

VOL. VII-No. 80.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

This Morning's Commercial Advices.

THE NOON REPORT.

Etc.,	Etc.,	Etc.,	Etc.,	Etc.,	Etc

By the Atlantic Ouble.

LONDON, April 9-Noon.-Consols for money, 904; U. S. Five-twenties, 744; Illinois Centrals, 761; Erie Railroad, 361.

LIVEBPOOL, April 9-Noon. Breadstuffs. Flour, 28s. 9d.; No. 1 red wheat, 13s. 6d.; California white, 13s. 9d.; corn, 41s. 6d.; barley, 4s. 6d., oats, 3s. 4d.; Peas, 43s.

Provisions generally unchanged. Pork 77s. 6d.; beef 125s.; bacon, 42s.; cheese, 60s.; lard quiet at 49s.

Produce. Spirits petroleum, 1s.; refined petroleum, 1s. 5d.; common rosin, 5d.; spirits turpentine, 37s.; cloverseed, 54s.; potashes, 33s. 6d.

Scotch pig iron, 51s. 6d.

Tallow, 44s. 6d.; sperm oil, £131; linseed oil, £39; linseed cakes, £10; Calcutta linseed, 65s.; whale oil, £41; fine rosin, 16s.

The Cotton Market is quiet ; the estimated sales to-day are 8000 bales middling uplands, 12 d.; middling Orleans, 12 d.



GERMANY.

ALARMING NEWS FROM PARIS-COUNT BISMARK IN CONSELTATION WITH KING WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 8 .- Alarming news, tending to the excitement anticipatory of war, has been received in this city from Paris. The intelligence is regarded as of such an important character that the King of Prussia sent for ount Blamark and had a special interview with the Premier at the palace at two o'clock in the morning on Sunday.

could not be used with Europe in a state of war. It would also create a demand for our pread-stuffs and provisions. So far as the public are aware, the present condition of things is solely with regard to Luxembourg, for which it seems Napoleon had made a formal offer to the Dutch Government; but the difficulty was in the fact that Prussia had already garrisoned its prin-cipal fortress. It is undoubtedly upon the possession of this Duchy that the present con-sist origination. flict originates.

In connection with the above, we add the significant speech made last month in the North German Parliament by Bismark, when the new Constitution was under consideration:---Constitution was under consideration:-"The union between South Germany and the North German confederation is in course of preparation. In all questions affecting the power and position of Germany, the North and South will be united. I do not believe that the Diets of the States of the Confederation will reject the work agreed upon by the Parliament. Let us do the work quickly. Let us place Ger-many in the saddle; we shall find her quite able to ride,"

Burglars at Work in West Chester. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 9.-Burglars were at work at this place last night. At a late hour they made an entrance into the Post Office and attempted to blow open the fireproof, but their skill and strength were wasted in the endeavor. They then proceeded to the office of the Western Union Telegraph, but failing to gain admittance, went to the trimmings store of Mrs. Hartman, broke open the store door, burst open the fireproof safe belonging to the West Chester Bailroad Company, but failed to realize their expectations, not getting anything. Not a vestige of a dollar did they get from the proof as the funds had been just before removed. From the money-drawer they obtained \$4. No clue has as yet been obtained to the depredators.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Public Opinion on the Pacific Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 .- The Oregon newspapers are jubilant over the Russian treaty, not doubting of its ratification by the Senate. The entire press of California are in favor of the treaty.

The District Court to day granted an injunction in the suit of the Mariposa Company vs. Dodge Brothers, thus restraining the defendants from exercising control of the Company's property pending the trial of the case, and placing the property in the hands of a Receiver.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Great Injury to the Cotton and Sugar Crops in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April S .- Disastrous news is still being received about the crevasses near Baton [Rouge, which are beyond control, and all attempts to close them have been abandoned. The richest sugar region in the State is ruined for the season. The Marengo crevasse has inundated the back river river country, and the most productive cotton region of the State.

THE FLOODS.

A TOWN ON THE MISSISSIPPI DESTROYED-EIGHTY LIVES LOST. Sr. Louis, April 7 .- Advices from below say the town of De Sote, opposite Vicksburg, was suddenly inundated a few days since, and from

WASHINGTON.

The Russian Trenty.

From the N, Y, Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 8, -Admiral Fox, on his return from his visit to Russia, told a triend in this city that Prince Gortschakoff had said to him in St. Petersburg, that the territory which tussia rwned in America was not only valueless to his Government, but was an expense and trouble which the Czar would gladly be rid ol, and assured him that Russia would be willing to cede the territory to the United States as a glft if it were desirable to the Republic. This is certain. It is equally certain that Secretary Seward knew of the fact. Uniortunately for our Treasure and our tax covers there is no Seward knew of the inct. Unioriunately for our Treasury and our tax-payers, there is no diplomatic glory to be got out of accepting a gift. To make a reputation out of an acquisi-tion of territory ready to be handed over to us as a sheer measure of relief to the Russian ex-chequer, Mr. Seward had to negotiate for it, throw away \$16,000,000 for it, mysteriouly wrap up the transaction in a secret treaty, and suddenly appear in the Senste, after the expiration of the regular ses-sion of Congress, and urge the immediate approval of the treaty on the grounds, First, That the region to be acquired was rela-tively as valuable to Russia as Ireland is to England; that in cimate and the natural England; that in cinate and the natural wealth of timber, grain, lands, fur-bearing animals, and fisheries, and probably coal, and gold, and silver, it was enormously valuable. Second, That if we did not immediately take it, we should lose the opportunity, and it would become the property of some other nation. Third, That the ireaty must be ratified within ninety days or fail, and that, if it failed. every Government in Europe would exult over its miscarriage, and our friendly relations with the powerful Russian empire would be imperilled by the mortification to which we had subjected it throughout the world. There are Senators who wish that we had some form of official responsibility by which a Secretary of State could be suitably punished for secretly and unadvisediy, and of his own reckless folly and wasterulness, using the diplomatic machinery of the Government to get the country into such a fix as he is now begging the Senate to get it out of. There are other Senators who laugh at the Secretary's representation of the neces-sity of prompt action, and, indeed, of any action, who know that the Czar does not care a batton whether the treaty is ratified or not, and that Whether the treated is been cooked up between Mr. Seward and the Russian Minister, for rea-sons purely personal to each. The treaty has a clause in it binding us to exercise jurisdiction over the territory, and giving government to the forty thousand inhabitants that are now crawling over it on snow-shoes. Some of these are savage Indians of the most dangerous character. Such on the coast murdered two boats acter. Such on the coast murdered two boars crews under the command of Behring, who was himself buried on the strait that bears his name. What will the Government of this ice-covered desert cost? It was stated at the War Department yesterday that it would require a regiment of infantry. It costs \$1100 a more to maintain a single soldier in \$1100 a year to maintain a single soldier in Washington. It would cost twice as much in Seward's desert. It costs \$1,000,000 a year to keep a man of war at sea. We should have to have at least six on the 3000 miles of Seward's coast, as naval men say here. We should have to institute a territorial government. What wouldn't that cost? Indian wars would inevitably follow. They could not be avoided. On the Nebraska plains it now costs us \$115,000 to kill one Indian. It would cost \$300,000 a head to kill Seward's Indians. There is not, in the history of diplomacy, such insensate folly as this treaty; and yet there is a danger that the scheme to run it through

the Senate, without publicity and without con-sideration, is going to be crowned with imme-diate success. It was not under debate to-day, but yet was up, in Parliamentary phrase. Long documents about it from Mr. Seward, all rhetorical, and abounding in his glittering gene-cultion more read at tadians leanth. Trouble-

On the 6th instant Secretary Seward replied to the Austrian Minister, that instructions had been telegraphed to Minister Lewis D. Camp-bell, at New Orleans, on that date, directing him to send a swift messenger to Junrez, informing him that as it was probable, under existing cir-cumstances, that the Emperor Maximilian would fall into his hands as a prisoner of war, it would fall into his hands as a prisoner of war, it would be regarded as a friendly act rowards the United States Government if all possible leniency United States Government if all possible leniency should be shown to him and the other imperial prisoners, and that a compliance with this reprisoners, and that a compliance with this re-quest would result beneficially to the Liberal cause in Mexico. Mr. Seward also apprised Count Wydenbruck that a copy of in-structions to Minister Campbell were given to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister here, and that Mr Romero had promised to communicate immediately with his Govern-ment and inform Devident Income of the ment, and inform President Juarez of the wishes of the United States in the matter. On where of the United States in the matter. On the same day that the instructions were tele-graphed to Minister Campbell, a despatch was received from him by the Secretary of State announcing that the instructions had been received, and a special courier had been at once started to Queretaro by the way of Tam-pico to present to President Luarge the remopico, to present to President Junrez the remon-

strance of the United States Govern-ment in accordance with the instructions he had received, the expense of the mes-senger to be borne by the United States, The Warlike News from Europe.

The warlike news of troubles brewing be tween France and Prussia created quite a sen-sation here to-day; but diplomacy is mum on the subject. It is given out that our Govern-ment is not advised of any alarming complications between the powers mentioned that ought to lead to a new war. The "bears" are believed to have had something to do with it. Some people assert that the difficulty, if one exists at all, will be found to have grown out of the rotiations for the acquisition of Luxembourg by France.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Conference between General Sickles and Governors Worth and Orr. CHARLESTON, April 8.—A final and satisfactory onference, for the establishment and mutual

understanding of the relations between the civil and military officers of North and South Carolina, was held by General Sickles and Governors Orr and Worth to-day. All vacancies arising under the laws of the

two States heretofore filled by the Executive until the meeting of the Legislatures, will continue to be filled by them unless special reasons arise for interference of the Commanding Gene-ral. No elections for District or Municipal Officers are to be held, the present incumbents, upon the expiration of their term of office, holdover until others are appointed by the Gene ral. The orders for registration of voters will

issued as soon as details ase perfected. Governors Orr and Worth will proceed at once to urge the active reorganization of their States under the new law. Governor Orr, on his return to Columbia, also will issue a circular to the freedmen of the State, advising them as to their duties.

General Sickles' Speech-The Connec-ticut Elections, Etc. The Columbia (S. C.) Phænix, April 6, terms the speech of General Sickles at the Charleston

Board of Trade banquet "admirable," and copies the principal portions of it. The same paper thinks if the States of New England, and the people of the North generally, follow in the footsteps of Connecticut, then must the South hall the results of the Connecfigure election as the dawn of a brighter day, not only for the South, but for the whole country.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th instant, under the caption of "The Cloud the Size of a Man's Hand," says:--"ff there was one cause more than another which led to the recent ciumph of the Democratic party in the State of Connecticut, it was the inconsistency of many of the Republican leaders and their manifest conduct the affairs of the couptry simply with reference to the interests of party and with but little regard for the principles of liberty or the general unity and welfare."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court-Judge Cad-walader.-Nichols vs. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Before reported. The jury this morning returned a verdict for plain-jury to the second ff for \$4200

tiff for \$4200. **Court of Quarter Sessions**—Judge Brew-ster.—James Conway was charged with the lar-ceny of a gold watch belonging to Francis Ve-nuche. Mr. Venuche one day stopped at Sixth and Chesnut streets to see the prisoners taken from the van Into Court: and, while he was standing there, a large crowd gathered round him. Conway was standing very near him, when he felt a slight jar, and some one rubbed egainst his vest. He looked and found his watch-chain hanging loose, but no watch at the et d of it. a d of it.

er d of it. Conway was arrested on the instant and earched, but the watch was not found upon him. The officers and Mr. Venuche took him to the Station House, and searched him again, but with the same result. Mr. Venuche feit in bis coat pocket, and there found his watch. But a withese whe was present at the search at the a witness whe was present at the search at the Station House testified that he saw the pri-soner put his hand into his pants, and throw something into Venuche's pocket. It was just after this that the watch was recovered. Ver-District Court-JudgeSharswood,-The City

District Court-JudgeSharswood,-The City of Philadelphia, to use, vs. Lewis Geegan, owner or reputed owner, or whomsoever may be owner. An action to recover for work and labor done in paving. On trial. District Court-Judge Strond,-Varing E. Walter vs. Joel J. Baily & Co. A feigued issue to ry the ownership of certain goods. Verdict for plantiff.

to try the ownership of certain goods. Verdict for plaintiff. William F. Reynolds & Co. vs. Edward S Richards. An action on a promissory noise. Verdict for plaintiff, \$3317-10. Joseph A. Leffereen vs. John Henshall, Jr., & Co. An action to recover for a steam engine. Plaintiff had a plan for a new kind of engine, and engaged the defendants to make it accord-ing to his plan. Defendants took it, agreeing to make it work. They did part of the work and were paid for it, but they afterwards sold it. The defense alleged that the engine was not sold, but held for money due defendants for work they had done on it. On trial. **Court of Common Pleas**-Judge Peirce.-Wilson vs. Knorr. A landlord and tenant case.

Wilson vs. Knorr, A landlord and tenant case, on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this mornng, but prices were unsettled and drooping. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 1074, a slight decline; 1862 5-20s at 1094, a slight decline; and June 7-30s at 1055, an advance of 4. 98 was bid for 10-40s; 1055 for 6s of 1881; and 1055 for August 7-30s. City Loans were also in fair demand; the

7:308. City Loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100‡@100½.
Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50 44-100@50½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55∯@ 55Å, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 58Å, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29Å@ 29Å, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29Å, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29Å, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29Å, a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29Å, a slight d cline. 130Å was bid for Camden and Amboy; 59] for Norristown; 57Å for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; aud 44Å for Northern Central.
City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19Å for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13Å for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; and 46 for Union.

Canal shares there were firmly held; Lehigh Navigation sold at 54[±], no change; 15[±] was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33, 135 was bid for First National; 153 for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Com-mercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Ken-sington: 324 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Trades-



FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, April 9.

Senate Business.

General Rosecrans' confirmation will not be reconsidered. Several Senators leave to-night, and there will not be a quorum unless the session is closed on Thursday. Surveyor-General of Montana.

The Senate reconsidered its vote rejecting General Sol Meredith, and confirmed him by eight majority.

United States Senate-Extra Session.

United States Senate-Extra Session. WASHINGTON, April 8.-Mr. Trumbull (III.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate lists of the names of volunteer officers now in the service of the Government, their rank, and the particular duties assigned to them; that he inform the Senate under what law they are retained, and whether some of them may not be dispensed with without detri-ment to the public service. Mr. Anthony (R. I.) offered a resolution pro-posing a new rule, that all resolutions calling on the Executive or any of the Executive Departments for information, shall be referred to one of the standing com-mittees to inquire into the probable cost of fur-nishing the required information. Mr. An-thony said that such calls were frequently made without knowing the cost involved, cerks having to be employed for weeks to pre-pare transcripts, sometimes of little value. It would be well to executing in such cases, and whether the result would justify the outlay.

would be well to accentiate in advance the amount of labor required in such cases, and whether the result would justify the outlay. Mr. Trumbull suggested that the resolution of the Senator be referred to the Committees on Printing, and it took that direction. Mr. Thayer (Nebraska) said it would be recol-lected that during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) offered a resolution making inquiry of the President of the United States in regard to the absence of Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado, from that Territory, how long he had been absent, etc. That resolution was modified before it was passed so as to call for information regarding the absence of other Territorial efficiers from the post of duty. Mr. Thayer would now inquire whether any response had yet been received to that resolution? The Chair replied that no reply had been received.

received. Mr. Thayer offered the following resolution:— *Revolved*. That the President be requested to inform the Senate when Alexander Cummings

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate when Alexander Cummings was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, how much of the time the said Cummings has been absent from the Territory since his ap-pointment, and whether by permission or not, and how much of the said time absent with per-mission, and how much without permission, and whether on public business or not, and whether his salary has been paid to him, as salary, for the time he has been absent from the Territory. Mr. Thayer said he had been informed by gentiemen who had an opportunity of know-ing the fact, that Governor Cummings, who was appointed Governor less than two years ago, had been absent from the Territory eight months during that time. He was now absent, having been here some four months. He therefore regarded it as a duty to bring this case to the notice of the Senate. He had known judges of the Territories to be absent year after year, and go out to them now and then, and, as it were, on pleasure trips. Such absences have become so habitnai as to require the interposi-tion of Congress. Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) desired that the resolu-

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) desired that the resolu-Ar, Buckalew (ra.) desired that the resolu-tion should go over until to-morrow. Hesbould Senate adjourned without a response from the President, and with the *ex parte* statement of the Senate before the country. There were explanations to be given, as far as Governor Cummings' present absence was concerned. The Chair said that as objection was made to the consideration of the resolution, it would go over. Mr. Anthory submitted an order that 2000 copies of the Army Register be printed for the use of the Senate. The order was referred to the Committee on Printing. On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the Senate went into Executive session.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The Relations between France and Prussia.

The despatches we give above by the Atlantic Cable show that Europe is even now trembling upon the verge of a great war-greater, in all probability, than history has ever seen. Should the conflict take place, it will be due wholly to the jealousy of the French people at the enormous extension of the Frussian power. From a nation of seventeen miltions of people with territory scattered to the northern part of Germany, Prussia, owing to the victory of Sa dows, has almost in a day become the controller of the destinies of all Germany, and wields the military power of forty millions of people territories now actually extend from the Baltic to the Alps. This state of affairs has excited the intense jealousy of the French people, whose foreign policy for generations has been subverted by this change in the relative power of Germany and France. Having occupied with brief intermissions, since the time of Louis AIV, the first position among the nations of Western Europe, France suddenly finds herself in a secondary position, notwithstanding the that she has had the credit having the ablest and the astrue monarch of modern of most astiue monarch of modern times upon the throne. The sudden growth of power on the part of Prussia was evidently unexpected to the Emperor Napoleon, who un doubtedly shares with his people the chagrin they feel at the sudden elevation of the Prussian power. Losing prestige abroad imperils his throne; and the recent attacks of Messrs. Thiers and Jules Favre upon his foreign policy touch his pride as a Frenchman and a monarch, as well as his fears as the would-be founder of a great dynasty. Hence the rumors that reach us that, spurred on by his own chagrin, as well as by the great jealousy of his people. Napoleon has taken sudden steps, which, to the Bourse and Stock Exchange of London, pre-sage war. It is evident that, to the enormous accretion to the offset Prussian power, Napoleon has either under-taken to demand the Rhine as a boundary, or has insisted that Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland should hold the same relation to the French power that Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria do to the Prussian power-in other words, that those nations should form a French Zollverein, in contradistinction to the German Zollverein, which heretofore has prevailed east of the Rhine. Should this war take place-and there is every reason to believe it will take place-it will be short, sharp, and decisive. The experience of the campaign which practically ended with Sadowa, shows that the use of railroads and telegraphs has revolutionized the character of great campaiens. When enor-mous masses of men cau be hurled upon given points within marvellously short period: of time, campaigns lose all the long and tedious character which have marked their history heretofore. It must be remen bered that although Prussia was victorious in the conflict with Aus tria, that her military system cannot as yet have extended over the rest of Germany, that the needle-gun is as yet confined to her own soldiers. other hand, France at any moment is capable of putting into the field six hundred thousand of as good troops as there are in the world; and behind these six hundred thousand On the troops is a nation vain, proud, and at the moment hot with passion against Bismark and the Prussian power. Should the conflict take place, it will clearly be for the possession of Belgium and Holland, which countries have for time immemorial been the battlefields in the time immemorial been the battleneids in the campaigns between France and the various German powers. It is not likely that Eng-land will be involved in this war. Its effect upon this country is difficult to determine. It may be that the result to us would be beneficial ing sending money for investment here, which

80 to 100 negroes were drowned. The people of Vicksburg used strenuous efforts to rescue the poor creatures, but could only reach such as had secured temporary places of safety. The town was exclusively occupied by negroes.

French Iron-clads Expected at New London.

NEW LONDON, April 8.-The French squadron of iron-clads from Havana will arrive to-morrow, it is expected, via Newport, as the water is not deep enough for the flagship at New York. It is believed a grand reception will be given to the fleet by the commanders of the school-frigate Sabine and the officers in charge of Fort Griswold and Fort Trumbull in this harbor. The fleet consists of the irou-clads Magenta, flag-hip, Magnanime, and Flandre. officer in command is Admiral De Rouciere de Noury.

The Great Eastern below New York.

NEW YORK, April 9 .- The steamer Great Eastern has anchored below, and is waiting for high water to come up to the city.

Also arrived, steamers Britannia, from Glasgow, and the City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 .- Sales of Eastern SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Sales of Distort Butter have been made at a low figure. The arrival of several invoices of Manilla and Java Coffee had unsettled the market for these kinds. Tea is quiet. The export demand for Flour con-tinues active; extra flour abroad is quoted at \$6:50; good shipping Wheat \$1:90. Legal ten-ders 75.

NFW ORLEANS, April 8.—Sales of 2000 bales of otton; market unsettled; low middlings 27(3) 55/cc; receipts, 4899; exports, 594; sugar nominal; 4714. New York sight 5 per cent premium.

Letter from Mr. George Peabody.

The Charleston, South Carolina, papers pub lish the following letter from Mr. George Peabody, in reply to the invitation extended to him to attend the anniversary dinner of the Charleston Board of Trade, on the 2d instant :--

SALEM, Mass., March 26,-William S, Hastlef, Esq., President of the Charleston Board o, Trade-My Dear Sir:-I have just received your very kind note, with the invitation of the Charleston Board of Trade to join them at their approaching annual dinner, owing to the fact of its having been missent to South Danvers, the town which was my birth-place, and where the town which was my of the phote, and where letters for me are sent in such vast numbers, that I only have them forwarded to me at in-tervals of two or three weeks. This must be my apology for not having sconer replied to the kind message of the Board of Trade, though, had I received it sconer it would have been imhad I received it sconer it would have been im-possible for me to have accepted it, on account of the many pressing engagements which must, necessarily, occupy my time, until my early departure for England. But I beg, through you, to assure the Board that it is with great regret I am obliged to forego the honor of accepting the invitation of a body of such high character, and of being with them on so inte-resting an occasion-doubly interesting, I trust, as marking the commencement of a new era of commercial prosperity for their city, which has as marking the commencement of a new era of commercial prosperity for their city, which has suffered so much, but where, I hope, the pro-gress of commerce and the arts of peace may, and will ere long, repair the ravages of the late disastrons war. And though I cannot now meet you, I hope, should a grac.ous Providence spare my lie for another visit to my native land, to again see your fair city literally risen from its ashes, and in the enjoyment of such prosperity as shall more than surpass that of its former years. With the assurances of my high respect,

I am, very truly yours. GRORGE PEABODY.

ralities, were read at tedious length. Trouble-some questions were put by practical Senators, to which no answer could be got. Nobody knew anything about the country, about the savages, how many months in the year the larger part of the region was in darkness, how human life could be sustained there by civilized men-nothing was known, but there was a deplorable impatience on the part of many Senators to get to a vote, as to get to their homes. Among too many of them prevailed the idea, served up and swal-lowed with the treaty roast and the treaty boiled at Mr. Seward's dinner table, that it is iatal for a public man in America to vote against an acquisition of territory. Even the motion, it is said, which will be made to-morrow to remove the injunction of secresy, and to debate the treaty in open Senate, will fail. Mr. Seward has effectually cloaked both the debate and the vote, but he intends that the ratification of the treaty shall uncloak him, and let him out of the obscurity which for two years has covered him as with the pall of death, into

a glorious territorial extension splendor. Another dinner party to Esquimaux Senators was given to night by the Secretary of State, and the little entertainments will be continued until the bird is pleked. How long the delay in the Senate will render the expense of these elegant dinners necessary on the part of the hositable Secretary is yet impossible to surmise A step was taken which will assist in his relief Senator Sumner, as Chairman of the -day. Foreign Affairs Committee, reported, as unani-mously instructed by the Committee, in favor of ratifying the Russian treaty, and he made a forcible and eloquent speech of three hours and a half duration in support of the recommendation of the Committee. A proposition was made to debate the subject in open session, but Doolittle objected. The Senate will meet an hour earlier to-morrow for purpose of concluding the action at once, "Esquimaux ring" well knowing that delay is dangerous in such delicate matters. Considering that the whole matter has not before the public more than eight or ten days, and that the purchase money will be but a tithe of the sustenance to which this gourmand will lay claim, the "ring" has good reason for mutual congratulation upon the ease and facility with which they have thus far succeeded n advancing their expensive protege and hoodwinking well-meaning Senators.

Maximilian and His Followers Saved from Punishment.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The latest developments here about the Mexican complication, consist of correspondence of an important character as to the proclaimed extreme measures to be adopted by the Juarez party in their treat-ment of Imperial prisoners. On the 5th inst. Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, an-nouncing that he had just received instructions from his Government to represent to the Government of the United States that the Emperor Maximilian was at the present time sur-rounded by the Liberal forces under Juarez at Queretaro, and there was some probability of his falling into the hands of the Liberaly, in which case the Emperor of Austria entertained fears for the safety of the life of his royal After the manner in which the Liberals had behaved towards the Imperial prisoners at Zacatecas, his sovereign had instructed him to request the interference of the United States Government, in case the Emperor Maximilian should be taken prisoner, to prevent his execu-tion, or the execution of any of the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. Th Emperor of Austria believed that the interven The tion of the United States Government would b effectual in securing leniency to the Imperial prisoners, inasmuch as the Liberal cause would be unable to sustain itself without the recogni-tion of the United States,

Recommendation and Nomination of Registers in Bankruptcy.

By direction of the Chief Justice the following tatement is published for information :---1. Under the act of Congress the powers of apin Dinting Registers in Bankruptcy is vested in the District Courts of the United States, the supreme Courts of the Territories, and the supreme Court of the District of Columbia. But no person can be appointed who is not a coansellor-at-law.

2. The duty of recommending and nominating to the District Courts and other Courts mentioned in the act, suitable persons for appoint-ment, is imposed on the Cnief Justice of the United States, and Congress having now adourned without acting upon the bill introduced into the Senate to repeal this provision, he will proceed to carry it into effect.

triet or Territorial Court, or of some State Court of record, under seal of the Court, that the gentleman named therein is a counsellor of said Coust; and secondly, a statement in what Congressional District or Territory the gentleman proposed resides, and shat district of territory, and for what judicial district, the recommendation and nomination are desired; and thirdly. letters from business and professional men of the District or Territory who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens. each of which letters must vouch distinctly and fully for the gentleman named :-- 1. In respect o his professional knowledge and apility respect to his personal integrity; aud, 3. In respect to his general business capacity.

4. In addition to these when the State is repreented in Congress, similar letters, if they can had, are desired from the Representatives of the District and from the Senators of the State or, in the case of a Tarritory, from the Delegate, 3. Two memorials, or petitions, or recommen-dations, signed by others than the writer, are required

5. All letters upon which any recommendation and nomination may be made will be filed by the Chief Justice in the office of the Cierk of the Supreme Court of the United State.s

sums shall be and the second s

tion. s. Only one person will be recommended and nominated in any one Congressional District, except, first, in the case that the Court having the appointing power shall decline to appoint the persons first recommended and nominated: or, second, in the case that after the act shall have gone fully into operation, the appointing Court shall certify to the Chief Justice that the husiness of the district cannot be properly done by one Register; or, third, in some cases where a Congressional District may be partly in one Judicial District and partly in another.

Washington City, April 5, 1867.

who may meet with an accident or fall sick during their residence in Paris. They will be taken care of gratis, and provided with every luxary their health may require.

men's; 681 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125

for Central National. Quotations of Gold—103 A. M., 1354; 11 A. M., 1353; 12 M., 1343; 1 P. M., 1354, a decline of 4 on the closing price of last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

\$700 \$600 \$800 \$300 do... munic. 1003k \$500 5-208 '62..... 10934 .080. ...b30... 80 10 10 100 do. do.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1085 109: do. 1862. 1084@1094; do., 1864, 1075@1075 do., 1865, 1074@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1071; do. 5s, 10-40s, 975@98; do. 7*30s, August, 1054 @1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@ Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 9.-There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and prices have a decided upward tendency. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase quite freely at full prices; sales of 1200 barrels, including superfine at \$6'2569; extras at \$10@11; Northwestern extra family at \$12:50@14; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$1250@14'50; and fancy at \$1475@17'50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and higher; sales at \$5 % barrel. Nothing doing in Cora Meal, and prices are nominal

There is a steady demand from the local millers for prime Wheat, which is in limited supply, and held firmly at full prices, but commo qualities are not much inquired for; sales of sales of 400 bushels Choice Pennsylvania red at \$2:32; 750 bushels No, 1 Milwankee spring at \$3; and 1250 bushels No, 2 Chicago do, at \$22322470. Rye commands \$1:68:21:60 % bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Com is in solid. Commands \$1.55(0)160 % busnel for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request at the advance quoted yesterday; siles of 4500 busnels yellow at \$1.20, including 2000 busnels white at \$1.17@1-20. Oats are selling at 77@78c., without finding buyers. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at \$40.

Whisky-The contraband article is selling at

\$1-20:21-30 P gallon.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.- A question has been raised in England as to whether the eldest sons of Bishops are entitled, like the oldest sons of other Peers, to admission into the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons. The entrie accorded to the eldest sons of lay Peers is justified on this ground-that they will themselves one day become legislators, and that therefore it is desirable that they should see as much as they can of the working of the House of Commons before they take their seats in the House of Lords. This particular reason does not exist in the case of Bishops, and some "unpleasantness," as it is called, has arisen with regard to the eldest son of a Bishop who has, with the growing talent peculiar to his family, succeeded in trampling down the scruples of the doorkeepers, and making his way, as of right, into the gallery.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 9. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Marseilles, War-ren, Gregg & Morris. Barque Imperador, Kerlin, Bio Janeiro, via Rich-wood, A. P. Daman Barque Imperador, Kerlin, Bio Janeiro, via Rich-mond, A. F. Damon. Brig John Weish, Jr., Fifield, Sagua la Grande, S. & W. Weish.

Schr John Stroup, Lake, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Kadl, Banks, Wicomico River, Bacon, Collins

& Co. Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, Wannamacher

& Maxheld. Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Salem, J. E. Barley & Co. Schr Eliza Neal. Studams, Boston, Day, Huddeil & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, N. Haven, do. Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Georgetown, Rath-bun, Stearns & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.

& Co. Schr S. A. Bolce, Bolce, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do. Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, New Bedford, do. Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Beston, Captan, Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, M. V. Coal Co. Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, Captain, Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, Captain, Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Salem, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with midse to H. Winsor & Co. Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, from Charleston, with lumber to rapitalin. Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston. Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston. Schr M. W. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston. Schr M. W. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston. Schr M. Walace, Scull, from Boston. Schr W. Walace, Scull, from Boston. Schr J. M. Gene, Burdge, from Providence. Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from New York. Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, from New York. Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simzson, from New York. Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simzson, from New York. Schr Pandors, Kenny, from Vienna, Md. Schr M. A. Benest, Lairf, from Georgetown. Schr M. A. Loughery, Lougnery, from Georgetown. Schr M. A. Loughery Low From Schward. Schr M. A. Loughery Journey, from Georgetown.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER. Brig Winonah, from Sagua, with molas

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchanges. LEWES, Del., April 7-7 P. M.-The barque Madeline, for Marseilles, went to sea last evening. Ship Kate Davenport, for Liverpool barque Anggar, for Stettin; brigs Anna, for Barbados; Peerless, for Benedios; and schr Thomas G. Conner, for Barbados, went to sea to-day. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Barque Dency, Gray, bence, at Key West 24th ult, Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, hence for Ports-mouth, at Gioucester 4th Inst. Brig Estatano, Whittemore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous to 27th ult. Schrs J. Porter, Burcows, and L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yer-orday.

eday. Schr Crown Point, for Philadelphia, salled from Charle

arleston yesterday. schr Willow Harp. Davis, hence, at Portsmouth 5th

Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, hence, at Boston 7th Inst. Schr Daniel Brittain, Springer, hence, at Savannah

ath inst, Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Greenport for Philadel-phia, at New York yesterday, Schr Clyde, Gage, hence for Portland, was below Portamouth 5th inst. Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence, at Key West

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Boston 6th

tant. Schr Kate Wentworth, Norton, for Philadelphis,

Schr Louisa Gray, hence, st Norwich 5th Inst. Schr Louisa Gray, hence, st Norwich 5th Inst. Schr Sallie B, Batemas, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cientuegos 25th uit. Schr J. McAdam, Williams, from St. George, Me., for Philadelphia, at Balem 4th Inst.

NEW YORE, April 2,-Arrived, steamship Oliawa, trom Antwerp

(Signed) D. M. MIDDLETON. Clerk of the Supreme Couri U. S.

A GOOD MOVEMENT .- An infirmary has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Champ le Mars, for the use of any foreign workmen

7. Nominations and recommendations, founded ipon testimony furnished as above required, will be made as early as practicable after the sume shall have been received. If more than

3. To insure as lar as practicable the selection of fit men for Registers, the Chief Justice will require in every case where his recommendaion and nomination are desired, first a certifieste from the Clerk or Judge of the proper Dis-