

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays, and on the days of public fasts.

Volume XXXII. No. 56.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—FAINT CIRCLES.—CURE OF THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—KING OF THE FRENCH HORSE BREAKERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DOR CASINO.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 50 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILKINSON HIS MAGIC.—THE LIZARD IN THE AIR.

STEWART HALL, Fourteenth street.—L. DACHAUER AND R. VILLENOT'S GRAND CONCERT.

STEWART ROOMS, Fourteenth street.—FRANK AND STEVEN'S MORNING CONCERT, at Three o'clock.

NAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR STYRIAN ENTERTAINERS. SINGING, DANCING AND STRUZZERES.—THE BLACK COCK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 78 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONG, DANCES, ECCESTROPHIES, HULLABOOS, &c.—CHRISTIE-LEON—HARRINGTON'S MAGIC TROUPE.—DORCAS FOR A WIFE.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & QUINCY'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLOON, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.—THE BLACK COCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS. SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. GRAND BENNETT MARCH AT 5 o'clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanic's Hall, 67 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND FANCIFUL ENTERTAINMENT, COMEDY BY BALLET, &c.—THE LORD OF CLATTERBURY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—EAST LINDA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE TWELFTH MONTH POPULAR CONCERT.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLOON AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COCK.

CLINTON HALL, Astor place.—DR. HERRARD'S SPECIAL LECTURES ON FASCULAR TUBERCLES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—HEAD AND NECK. ALEX. OF SWITZERLAND'S MINSTRELS.—TWIN-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART. LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third and Broadway.—THE BUNYAN TABLEAU OF THE FUTURE.—THE BUNYAN TABLEAU OF THE PAST.—THE BUNYAN TABLEAU OF THE PRESENT.—THE BUNYAN TABLEAU OF THE FUTURE.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 85 Broadway.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—ROSA BONHUR'S HORSE FAIR.

New York, Monday, February 25, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, February 24.

The first session of the first Parliament of the North German States was opened in Berlin by the King of Prussia on Saturday.

The formation of a new constitutional Union, to be "defensive" in its character, is the subject of the present discussions of the assembly.

The steamship Deutschland, at this port yesterday, brought our European files dated to the 13th of February, containing highly important and interesting details of our cable despatches.

In the English House of Commons on the 11th instant, immediately after the conclusion of the great reform meeting in Agricultural Hall, London, Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the Derby reform plan to a very important assembly of members.

He said the Cabinet concluded by voting, that the subject of a party one, and would consequently proceed by resolution. On the 25th of February he would take the opinion of the House on a series of resolutions which would affirm what should be the character of the new bill.

The extension of the franchise must be in accordance with the English constitution, and avoid the proponderance of any class. It would be proposed that rating should be the basis for voting, and a measure would be introduced to remedy inequalities in rating.

A boundary commission would be issued with a view of eliminating the urban element from the constituencies in counties. Mr. Disraeli concluded by saying that the subject of a party one, and would consequently proceed by resolution.

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The English accounts of the great reform demonstration held in London under the auspices of the League of Reformers, are published in the Herald, and published in our columns on the 13th inst. The speeches and resolutions appear in the Herald to-day.

Our files by the Deutschland show by official Parliamentary statements and police and military reports, that the Fenian movement against Chester Castle was a very serious and alarming affair, undertaken after due deliberation, and carried to the verge of completion with rapidity and skill.

An Irish-American officer serving in the Fenian ranks betrayed the secret to the authorities, and, in all probability, procured the treatment of the chief of police in these states that a Fenian Military Directory consisting of fifty men, mainly from New York, hold regular sittings in the chief towns of the United Kingdom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our dates from Vera Cruz, Mexico, are to the 13th inst. The attack of Miramon on Zacatecas, his subsequent defeat by Escobedo and the narrow escape of Juarez are all confirmed in detail.

Tabara, with eight hundred imperialists, was attacked on the 7th instant while on his way to reinforce the capital, and was compelled to retrace his steps after losing over five hundred men in killed, wounded and missing.

A severe battle was reported to have been fought at San Luis Potosi, in which the liberals lost all their artillery, and on the 1st instant another battle is said to have taken place between Miramon and Escobedo, in which the former was again severely handled.

Marquez had ten thousand men in Mexico city, only four thousand of whom are armed. They are all forced levies. Zamacois pronounced for the republic and eight hundred men belonging to the garrison at Puebla followed suit with him.

The whole of the expeditionary force will leave Vera Cruz during the first two weeks of March. Our Brownsville despatches state that Miramon and Escobedo engaged on the 4th instant near San Luis, and Escobedo lost all five men out of his force, consisting of a thousand men. One hundred and ninety foreign imperialists had been shot by Escobedo's orders, after they were taken prisoner.

There was a numerous and interesting meeting of the Irish civic societies of Brooklyn held in that city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's day. Mr. Daniel O'Reilly, of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 1, was elected Grand Marshal. A route of procession was adopted, after which the convention adjourned to meet again on the 10th of March.

Richard O'Gorman lectured yesterday evening before the Bloomingdale Catholic Association at Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Southern Relief Society, to a large audience.

The Excise law was very generally observed throughout the Metropolitan district yesterday, and there were few arrests for any cause. Only four cases were before the police courts in the morning for keeping open bars, and one of the prisoners said that he had been on the job for his private dwelling open when he was arrested, and on inquiring of the police why they arrested him he was threatened with a revolver.

The President has transmitted to the Senate a communication enclosing correspondence from foreign ministers and consuls relative to their opinions of the President's policy.

They all deny having made use of the language imputed to them by Mr. Seward's correspondent, and some of them profess their profound faith in Mr. Johnson's policy. None of them tender their resignation as Mr. Seward did.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have decided to abolish the Harlem Volunteer Fire Department after April 1. The change in the organization will involve an additional expenditure per year of \$124,400.

Acting Captain Ira S. Garland, of the Fourth precinct police, last night made arrests upon Dramatic Hall, No. 46 East Houston street, and upon the Casino concert saloon, No. 626 Broadway. In the former place several parties were taken into custody charged with violating the Sunday law by giving a musical and dramatic entertainment; in the latter the arrests were made on the double charge of violating the Excise code as well as the Sunday law.

John Day, who so dangerously shot John Day a day or two ago, and who had hit over the police, was overtaken by them as he had on Eighty-sixth street, yesterday. As soon as he recognized them by their uniform he drew a pistol and aimed at them. The cap failed to explode, and Day immediately placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly.

States were then all in Congress, and the whigs had but a scant majority in either house. He had John Jones as his Sancho Panza and the great unbroken democratic party to back him. Yet Tyler's administration was a parenthesis, Fillmore's ditto, and therefore? Because Tyler and Fillmore were each a little too fast for another term. But if Mr. Johnson will only get that buzzing fly out of his ear he may still do better than Tyler or Fillmore, a great deal better. Yielding to and co-operating actively with the plan of Congress, on this Southern question and the negro question, he can bring the great money question into the foreground, and upon that, in an inevitable recasting of parties and party lines, he may win the balance of power in both houses. Then Mr. B. B. French's immortal lines will come into play; then, like Apollo, he may strike his golden lute or lyre, or his banjo, and sing the climax,—"that sublime event—The people rallying to their President."

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In view of the recent repeated outrages on returned soldiers and Union men in Kentucky, Governor Bramlette on Thursday transmitted a message to the Legislature on the subject. After detailing the facts in several cases, he says that he can under the constitution offer no reward for the arrest of the perpetrators except upon petition of the judges of the county in which the offence is committed, and that the judges are deterred by fear from making the petition. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Test Question—What Will President Johnson Do With It?

Where Jackson stood now both another stand, The favored ruler of our favored land; With hands as pure and patriotism as great, A second Andrew steps the ship of state.

So sings the enthusiastic B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington, Chief Bouquet Provider for the White House and Poet Laureate of President Johnson. His "great expectations," however, have vanished, like those of the prophet Miller, who foresaw a little too soon.

The angel Gabriel with his trumpet come, The day of judgment and millennium.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, with his three fearful books, "The Great Tribulation," "The Coming Preparation," and "The Awful Consummation," is much nearer the mark. The raptures of Mr. French are like those of the excited Frenchman at Niagara Falls: "Ah! dis is de grand spectacle! Superb! Magnifique! By gar! he is a come down first rate!"

Moreover, as the hard-fisted democracy were very much scandalized with the gorgeous silver-plated aristocratic coach and four of President Van Buren, what will they say of this royal appendage of a poet laureate to President Johnson? The action of the House of Representatives, in refusing any appropriation for this monarchical luxury, will be approved by the people. Shall the glories of the administration be hawked about in doggerel verses like the healing virtues of "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's sarsaparilla?" No! We must hold even President Johnson to the line and plummet of the constitution, and to the diagnosis of Old Thad Stevens and his All-healing Reconstruction Bitters.

Upon this test how stands "the Second Andrew" of the enraptured Mr. French? It appears that the Blairs, the whole family, from the old man down, advise the President to smother the bill in his pocket; that Mr. Seward advises him to veto it, for reasons best known to himself, and that the democrats of Congress, taking their cue from Senator Reverdy Johnson, are urging the saving policy of signing the bill. This Maryland Senator, it appears, entertains the impression that if this bill shall finally fail the incoming Congress will go a step further in parceling out the lands of Southern white rebels among the loyal negroes of that distracted section. Old Thad Stevens is watching his chance. General Fitz John Porter, now in New York, who has no great cause for admiration of the radicals, is also given out, has written to Senator Johnson highly approving his course in going, as a last resort, for this radical reconstruction bill. It is rumored, too, that this sagacious Senator, apprehensive of a veto, has been counselling the President to walk lightly over the ground of his objections, lest in stepping too heavily he may spring the impeachment steel trap which lies under them. The prevailing idea seems to be that the President, within a day or two, will send in a moderate veto, so as still to give the two houses of this Congress an opportunity to pass the bill over his head.

This course, if pursued as a compromise, may answer the purpose of securing the policy of Congress without sacrificing the Executive. In withholding a veto, if resolved upon, till too late to be reversed by this Congress, or in pocketing the bill, a challenge is involved to the incoming Congress, elected upon the precise test of hostility to Mr. Johnson's policy. Some concession, therefore, to the present Congress has become essential to his toleration under the next. If Mr. Johnson, therefore, cannot bring himself to the point of putting the repudiation of his pet policy under his own hand and seal, he can, perhaps, overcome the difficulty by a temperate veto sent up in season, and with the understanding that he wishes to avoid every appearance of any further tactics or strategy to defeat the will of a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. We think that, with the evidence before him of a two-thirds vote for the bill in each house, his best plan is to put in his objections against it, and then the reasons of Senator Johnson for signing it. This course would not only effect at once the indefinite postponement of the impeachment proceedings of the Judiciary Committee of the House, but it would at once prepare the ruling politicians of the rebel States for a graceful submission to the law.

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The Great Paris Exposition of 1867.

It strikes us that a people so ingenious and original as the French might have designed some sort of international festival less tried than an exhibition in a crystal palace. London has had two such exhibitions; New York has had one; this will be the second in Paris, and several continental cities have got up displays of the same kind upon a smaller scale. Still, having decided to hold another exhibition, the French have set to work to make it the grandest spectacle ever seen in the world. No pains and no expense will be spared. The crystal palace will be much larger than any previous exhibition building. An immense extent of country around the palace is being cleared, levelled and converted into a magnificent garden. New streets are being opened, old streets widened and whole blocks of buildings removed in order that the view of the exhibition grounds may not be obstructed from any quarter. The portions of Paris adjacent to the crystal palace will be totally transformed.

In Europe, more than here, the Paris Exhibition is already regarded as an event. People date to it as to next Christmas. Everybody is expected to attend. The movements of the English navy have been arranged for the year with special reference to the facilities to be afforded the officers and men to visit the exhibition. It is generally supposed that the anticipated continental war, for which all the great Powers are now arming, is to be postponed until the exhibition is over. A report that General Grant is to attend at the inauguration of the palace has given rise to the rumor that the President and Congress are to consent to a truce upon the impeachment business until after the exhibition. The English journals are moving for the abolition of the customs duties between France and England, so that Mrs. John Bull may visit the exhibition without having her dresses rumpled and her bonnet boxes tossed about by gendarmes. The receptions of the British Queen have been hastened, so as to allow the nobility to go over to the exhibition. Victoria herself will probably attend the opening. In fact it is difficult to name any distinguished personage in Europe who will not be present. Paris will be fairly crowded with crowned heads. It is expected that thousands of those natural sovereigns, the Americans, will also be there. In anticipation of this influx of strangers the cost of living in Paris is gradually rising. Exhibition prices will be as large as the exhibition itself. Those of our readers who intend to go may as well begin to save money; for the round trip will require a small fortune.

To an exhibition so unique as this is intended to be every nation should contribute articles really interesting and instructive. The objects usually displayed at international affairs of this kind may be seen to equal advantage in store windows, galleries of art and machine shops. Something more characteristic ought to be selected. Let John Bull send over an Irish cabin complete, with its walls of whitewashed clay, its scanty, smoky peat fire and a few peasants dying of slow starvation. Prussia is good for a fine collection of needle-guns. Austria could create a sensation by exhibiting her plans for the future. Italy should contribute a model of Venice. As to the United States, about whose department we are especially concerned, there is an embarrassment of curiosities. The comfortable home of an emigrant, who fled from poverty in the Old World to find plenty in the New, would not be devoid of interest. A picture of a President who refuses to coincide with the popular will, or a tableau of Congress during an exciting debate, when the word "liar" is freely used, would give Europeans a fine idea of the beauties of republican government. There is not room in Paris for the Mammoth Cave, and Niagara Falls could not be safely transported across the ocean; but a few capped specimens of the untamed Southern, subjugated but not conquered, beaten during the rebellion, but still furious for State rights and eloquent over State wrongs, would do as well to convince the world of the grandeur of our institutions. No foreign museum contains anything so remarkable as Secretary McCulloch's views on finance; Dr. Cheever's theory that the negroes all go to heaven and the whites to hades; Mr. Greeley's plan for the business management of a newspaper, or Congressman Raymond's formula for being upon both sides of the question at the same time. Napoleon is doing wonders for his exhibition in the way of building and ornamentation; but unless there is some such deviation from the usual routine as we propose the display at the Paris Exhibition will be rivalled, if not surpassed, by that of the shop fronts on Broadway after all.

The Whiskey Frauds—A Nigger in the Fence. A correspondent sends us a communication in relation to the whiskey frauds, in which he puts the pertinent questions, "Why is not the law of complete confiscation and imprisonment carried out with respect to parties implicated in the gigantic whiskey frauds? Is it because nearly every official, high and low, is connected with them?" It is very certain that there is a hitch somewhere in the enforcement of the law against revenue frauds, especially as regards the illicit distillation of spirits. The public constantly hear of seizures and the exposure of illegitimate transactions to a large amount, but the cases invariably die out or are hushed up, and there the matter ends. It is notorious that parties running unlicensed stills or selling whiskey upon which no duty has been paid, after being pounced upon by the revenue officers settle up their fines and immediately resume their illegal occupation and continue to defraud the government and to injure the honest trader, until they have realized money enough to render it worth the while of the vigilant detectives to make another profitable descent upon their establishments. It is equally notorious that big cases are constantly compromised by the payment of sums which successful illicit trader can well afford to lose; but into whose pockets the hush money goes is not so clear.

The whole revenue system as at present conducted is rancid with corruption. The tax upon spirits is itself objectionable, and the manner of prosecuting the law is much worse. Men who have been in the service of the government are known to have themselves become interested in fraudulent distilleries, seduced by the large profits derived from the business, and it is more than suspected that many of the seizures made by revenue officers are only for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the public. There probably was never before in the history of the country so alarming an

amount of official fraud and corruption as at the present moment prevails in the revenue department. The whole matter needs a thorough remodelling and purification from top to bottom, and the sooner the government undertakes some radical reform the better. It is useless to enact laws when they are only turned into instruments of fraud by the officers intrusted with their execution.

Bills That Have Become Laws.

Among the bills which have just passed into laws are the following:—The bill appropriating ten millions for the payment of invalid pensions, twenty-three millions for pensions to widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of soldiers, and two hundred and eighty thousand dollars for navy pensions to the same class of persons, has been signed by the President. He has also approved the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing and providing for the election of Congressional Printer by the Senate. Mr. Wendell, by this change in the programme, who has enjoyed the sweets of the office long enough, will, it is all but certain, give place to Mr. Derees, who was some time ago removed for the accommodation of Mr. Wendell. The bill to establish and protect national cemeteries has also been approved by the President. The object of this bill is the protection and security of the burying places set apart for the Union soldiers who fell on the battle fields of the South. Their remains have been for some time, and still are, being collected and laid in those cemeteries, which are to be properly enclosed and otherwise cared for at the national expense.

Two other bills have passed into law without the President's approval, neither of them having been returned by him to the House within the period of ten days stipulated by the constitution, both houses still being in session. The first of these prescribes the duties of the Clerk of the House (who holds over from this till a new election is made by the new Congress) to the extent that in making the roll of the representatives elect for a new Congress he shall insert the names only of the representatives of States represented in the present Congress. The second of these bills regulates the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in reference especially to Southern claims arising from seizures or destruction of property during the war.

There are certain bills still pending, such as the Civil Appropriation bill and the new Internal Tax bill, both of which will probably get through, and the Bankrupt bill and the Tariff bill, both of which will probably fail between the two houses.

The Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut, which comes off early in April, will be a very curious and interesting contest, perhaps the most important ever had in this country, and will no doubt be watched with intense anxiety by the public at large. There are two candidates for Congress of the same name nominated for the Bridgeport (Fourth) district. One of them, Mr. Wm. H. Barnum, the nominee of the democrats, is an iron manufacturer, who represents the genuine Yankee, and all that is respectable and truthful in that character—represents, too, the old Jacksonian democracy as it existed before the days of poor Pierce and poorer Buchanan. He is a religious man and an unexcelled cold water man. The other Barnum, Phineas T., the nominee of the radicals, is a fair representative of the wooden nutmeg Yankee, whose character is admirably set forth and illustrated in his autobiography. If any one who has access to his library in Bridgeport would make a few extracts from that valuable book, showing how he managed Joyce Keith, the woolly horse, the Feejee mermaid, the nigger turned white and the white man turned nigger, the fat woman and the bearded woman, the learned seal, the Greenland whale, Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, the petrified horse made of plaster of Paris, the wild buffalo hunt in Hoboken, the baby show, the dog show, the shanghai chicken show, and the many monstrosities whereof that volume so disingenuously treats, it would be contributing a good deal towards the proper understanding of a wooden nutmeg Connecticut politician. The radicals have selected Phineas T. Barnum as their standard bearer, with the expectation that he will be able, from his long experience as a showman, to manage the menagerie in Congress. The result of this election will be waited for with great anxiety all over the world.

WHERE IS STEPHENS?—The London authors of the cable despatches have just discovered that Stephens, the C. O. I. R., is not in Ireland after all. A few days ago they traced him to Malahide, near the city of Dublin, and sent a strong military force to that locality to capture him. A few days previous they found out, by great and persevering research, and probably a considerable outlay of the secret service money (detective fund), that James Stephens and Colonel O'Connor, late of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who led the men near Killarney, were one and the same person. Now it appears, from the same source, that "he has recently been" in Paris. Inasmuch as Mr. Stephens is said by those who ought to know to have left this port on a French steamer for Brest some time ago, accompanied by a few reliable friends, with the intention of making his way into Ireland, by certain means at his command, it is not unlikely that he "has recently been" in Paris; for no doubt he expected to find both allies and sinews of war in that capital. Where he will turn up next we cannot imagine, until we receive another reliable report from the cable operators, who grudgingly know all about it. It may be in Kamtschatka, or maybe, the Sandwich Islands; or it may be, perchance, with Macaulay's famous New Zealander, taking a survey of the ruins of London bridge.

MUSICAL.

The twenty-sixth Sunday concert of Mr. Harrison, at Steiny Hall, attracted the usual large audience. The programme comprised the following artists:—Miss Kate McDonald, soprano; S. B. Mills, piano; F. Letch, trombone and J. Clark, bass. The last named gentleman made his debut and gave promise of being a valuable acquisition to the concert hall. The orchestra played selections from Elze, Rossini, Flotow and Mozart.

MASTERS AND MEN'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.—Professor Ridley has lately arrived in this city from Japan with a troupe of late Japanese artists. Unable to find a suitable theatre in this city to exhibit their remarkable troupe they will be taken to Philadelphia. There are some Japanese women in the company, the first ever permitted to leave the realm of the Tycoon. The feats of dexterity, legerdemain, acrobatic skill, &c., of the imperials are said to be marvelous, and their short sojourn in San Francisco was an unprecedented success.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DANIEL DEVLIN.—The funeral of the late Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain, will take place at half past nine this forenoon, from the residence of Thomas H. O'Connor, No. 13 West Tenth street. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered. Archbishop McCloskey will pronounce a panegyric on the life of Mr. Devlin. Mayor Hoffman, both Boards of the Common Council and the heads of the various city departments will take part in the funeral services. The pall bearers will be Mayor Hoffman, F. A. O'Rourke, P. Spaulding, Thurlow Wood, Dr. S. D. Ives, James T. Brady, Eugene Kelly, W. S. Caldwell, Walter Hayes, James E. Nicholson, Henry L. Deane, Andrew Carrigan, John E. Devlin, Edward C. Donnelly, Judge Barard, C. M. Conolly, Charles O'Connor. After the church services the body will be deposited temporarily in a vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street.

AGASSIZ.—Professor Agassiz's last lecture, on "Monkeys and the Native Inhabitants of South America," will be delivered in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, February 25. This will be the crowning lecture of a course, and should be attended by every lover of science and useful knowledge.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this committee was held on last Saturday evening at their rooms, No. 600 Broadway, Charles S. Spencer, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were offered:—

Resolved, that the Union Republican General Committee cordially endorse and approve the plan approved by its Executive Governor for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and that the members of this State in the present Senate and Assembly are requested to do so.

The introduction of the resolution created considerable noisy and unparliamentary discussion, and reminded one of a democratic ward meeting. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 15 to 10. Here is a fine prospect for somebody to "push."

WEEKS.—A woman by the name of Mary Segmor, aged about twenty-five years, arrived in this city on Saturday morning from Goshen, N. Y., and engaged rooms at the Pacific Hotel, in Greenwich street. About twelve o'clock of the same day it was remarked by the proprietor of the house that the woman acted in a rather strange manner, and suspecting that she was not right in her mind, he kept a strict watch over her movements. During the afternoon she was observed to open the window and was just on the point of springing out into the street when the hotel keeper seized hold of her and saw her to the nearest police station, when an officer arrived and conveyed the deranged woman to Bellevue Hospital.

PRESIDENT BERGH ON THE RAMPAGE.—President Bergh is inviolable in his favorite hobby for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and leaves no means untried to ferret out the enemies of the brute creation. In a late