

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—DORI, OR THE ORPHAN OF THE HEARTH.

LUCY RUSHINGTON'S THEATRE, Nos. 723 and 730 Broadway.—VALLEY VALERIAN.—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. Mat. 8 o'clock. Ev. 7 o'clock.

WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—MADAME AT 11 O'CLOCK.—EAST LENSE. Evening—8 o'clock. Mat. 2 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTERS. BALKANS, MINERAL CURE, &c. Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE KEYS. Mat. 2 o'clock. Ev. 7 o'clock.

SPAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 35 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—STRENGTH, DANCE, &c.—THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SWEET DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—STRENGTH'S ESCAPE; OR, ENGLISH RULE IN ITALY. Mat. at 2 o'clock.

BRAYNT'S MINISTERS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—NORCO COMEALTES, BURLESQUES, &c.—LET US FALL IN LOVE.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETROPIAN MINISTERS.—BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND PASTORALS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Specimens of the human body, &c. Mat. at 10 A. M.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 735 Broadway, corner of Columbus.—Open every morning and afternoon.—NEW COLLECTION OF WAR VESSELS AND HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS. Free to the public.

DERBY PINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

CLINTON HALL, Astor Place.—THE OLD RELIGIONS AND THE NEW.—Lecture by Rev. C. B. Smith. Address by Rev. F. D. M. D. D.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—GREAT FAIR OF THE LADIES OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Eighth street.

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL HALL, Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.—LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SCHOOL, &c.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—FESTIVAL AND CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

ADVERTISING IN THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising in all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865—

Table with columns: Paper, ending Dec. 31, 1864, and Year 1865. Lists various newspapers and their advertising revenues.

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Finance Committee reported against the bill amending the internal revenue act by postponing the levying and collection of the income tax for two months, which passed the House of Representatives on March 23. A bill to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States, &c., and to the persons whom they are due, and who are entitled to receive the same, was passed, as also a bill authorizing the transfer of a gunboat to the government of Liberia.

The session of the House of Representatives was devoted principally to the reception of reports from the Committee on Naval Affairs and the consideration of the Dodge-Banks contending election case.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate bills were reported to amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank of this city, and to prevent the introduction and spread of the cattle plague. Bills were passed increasing the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and to regulate county medical societies of the State, amended so as to apply to homopathic societies; together with the following referring to this city and vicinity:—Authorizing the Comptroller to borrow money for improvement of docks and slips; relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park; amending the act relative to the City of Spoken; authorizing the extension of Central Avenue in Westchester county; to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company; providing for the temporary support of quarantine, and for the payment of certain liabilities incurred by the commissioners; amending the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Floating and Storage Companies, and fixing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn at five thousand dollars. The New York City Tax bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and progress reported.

The proceedings in the Assembly were very important. After the report of various committees, bills, among which were 125 for the construction of new railroads in Brooklyn, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Niagara Ship Canal, which was finally ordered to a third reading. The bills to reorganize the Judicial and Assembly districts of the State were also taken up in Committee of the Whole, the former being passed, and the latter ordered to a third reading without amendment. The Broadway and Croton Road bill, being in special order, a number of bills referring to various contemplated railroads in the city were considered in Committee of the Whole, and nearly all ordered to a third reading.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Vera Cruz at this port, from Vera Cruz March 23, and Havana 25th, we are placed in possession of news from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. General Ogasma had proclaimed himself President of the Mexican republic, in virtue of the constitution of 1857, at the town of Cuicuilcan. The assistance of the Italian army were being vigorously pursued by the French police, under the direction of Mr. Massey. The imperialists, under the command of General Mendez, had sustained a severe reverse upon the plains of Craxupa, where, it is stated, two hundred prisoners were shot in retaliation for the execution of liberals under the recent decree of Maximilian. A secret agreement has been entered into between Maximilian and the children of Yuridia, by which the latter have been sold into exile. We are also informed that French troops have recently been sent from France to Mexico.

THE CITY.

The Health Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday. A great amount of routine business was performed in the statement of businesses. Instructions were issued to the inspectors for an examination of every house in their district. President Schultz made a statement to the Board, in reply to the street contractors' request, a full report of which will be found in our Supplement sheet.

The dealers doing business at Washington Market had a hearing yesterday before the attorney for the Board of Health, which is published elsewhere.

The street contractors claim, in a communication received by the Mayor yesterday, that the statement of the work performed by them, as made through the police reports, which appeared in the papers of yesterday, is not correct.

An order was issued yesterday from the Police Department for the arrest of all wandering and idle persons

begging alms, and especially children demanding gratuities from passers-by for accepting the street crossings. Judge Ingraham has written an elaborate opinion in the case of Mr. E. A. Stansbury, of the Morris Insurance Company, brought up for contempt of court in not handing over his accounts to the referee appointed by Judge Barnard. This opinion reviews the action of Deputy Attorney General Hammond, and validates all the proceedings taken before Judge Barnard in the matter. It concludes with the decision, already reported, refusing to punish Mr. Stansbury for contempt, as he, not being a lawyer, could not be supposed to understand the technicalities which surrounded the case. The opinion is printed in full in our Supplement of this morning.

It growing out of a confiscation by a Confederate government official, the particulars of which are given in our Supplement, came before Judge Cardoso, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the plaintiff being David Schwartz and the defendant William Millburn. The latter was appointed by the Davis government to sell Jeff's property in Texas, and received \$40,000, according to the complaint, to relieve the property from a forced sale. The suit is brought to recover this money back, the parties being both in this city, and the defendant has been placed under \$20,000 bonds to await the issue of the action.

The Meteor case was again under investigation yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Bots. Several witnesses were examined as to the manner in which it was alleged the purchase of the vessel had been effected for the Chilean government, after which the court adjourned till this morning.

An action entitled Abby Lincoln vs. Levi A. Lincoln, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2, before Judge Mason. The plaintiff, who has been divorced from the defendant, sued her former husband for the value of a quantity of household furniture, alleged to be worth eleven hundred dollars, which he each other as to who purchased the property. The jury will bring in a verdict this morning.

The case of Simon Donau, who had been charged with having bribed E. H. Pratt, an inspector of liquor, in order to induce the latter to give him the use of his brand of several barrels of whiskey, by which act, it was alleged, a fraud to a considerable extent had been perpetrated on the government, was up for judgment yesterday before Commissioner Betts, who decided that Donau should be discharged, on the ground that the law did not make it a crime to offer or pay money or bribe to an officer to influence his action.

A number of resident Canadians held a revolutionary meeting in Prince street last night, and appointed a committee to form a permanent society in this city to agitate for Canadian independence.

A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held at their hall last evening. A paper on the Arabic race was read by Dr. Thompson and an eulogy on the memory of the late Jared Sparks pronounced by Mr. G. N. Bancroft.

Some very extensive auction sales of real estate located in various parts of the city were held yesterday. The most important, both as to price and location, was a plot of ground fifty-nine feet front on Broadway, from one hundred feet six inches to one hundred and forty feet six inches in rear, with nine feet six inches on Ann street, extending back ninety-two feet, adjoining the new H. Marx building, which was sold, after very lively competition, for three hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The large steamer Richmond, of about fifteen hundred tons burden, was successfully launched yesterday forenoon from the shipyard of Mr. J. Simons, situated at the foot of East Twelfth street. The launch was witnessed by about three thousand persons, all of whom enjoyed the scene, and the lucky individuals who were upon the vessel were more than delighted with the whole affair. The vessel will probably be employed in the Southern trade.

The homoeopathe Bristol, built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for the Merchants' Steamship Company of Bristol, R. I., will be launched at a quarter to twelve o'clock to-day, from the shipyard at the foot of East Sixth street.

On Monday night an attempt was made by Mr. Louis Bossuet, residing in Greene street, to shoot Edward Wilson, a retired pugilist, and the proprietor of a porter house in Bleecker street, on account of the alleged intimacy of the latter with the former's daughter, a young lady of about twenty. The excited father, however, missed the mark at whom he fired; but the ball took effect in the breast of a bystander named Harris Holcomb. Fortunately, the ball passed off without inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was arrested, and yesterday held to bail in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Jacob B. Torburn, a carman, and Ruben C. Reynolds were yesterday arrested and held to await an examination—the former for the alleged stealing of a case of linen goods, valued at eight hundred dollars, from pier 44 North river, and the latter on the supposition that he knew something about the affair, he having, as alleged, informed the delivery clerk of the wharf that the goods could be recovered on the payment of fifty dollars.

The Shipping Intelligence will be found in the Supplement sheet.

The stock market was strong yesterday and steady advanced. Governments were dull but prices. Gold closed at 128 1/2.

Business was quiet in nearly every department yesterday, yet there was noticeable more business and a better feeling generally. Petroleum was without particular change. Cotton was dull and drooping. Sugar was steady, with a fair demand. Coffee was quiet, but unchanged. On Change flour was dull and heavy. Wheat declining under a limited inquiry. Corn dull and higher. Potatoes, Beef unchanged. Beef hams higher. Bacon dull. Lard heavy. Whiskey dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rhode Island elects a Governor and other State officers to-day. Amosco E. Barnside has been nominated for Governor by the republicans. The democrats have made no nomination. A Providence paper has presented a ticket for the suffrages of the party, headed with the name of Lyman Pierce for Governor. The election of General Burdick is generally conceded.

The complete returns from Connecticut elect General Hawley by a majority of five hundred and nine. The total vote of the State was eighty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Hon. George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, has been appointed by Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, to the United States Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel Vinton.

There is a great deal of excitement attending the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature. Yesterday the Senate again refused, by a vote of ten to nine, to go into joint meeting with the Assembly for the election of a United States Senator. Senator Sevel, republican, who has taken a decided stand against the radicals, in an address to the Senate stated that he could not surrender his position without honor, and that he would adhere to it to the end. In the House a resolution endorsing President Johnson's party, and censuring him for his veto of the Civil Rights bill, was debated and passed. The republicans held their caucus last evening, and it is reported, nominated A. G. Cattell for Senator.

The Quaker steamship Tripoli, from Queenstown the 21st of March, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated.

From British Guiana we learn that at Georgetown, Demarara, on the 8th of March, the stock of American breadstuffs was getting low; but there was no material change in price. Coffee was in fair supply at \$21, and lower at auction. Rice was unchanged. Other articles of American provisions were firm.

We have news from Caracas, Venezuela, to March 3, both houses of the Venezuelan Congress assembled on the 24. The President announced in his message that measures were in progress for the adjustment of the Spanish claims. Several shocks of earthquake, some of them violent, had occurred in various parts of the country.

Our advices from Antigua, W. I., March 12, report the sugar and cotton crops counting in plentifully. Freshets to Europe \$3, to 4 1/2 per cent; tonnage scarce, only two vessels in port, and tariff twenty-five per cent.

The Canadian volunteer companies have not been disbanded, nor is it intended to disband them fully, as the Fenian "scurry" has not completely subsided. An attempt was made to set fire to the City Hall, in Ottawa, a few nights ago.

A statement has been published in several of the Paris papers to the effect that the government of the United States had purchased of Denmark the Island of Santa Cruz—one of the Antilles—with the object of making it a naval station.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in the Indiana corporation case that the vest of Alabama corporations ought to issue to take Bowers, Milligan and Howell military custody, and that the military commission which tried them had no legal jurisdiction.

The case of the murderer Edward W. Green has presented a curious legal issue to the Supreme Court, on

which a highly interesting judgment (which will be found in our Supplement of this morning), has been rendered by Chief Justice Bigelow. Green was arrested and confessed the crime before the Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court at Lowell, who, without empanelling a jury, received the confession and deciding the prisoner guilty sentenced him to be hung. Governor Andrew refused to sign the death warrant as illegal, there having been no trial by jury. The case went over from time to time until Governor Andrew was succeeded by the present Governor, Bullock, who at once signed the death warrant of Green. Thereupon the Ex-Governor, who had become interested in the question at issue, sued out a writ of error on behalf of Green, which was presented and argued in the Supreme Court on the 27th ultimo. Yesterday Chief Justice Bigelow rendered his decision, sustaining the original sentence and ordering the execution to take place. Green is to be hung on the 13th inst.

The Connecticut Election—A Hint to the Pennsylvania Democracy.

In the late Connecticut election the republicans have had a narrow escape from a disastrous defeat. They have been saved by their candidate for Governor, one of the most meritorious Union volunteer soldiers, and by the popular odium which still attaches to the democratic party from its rebel and copperhead peace affiliations during the war. The rebellion has been suppressed, peace is restored, the new issues of a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the abolition of slavery and the supremacy of the national government are upon us, but still the all-absorbing issue of the war marks the dividing line between the two political parties of the North.

That great body of the people devoted to the war for the Union, after all their sacrifices of blood and treasure to save the life of the nation, cannot at once accept in confidence the new professions of a party identified with all the obnoxious Northern peace movements and combinations and conspiracies of our sanguinary sectional struggle, though now among the things of the past. It takes time for the public mind throughout the country to accommodate itself to the new condition of things. The embittered party feelings of a bloody civil war do not always disappear with the generation living at the time of a treaty of peace.

The old federal peace party of 1812 never recovered from its opposition to that war, but gradually went the way of dissolution, and for a generation after it was buried it was a stigma upon any man to be proclaimed as a relic of the Hartford Convention. The same popular odium attaches to the party of the Chicago Democratic Convention, which, with Grant investing Richmond and with Sherman at Atlanta, pronounced the war for the Union a failure. Against this obnoxious record the Northern democratic party has still to contend, because the new issues of peace and reunion have not yet obliterated the deeply marked dividing party lines of the war.

But the Connecticut election shows that a reaction in the public mind from those old issues of the past to the living questions of the day has commenced. Last year the democratic candidate for Governor, a peace copperhead, was defeated in Connecticut by a majority against him of eleven thousand. This year the democratic candidate in that State, with the antecedents of a conservative Union war man, including his support in Congress of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and standing without a reservation in support of President Johnson's Union measures, comes within a few hundred votes of an election, notwithstanding the odious copperhead affiliations of the democratic party. We see in this result the popularity of President Johnson's policy and the wisdom of the democracy in utterly repudiating their copperhead leaders and heretics which since 1862 had resulted in nothing but disasters to their party from Maine to California.

And whereas standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in case of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion.

The whole country will rejoice at the official declaration that war and insurrection and all the consequences of these—such as martial law, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and civil disabilities of every kind—are "at an end." The South will lift up its head in hope, and will soon learn to forget its animosities under the liberty, glory, prosperity and grandeur of the Union. Congress cannot long keep the Southern people unrepresented. In the meantime they have all the rights and privileges we have. Let them wait patiently, then; show their loyalty and preserve order, and go to work in earnest to develop the resources of their rich country. There is no necessity for grumbling now. Through the wise and generous policy of Andrew Johnson they have reached the point of restoration of their civil rights. Congressional representation will follow. In a few years they may be richer and happier than ever. This proclamation is the end of their disabilities and the beginning of a great future.

COMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—MESSRS. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, the contractors for cleaning the streets, have submitted to the Mayor a document that can be regarded in no other light than as a tribute of praise to the efficiency and vigor with which the new Health Commissioners have sought to secure the public welfare. It is intended as a complaint; but since the things of which the contractors complain are the very ones that all others will rejoice at, it seems probable that the street cleaners will get but little sympathy in their alleged grievances. They complain that the Board of Health has harassed and annoyed them to a considerable extent. As this is what the Board of Health was made for, every one must be glad to hear it. We see the force this annoyance has taken in the last police report on the subject of the streets. In four wards every street without exception has recently been cleaned. This is without precedent. But we also see by the same police report that the contractors have not been sufficiently annoyed yet, for there is a return of three hundred streets not cleaned at all. Please stir them up a little more, Messrs. Commissioners. Keep up the annoyance. The Board of Health recently resolved, as one of the necessities of public health, that no more dumping grounds for manure should be permitted within the city limits, and this also the contractors complain of as a hardship and an infringement of their rights. They also consider it outrageous that their cleaning of the streets is made more difficult by another act of the Board—namely, compelling people to clean out their cellars and yards, "many of which have not been cleaned for a number of years." It is to be seen whether the public, at the call of Brown, Devoe & Knapp, will come together and protest against such high-handed measures as compelling people to clean up their premises. The contractors, reciting their grievances, compare themselves to Balaam's ass. The com-

parison is natural and correct. In that case the braying of an ass called attention to the presence of an angel; and in this case, if the contractors keep up their braying, they will force upon the attention of the public the fact that the Board of Health, though perhaps not a supernatural visitant, is at least a commission not amenable to the ordinary means of political persuasion and fully disposed to discharge its duties in the public interest without fear or favor.

SAFETY OF OUR MONITORS ON THE OCEAN.—Our Monitors have been submitted to the severest test to which, in any event of foreign warfare, it may be necessary to subject them—namely, a cruise round Cape Horn to San Francisco; and the seagoing qualities of this class of vessels have been most successfully displayed, in so far as the Monitor Monadnock has arrived safely at Valparaiso. The official despatches from Commander Rodgers to the Navy Department show that the Monitor, in company with the Vanderbilt, Powhatan and Tuscarora, had reached that port on the 1st of March, after an agreeable voyage in the Atlantic and Pacific and through the Straits of Magellan and the intricate Sarmiento channels. "In the long sea of the Pacific," says Commander Rodgers, "I observed that the Monadnock took very little water on her decks, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly." Thus the capacity of our Monitors for a long and dangerous sea voyage is sufficiently established.

Five years ago we had no iron-clad navy. The first experiment we tried was sending an armed "cheese box" into Southern waters at the outbreak of the rebellion; but now we far excel in this class of vessels anything that either England or France can produce, although they have had many years experience in the business. They are afraid to send their iron-clads on a long voyage; indeed, in England they can scarcely launch them at all with safety. The Emperor Napoleon sent out some time ago to Vera Cruz one of the first class French iron-clads with a portion of his military expedition, but the safety of all on board was constantly endangered, and he was only too glad to recall her to France, while our vessel has just completed one of the longest known voyages, except that from England to India and Australia. Another splendid iron-clad, the Roanoke, is now ready, fitted out to start at any moment for the coast of British America to protect our fishermen in case any difficulty should arise from the abrogation of the treaty which guaranteed them certain rights.

According to the report of the Commander of the Monadnock her machinery worked well, with the exception of a temporary disorder in one of her condensers, which was soon repaired; and also that she made good speed, sailing at a maximum rate of a hundred and ninety-five knots a day and a minimum rate of a hundred and fourteen. So that the first Monitor which has attempted a lengthy voyage has established a reputation both for safety and speed.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Careful readers of the peace proclamation of President Johnson, which we published yesterday, will have noticed the cautious manner in which he refers to Western Virginia. He says nothing about the State of Western Virginia, but speaks of it as "that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains," and as "certain specified counties in the State of Virginia," and as "the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as Western Virginia." In an official document of such importance every word has doubtless been carefully considered, and these cautious descriptions of Western Virginia mean something more than appears on the surface. What do they mean? Does the President doubt the constitutionality of the act creating the State of Western Virginia? The article of the constitution in reference to this matter is as follows:—

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Now it is, of course, conceded that the new State of Western Virginia was formed or erected within the jurisdiction of the original State of Virginia. The legal question involved will, therefore, turn upon two issues.—First, whether the last clause of this article—that in regard to the consent of the Legislatures concerned—extends to the formation of new States within the jurisdiction of other States, as well as to the formation of new States from parts of old States. Second, whether the consent of the Legislature of Virginia was granted when the new State of Western Virginia was formed. The first point is a very nice one, and rests principally upon the grammatical construction of the article. The second point involves the issue as to whether the so-called loyal Legislature of Virginia, sitting at Alexandria during the war, was the legal Legislature of the State, or whether the rebel Legislature, sitting at Richmond, was the genuine body. The consent of the Alexandria Legislature was obtained; that of the Richmond Legislature was not asked. If the President entertains any doubt upon this subject, the whole matter will have to come before the Supreme Court for its decision.

THE NEW JERSEY DEAD LOCK.—SENATOR SCOVEL MASTER OF THE SITUATION.—Senator Wright, democrat, of New Jersey, has risen from his sick bed and gone to Washington to be ready for the vote on the question in the Senate of passing the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. The necessity, therefore, for the election of a radical by the New Jersey Legislature, in the place of Stockton, ruled out the other day, becomes urgent. Accordingly, in the Jersey Senate yesterday, a motion was made to go into a joint meeting of the two houses for the election of a Senator; but again it was defeated by Senator Scovel, the President of the body, who holds the balance of power. There is, of course, a mighty hubbub in the little provincial city of Trenton, and a terrible party outcry against the treachery of Scovel; but his true course is to stand firm. He may thus become a great man; but if he gives way he is lost, and sinks at once into obscurity.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent to General Morris, who is in Paris, an autographic letter, saying that he will examine his system of Infantry Tactics "with serious interest."

Freedmen's Celebration in Richmond.—The freedmen of Richmond celebrated, on the 31st anniversary of their deliverance from bondage to-day. The procession, embracing several thousands of men, marched from the western suburbs through the principal streets, with banners and music, to Capitol square, where an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Howard, and order prevailed during the day.

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

Resolution of Congress.—The President's Message—Measures to Adjust the Spanish Claims—Shocks of Earthquake at Caracas and Elsewhere—Railroad Enterprise in the Republic, &c.

By the arrival of the British steamer Conway, from St. Thomas, at Havana on the 23d of March, we have news from Caracas to the 15th ult.

The President regrets the fact that some of the members of Congress were about proposing the expulsion of citizen Antonio Leocadio Guzman, for having filed a commission of the Executive to make an arrangement in England for the settlement of the pending differences between the federal government and the foreign creditors. The Executive had created a fund for the construction of the Northern Railroad, the great enterprise of the Republic.

The Legislature of Carabobo had approved of the project for a railroad between the Palto and Valencia. During the first days of March several shocks of earthquake quaked over Caracas and other parts of the country—some of them rather violent. Intelligent persons attribute the cause of these shocks to the earthquake which occurred in Caracas and other parts of the country on the 26th of February.

Don Jose Antonio Zarraga had been elected President of the Republic of San Francisco Pimentel and Don Gregorio Coaguera Vice President of the Republic. In the deputies General Ochoa was elected President and the citizen Marco Antonio Salazar Vice President. Both houses were organized on the 23d of March.

The President says that the message which the first "Delegado," exercising the Presidency of the Republic had addressed to the Congress, and the documents of the Republic of South America that will undoubtedly occupy for a long time the attention of the country and of thoughtful persons in this country, is a perfect and complete view of all that has been accomplished by the national government in the course of last year, and a brilliant token of the measures which ought to be adopted to insure the triumph of the revolution and to consolidate the pacific institutions. It further contains the following remarks in regard to Spain:—"I likewise announced to you in a previous message that the Federal government occupied its attention with a view to terminate with the government of Spain the numerous—and some of them very old—claims which it had against the Republic, and that I did not doubt of being able to obtain such terms as might be compatible with our means. The Minister for Foreign Relations has labored long and assiduously on this basis, and having been approved of, its ratification depends upon the return of the President, whom it behooves to accredit an ambassador to the Court of Madrid, who shall agree with the Spanish government to send into each country, in order to see in how far the total of those claims can be reduced from their present maximum. In this respect, the other nations the conduct of Spain has been friendly." It further declares that Venezuela is on terms of the greatest harmony with the Republic of Colombia, and that the Republic of Colombia and the means to render it greater.

General Falcon continued in possession of the Paraguaná, but it was said that he was soon to prepare for his trip to the capital of the Republic, where he might probably be about the 10th ult.

The whole of the northern highway, which only a few months ago was believed to be impracticable, had been opened to the public.

A letter from Guaymas, dated March 6, reports the peace had been restored in the Toy, which had been disturbed by the revolt of Colonel J. Munoz; that his march had been routed, captured and placed at the disposition of the civil Government.

Advices from San Fernando, dated February 19, state that the State of Apure had elected General Antonio M. M. as Vice President. It is reported that serious charges had been brought against General Garcia and that he had been accused of having conspired to assassinate the President, and that he had been appointed by the Executive for the district.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

THE PRESS CORRESPONDENCE. HAWAII, March 24, 1866. Since Wednesday night there has been a report of negro insurrections in O'Neil's plantations, and also a report of a revolt of the Hawaiian army, and on two others near Honolulu. The government is this morning calling out the militia, and preparing to go to the scene of the trouble. There is little danger to be apprehended of general insurrection at present, but many feel that it is only a matter of time.

There has been a large defalcation discovered in the military treasury, and the Intendant Don Joaquin Galvez and the Intendant Don Vicente Rodriguez have been removed from office. The Intendant Don Joaquin Galvez is in the Custom House and other departments.

The United States gunboat Mackenzie has been in port several days, and is expected to leave for Honolulu. Captain Drake has not been well, but is improving.

The health of the island is very good. We have indications of any kind of cholera, typhoid, or any other epidemic disease. The weather is very good, especially on account of the Holy Week.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

GALETON, March 24, 1866. The Texas Convention is drawing near its end. Fifty men have been appointed to convey the ordinances as passed to Washington for inspection.

General Houston's widow is to have paid to her the full salary of her husband's term as Governor, of which she was deprived by the untimely taking off in 1861 by the Secession's convention.

Five companies of mounted troops are to be organized in the State of Texas, and to be sent to the frontier. They have been murdering families late.

By way of encouraging immigration, the Convention has passed a law making five year residence in the State necessary to vote.

GALETON, April 1, 1866. Cotton is up and promising. Still water is springing to sea island, which is largely planted. Corn depressed, but wheat promises the largest crop ever raised in the State. The exports of Texas are largely of agriculture and trade, and are indifferent about politics.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1866. The property in the private sale of the Louisiana Louisiana property sold recently for \$50,000. The company sent two months ago to look into its reported general deteriorations in the house and other parts, and has returned, having found all quiet in the locality.

The Grand Jury report all the orphan asylums in Louisiana, and report that the orphan asylums in Louisiana are in a very bad state. The parish prison contains two hundred inmates.

The week's mortality in New Orleans is one hundred and four. Few fevers are reported, and no cases of epidemic tendency.

Cotton is heavy and drooping; sales 2,900 bales, including at a 10 per cent. advance, 5,400 bales. Receipts of four days, 12,000 bales, against 9,400 for the corresponding period of last week. Receipts to-day, 1,600 bales. Exports of cotton, 1,600 bales. Stock 173,670 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal and unchanged. Gold 125 1/2. Sterling exchange 33 1/2. New York exchange 100. Flour 100. Coffee 100. Rice 100. Yarn 100. Lard 100. Tallow 100. Hides 100. Wool 100. Cottonseed 100. Cottonseed oil 100. Cottonseed cake 100. Cottonseed meal 100. Cottonseed flour 100. Cottonseed bran 100. Cottonseed hulls 100. Cottonseed stalks 100. Cottonseed trash 100. Cottonseed refuse 100. Cottonseed waste 100. Cottonseed dross 100. Cottonseed dirt 100. Cottonseed stones 100. Cottonseed shells 100. Cottonseed husks 100. Cottonseed chaff 100. Cottonseed sweepings 100. Cottonseed refuse 100. Cottonseed waste 100. Cottonseed dross 100. Cottonseed dirt 100. Cottonseed stones 100. Cottonseed shells 100. Cottonseed husks 100. Cottonseed chaff 100. Cottonseed sweepings 100. Cottonseed refuse 100. Cottonseed waste 100. Cottonseed dross 100. Cottonseed dirt 100. Cottonseed stones 100. Cottonseed shells 100. Cottonseed husks 100. Cottonseed chaff 100. Cottonseed sweepings 100. Cottonseed refuse 100. Cottonseed waste 100. Cottonseed dross 100. Cottonseed dirt 100. Cottonseed stones 100. Cottonseed shells 100. Cottonseed husks 100. Cottonseed chaff 100. Cottonseed sweepings 100. Cottonseed refuse 100. Cottonseed waste 100. Cottonseed dross 100. Cottonseed dirt 100. Cottonseed stones 100. Cottonseed shells 100. Cottonseed husks 100. Cottonseed chaff 10