

ARRIVAL OF THE TUNONIA.

The steamship Tunonia, Captain Taube, from Bremen via Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The points of her news were received by telegraph from Cape Race, and published in the following list of the specie list of the Tunonia.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Von Scht, Schininsky & Co., R. C. Ferguson, Schuchard & Gebhard, etc.

An Antwerp paper alleges that the French government are in the receipt of private information that the allied fleets have experienced a severe hurricane at the mouth of the Feho, and that eleven English and seven French gunboats were lost. The crews are stated to have been saved.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Jan. 4, 1861.

France in 1861—Napoleon's Italian Policy—Touper of Austria—New Year's Day in Paris—Commercial Affairs in France—A Curious Law Case—The American Crisis in France, &c.

At length we have got rid of the old year and fairly entered upon that which will complete the decade of one of the most celebrated epochs of history—the great coup d'etat of the President of the second French republic, in December, 1851. What a marvellous change since that date!

Every one treading Africa with a hopeless sigh, and his specialty who had thus summarily swept the realm, with some other things, to the ground. Now all men are gazing at him in stupid wonder, and ready to give the wheels of the world until it shall please him to stop the wheel. What will he say on New Year's day? Was the expression of every lip, or the secret sentiment of every heart. But the sphinx has at last given tongue, and left the puzzled world just about as enlightened as it was before.

The truth is, the policy of Austria, or rather the temper of that Power, bids defiance to all special programmes about the peace of the world. With one hand she leans upon the liberal shoulders of M. de Schumacher; with the other she still clings convulsively to the arbitrary M. de Rechberg.

Not only is she willing to be the new hero, but she is ready to cast her lot with the old, and, like a spoiled coquette, she is not really so despicable in the shade of reason. Lord John Russell, to everything of standing fair with the nations in his new role of Foreign Minister, has been keeping the English Embassy during the last fortnight in a fever with his continual working of the telegraphic wires, the object of which was to extract something tangible from the Emperor to go to Parliament with. Lord Cowley has been perpetually passing to and fro between the palace of the former Prince Bismarck (the British Embassy) and the Tuileries. Dispatch after dispatch has come to England. At one time he announced it as certain that the Emperor would say something immensely important, and the London Times had an intimation to that effect. When, all the while, the whole thing was a mere bluff, and you have had nothing but empty promises transferred to your country, the meaning of which is that England and France are simply to let Christian state of mind which "happens all things." For anything said in the Palace of the Tuileries on Tuesday, the 1st of January, the world may be in flames on the 1st of April. Lord John Russell must console himself as best he can. His foreign despatches, it is said, will be severely criticised on the meeting of Parliament, and Lord Palmerston is supposed to be already preparing for a dissolution which he believes must come. Parties are just now so evenly balanced that nothing but some great success can save the whites.

But to return to New Year's day—always so important among the *faits divers* of France. It was a day of alarm and of a preceding blackness, as if the Emperor had found it necessary to disengage himself with the customary reverence in the court of the Louvre, where the superb bands of the different regiments quartered in Paris are wont on this occasion to salute the chief of the State. Weather is an immense grief in all special cases. Even when under the chief of the State of a certain degree influenced by it; but when it relates to a man who is a great man, it is a great matter indeed.

The magistrates, too, of the second empire are ambitious of exhibiting their bravery before the ancient legistims and lofty aristocracy of England, of whose splendor in this respect they are very proud. They are more and more ambitious. But the whole spectacle, as a carriage after carriage in all the States, is a mere display of force. The Emperor, every body knows, had to make his way through the streets of Paris, and the Emperor, as every body knows, had to make his way through the streets of Paris, and the Emperor, as every body knows, had to make his way through the streets of Paris.

I need not dwell to the state of the Chamber, usually in their seventh lesson of glory on the occasion of their first session, and as their dripping eyes delivered themselves of the falling tears of the new year, they were very much obliged to the Emperor, who had to make his way through the streets of Paris, and the Emperor, as every body knows, had to make his way through the streets of Paris.

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exaggerated, it is wrong to add reports of depreciation altogether unfounded. Within the last few days a report has been published that the Emperor would be obliged to have recourse to a loan, there is no ground for such a rumor. Treasury bonds, on the 20th inst., were sold at 100, to 141,000,000, on the 21st of January, 1861, to 141,000,000, on the 22nd 75,000,000, at the present moment.

The Emperor's New Year's Day speech has not improved public securities, which still maintain a downward tendency, and the Emperor has been seen for a few moments on his way to Cannes, where he is to remain till the opening of Parliament. His health and spirits are truly wonderful, and his destruction of the summer palace at Fontainebleau is a masterpiece of architecture.

A singular point of law has just been submitted to the Imperial Court of Cassation—whether does an American citizen on soil? Some one, in a state of irritation, was ordered to the Emperor's residence, and a farmer who was driving by his son, causing it to be seized from his control, and proceeding in the end to the Emperor's residence.

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throughout the year, and the work of the troops has been increased in proportion. A few weeks ago the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, issued a circular, in which he adverted to it because it possesses a peculiar interest for ourselves. We, like the Americans, are obliged to possess a large number of troops, and no inconsiderable portion of the British army is engaged in this kind of service in one colony or another. At the present moment we are in the midst of a campaign, and we are obliged to maintain a large force of troops, besides the regular army, and we are obliged to maintain a large force of troops, besides the regular army, and we are obliged to maintain a large force of troops, besides the regular army.

Will One of Queen Victoria's Sons Rule in South America? (From the London Chronicle, Jan. 3.) One of Queen Victoria's sons is ruling in South America. A South Carolina gentleman, writing to a Liverpool correspondent, says that he has just received a communication from a gentleman in South America, who suggests that the change to a monarchy would be easy and agreeable. The gentleman, who is a member of the aristocracy in the life and position of planters, says that he would be glad to see the change made, and that he would be glad to see the change made, and that he would be glad to see the change made.

The English Press on the Canadian Extension Case. (From the London Times, Jan. 5.) According to a despatch just given by the Judge of the Supreme Court, the case of the Canadian Extension is now before the Court. The case is one of the most important of the year, and it is one of the most important of the year, and it is one of the most important of the year.

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events of the revolutionary period. It is well known that the Emperor Napoleon, in 1804, was crowned Emperor of the French, and that he was crowned Emperor of the French, and that he was crowned Emperor of the French.

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and prices generally remain without change. Turkish cotton prices were dull at 74 1/2, and 56 1/2; Mexican was negotiated for the account at 21 1/2; Peruvian, for the account, 4 1/2; Spanish, for the account, 6 1/2; Turkish six per cent, for the account, 6 1/2; four per cent, for the account, 6 1/2; three per cent, for the account, 6 1/2.

What is Thought in England of Our Crisis. (From the London Chronicle, Jan. 3.) One of Queen Victoria's sons is ruling in South America. A South Carolina gentleman, writing to a Liverpool correspondent, says that he has just received a communication from a gentleman in South America, who suggests that the change to a monarchy would be easy and agreeable.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The foreign trade of the port commences the year with a brisk movement. Notwithstanding the troubles at the South the imports to date are in excess of those of last year to the same date; the exports of produce are nearly double those of the first twenty days of January, 1860, and the export of specie nominal. There is a general impression that, whatever may be the result of the present political imbroglio, New York will do a good business this year with the Western and Northern country. It will of course lose trade with the South, but the increase of trade with the West will be large, and consequently a fair import business may be anticipated. Cotton is moving forward more freely, and the demand for cereals is unchecked. The Custom House tables of the trade of the port for the week and since Jan. 1 compare as follows with the tables for the corresponding period of the two past years:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Cotton, Flour, Sugar, etc.

The banks continue to gain specie. Last Monday they showed a specie average equal to \$26,400,888. Since then they have received from abroad about \$2,000,000, the bulk of which, however, having only arrived on Saturday morning, will not affect to-morrow's average. As all the averages for some time have been rising, a fair increase may, notwithstanding, be looked for to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury lost money during the week; the balance standing yesterday at \$2,106,242, and \$2,584,166 at the close of last week, and \$7,701,391 at the corresponding date last year. It is probable that the United States is richer in specie at the present time than it ever was before. In 1858, when the New York city banks accumulated so much specie, the rest of the country was drained of gold; many substantial towns in the West did not contain a thousand dollars in specie. New gold is circulating freely throughout the West; the New Orleans banks are exceedingly strong, and there is more gold on the Mississippi than there ever was before. The loser by our gain is Europe, which is losing considerable quantities of this country. The last London average of our city banks was \$129,125,515—a decrease of \$49,930 from the week previous; at the corresponding week last year the banks had loaned out \$123,552,614. A movement is on foot, which will probably be successful, to extend the time for the 25 per cent *rigime* from 1st February, an originally agreed upon, to 15th March. The object of this is to spare some weak banks the necessity of curtailing too suddenly.

The week closed upon an easy money market. On call money is superabundant at 5 per cent. Paper that people are willing to buy is scarce. Strictly prime can be sold at 7 per cent. Good business paper, with two well known names and free from taint, goes at 8 to 10 1/2. But great resistance is exhibited in handling the paper of houses in the Southern trade. One large dry goods house in that trade lately sent out \$100,000 of collections, and only received \$2,000 in cash. From all parts of the South, including Virginia, the report is the same; people have no money and cannot pay. The result is a general unwillingness, both at bank and at the discount houses, to purchase the paper of firms whose means are supposed to be invested in claims at the South. We are again witnessing the singular phenomenon of money being cheaper in New York than in London. The last time this anomaly occurred it was due to the falling off in our imports; it is now due to the excess of our exports. Unless some new speculations should arise in this country, it seems probable that New York will this summer send money to London to be loaned out on its exchange.

Foreign exchange rose again last week, and closed firm at 106 1/2 for sterling 90 day bills. The advance due, not so much to any increase of inquiry, as to a diminution of supply. Most of the leading banking houses have ceased to purchase cotton bills at the Southern ports, and the supply of exchange from the movement of produce from Northern ports does not suffice for the ordinary wants of the city. A further advance in bills is anticipated by many, on the ground that our shipments of cotton are so much behind last year—some 216,000 bales.

The following table will show the course of the stock market for the past week and month:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes American, British, etc.

Stocks have risen considerably since last week, as the above table shows. The advance has been based partly on the handsome earnings of the Western railroads, which are doing a far better business than usual at this season, but more directly by the general belief that some settlement of the pending political difficulties will shortly be reached at Washington. Rumors in abundance are afloat with regard to the terms of the settlement, none of which deserve repetition here; but the general fact seems to be taken for granted on all sides, and this encourages speculators to buy. It is only fairly questioned whether the stock is not somewhat in advance of the facts in assuming that our troubles are over. So far the political events go, nothing has occurred which justifies any such belief. There is no sign of yielding on the part of the Republicans in Congress, and the action of the Northern Legislature is not calculated to stimulate them to concessions. There is a very little practical comfort to be found in this direction, in the messages of the Governors of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois or Wisconsin, or in the proceedings of the Legislatures of these States. On the other hand, there are no signs of faltering among the

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