenses incurred under or by virtue of that act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The provision is wholly unlimited as to the amount to be expended, whereas the resolution now before me limits the appropriation to $500,000. I consider this limitation as a very necessary check against unnecessary expenditure. Congress, in the Military Reconstruction Bill, by giving to that consideration, I am bound to approve the resolution, without modifying in any material manner the safeguards created against the original and supplementary acts.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BEAUTIFUL CITY.—Salt Lake City covers nine square miles, and is described by a correspondent as one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. In the world. The streets are very wide, with ornamental trees through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with handsome little cottages, and almost every house has its little garden overhead of apple, peach, apricot and cherry trees. In fact, the whole place looks as if it almost one continuous orchard.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Trial by a Military Commission.—From special orders No. 14, headquarters fifth military district, dated New Orleans, La., April 9th, 1867, we extract the following:

1. A military commission is hereby appointed to meet in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 15th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of M. Walther, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COMMISSION:

1. Brevet Major Gen. A. Beckwith, U. S., U. S. army.
2. Brevet Brigadier Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster U. S. army.
3. Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, 1st U. S. infantry.
4. Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, 1st U. S. infantry.
5. Brevet Major M. J. Asch, assistant surgeon, U. S. army.
6. Captain I. D. DeRussey, 1st U. S. infantry.
7. 1st Lieutenant John Hamilton, 1st U. S. infantry.

Brevet Major Leslie Smith, captain 1st U. S. infantry, judge advocate.

The charge upon which the above is based is that of having killed a negro.

Infanticide.—Mrs. S. Fickle was arrested Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Ninth and New Levee streets, Fourth District, charged, from information received, with having drowned her babe, only two days old. Poor helpless, innocents, how often their little lives are "rounded with a span!" The babe was thrown in last Saturday night and found floating in the river Sunday morning near the Stock Landing. Mrs Fickle was arraigned before Recorder Vennard, and, not denying the charge, was sent to prison without privilege of bail.

Sudden Death.—A young man, John Julius Bruening, who had been severely wounded in several engagements in the Confederate army, and son of Mr. Theodore Bruening, an old citizen of New Orleans, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at his father's residence, on the New Lake Carrollton road. He was in good health and spirits the day before, but at night complained of feeling unwell. It is supposed that some of his wounds must have bled internally. He was a very estimable young man. He was a member of the 20th Louisiana Infantry.

Algiers Levee Split by Caving.—Yesterday morning it was discovered that the outer half of the Algiers levee, or side next to the woods, caved or slid off, leaving it in a very precarious condition, to the extent of 250 feet. We presume the earth has been thrown back and the levee made secure by the time.

Arraigned for Murder.—Randall J. Byrne was arraigned yesterday morning before Recorder Aberu on a charge made by Lieut. Wm H Manning, from information received, with having murdered his wife on the evening of the 7th inst., at No. 73 Fourth street, and remanded to prison to answer on the 13th inst.

The evidence taken before the Coroner, in the case, was published in the papers. The Coroner's jury declared that they were unable to find a verdict against the husband. This decision was apparently based on the extreme probability of our seeing several allied nations engaged on both sides, and hundreds of Yankee filibusters swarming the sea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Illness of President Johnson.

The Proposed Negro Celebration.

Stockton Rejected as Minister.

Terms of the Russian Treaty.

BY THE CABLE.

Decline in Cotton in Europe.

Gold 137 3-4 in New York.

Market Reports.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Washington, April 10—SENATE.—The President was called upon for the correspondence relative to prisoners taken by the belligerents in Mexico.

The credentials of Mathias E. Manly, Senator elect from North Carolina, were presented and laid on the table. The Senate then went into executive session.

Fessenden and Yates were the only Senators who voted against the ratification of the Russian treaty.

The President is severely, but not dangerously ill.

There has been considerable effort to bring out voters in the Fourth Ward. The result so far is 598 white and 500 colored registered.

Washington, April 10.—The Senate rejected Ex Senator Stockton for Minister to Austria.

Morton, Senator from Indiana, will deliver an address to the negroes at their celebration on the 19th.

The Russian treaty makes the cession of the Russian American Possessions complete and unalterable, and contains stipulations all fortifications and military forts are to be immediately delivered up to the United States, the Russian troops to be withdrawn as soon as practicable. The United States pay ten million two hundred thousand dollars, in gold, at the Treasury at Washington, within ten months after the exchange of ratifications. The cession is free, and unencumbered by any reservations of privileges, franchises, grants or possessions by any corporation or of individuals or companies, corporate or incorporate, except purely private individual property holders. All rights of dominion pass to the United States. The ratifications will be exchanged at Washington before the 13th of June or the treaty fails.

The Continental domain acquired is about 289,000 square miles. The islands increase the actual domain acquired to 450,000 miles.

Private individual property of civilized inhabitants in the territory ceded to Russia by the Russian Government will remain undisturbed.

The Russian inhabitants may remain three years in the territory without forfeiting their allegiance to Russia. Those choosing to remain permanently and become American citizens will be protected as such, in liberty and property. The uncivilized tribes are placed on the footing of the aborigines of this country.

The Senate had the Rousseau case up again to-day under the motion to reconsider his confirmation, but did not vote.

Washington, April 10.—The Senate confirmed L. D. Kellogg, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New Orleans.

Washington, April 10.—The complaint of George Francis Train, covering twenty pamphlet pages. It differs from the Mississippi complaint in many respects, but chiefly in not making the President a party to the action. The petitions asks that Stanton, Grant and Pope be enjoined.

Washington, April 10.—The official correspondence between Austria and the United States regarding the safety of Maximilian, in case of his capture, will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow. The correspondence verifies the dispatch of the 9th in all particulars.

New York, April 10—Stocks steady; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109¾; ditto of '64 107¾; of '65 107¾; ten forties, 94.

The Republicans gained six hundred in Jersey City, where the issue was the liquor question; that is, whether New York should empty itself into New Jersey on Sundays for liquor.

Buffalo, April 10.—The commandant at Fort Erie reports that a prominent engineer has taken plans of the frontier below the suspension bridge, and asks for reinforcements.

Dublin, April 10.—The trial of Pesley prisoners has commenced. Many thread Queen's evidence.

Liverpool, April 10—Noon.—Cotton opens weak. Probable sales, 8000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12¾d; Orleans 12¾d.

Breadstuffs still buoyant and active. Corn advanced to 42s 9d to 43s.

London, April 10—2 P. M.—Consols 90¼.

Liverpool, April 10, 2 P. M.—Cotton continues heavy. Some failures in the trade reported.

[Special to Messrs. Gen auch & Krumbhaar.]

Liverpool, April 10—Noon.—Middling Uplands 12¾d; sales 8000 bales. 5 30's, 7¾; Consols 90¼.

New York, April 10—10 A. M.—Gold opened at 35.

New York, April 10—10:10 A. M.—Gold 35¾; 10:15 A. M.—Gold 36¼.

New York, April 10—10:30, A. M.—Gold 36½.

New York, April 10—11:30, A. M.—Gold 37⅛; Uplands Middling 27½; Mobile Middling 28; Orleans Middling 28½. Sterling, 60 days, 9½; Sterling, sight, 10¼.

New York, April 10—11:35, A. M.—Gold 36⅝; 5-20's sold to be 73.

George W. Randolph.

Hon. George W. Randolph, of Virginia, formerly Secretary of War of the Confederate States, died at Richmond on Thursday. In the beginning of the rebellion Mr. Randolph was appointed brigadier general in the Confederate service, and bore a conspicuous part in the early battles of the war, so far as those of his own State were concerned. His talents were regarded by Mr Davis, however, to be so superior to military matters in those, if almost any other man, he was placed, in the Confederate Accordingly, on the elevation of the Hon Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, to the Department of State of the Confederate States, having been transferred thither from the War Department, to which he was appointed upon the resignation of General Leroy Walker, in September 18, 1861, General Randolph was nominated to the position by Mr Davis, and confirmed by the Confederate Senate in March, 1862. During the short time between the nomination and its acceptance by the Senate, General Braxton Bragg filled the office. The administration of the Confederate War Department by General Randolph covered nearly the whole of the desperate struggle for Southern independence, he not retiring till one or two months before the collapse of Lee's army, having been forced to the step by feeble health, impaired by very severe official duties. He succeeded by ex-Vice President Breckenridge.

The work of General Randolph in his responsible office was performed in the highest degree in diligence and efficiency by the persistency of the rebellion, whose armies he was the means of supplying, reinforcing, and offering, General Lee, the ablest of his energy, talent, and patriotism in the warmest terms, and never a breath was uttered against his integrity, either as an officer or a man. In the domestic relations of his life he was allied to the most distinguished of the distinguished family whose name he bears and his friendships were many and enduring.

To the peremptory manner in which he would insist that merit and courage alone should be the basis of promotion in military, as well as civil, life, is due the excellent officering which characterized the Southern armies, and, of course, contributed in a great extent, as a consequence its mobility and power. The accord of action between Mr Davis and Mr Randolph was never broken as never was their friendship ever be died.

Since the war Mr. Randolph had lived apart from politics, and had engaged himself mainly in the practice of his profession. The cause of his death is not stated—*N. Y. World.*

A Funny Story of Love and Marriage.

A Belmont (Nye county, Nevada) correspondent of the Virginia *Enterprise*, writes the following funny account of love and marriage under difficulties. The letter is dated Feb 7th:

A young man, whose Christian name is Frank, became hopelessly in love with a young lady by the name of Jenny, both residents of this place. Now Jenny is thought by her cruel parents "great" to be too young to marry yet. On this point, as on many others, Frank and the old man disagreed most widely. Jenny and Frank, consoled thus: "I have been all my life on the Pacific coast, amounting to between thirteen and fourteen years. Many young ladies have been married within 24 hours after landing, and have made good substantial wives, why not I? I can and will." Fortified with this argument and the love she bore Frank, she consented to try it on. But the old man was inflexible, and swore furious and sundry oaths, which, to an ordinary person, would have, it would not allow his daughter at that age to go into the matrimonial partnership business. The old lady was equally decided, but different from him in that point—she averring that Jenny was old enough and big enough to stand it. Thus matters stood until yesterday, when the legal fraternity were called in. After grave deliberations, they decided as follows: "If the girl is old enough, and is lawfully married by a Justice of Peace, the marriage will be legal; but if she is not old enough, and the ceremony is not legally performed, then she will not be lawfully wedded."

The above opinion does great credit to the profession. It would not be hard to get the girl married, but it would be cruel to do so against the writing for her parents, providing she will consent to do it. At last it was settled that Mrs. Shield was to go home at exactly 11 and 12 o'clock and rush to the arms of her "lawyer," who should have the Justice in waiting to tie the knot. Frank waited—12, 1, 2 and 3 o'clock, and Jenny did not come. He waited until he became as cold as the mastodon found imbedded in Siberian ice, and as savage as a Sioux Indian on the warpath. Jenny was not responsible. Given up in despair, he went to his cabin and there he found the Justice and lawyer waiting for the wedding. After wishing him better success, they retired, and he went to bed, there to dream of disappointed love and of being married to a Sioux Indian, and of gentle tapping at his cabin door. Opening it, he found his beloved, armed with a written consent to marry, clothed with virtue and a nightgown, there she stood in her bare feet on the cold, frozen ground—withal as pretty as a striped pig. She said she had overslept herself and that the witnesses were called, and the ceremony took place.

This morning the girl was missed; one of the little boys reported that she had gone back into her mother's bed. The old man was notified. Arming himself, and taking an "Adobe William" with him, he went to the cabin. Without ceremony he went in, and very courteously in Dutch, caught Frank by the throat and attempted to use his pistol. Frank was too quick. The old man fired at the girl and shot above the hip bone, inflicting a very slight wound. Frank was not hit. The girl ran to her father's side, and caught hold of her up in his arms—she being very small—and ran home with her; she, in the meantime, kicking and screaming like a Sioux Indian. Here she was stripped naked, bound hand and foot, and unceremoniously thrown into bed.

It seems that she was in the cabin but one hour deprived of her liberty. This would not do, so the old man was notified that if she was not unbound at once the good citizens would do so. The old man was too cunning. He unbound her but took her clothes, so that she could not go out unless at the expense of her modesty. The old man is afraid of war, with the old man and his confederate, "Adobe William." The constable came and arrested him on the charge preferred against him for assault with intent to kill. The situation of the belligerents stood as follows: Frank was discomfited, the old man under arrest, the girl in bed without breeches, with the old lady, and little sister as guard. I shall reserve the full details of the war that followed for next, as it would take this letter too lengthy, and I have received the many deeds of bravery done and performed in the progress of that single siege.

Rev. Isaac Aiken has been expelled from the ministry and membership of the Pittsburg Methodist Episcopal Conference for having two wives.

A number of Canadian policemen have been detailed for duty at the Niagara Falls to protect visitors from imposition and to furnish information. They will have an eye to the charges made by guides and hackmen, and endeavor to prevent extortion.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only moderate activity during the past week, but the leading articles have undergone any quotable attention. Sugar and Molasses were in light request, and Cotton has ruled dull. The movement in Western Produce was rather restricted, with increased firmness in Corn, a further improvement in Oats, and a decided feeling in Pork; while operations in our leading staples have been to a liberal extent, the day's business aggregating of the close fully 5000 bales at previous prices, the market closing steady at our quotations.

The Cotton market has been unusually excited by the rapid and violent fluctuations which have characterized the course of prices at New York. Gold opened this morning nominally at 136¼ to 36¼, opening rate in Wall Street being 135—advancing in half hour to 136, then receding, afterwards reacting, and closing buoyant at 136¾ to 136¾. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board. In the open market the transactions included: $10,000 at at 137⅛, $10,000, $10,000, $20,000, and $60,000 at 137⅜; $10,000 and $30,000 at 137⅝; $20,000 and $30,000 at 138; $5000, $10000, and $35,000 at 138⅛; $10,000 and $30,000 at 138¼ to 138⅜, and $10,000 at 138⅝. There were nothing doing in current reported in Silver. The counter raise for American bullion were 130 to 130¼, for Mexican dollars 128 to 128½.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been to a fair extent, and rates, sympathizing with the fluctuations in Gold, have been ruled with considerable irregularity. The offerings were more liberal, but the negotiations were restricted, some dealers being restrained from operating by their distrust in the position of Coin, as well as by the discouraging tenor of the European advices. The sales of Sterling comprised £22,000 A1 at 147 to 147⅛, £6000 at 147⅛ to 147⅜; £1000, £3000 and £6000 at 147⅜; £1300 clear at 145⅝; £2000 at 145⅞; £2000 A1 at 147⅛; Division Gerrards; £10,000 at 147¼ to 148; £6000 at 147¼; £3000 at 147⅜; £2000 at 148; £4000 at 148⅛; £3000 at 149; £4000 at 149⅛, and £2000 at 150. There was a large amount of Francs offering, the sales including 60,000, 90,000 and 100,000 at Commercial at 5 30, 100,000 at 5 28¾, 200,000 at 5 27½, 15,000 at 5 26¼, 15,000 and 50,000 at 5 24¼, 100,000 bank at the same, 50,000 and 140,000 A1 at 5 29, 100,000 and 150,000 bank at the same, 40,000 at 5 27½ and 50,000 at 5 25. The market closed too unsettled to admit of regular quotations, which are accordingly omitted.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but firm throughout, the Banks abstaining from buying at a premium, at which they drew to a fair extent. The supply of Commercial was extremely light, and the sales quite limited, including the following bills: $10,000, $20,000, and $30,000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent. premium, $60,000 bank at ⅜, $15,000 and $20,000 at 7-16, $10,000, $30,000 and $50,000 at ¼, $30,000, at the same, and $12,000 ten days at par. The closing rates for Commercial sight was ⅜ to 7-16 per cent. premium.

The Stock market was dull and inanimate. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoors. $5000 in U. S. 7-30's, issue of '64, were sold at 105⅜.

City Bonds were dull, no sales being reported from the opening to the close of business. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 91¼, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 82½, according to the coupons. Louisiana stocks are quoted at 62½ to 64, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 76 to 77, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 60 to 62½.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money reported. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 56 to 58c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 82½ to 84. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, thirty retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 5 to 6 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and slip trade.

At the night session of the Board, last evening, the following business was transacted: $1200 and $5000 Gold at 136¼, $1000, $3000 and $5000 at 136⅜, 25 shares New Orleans City Railroad, ex dividend at $2 20, 30 do at $2 27, 100 Bank of New Orleans at $99 50, 100 do at $39 75, and 700 Treasury Notes at 82½c per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1867.

COTTON.—Owing to the adverse tenor of the European intelligence published in the morning papers, the market opened with a continuance of that previous dullness, but later in the day an unusually brisk movement set in, and although restricted to comparatively few buyers, quite a large business has been transacted, the sales at the close footing up fully 5000 bales, eight brokers participating in the business. We have no material variation to report in prices, the greater part of the late bold bidding at figures within the range of last evening's quotations, which were as follows: Ordinary 24 to 24½, Good Ordinary 25 to 25½, Low Middling 27 to —, and Middling 28 to 28½. The higher description, owing to their scarcity, still continued enhanced rates, while the ordinary qualities, by reason of heavy supplies, are purchased at figures disproportionately low, as compared with the other grades. The rapid and extraordinary advance in Gold and sterling Exchange seemed to exercise little influence other than to impart renewed confidence to those who are holding back for higher rates.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866,	bales 162,022	
Received this week,	8,925	
Received previously,	168,914—354,841	
Cleared to-day,	25	
Cleared previously,	314,020—314,045	
Stock on hand	174,771	

TOBACCO.—Several hundred hogsheads are expected here in a few days, when a brisk business may be looked for as there are a number of foreign buyers here awaiting supplies for purchase. The marketing very firm and we quote:

LEAF.		STEMS.	
Inferior and Trashy Leaf	3 @ 5c	Inferior and Trashy Leaf	4 @ 5c
Good Common Leaf	6 @ 7	Good Common	6 @ 7c
Inf to Com Lead	8 @ 9	Inf to Com Lead	8 @ 9
Medium Leaf	10 @ 11	Medium Leaf	10 @ 11
Fine Leaf	12 @ 13	Fine Leaf	12 @ 13
Fine Red Leaf	14 @ 15	Fine Red Leaf	14 @ 15
Choice Selections	16 @ 20	Choice Selections	16 @ 18

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any arrivals since yesterday. The sales to day comprise 18 hogsheads Louisiana Molasses, at 32c per lb. for Good Fair and 12½c for Fully Fair. There were no sales of Louisiana Molasses, but we quote Fermenting at 25 to 30c. Fair to Prime 35c per gallon. Of Cuba Sugar 180 hogsheads sold to-day on private terms. The lot of 100 hogsheads reported as having sold yesterday at 10½c, should read 10¾c. Of Cuba Molasses is quoted by the cargo at 56 to 57 per gallon; at retail 62½c to 65c, in larger lots 55c.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Clara Dolan, from St. Louis, is the only arrival from the West since yesterday. The steamers Pauline Carroll, from St. Louis, and the St. Charles, from Louisville, are being expected.

FLOUR—The demand is active, the stock is small, and prices have ruled more in favor of sellers, indicating an improvement all around of above 25c per bbl. The sales to day reached nearly 4000 barrels, of which 1000 Superfine at $10; 200 do at $10 50; 100 do at $11 75, 400 Superfine at $13, 150 do at $13 25, 150 and 100 do at $13 50, 100 Extra at $14, 100 Extra at $15; 100, on its merits, at $15, 100 double Extra at $15 50; 60 treble do at $16; 100 do at $16 50. The receipts, as per correspondence verifies the dispatch of the 9th in all particulars.

New York, April 10—Stocks steady; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109¾; ditto of '64 107¾; of '65 107¾; ten forties, 94.

CORN MEAL—A lot of 100 bbls Kiln dried sold at $4 25 per bbl. Prime is quoted at $5 to $5 50 per bbl. Raw $3 to $3 50.

CORN—The demand continues active and pretty much all the supplies on the landing have changed hands, but it does not appear to be not old enough, and the ceremony is not legally performed, then she will not be lawfully wedded."

The above opinion does great credit to the profession. It would not be hard to get the girl married, but it would be cruel to do so against the writing for her parents, providing she will consent to do it. At last it was settled that Mrs. Shield was to go home at exactly 11 and 12 o'clock and rush to the arms of her "lawyer," who should have the Justice in waiting to tie the knot. Frank waited—12, 1, 2 and 3 o'clock, and Jenny did not come. He waited until he became as cold as the mastodon found imbedded in Siberian ice, and as savage as a Sioux Indian on the warpath. Jenny was not responsible. Given up in despair, he went to his cabin and there he found the Justice and lawyer waiting for the wedding. After wishing him better success, they retired, and he went to bed, there to dream of disappointed love and of being married to a Sioux Indian, and of gentle tapping at his cabin door. Opening it, he found his beloved, armed with a written consent to marry, clothed with virtue and a