accepted either by the House of Commons or by the nation at large as a satisfactory settlement of the question. It is a much more significant circumstance that the debate on the second reading has been deferred till after the discussion of the budget. It is desirable that the financial arrangements for the year be made if possible by the government now in power. It is well, therefore, that Mr. Disraeli be allowed a fair opportunity to get over this preliminary difficulty before the real tug of war on the reform question is commenced. So far as the bill is before us, and so far as we understand the attitude of parties in relation to it, we are little hopeful of its success.

M. Thiers' Speech.

The speech of M. Thiers on the foreign relations of France in the Corps Législatif is characterized by the usual ability and more than the usual insincerity of that slippery statesman. His impeachment of the Emperor's course in regard to Italy and Germany reads curiously when we recollect how startled both France and England were by his ambitious projects in 1840. When it suits him he is the advocate of progress; but when progress is contrary to his personal interests there is no greater reactionist. His finely rounded phrases on the advantages of the political equilibrium induce a smile. They do very well to serve an oratorical purpose, but they carry no conviction with them. The doctrine of the balance of power received its deathblow when Louis Napoleon seized upon the French throne. His success in getting that act of usurpation confirmed almost unanimously by the people gave him full latitude to carry out the policy in regard to the treaties of 1815, which he had enunciated in his previous writings. That he should allow the doctrine which had brought such shame upon the foreign policy of France under Louis Philippe to stand in his way was not to be expected. His course has accordingly been marked by an utter disregard of it, and if in some instances he has failed to carry out his own policy his failures have not contributed so much to the injury and humiliation of France as the blunders committed under the system so much lauded by M. Thiers. It must never be forgotten in considering this question that the theory of the political equilibrium has been made to subserve the interests and safely guard the existence of the worst despotisms that have cursed Europe. So long as its prescriptions were strictly observed it became impossible for the smaller nationalities to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of the larger ones. The "agglomeration of nationalities" which M. Thiers so much deprecates would no doubt give increased strength to governments; but it will compel them to rely more upon popular support than they have hitherto done. This may seem paradoxical, but it is not the less true. France herself is a partial example, and Germany, under its new organization, will more fully illustrate the force of the remark. In both the systems which have replaced the old fashioned despotisms have already given to the masses a large share of political power and will themselves give place in time to more popular forms of government. It is therefore fortunate that the policy of European rulers tends to the consolidation of the national rather than of the personal and dynastic interests which have hitherto influenced them. The argument is utterly untenable that because a nationality becomes strong in all its parts it becomes more liable to be enslaved. The speaker who advances such a theory must be held either to be ignorant of the facts of history or to wilfully misinterpret them. As M. Thiers cannot be suspected to fall within the first of these categories it may fairly be inferred that he was influenced more by personal than by patriotic considerations in the speech in which it is advanced.

MR. HACKETT AND HIS PROPOSED NEW THEATRE.

In connection with the proposal of Mr. James H. Hackett, the famous representative of *Falstaff*, to build a new theatre up town, a sketch of his theatrical experiences in this country for the past forty years possesses much interest. During that lengthy period he has been more or less connected with the New York stage, and yet his character is not perhaps familiarly known or vividly remembered by many of our readers.

Mr. Hackett is a native of the city of New York; was originally a prominent young merchant in Front street, but became unfortunate in 1825. He adopted the stage in 1826 and soon paid all his mercantile debts out of his professional earnings. He leased and managed the first Chatham street theatre the season of 1829, but finding it not profitable sold his lease to a Mr. Blanchard, who converted it into a circus. The first Bowery theatre was leased by Mr. Hackett in 1830, and in 1831 he disposed of his lease to the late Mr. Hamblin. In 1836 Mr. Hackett and the late Orondates Mauran together purchased at auction the first Italian opera house in New York, which stood at the corner of Church and Leonard streets. Mr. Hackett managed it for a season of drama and English opera, then leased it to the late James W. Wallack, and soon after sold his half-ownership in the property to Benjamin Aymar, merchant, of South street, in this city.

In 1847 the Howard Athenæum, Boston, was built for and leased to Mr. Hackett, who imported the famous Viennoise children. He made a very profitable season here and sold his interest in the theatre to a Boston gentleman.

In 1852 Mr. Hackett, while passing the winter in Paris, was invited by Mr. William Niblo to return, take an interest in and direct the amusements of his theatre here for the next season. He engaged in London and sent over a high comedy lady, Miss Fitzpatrick; also several popular dancers from Paris, Soto, Pougaud and a few others.

In 1853 Mr. Hackett contracted in Europe with Madame Grisi and Signor Mario for sixty-seven performances of Italian opera at New York and Boston. The former Academy of Music was consequently projected, but not completed till the 2d of October, 1854, when, being leased to Mr. Hackett for its first nine weeks, he opened with Norma. After the completion of Mr. Hackett's contract, March, 1855, and the return of Grisi and Mario to Europe, and his disbanding of the artists, among whom were Susini and others, whom he had brought out to support them, Mr. Hackett ceased to be an *impresario*, and indeed has appeared only rarely and irregularly as an actor. From his long experience and circumstances, he ought to be competent to get up a first class institution for presenting the higher orders of the classical and intellectual drama, and to his own profit and the satisfaction of our community.

RAILROAD CONVENTION IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., March 28, 1867.

A large and enthusiastic Convention was held here today of delegates from Piscataquis county, Winterfort and Hampden, with the people of Bangor, in aid of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to Milo, Dover and Moosehead Lake, via European and North American Road to Milford. A strong determination to build the road was manifested, and measures were taken to raise means at once for the purpose.

Bangor will loan its credit for $500,000 and subscriptions of $200,000 to $300,000 will be probably raised in a short time here and on the line of the road. The enterprise also embraces the extension to the town of Winterfort as a winter shipping port for products of the great northern region of the State, which will be accommodated by the road.

Hannibal Hamlin presided at the meeting, which was addressed by him, Mayor Wakefield, Franklin Muzzy and others.

Books will be opened for subscriptions April 15 at Bangor, Portland and towns in Piscataquis county,

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH 28.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Greece Appeals to European Powers to Intervene.

The Jamaica Negro Question in the English Courts.

THE MARKETS.

&c. &c. &c.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Appeal of the Grecian Government for the Intervention of European Powers.

LONDON, March 28—Evening.

The Grecian government has asked the leading Powers of Europe to intervene for the prevention of further bloodshed in the Island of Candia.

ENGLAND.

Ex-Governor Eyre Arrested—The Jamaica Negro Question in Court.

LONDON, March 28, 1867.

Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has been arrested, and is now under examination.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Canadian Railroad Loan to be Guaranteed by the British Government.

LONDON, March 28—Evening.

The government, it is understood, proposes to guarantee the Canadian railroad loan.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, March 28—Noon.

Consols opened at 91¼ for money.

The following are the opening rates for

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States five-twenty bonds	74½
Illinois Central shares	78¾
Erie Railway shares	38¾

LONDON, March 28—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined ⅛ since the opening.

The market for American securities is firmer, though there is no quotable change to report.

LONDON, March 28—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 91¼ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:—

United States five-twenty bonds	75
Illinois Central shares	73¾
Erie Railway shares	38¾

The Continental Bourses.

LONDON, March 28—Noon.

Despatches received from Frankfort and Paris state that the bonds opened in those cities to-day at 77½ and 84⅝ respectively.

FRANKFORT, March 28—Evening.

United States bonds closed to-day at 77½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Noon.

The cotton market opens quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, viz:—Middling uplands, 13½; middling Orleans, 13⅝. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—2 P. M.

The cotton market since the opening has become dull, and middling uplands have fallen off one-eighth of a penny in price. It is now thought the sales of the day will fall considerably short of the estimate made at noon.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Evening.

The cotton market closed dull and heavy at a decline of ⅛d. per lb. since noon on American. The following are the authorized closing quotations:—Middling uplands, 13⅛d.; middling Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Noon.

The market is dull, and articles are generally unchanged. Wheat 13s. 3d. per cental for Milwaukee red spring, and 13s. 6d. for the best grades of California white. Corn 39s. 9d. per quarter for mixed Western. Barley 4s. 6d. per 60 lbs. Oats 3s. 3d. per 45 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Evening.

The market for breadstuffs of all descriptions is nominally unchanged.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Noon.

The market is generally firm. Lard, however, is dull, and prices have declined fully 3d.; American grades are quoted at 50s. per cwt. Cheese 57s. per cwt. for middling. American bacon 49s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Pork 77s. 6d. per bbl. of 200 lbs. Beef 125s. per bbl. of 304 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Evening.

American lard is quoted at 50s. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. for American.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Noon.

Petroleum 11d. per gallon for spirits and 1s. 6d. for standard white. Rosin 9s. 3d. per cwt. for common Wilmington and 15s. for fine. Spirits turpentine 37s. 6d. per cwt. Ashes 33s. 6d. per cwt. for pots. Tallow 44s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Evening.

The produce market is inactive and heavy. Ashes, pots, 34s. per cwt. Linseed oil, £39 per ton. Common Wilmington rosin declined to 9s. per cwt. Petroleum, refined 1s. 7d. per gallon for standard white.

London Markets.

LONDON, March 28—Noon.

Iron 52s. for Scotch pigs. Cloverseed has declined 1s. since last report, and is now quoted at 54s. per cwt. for American red. Linseed oil £39 per ton. Linseed cakes £10 per ton for this oblong. Linseed 66s. per cwt. for Calcutta. Whale oil £41 per ton for Iceland.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Disasters at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Afternoon.

Information has been received here that the ship Temperanza, Captain Guerollo, which left New York on the 8th of February for London, recently arrived at Fayal in a leaky condition.

LONDON, March 28—Afternoon.

A despatch has been received here which states that the bark Benetactress, Captain Eldred, which left New York on the 5th of October for Hong Kong, had arrived at that port leaky. She had been aground.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

CORNWALL, C. W., March 28, 1867.

Yesterday a man, his wife and child while crossing the St. Lawrence river in a sleigh broke through the ice and disappeared. An Indian ran to the spot, but there were no traces of the horse, cutter, man or woman. The child was found near the edge of the ice, where it was evidently thrown by the mother when going down.

RECEIVER OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

BUFFALO, March 28, 1867.

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held yesterday, Judge Daniels appointed Robert P. Potter, of New York city, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. He is required to give security in $100,000, and is authorized to borrow money not exceeding $300,000.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, March 28, 1867.

In the House of Representatives this afternoon the Jury bill, which prohibits parties who are engaged in any illegal traffic from being allowed to serve on juries in the trial of criminal cases and gives the government the right of challeng of two jurors before trial commences, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 110 to 103, only twenty-three members being absent. This is substantially the same bill which was vetoed by Governor Andrew in 1865, and which was defeated in the House by a small majority, on its passage to be engrossed last year, after it had passed the Senate. Its object is to get convictions for violation of the prohibitory liquor law.

YACHTING.

A Season of Preparation—The Clubs of New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City—Their Boats, Officers and Programmes, &c.

Philosophers sometimes err. Perhaps they cannot help it; at any rate. "To err is human; to forgive divine." The first part of the proverb is undoubtedly quite true, and if we grant the latter it is equally certain that we are not either to be surprised at error or expected to forgive our mistaken sages. Even a Loomis is not infallible. It is naturally to be supposed, then, that it is but a human error that March finds itself classed in the category of spring months. Some things come into this curious world in the wrong place and time, bothering and inconveniencing men and nations by their premature or ill-judged appearance, while others make their entrance just at the nick of time, but are by some means or other pushed into and then kept in a thoroughly false position, to the annoyance and vexation of everybody with whom they are concerned. Of this latter class is the blustering, biting, nondescript month of March. To place its cloudy, snowy, bleak and windy days among the days of spring must be a mistake—at any rate if the vernal season is what the poets fain would have us believe. Thompson's oft sung "Ethereal Mildness" certainly is in a state of blissful ignorance; so far as March is concerned it knows just as much of mildness as mildness knows of March. The fact is March is a sort of grub, in which the clammy, slimy, cold caterpillar of winter passes the transition state previous to its advent in the new garb of the sunny, bright and dazzling butterfly of summer. March is a sort of forerunner, clothed, to be sure, in rough and coarse garments, but still a sure harbinger of the days of summer suns, cloudless skies and gentle zephyrs.

Hence it is that in the yachting world the present month is one of active preparation for and anticipation of the pleasures of the coming season. Seated around the pleasant blazing fire of the Club House, the lovers of the pleasant sport of yachting talk over their plans and prospects of the coming months, and before their eyes float pleasant visions of snowy canvas unfurled to the favoring breeze, or moonlight nights upon their well loved crafts dancing over the mimic wave with every thread and stick reflected as in a mirror upon the surface of their favorite element. In prospect of these coming pleasures many a lover of sports aquatic has his yacht carefully overhauled, making any alterations which the experience of the previous season may have suggested, and having any improved appliances or tackle carefully added for the purpose of increasing either the speed or comfort of his much prized vessel. In this month, too many of the clubs hold their preparatory meetings and make their arrangements for the programme of the year, fixing the dates as far as practicable for regattas, matches or cruises.

It is somewhat early yet for some of the yacht clubs of this city and neighborhood, but still with some arrangements for the summer have been to a considerable extent completed. The ensuing season bids fair to be a very successful one with our clubs. Many of them have more yachts upon their list than in previous years, and generally a state of prosperity characterizes them of a more than usually encouraging nature.

THE UNION CLUB

of New York is the only one which is an exception to this pleasing state of things. This club was founded on the 7th of January, 1864, and incorporated by act of the Legislature on the 14th of March, 1865. Its inauguration was made under the most flattering auspices, but it has never fulfilled the wishes and expectations of its originators. The number of yachts which have been enrolled on its list has been very small, not at any time reaching beyond the number of six or eight. At the present time this club has upon its list but four or five vessels, and there is no reason to expect that the coming season will see any addition to this number. Thinking that the establishment of the Union Yacht Club has proved somewhat of a failure, inasmuch as it has not realized the expectations of its promoters, it is now under the consideration of its members whether or not it would be advisable to merge in some other similar organization, and there is little doubt that ere long the few yachts now belonging to it will be scattered among the various yacht clubs of the neighborhood. The last list of officers published comprised the names of the following gentlemen:—Commodore, Charles J. Ketchum; Vice Commodore, Julian James; Recording Secretary, John A. Johnson; Treasurer, E. Henry Lacombe; Corresponding Secretary, Edward F. Crary; Measurer, William Potter.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB

gives promise of a very successful season. Several new boats are being built for its members, and notwithstanding the unfortunate split which led to the establishment of the Atlantic Club, there is every reason to believe that a very respectable fleet will turn out under its pretty red flag. The following boats continue on the list of the Brooklyn Yacht Club:—

SCHOONERS.

Names.	*Dimensions.*	*Owners.*
Mystic	45 tons	Troy & McNamee.
Comfort	25 tons	Dinan & Wood.
Marie	25 tons	E. B. Jackson.

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.

Isaac Walton	25 tons	N. F. Waring.
Restless	20 tons	J. Jones.
Early Bird	15 tons	S. A. Cooper.
Oceana	14 tons	J. J. White.
Carlton		J. M. Weeks.

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS.

Mary	12 tons	L. W. Lamson.
Lizzie	10 tons	J. Ellerby.

SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS.

Sophia	28 feet	J. D. Fowler.
Carne	28 feet	J. H. Dimon.
Unknown	27 feet	H. Smedley.
Midge	27 feet	S. Longman.
Twilight	26 feet	J. Lemont.
Linda	26 feet	J. J. Joys.
Echo	26 feet	M. M. Van Dyke.
Aid	20 feet	E. H. Davis.
Mist	20 feet	G. R. Hobby.

In addition to these a schooner of about two hundred tons, to be named the Calypso, which has not yet left the builder's yard, is reported as likely to be enrolled on the list of the club; and a new schooner of about one hundred tons, being built by Mr. Whitman for Mr. Kidd, which is as yet unnamed, will also be added to the already long list of vessels in connection with the club. The annual regatta is fixed to take place in the early part of June; but the course is not yet agreed upon. In addition to this meeting the yachts will make several pleasure cruises in the course of the season. The officers for the year are:—Commodore, R. M. Whiting; Vice Commodore, J. Peters; President, G. S. Haight; Secretary, William T. Lee; Treasurer, Edwin Underhill; Assistant Secretary, Wm. M. Ringwood; Measurer, John M. Sawyer.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB

of Brooklyn, has the prospect of a very successful season before it. Although a comparatively young club, it has made rapid progress, and numbers among its craft some very fast sailing vessels. The following is a list:—

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.

Names.	*Owners.*
Annie Laurie	C. P. Low.
Lois	Commodore Lyman.
Black Hawk	J. H. Maxwell.
Frolic	C. J. Lippett.
Dolphin	T. W. Sheridan.
Lizzie	W. H. Langley.
White Wing	T. Homans.
Pysche	F. B. Taylor.
Alarm	T. Sheridan.

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS.

Agnes	E. Harvey.
Martha	Vice Commodore Brasher.
Alida	P. Brasher.
Hector	W. Peet.
Amelia	H. A. Gouge.
Imp	N. W. Hubbell, Jr.
Homeless	S. Homans.
Loirne	S. F. Speir.
Tip-Top	J. Travers
Mist	A. A. Willits.

The annual regatta will take place in June, and the cruises as usual. The officers for the present year are:—Commodore, T. C. Lyman; Vice Commodore, W. M. Brasher; Secretary, C. C. Lippitt; Treasurer, J. R. Maxwell; Measurer, Edward Harvey. Mr. E. Harvey is having a new first class boat built for him by Mr. Lemont. She will be twenty-five tons, and one of the finest boats upon the list of the club.

THE HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.

This club was organized September 1, 1865, and has given a very good regatta every year since, with the exception of 1861, when so many of its members were at the seat of war as to make it impossible to keep up their annual custom. The coming season promises to be a very lively and successful one, the number of yachts on the list is equal to that of previous years, and the officers elected are men of energy and yachting taste and ability. The following is the list of yachts already enrolled:—

Names.	*Dimensions.*	*Owners.*
Glance	25 tons	J. Gillet.
Ida	18 tons	J. B. Roliston.
Cornelia	15 tons	Conrad Fox.
Broadbill	15 tons	— Renwick.
Nellie	15 tons	B. Griswold.
Carrie	7 tons	V. Vuillaume.
Cub	7 tons	Wm. S. Dow.
Geneva	10 tons	R. Dumarthesay.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers:—Commodore, Victor Vuillaume; Vice Commodore, Simeon Griswold; Recording Secretary, Eugene Marcile; Corresponding Secretary, F. Kienon; Treasurer, George L. Clark; Measurer, E. M. Cook. The usual regatta will be held in June and the pleasure cruises at intervals during the season. There can be no doubt that, with the board of officers who have been elected, this year will at any rate afford as much sport to the lovers of yachting in this city as have the previous ones.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB

was established July 28, 1858, and chartered in March, 1866. The club house is a very neat and convenient building, situated near the Central Railroad pier, Jersey City, from the windows of which a very nice view of the bay may be seen. This club musters twenty-seven vessels of different sizes and is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. There is every reason to expect that the coming season will be a very festive one with the members. On the 1st of May it is proposed to hold a scrub regatta, and in the second week in June the annual regatta. Several cruises are in contemplation, from Perth Amboy to the Highlands and back being the favorite course. The boats already entered on the books of the club for the ensuing year are as follows:—

Names.	*Dimensions.*	*Owners.*
Salus	34 feet	H. C. Walten.
Virginia	33 feet	S. P. Hill.
Severn	33 feet	A. D. White.
Jennie	30 feet	S. W. Hill.
Lizzie	30 feet	— Schoonmaker.
Lotus	28 feet	W. & F. Janeway.
Psyche	28 feet	P. Miller.
Nameless	28 feet	S. Hemance.
Torvy	23 feet	W. Woodruff.
Walten	23 feet	H. C. Walten.
Comet	19 feet	S. C. Ketchum.
Sunnyside	20 feet	J. R. McComb, Jr.
Sea Bird	17 feet	Reynolds & Jahm.
Gazelle	18 feet	A. Clerk.
A. Clerk	17 feet	W. F. Clerk.
Lizzie Smith	18 feet	George Smith.
Jessie	17 feet	— Murray.
Neptune	17 feet	H. Teasey.
White Wing	42 feet	S. Hemance.
Zephyr	17 feet	C. A. Smith.
Who'd-a-tho't-it	18 feet	J. Raylar.
A. Sanders	17 feet	— Van Duser.
J. Wells	17 feet	— Wells.
Alice	24 feet	J. Jardine.
Pauline	28 feet	J. G. Hill.
Van Duser	17 feet	D. Berrian.
P. H. Zabriskie	32 feet	R. A. Wood.

The officers are—Commodore, J. G. Hill; Vice Commodore, J. T. Schoonmaker; Treasurer, A. B. Reynolds; Secretary, Wm. Clarke, Jr.; Measurer, S. Philip Hill.

The coming season in the yachting world will no doubt be a very spirited one. The occurrences of the past year have given an impetus to aquatic sports which cannot but be felt by all lovers of this healthy pastime. There will doubtless be from time to time during the coming months many very interesting contests to report. It is very satisfactory to find such a general state of prosperity existing among the various clubs, and it is very much to be hoped that this state of things may be of a lasting nature. *Navibus petimus bene vivere.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DISTRICT.

The Report of the Committee on the Reconstruction Bill Endorsed in the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1867.

Both Houses endorsed the joint special committee's report on federal relations.

Inauguration of the New Officers in Louisiana—No Distinction of Color Among the New Police.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1867.

The new Attorney General is the same elected with Governor Hahn, a Fenian, and an advocate of equal rights. The new Mayor is a merchant of twenty-six years' residence, one of Mr. Durant's Free Suffrage Committee. Many colored men attended the inauguration to-day. The Chief of Police will be Brevet Brigadier General Sypher, late colonel of the Eleventh United States colored artillery, and the police will be composed without distinction of color. Judge Abell's successor was a major on the staff of General Banks, and Chief of Cavalry, and has since served as attorney for the Freedmen's Bureau. Another order to-day announces a late act of the Legislature, continuing in office the present incumbents as provisional, except for cases specially acted upon at headquarters. More changes are expected.

THE NORTH CAROLINA UNION CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1867.

A Union Convention, composed in equal numbers of whites and blacks, after two days' session adjourned today. The convention adopted the name of "republican." Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the party which overthrew the rebellion, and asserting that it should command the respect of every candid man. They declare that Congress is entitled to the thanks of the world for its persistent devotion to human rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; cordially accept the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and rejoice at the overthrow of the sympathisers with the late rebellion. They declare that supreme allegiance is due to the federal government, and not to the States; endorse the Civil Rights bill, and favor impartial suffrage, without property qualifications or distinction of color; praise the late President Lincoln, favor universal education, and demand free speech and free discussion of public matters. They pledge themselves to the maintenance of the public credit, and invite men of all political persuasions to unite with them in behalf of the principles avowed by the convention. Fifty-three counties were represented, and the convention was unanimous.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28, 1867.

The leading conservatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meeting, and send delegates to the convention which meets in this city next month to nominate a candidate for Governor. The proposition is encouragingly received and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention, called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May next. John Crimble, who has already announced himself as a candidate, will doubtless be nominated. It is not known who the conservatives will run.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Belligerent Rights for Ireland—Confiscation of Wine.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1867.

In the suit of the United States against three hundred and sixty-seven cases of wine, Maury claimant, Judge Hoffman yesterday entered a decree confiscating the wine for under valuation.

Resolutions declaring sympathy with Ireland and asking the government to recognize that country as a belligerent have been adopted in the Nevada Senate.

In the Supreme Court of Nevada the case of Nourse against Clarke, for the possession of the office of Attorney General of the State, has been decided in favor of the defendant.

Butter—Eastern, 18c. a 33c. Candles firm; Grant's, 24c.; Macy's, 22c.; Ropes', 22c.; Emery's, 21c.; oil standard brands, 65c. a 67½. Flour firm; $6 a $6 50; Oregon, $5 50 a $5 75. Wheat dull; good shipping, $1 85. Japan teas, $7 a $7 74. Legal tenders, 75.

FINE ARTS.

Continued Sale of First Class Paintings.

The private collection of Mr. Alexander White, of Chicago, was offered for sale last night at the Leeds Art Gallery, and, as on the previous night, there was a very large attendance of purchasers, and a lively competition exhibited in the bidding. The merit of this collection having been already referred to, besides being well known to connoisseurs, it is not necessary to say anything concerning it here; the less so that the prices paid last night for the many gems that adorned it gave ample testimony of the high judgment in which these are held. The catalogue comprised ninety pictures, all of them originals, by artists of well known and deserved reputation of the French, German and American schools, and realized the total amount of $31,334. A picture by Meyer Von Bremen, "The Little Rogue," which was much admired while on exhibition, brought the highest price, $1,875. A larger work of Professor Carl Hubner, "Sunday Evening—Reading the Bible," sold for $1,750. "Still Life—Fruit, &c.," by J. W. Preyer, $1,550. "Which is the Tallest," by M. Calisch, $1,475. Of the works of American artists a portrait of "Washington," by Stuart, brought only $480; "The Spirit is Willing, but the Flesh is Weak," by Eastman Johnson, sold for $345; companion pictures by Tait, "Setter and Woodcock" and "Ruffled Grouse and Young," $300 each.

A MERCHANT SHOT AND ROBBED.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 28, 1867.

Samuel Tate, Jr., a well known flour merchant of this city, was waylaid about seven o'clock last evening on a bridge near his mill. He was shot down and robbed, and it is thought he cannot recover. There is no clue to the murderers.

EXPECTED DUEL AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28, 1867.

The duel on the tapis is between two Mississippi editors. They are the parties who left on the steamer R. E. Lee last evening, to meet at Milliken's Bend on Saturday.

SUICIDE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28, 1867.

G. Roberts, an old and respected citizen and for many years a druggist in this city, was found this afternoon hanged by the neck to his bedpost, dead. He has for some time past exhibited symptoms of insanity.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., March 28, 1867.

The joint committee of the Legislature, appointed early in the session to investigate the reports of bribery among members of the Legislature of 1865 and 1866, after examining many witnesses, report that the testimony fails to establish the alleged corruption in a single instance, and that the charges were based only on rumors and hearsay.

MEXICO.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

Escobedo Within Twelve Miles of Queretaro.

Reported Offer of Maximilian to Surrender.

Miramon Declares a War of Extermination.

Porfirio Diaz Reported Besieged in Huamantla.

&c. &c. &c.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 5, 1867.

Maximilian is at the head of 8,000 mixed troops in Querétaro. Among them are 600 French and Belgians.

Escobedo has 14,000 men. Yesterday he was within twelve miles of Querétaro, with a compact line.

There is no hope whatever for the imperial forces, and Maximilian has put himself in a trap; his head is not safe. Within fourteen days the empire will be no more; for its armies dare not risk a battle, and a retreat to Mexico city will be worse for them than a defeat; as Escobedo and Corona would be at their rear, while Mendez and Tragosa, who occupy the road from Querétaro to Mexico with 5,000 guerillas, will cut the imperial army all to pieces.

It is thought that Maximilian will try to make terms with Juarez; but it is doubtful if the liberal government, with everything in their own hands, will listen to anything but an unconditional surrender.

I do not think that there will be another battle of any importance. Escobedo will starve out the imperial army, which is already living on what they seize from private sources in the city.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 5, 1867.

I have good reason to believe that the government has received a communication from Maximilian, or the general commanding the imperial forces, offering to surrender. The answer has been that they cannot treat with traitors, who have the double crime of rebellion against the government and the bringing of foreign intervention to their aid.

The Supply of Water at Queretaro Reported Cut Off—Miramon Declares a War of Extermination—Porfirio Diaz Said to be Besieged at Huamantla—Forced Loans at Matamoros, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1867.

Rio Grande dates to the 23d have been received. There are no new features in the Mexican position. It is said that the liberals have cut the aqueduct for supplying Querétaro with water.

General Miramon has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination. The following is the closing paragraph:—"Soldiers, the gauntlet has been thrown at us for a duel to the death. Let us do our coward enemy the honor to pick it up. But listen to the voice of the unfortunate General Osola, who in 1858 said, woe to the vanquished."

Vera Cruz papers say Porfirio Diaz has only 3,000 men and is almost besieged at Huamantla. He ordered the shooting of the Franco imperial commissary and several other prisoners. The garrison at the capital is said to be 12,000 men.

Puebla correspondence states that the imperial garrison at Puebla is at least 6,000.

General Berriozabal, commanding the State of Tamaulipas, made certain merchants of Matamoros pay $30,000 on the 22d.

Spanish Soldiers Being Enlisted in Havana for the Cause of Maximilian, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

Letters from Havana dated 20th instant received today in Washington state that the imperial Mexican Consul at Havana is enlisting Spanish soldiers to defend Maximilian's cause at Vera Cruz. They are offered a bounty of $20 and $1 a day from the moment they land at Vera Cruz. About three hundred men had been enlisted, and they were to sail on the 22d inst. on the Spanish steamer Paris. It is said that the agreement was entered upon by Archbishop Labastida, on the part of Maximilian, with the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER NEWBERN.

The United States supply steamer Newbern arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, from the Gulf squadron, via Key West, Fla., and Port Royal, S. C. She brings North a number of officers as passengers, and men for discharge. Among them the crew of the United States steamer Daffodil, recently sold by the government at Savannah, Ga. The Newbern experienced during her passage North from Key West a succession of northerly gales, compelling her to make a harbor at Charleston, S. C., where she found the United States steamer Memphis and United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, in convoy of the steamers Harriet Lane and Pelican, they having been delivered by the Spanish authorities to the United States government at Havana. The Newbern left Charleston on the 22d inst. at daylight. About twelve o'clock M. the same day, in latitude 33 deg. North, longitude 78 deg. 56 min., passed large numbers of new water pails, painted green and blue. Several packages were picked up, but no marks could be found. The weather again became so severe on the 23d inst. as to compel the Newbern to make a lee for forty-eight hours under Cape Lookout.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.

The Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn held their annual meeting at their rooms in the Brooklyn Athenæum, last evening, when the President, Mr. Franklin Woodruff, read the reports of the treasurer and librarian. The treasurer's report showed the receipts during the past year, together with a balance of $8,167 on hand from the year 1866, to be $9,609. The disbursements were $9,217, leaving a balance on hand of $332.

There was an increase of 800 more volumes to the library this year than the year previous. 227 books and 112 pamphlets were donated to the library during the past year. The present membership of the association is 2,794, showing an increase during the year of 273.

Three lectures given by Professor R. A. Doremus netted $611; two lectures delivered by Professor Agassiz amounted to $838 90. Total, $1,449 90. The total amount collected for the new library building to March 1, 1867, was $85,000, of which $23,753 37 was expended for four lots lying on Montague street, and $1,298 51 in expenses for new building. The sum of $4,773 had been received for interest. $700 had been received for thirty-two shares of the Athenæum building. A temporary loan of $61,800 had been made. The estimate for the construction of the new library was $170,000, and the association propose to raise $40,000 additional by subscription.

The library building is to cover three lots on Montague street, and the remaining lot will be for officers of the association. The cost of the building, the President thinks, will not exceed $125,000, of which $100,000 has already been secured. It is expected that the building will be completed by May 1, 1868.

The report of the librarian showed that there were at present 20,766 volumes and 6,200 pamphlets in the library. There were 2,015 volumes added to the library during the past year, of which 1,522 were works of fiction.

The reports were received, and, after a few brief remarks by several of the members, the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health held their regular weekly meeting at the close of the session of the Excise Board, at half-past five o'clock yesterday evening.

Commissioner Stone, after reading an advisory epistle from a physician, who gave the Sanitary Committee his views on certain scientific matters, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be directed to report to this Board any cases of apparent informality or neglect of duty on the part of the Coroners of this district which, since the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health, have come under his own observation or that of the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The resolution relative to certain maladies that are hereafter to be classed under the head of "contagious diseases," which was referred to the Sanitary Committee at the last meeting of the Board, was reported upon favorably by the committee and adopted.

The report of Superintendent Dalton, which was received and read, gave 187 tenement and 124 private houses as the total number of dwellings inspected during the week by the inspectors. Forty-one of the former and fourteen of the latter were found to be in a condition detrimental to health.

FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, March 28, 1867.

The banking house of M. Runyan & Co. failed to-day. The liabilities are said not to be very large.

AMUSEMENTS.

Stadt Theatre.

The *réprise* of the Ragpicker of Paris by Mr. Dawison attracted an immense audience last night. It is just such a character as suited the distinguished German artist's peculiar style of acting, and the portrayal of the various passions which swayed the mind of old Father Jean became in his hands a work of the highest art. The rest of the cast comprised the entire stock company of the Stadt Theatre, and was in one or two instances, in that of Miss Irshick particularly, very good.

Musical.

Wallace's *Maritana* is always sure to draw out a large and appreciative auditory whenever it is performed in this city, and the crowded state of the Olympic theatre last evening only gave additional evidence that it is a decided favorite with the mass of our music lovers. The Richings troupe rendered this delightful opera in an unexceptionable manner, and drew forth, as they richly deserved, the universal plaudits of a very critical audience. The title *rôle* was sustained by Miss Caroline Richings, Don Cæsar by Mr. Castle, Don José by Mr. Campbell, Lazarillo by Miss Zelda Harrison and the King by Mr. H. C. Peakes. The solos of the principal characters invariably met with an *encore*, as did also the duette "Holy Mother, Guide his Footsteps," and the quartette in the last act. As a whole the performance was a highly artistic one, and fully merited the approbation bestowed on it.

The sixth and last concert of Mr. Jerome Hopkins, for the benefit of the Orpheon Free School fund, took place at Steinway Hall last night, in presence of a large attendance. The usual assistants of Mr. Hopkins in his concerts were on hand, and the programme was sufficiently diversified for the tastes of the Orpheon patrons.

**Hartz's Temple of Mystery.