ing pictures should not be reduced to a mere branch of manufacture. The "Yankees" have earned a fame for getting up things in a hurry and turning them into profitable channels; but we need not say that when applied to the fine arts this is a very damaging reputation. The proverb "Art is long and life is short" is as old as the days of the Roman poet and older; because ages before the adage was written its truth was attested by the greatest monuments of art the world ever saw.

Therefore we must not make pictures as we make clocks, or sewing machines or corn reapers, if we would build up a school of American art. Pictures hastily and carelessly "got up," such as we regret to say too often make their appearance in our exhibition rooms, do no credit to our reputation. Shoddy may purchase them for a time, it is true, but Shoddy will go abroad and learn in Europe to discriminate between good pictures and bad ones, and it will patronize foreign collections to the detriment of native artists. It is, therefore, a matter of interest to the latter to cultivate a higher style, as it should also be the instinct of national pride to elevate American art to the loftiest standard.

ANOTHER DREADFUL GLYCERINE TRAGEDY.—We publish to-day a very interesting account of a catastrophe that occurred at Aspinwall a few weeks ago. It was occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of nitro-glycerine, equaling in power seven hundred kegs of gunpowder. Seventy lives were lost and the massive fire-proof warehouse and depot of the Pacific Railroad Company, together with adjacent buildings, were completely demolished. Following as this disaster does directly upon the terrible event arising from a similar cause in San Francisco, we are again forcibly admonished that some action should be taken by Congress to guard against accidents of this description. With the power to regulate commerce Congress has certainly the authority to regulate the mode in which so dangerous a material as nitro-glycerine shall be imported and transported. Now is the time to take such action; for delays in all matters of public benefit are dangerous, and especially will they be so if legislation on this subject be unnecessarily deferred. A large amount of this compound is stored in this city, with no more precautions taken in regard to it than if it were so much stone. We are glad to notice that the Mayor has authorized the Fire Marshal to seize a large quantity and put it out of the way; and the inventor or agent in this country has been placed under arrest for importing so dangerous a compound without proper representations. In regard to its terrible explosive qualities, we have only to refer to the frightful occurrences in this city, in San Francisco, and lastly in Aspinwall. Instances of less consequence are also at hand. Among others we hear of a coachman who oiled the wheel-hubs of his carriage with the article, supposing it to be common lubricating oil, and that the vehicle had only been in motion a few moments before a grand explosion occurred, demolishing the coach and killing the coachman. We again urge upon Congress and the local authorities to adopt such measures as may be calculated to prevent a repetition of the catastrophes we have been obliged to chronicle within the past few days.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1866.

The Methodist Conference has set apart the Africans in separate dioceses, to be accountable to the mother church until they have bishops of their own.

Rains have injured cotton badly in Texas. Replanting is general, and seed bad. It is estimated that there are only three thousand bales of cotton up Trinity river, Texas. The old crop is nearly all cleared out. The water is high, and an inundation is feared.

Cotton in Louisiana is unaffected by the rain and frost and looks well.

The crevasse at Baton Rouge is widening, and the country looks like the ocean. The river is rising. The Levee Commission is hesitating and the press is very severe upon their hesitation.

The first race to-day for $5,000, mile heats, was won by Lewis E. Smith; time 1:52¼, 1:53¼. The second race for $300, mile heats, was won by a Small Boy filly; time 1:55¾, 1:58¾.

The steamer Rapidan sailed to-day for New York.

Good qualities of cotton stiffer; lower grades unchanged; sales, 1,800 bales; low middling 36c. a 37c.; to-day's receipts, 717 bales; week's sales, 11,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales, against 12,850 bales last week; and exports 18,780 bales. Stock, 160,340 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal. Flour—Sales at $8. Corn firm at $1 a $1 05. Oats 54c. Pork $28 25. Bacon—Shoulders 13c.; clear sides 15½c. a 16¾c. Sterling exchange dull at 134¼. New York bank checks ¼ discount a par. Gold 126. Freights to New York dull; to Liverpool firm.

Musical.

BRIGNOLI AT COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. Gye, director of the Covent Garden theatre, although already well supplied with tenors, such as Mario, Naudin, Nicolini and others, has engaged Signor Brignoli, who achieved the most marked success in London during the last season. Brignoli's engagement commenced April 3.

Messrs. Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels had a benefit in Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, April 17.

The Poznanski concerts are well patronized in Augusta, Ga.

Buckley's Serenaders were in Utica, N. Y., April 17.

Clifford's American Minstrels were in Troy, N. Y., April 16 and 17.

Die Libelle, a new ballad, has been given by M. Flotow, in Vienna. It is said to contain some of his best music.

At Antwerp a new two act opera, by M. Penavaire, entitled *La Tileuse*, is in preparation. The Corsicans, by Herr Gotz, is to be brought forward at the Weimar theatre.

It is said that the French composer, M. Clapisson, lately deceased, has left behind him an unpublished comic opera called *Le Baron de Trenck*, in three acts.

The musical talent of "young" Germany is invited to a grand musical festival to be given by the Duke Ernest of Coburg in May. Each artist is to produce one of his own modern works.

Don Desideris, by Prince Poniatowski, has been revived at the Italian Opera, Paris.

Verdi will not return to Paris from Italy before the 10th of July. He will bring with him the concluding part of *Don Carlos*, which is to be produced at the new Grand Opera on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition of 1867.

It is stated that M. Emil Perrin will continue the direction of the Opera, Paris, under the conditions created by the new imperial decree—that is, at his own risk.

Madame Petipas is concertizing in New Amsterdam, British Guiana.

MADLLE. TITIENS IN COLOGNE.

[From the London (Sunday) Times, April 1.]

Mdlle. Titiens, on her passage to Berlin and Hamburg, has been induced to play four nights at Cologne, and made her first appearance there last Thursday week as Norma. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm the gifted lady has created. The prices of admission have been trebled, notwithstanding which it was impossible to obtain a place, many hundreds from Bonn, Coblentz and other Rhenish towns being obliged to return without being able to hear her. Many of those disappointed, however, presented themselves at her hotel with a petition, signed by over 7,000 names, beautifully engrossed on parchment, together with a magnificent silver-gilt crown, of original and chaste design, bearing the arms of Crefeld, Dusseldorff, Hanover, Minden, Essen, &c., begging her to visit them each but for one evening, on her own terms. This she unfortunately has been compelled to decline in consequence of her approaching return to London, where she is engaged at her Majesty's theatre. At Cologne and Hamburg Mdlle. Titiens receives as *honorar* (salary) half the total receipts, amounting frequently to 5,000f. (£200) per night.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN MEMPHIS.—The rooms of two guests at the Delmonico House in Memphis were entered on the night of Friday, the 13th inst., by a burglar or burglars, who stole the clothes of Col. L. E. Stewart, containing in the pockets about $200, and a valise containing in the pockets of hand to the value of about $80,000. Mr. Linberger also lost his wearing apparel, but his watch and $7,000 under his pillow were not disturbed.

STATE CAPITAL.

Close of the Legislative Session for 1866.

Large Amount of Business Transacted Yesterday.

Message from the Governor Vetoing Two Railroad Aid Bills.

Committee Appointed to Investigate Immigration Affairs.

The New York City and County Tax Levies Passed.

No Elevated Railroad for New York City.

FREE PASSES ON RAILROADS ABOLISHED.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 20, 1866.

A BATCH OF VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

The feature of the day was the succession of vetoes sent in from Gov. Fenton of bills which have exercised the ingenuity of members all the session, among which was the Susquehanna and the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroads, the appropriation for which amounted to a million of dollars. This action of the Governor excited a marked sensation; but after a brief flurry the cogency of the reasons advanced by the Executive were accepted as conclusive, and the action of the Assembly in sustaining him endorsed this view. The reason why the Susquehanna was twice vetoed, as given by Governor Morgan, referred to the necessity of the bill having a two-thirds vote. The point of Governor Fenton, that of the exigencies of the public debt, is plainer and more easily understood and appreciated by the people. On the whole, these vetoes are well received, and except by the parties immediately concerned are endorsed as based upon sound public considerations without factiousness or partisan aim.

NEW YORK CITY RAILROADS—REJECTION OF THE ELEVATED SCHEME.

The last scene in the railroad comedy came off in the Senate, in the rejection of the elevated scheme, which was called from the table and attempted to be amended by a new route up Chatham street, instead of Broadway. A memorial and remonstrance were received from S. P. Ruggles, requesting the appointment by the Governor of a board of commissioners to report at the next session what accommodation is required in the way of railroads for the city of New York. A resolution to this effect was subsequently passed by the Senate. The Broadway and Cross-town Railroad bills not being called up the passage of this resolution may be taken as the substance of all that has been reached in the way of railroad legislation this session.

FREE PASSES ON RAILROADS ABOLISHED.

Among the curiosities of legislation is the passage of the Free Pass Prohibitory bill, which interdicts the issuing of free passes on railroads. This was one of the last bills adopted by the Assembly, and when signed by the Governor will be a law.

PROTECTION OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The following bill was also finally passed to-night. Its importance can only be realized from a careful perusal of its text:—

An act to protect primary meetings, caucuses and conventions of political parties: The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. If any person shall by bribery, menace or other corrupt means or device whatsoever, either directly or indirectly attempt to influence any person, delegate or substitute, entitled under the call of any political party in this State, in any primary meeting, caucus or convention of any such party, in giving his vote or ballot, or deter him in giving him the same, or hindering him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any such primary meeting, caucus or convention, held pursuant to this act, and shall be convicted thereof, such person so offending and convicted shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined or imprisoned according to the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had, such fine in no case to exceed five hundred dollars, or such imprisonment one year.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Assembly also passed this evening the bill amending the Registry law as adopted by the Senate. This gives absolute discretion to the Police Board to appoint inspectors and registers of elections, who must be voters in the cities for which they are appointed, but not liable to have any other qualifications and a refusal to serve on notification of appointment renders such person liable in a fine of fifty dollars. No person born out of the United States can be registered unless he shall, to the personal knowledge of three such inspectors, have been duly naturalized, or shall prove his naturalization to the satisfaction of such inspectors. These are the most important provisions. It was put through under party pressure amid shrieks and yells, the scene, as led by Mr. Curtis, of New York, being evidently got up to pass the bill by a sort of concurrent bargain between the ultra copperheads and radicals.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The entire day, until nine to-night, was occupied in various conferences of committees of both houses. One was held on the Harlem Bridge Appropriation, which, with the Court House Appropriation, was finally adopted; the latter, without Ely's amendment of a special commission on the City Tax Levy. The Conference Committee's report was concurred in by both houses. The amendments put in in Assembly were greatly reduced.

The advertising for the Corporation was finally left under the operation of the statute heretofore in operation, with a qualification restricting it peremptorily to papers to be designated by the Comptroller, the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel.

The extension of the term of office of the Assistant Commissioner and Engineer of the Croton Board was fixed at three years instead of five, the President of the Board not being included. Salaries increased $2,500.

The Chamberlain's fees were abolished, and a salary of $7,000 provided for his services and expenses.

The items which have been added or changed since the publication in the HERALD of the levy as passed in the Senate, are as follows:—Board of Health, to clean back streets, $6,000; W. Hayes, serving subpœnas, $45 22; City Inspector's contingencies, Mount Morris square, $10,000; interest on revenue bonds, $20,000; judgments, $1,430; 125th street, $5,000; Finance Department salaries, $5,000; Legislative Department salaries, $550; Water Pipes and laying, deficiency, $60,000; Nineteenth ward German school, $5,000; Juvenile Guardian Society, $5,000; contesting Paid Fire law, $5,000; New York *Tribune* advertising, $2,825; Women's Infirmary, $300; T. F. Jones' claim, $9,586; salaries of assessors, $8,200; office rent of Law Department, $11,000; Colonel Edward Jardine, riot claim, $10,000; Valentine's Manual, deficiency, $19,321; soldiers' monument in Greenwood, $15,000. The claim of $168,000 of Charles Devlin was rejected; that of John B. Frink was referred to the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, with power to audit, and that of T. F. Jones was referred to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. A number of other claims were excluded. The pay of the employes of the Fire Department was fixed at an increase of twenty per cent over the present allowances. A clause is inserted giving the Common Council thirty days to make these appropriations in pursuance of this act, when, if they shall not appropriate, the Comptroller is authorized to pay on his warrant. The sections limiting expenditures to the amount of appropriations are reinstated, with some modifications as to the misdemeanor clause. The term of office of the Croton Board being extended, the repairs of streets are placed in the Street Department. The clause relating to the reduction of the stage fare in New York made quite a sensation in certain quarters, and stage men and the railroad lobby were up all night and running to and fro all day about it. They came up in troops from the city to oppose its adoption, finally securing its exclusion from the levy after a hard fight. The clause relative to the opening of New Broadway has been included in the levy, and has been unanimously accepted on its merits at all stages of the bill. It endorses the resolution ordering the work, and provides for the expense of the same over and above the amount to be assessed on the line of the street for actual benefit.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The adjournment to-night, at eleven o'clock, was conducted in the usual hilarious temper in both houses, an adjournment at an earlier hour being delayed only by the Tax Levy report. The history of city railroad legislation here, this winter, was singularly elucidated to-night by the discovery of a fraudulent attempt to smuggle through the Senate a Broadway railroad in a manner which must cast a lasting stigma upon this Legislature. Mr. Low moved to take up the bill for a Kingsbridge railroad, the route of which ostensibly went down the Kingsbridge road and the Tenth avenue to Thirty-second street. But in a clause which had passed the Assembly, and which had not been observed, the power to construct the entire route of a Broadway railroad was fully embodied. The thing was a poor and clumsy trick, which was soon exploded and the bill killed. The possibility of finding that they might have passed a Broadway gridiron grant without a copper or any consideration for the rights of the city or the public, excited quite a fever among the Senators, two millions of dollars being refused, and the thing grabbed in a surreptitious way, was a problem the consequences of which to the records of the Senators would have proved decidedly serious. It continues the topic of discussion and some excitement at the hotels.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 20, 1866.

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Mr. FOLGER, (rep.) of Ontario, introduced, by unanimous consent, a bill to extend the time of completing the assessment roll in New York till the 30th of June.

Mr. FOLGER said the subject was reached by the bill passed last night for the taxing of bank shares, but it would be impossible to complete the rolls under that act in the time now limited by law.

The bill was passed.

ANOTHER VETO.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill making amendments to the charter of Buffalo, on the ground that it conferred extraordinary powers in reference to acquiring possession of property.

The veto was sustained.

BILLS PASSED.

The New York county tax levy.

To amend the act relative to the payment of taxes on premiums paid by foreign insurance companies for the benefit of the Fire Department. It requires the tax to be paid on the 1st of January.

To prevent the unlawful taking of oysters from oyster beds.

To amend the law for the registry of voters.

The Anti-Rent bill was lost by a vote of 9 to 12, and a motion to reconsider tabled.

To amend the charter of the New York Pier and Warehouse Company.

The report of the conference committee on the General Supply bill was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Charity bill was concurred in. The items of five thousand dollars to the Girls' Orphan Asylum, of Brooklyn; one thousand dollars to St. Mary's Catholic school, New York; and two thousand dollars to the Rochester Asylum, were stricken out.

The bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to uniform, equip and arm the National Guard was passed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

On motion of Mr. H. C. MURPHY, (dem.) of Kings, the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered by them to Hon. Thomas G. Alvord for the ability and urbanity with which he has discharged his duties as presiding officer of this body, and that he carries with him our warmest wishes for his future happiness and welfare.

INVESTIGATION OF IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Sessions, Godard and Thomas Murphy a select committee to investigate the proceedings of the Emigrant Commissioners and the treatment of emigrants.

BILLS PASSED.

To regulate the keeping of crude petroleum, earth or rock oil.

For the widening of Union street, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK COUNTY TAX LEVY AGAIN.

A communication was received from the Assembly to the effect that the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the New York county tax levy, except as to striking out $180,000 for the Harlem bridge.

Mr. FOLGER, (rep.) of Ontario moved to insist on all the Senate's amendments, and the motion was carried, and Messrs. C. G. Cornell, Low and Stanford were appointed a conference committee.

FINAL DROP OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. H. C. MURPHY, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Elevated Railroad bill.

A recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ANOTHER PROPOSED RAILROAD FOR NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. ANDREWS, (rep.) of Otsego, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess with the Mayor of New York, the State Engineer and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the city of New York, having in view the greatest practicable benefit and safety to the public and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The PRESIDENT announced as the select committee on New York railroad matters Messrs. Andrews, Low and C. G. Cornell.

THE VETO OF THE ONEIDA LAKE CANAL BILL SUSTAINED.

The Senate, 8 to 16, refused to pass the Oneida Lake Canal bill over the Governor's veto.

COMPLIMENT TO SENATOR FOLGER.

On motion of Mr. PIERSON, (rep.) of Kings, seconded by Messrs. Andrews and H. C. Murphy, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we tender to Hon. Chas. J. Folger our sincerest thanks for the distinguished ability and uniform courtesy with which he has presided over the Senate as its temporary presiding officer.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of land in New York and Kings counties.

Amending code of procedure.

Incorporating Throgg's Neck Hotel and Steamboat Company.

The concurrent resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a uniform bounty of three hundred dollars to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from this State was adopted.

The bill authorizing the removal of the railroad track from Clinton street and the laying of a track in Essex street, New York, was passed.

The bill amending the charter of Brooklyn relative to paying for the publication of the Common Council proceedings was passed.

The New York County Tax Levy bill was finally passed.

The bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the American Institute was passed.

Recess until half-past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER the resolution requesting the Governor to call the Senate together on the 12th of June for the trial of Judge Smith, of Oneida, was amended so as to allow the Governor to use discretionary power as to the time, in view of the impending pestilence.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the law of 1842 exempting household furniture from levy under execution.

Relative to foreclosure of mortgages on plank and turnpike roads.

Amending the act authorizing the formation of town insurance companies.

Incorporating the Harlem River Savings Bank.

Amending the act relative to the report of deaths to the Public Administrator of New York.

Amending charter of the Loaners' Association.

NEW YORK CITY TAX LEVY.

Mr. LEST, (rep.) of New York, reported the New York City Tax Levy from the Committee on Conference. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The clause as to city advertising was amended so as to leave the designation of the papers to the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. The City Chamberlain's item is fixed at $10,000; the contingency for the City Inspector's Department at $6,000. The term of the Croton Aqueduct Board is extended to three years. The bill appropriates $5,000 to the German school, $5,000 to the Juvenile Guardian Society and $3,000 to the Women's Hospital. The Childs claim of $25,000 is stricken out; also the claim of the Chamberlain as City Treasurer. The bill increases the pay of the Metropolitan Fire Department $120,000. The clause in relation to stage routes is stricken out, and all that renewing the power of the Street Cleaning Board. A clause has been inserted providing that there shall be chosen at the next election five Councilmen from each Senate district, the term of office for Councilman to be one year.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

A concurrent resolution having been adopted to adjourn *sine die*, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, the Governor having stated that he had no further communication to make to the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor, after a brief and eloquent address, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 20, 1866.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor returned to the Assembly the bill to facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, and the bill to provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, with a message that he had withheld his approval from the same. While approving the objects sought to be accomplished by the passage of the bills, he argued that the heavy burdens of taxation already pressing on the people is too great to admit of such appropriations at this time. The message concludes as follows:—"I entertain a firm conviction that if the question could be submitted to the people of the State, whether in view of the considerations I have submitted these bills should become laws at this time, the response would be almost unanimous."

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the New York County Levy, with the exception of the item of $186,000 for the Harlem bridge.

Mr. CREAMER moved for a committee of conference on the above item, which was carried, and the Speaker appointed the following as such committee:—Messrs. Creamer, Wilbur, Hiscox, Eldridge and Post.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings county to raise money for certain purposes was passed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. WEBB, (dem.) of Clinton, moved a resolution of thanks to Lyman Tremain, Speaker of the House, which was adopted.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE TO MR. LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. VERMILYE, (dem.) of Kings, offered a similar resolution with reference to Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Speaker pro tem., which was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF ASSEMBLYMAN MCVEY.

Mr. TORREY, (rep.) of Cattaraugus, announced the death of Wm. McVey, member of Assembly from Cattaraugus county, and offered appropriate resolutions to his memory. They were adopted, and the House took a recess until 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Governor's veto of the Susquehanna Railroad bill was sustained by a vote of 61 to 62.

The veto of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad bill was sustained by a vote of 24 to 70.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New York Pier and Warehouse Company.

To regulate proceedings at primary elections.

The bill to release the interest of the State in certain lands to Daniel B. Lord was lost.

The amendments of the Senate to the Code were announced, and a committee of conference was appointed to consider the same.

Recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New York State Navigation Company.

To prevent the issue of free passes on the railroads of the State.

To create the Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund.

To amend the registry laws relating to the Metropolitan district.

THE NEW YORK CITY TAX LEVY.

The reports of the conference committees on the Code amendments and the New York city tax levy were adopted.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The usual committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and Senate, to inform them that the House was ready to adjourn.

A resolution of thanks to all the officers of the House was adopted.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock the SPEAKER announced the hour of adjournment. He thanked the House for their courtesy and kindness toward him. They had met, most of them, as strangers. He hoped they would part as life-long friends.

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

Theatricals at Home.

Miss Charlotte Thompson concluded her engagement at the Montgomery (Ala.) theatre April 14. The Hunchback and Box and Cox were played the night previous.

Eustache Baudin was played at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, April 16, Mr. Levick appearing as Eustache and Mrs. Cowell as Louise.

Nixon's panorama of the bombardment of Fort Sumter is attractive in Savannah, Ga.

Miss Kate Reignolds was performing at the Mobile (Ala.) theatre April 13. The Ladies' Battle and Antony and Cleopatra were played April 13.

Mr. J. G. McDonough appeared at the Mobile (Ala.) theatre April 16.

Mr. J. Jamison personated Shamus O'Brien, in Marble Hearts, or The Sculptor's Dream, at the Vicksburg (Miss.) theatre April 10. Mlle. Marie was announced at the house soon.

Miss Lotta appeared in comedy at the Metropolitan theatre, Indianapolis, April 16, as Satarine in the Seven Daughters of Satan. Mr. F. G. White played Cuffee.

Mrs. Nelson Kneass had a benefit at the Nashville (Tenn.) theatre April 14, when the Widow's Victim was played, Mrs. Kneass personating Jane Pharity. She also appeared as Judy O'Trot in Ireland As It Was.

Mr. Wood Benson took a benefit at the Nashville (Tenn.) theatre April 16. He played Adam Brook in Charles the Twelfth.

Robert Heller opened his *salle diabolique* in Troy, N. Y., April 16.

Mr. Harold Hawk was playing in Still Waters Run Deep, in Troy, N. Y., April 17.

Foreign Theatricals.

A company of Egyptian dancers is expected in Paris.

Mr. Felix Rogers and Miss Jenny Willmore have opened the Theatre Royal, Dundee, Scotland. The house was very well attended the first night.

Racine's Esther has been revived at the Comédie, Paris. Mlle. Favart plays the heroine.

The new farce A Private Patient, announced for production at the Strand theatre, London, has been forbidden by the Lord Chamberlain of England. The scene is laid in a lunatic asylum, and the actors principally patients. The subject is deemed unfit for dramatic treatment.

A "petrified aborigine" from Australia has been auctioned off in London for nineteen guineas.

Scientific.

The Lords of the Committee of the Council on Education, of England, have ordered that the Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, shall be converted into a College of Science for Ireland.

THE SUPPLY OF IODINE AND BROMINE.

Iodine occurs in commerce much more abundantly than bromine, and hence does not command so high a price as the latter element, the present commercial value of bromine being, weight for weight, nearly double that of iodine. The greater portion of the bromine of commerce is obtained from the mineral springs of Theodorshall, near Kreuznach, in Prussia; that of the iodine of commerce from the mother liquors of "varek," or kelp, being the liquors which are left after the complex solution obtained by lixiviating the ashes of seaweed has been freed as far as possible, by careful evaporation and cooling, from the chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium, carbonate of sodium and sulphate of sodium, which are the salts most abundantly contained in them. These mother liquors also contain bromine, though in much smaller quantity than iodine, a ton of raw seaweed yielding about a quarter of a pound of iodine, but not more than half an ounce of bromine. Both the bromine and the iodine contained in seaweeds are of course derived from the ocean, and the curious thing is, that whereas sea weeds contain about eight parts of iodine to one of bromine, sea water seems to contain a much larger proportion of bromine than of iodine. The water of the Dead Sea has long been known to be exceedingly rich in bromine, without containing, so far as could be ascertained by the old methods of analysis, the least trace of iodine; and now Mitscherlich has not only failed to detect, by the delicate process of spectrum analysis described above, the minutest portion of iodine in the water of the Dead Sea, which might well be conceived to be exceptional in this respect as in so many others, but he has also failed to detect iodine in European sea water containing a very appreciable quantity of bromine. For example, he found that the residue from the evaporation of six and a half pounds of sea water taken off Heligoland, treated by his process, showed the bromide of copper spectrum for seven minutes, but did not give the least sign of the iodine spectrum. There would thus seem reason to believe that bromine is more abundant in nature than iodine; if so, we may be sure that it will one day be more abundant in commerce, too.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN ENGLAND.

At a late meeting of the British Archæological Association, in London, the following exhibitions took place:—Roman remains found in Winchester street, consisting of Samian ware and curious implements. Among articles of the mediæval period were examples of boatswain's whistles of the fifteenth century; various terra cotta vessels from Suffolk; a most singular talismanic ring, set with a Mocha stone; and a horse bit, stated to be of ancient British manufacture. The proceedings were terminated by a paper upon the pictures at Lumley Castle and the effigies at Chester-le-street, London. In this paper Mr. Planche argued that an entirely wrong date has been assigned both to the pictures and the effigies, and he showed from historical and heraldic data that they belonged to a different period to that which has been attributed to them. The pictures appear to have been copied from paintings or prints of the fifteenth century. The effigies are all of the time of James I., except three, which, by the arms on them, show that they are not Lumleys, but Ravengs of the fifteenth century.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS.

The Chemical Society of England has had a meeting in London. Dr. Gladstone read a paper on "Pyrophosphodiamic Acid," and six new methods of preparing it. One method consisted in throwing pentachloride of phosphorus into the strongest solution of ammonia. He described some of the salts of the acid and their properties. The best test for its presence at present known is the heating of an acid solution of pyrophosphodiamic acid with a ferric salt. The red salts of iron give with the acid an insoluble pyrophosphamate of iron on heating. The reading of the paper produced a warm discussion.

A RAILWAY UNDER THE MERSEY.

Sir Charles Fox has had a meeting in Liverpool with a large number of the local magistrates, town Councillors, members of the Dock Board and Birkenhead Commissioners, for the purpose of explaining a plan for constructing a pneumatic railway between Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the river Mersey. Sir Charles explained that the principle of a pneumatic railway had been successfully tried on a large scale at Sydenham, and one was being constructed under the bed of the Thames, between Charing Cross and the Waterloo Station. The proposed railway from Liverpool to Birkenhead was a mile and three-eighths in length. There would be two stations in Liverpool and one at Birkenhead. The cost was estimated at £300,000, with borrowing power to raise the capital to £400,000. This estimated cost would, however, be much reduced if the bed of the river were found to consist of rock instead of quicksands. It was estimated that on £300,000 the traffic would produce £30,000 a year, to pay a five per cent dividend, and £10,000 for working expenses. The speed would be at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and each train for goods and passengers could carry at least five hundred passengers, who would be charged two pence, three pence and one penny, according to class. In answer to numerous questions it was explained that there would be no danger of collision, and the carriages, luxurious and well lighted, would always be in plenty of fresh air.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR SCULPTORS.

M. Henry St. Claire Deville lately communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Paris the fact that magnesia obtained by calcination from chloride of magnesium will, when exposed to the action of water for some months, acquire considerable consistency, and become hard enough to cut marble. A lamina of this magnesia of moderate thickness is translucid like alabaster. With this substance M. Deville has been enabled to take casts, as if with plaster of Paris, only the former sets under water. A mixture of chalk and magnesia in powder made up into a paste with water is good for moulding, and will become exceedingly hard under water.

Execution of Thomas Shields in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20, 1866.

Thomas Shields, convicted of the deliberate murder of Robert Taylor, was hung to-day in Libby Prison. He was unrepentant to the last moment.

Personal Intelligence.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Drevet & Co., 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Friday, April 6, 1866:—W. Bailey Lang and daughter, Edwin W. Holbrook and lady and Jas. D. Sherwood and lady, New York; R. Nelson Haydon, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel B. Paul and Dr. W. A. Hammond, New York; Gen. A. Newell and lady, Mrs. Fred'k. Almy and Miss Almy, Boston; Mrs. Eugene Langdon and Mrs. Lowndes, New York.

STATUE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A statue of the late President Lincoln, the work of Mr. P. Mezzara, a sculptor of San Francisco, will be erected in a public place in that city this present month.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SEA WALL.—Surveys for the great sea wall at San Francisco have been completed. All the engineers in the State are to be invited to present plans and specifications for the construction of the work.

THE BORDER WAR.

The Fenian "Invasion of Maine" at an End.

Killian and His Warriors "Quiet and Orderly."

Colonel Wheeler Released at Cornwall and En Route to New York.

He Fights His Way Out of Court.

&c. &c. &c.

United States Troops for the Maine Border—The Garrison of Fort Hamilton Under Orders for Eastport.

The present garrison at Fort Hamilton, consisting of the Twelfth infantry and a portion of the First artillery, regulars, are under orders to proceed to Eastport, Me. The First artillery was under the command of Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and has been at Fort Hamilton ever since the capture of that place by the rebels. They will be conveyed to their destination in a steam transport.

General Meade Enforcing Neutrality—Arrival of Another British Gunboat at Eastport, &c.

OUR EASTPORT DESPATCH.

EASTPORT, Me., April 20, 1866.

General Meade, at a public reception to-day, stated that his mission here was the simple performance of his duty, which included the enforcement of the law as to neutrality, no matter what feelings we might have with foreign nations.

A warehouse on Indian Island was burned and destroyed last night by supposed Fenians, to whom its owners, American citizens, had become obnoxious.

Another English gunboat arrived to-day and came to anchor off Indian Island. Two companies of United States regulars have arrived for frontier protection, and more are expected.

All Quiet on the St. Croix—The Fenians Quiet and Orderly—General Doyle at St. Stephens.

OUR ST. STEPHENS (N. B.) DISPATCH.

ST. STEPHENS, N. B., via CALAIS, April 20, 1866.

General Doyle to-day condemned the barracks prepared for the soldiers here. It was unsuitable, being too near the water and in an upper story.

No new Fenian arrival by the boat to-night at Calais. The forty Fenians at the Calais Exchange are quiet and orderly.

General Meade is expected here to-morrow.

The Trial of the Fenians at Cornwall—Colonel Wheeler Discharged and en route to New York—The Others Remanded.

OUR CORNWALL DESPATCH.

CORNWALL, Canada, April 20, 1866.

Colonel Wheeler was brought up for examination at half-past nine this morning. He acted in the most defiant manner, daring the magistrates to detain him longer. He stated that as an American citizen he would claim protection from Andy Johnson if they continued to keep him under arrest without producing the evidence they possessed against him. The magistrates were seriously frightened at his threats, and almost unanimously decided to let him go.

Colonel Wheeler left for New York by this morning's train.

Another Account of the Trials at Cornwall.

OUR TORONTO DESPATCH.

TORONTO, C. W., April 20, 1866.

The *Globe's* Cornwall despatch to-night says that great dissatisfaction exists among the magistrates by the singular course of the Mayor of Cornwall, who is an Orangeman, and who, in forming his court, excluded all Catholic magistrates from the bench. This fact, together with the exclusion of the press and other circumstances, lead people to believe that, whether guilty or not, a diabolical attempt is being made to punish the prisoners. Wheeler was very insolent, and threatened, if not instantly released, to apply to President Johnson.

A special despach from Cornwall also says that a very unpleasant rumor is afloat, as follows:—Detective Clark, while here as a witness, by speaking Irish got into the confidence of one O'Donohue, of Cornwall, and indulged him in whiskey. He represented himself as a Fenian sympathizer, and drew from O'Donohue the names of other sympathizers here, also that if any movement was made, Mayor Allen would be the first victim. Clark made affidavit that O'Donohue gave this information, and the Mayor says he has it in his possession.

The citizens kindly offer to supply prisoners with newspapers, but the magistrates refuse to allow them to receive them. The magistrates already declare that the prisoners will be committed to the fall assizes. The people consider this cruel persecution shameful.

The *Globe's* Eastport despatch to-night says small squads are moving to Calais and other Maine towns. Killian has gone to Portland and Sennott is in command.

The Canadian Parliament to Meet in June—Canadian Detectives at Work.

THE TORONTO PRESS DESPATCH.

TORONTO, April 20, 1866.

The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall have been remanded till Wednesday next, awaiting important evidence.

A most complete detective system is in operation, and further arrests will be made unless the suspected parties succeed in escaping.

The meeting of Parliament is postponed until June.

Government Frauds at Nashville.

PROMINENT PARTIES IMPLICATED—FALSE RECEIPTS GIVEN PROMISCUOUSLY—ONE FOR TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS—HOW TO MAKE A SALARY OF EIGHTY DOLLARS A MONTH PAY.

NASHVILLE, April 20, 1866.

In the Brunner case yesterday, Colonel Charles Irwin was examined in relation to the business conducted in his department.

W. McKay Hoge, formerly clerk in Captain Irwin's office, and subsequently at the canal under Mr. Brunner, was next called. He testified that he had given one false receipt to William Davis for between twenty-five and fifty miles, three or four to John Henderson, one amounting to $22,000 or $23,000, one to W. R. Brice, and one to Daniel Henderson. He believed vouchers were issued on each of the false receipts given.

The Court adjourned in order to procure the books of Mr. Brunner.

To-day William McKay Hoge was recalled, and stated that he gave receipts for $23,000 to Isham Henderson, at Henderson's request, and gave him receipts at different times, and he always insisted on witness giving him receipts for more miles than were received. He also stated that Henderson told him it was honorable to defraud the government of large amounts, but contemptible to cheat the government out of small sums. Witness procured for issuing the false receipts to Henderson, $10,000. Propositions to issue false receipts were stated by the witness to come from Mr. Henderson. False receipts were also given to David Henderson, of Nashville, and N. R. Boyce, of Danville, Ky., the former for $12,000, and the latter for several comparatively small amounts. From David Henderson, through another party named George Barber, witness received $4,000 and from Boyce $2,500.