EUROPE.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

Alarming News from Paris in Berlin.

Count Bismarck Summoned to a Royal Council.

A War Panic Prevailing in England.

A British Squadron Despatched to Cadiz and Hostile Attitude Towards Spain.

Decline in Consols and Five-Twenties and Cotton Downward.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO APRIL 8.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Alarming News from Paris—Count Bismarck in Consultation With King William of Prussia.

BERLIN, April 8, 1867.

Alarming news, tending to the excitement anticipatory of war, has been received in this city from Paris.

The intelligence is regarded as of such an important character that the King of Prussia sent for Count Bismarck, and had a special interview with the Premier at the palace at two o'clock in the morning on Sunday.

ENGLAND.

Fears of a War Movement by Napoleon—Great Depression in Trade and Finance.

LONDON, April 8, 1867.

The uncertainty in regard to the future action of the Emperor Napoleon, and the fears that he will adopt a warlike policy, create widespread distrust among business men, and great depression in consequence exists in commercial and financial circles, both in this city and in Paris.

A War Panic Prevailing.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.

The feeling of distrust in financial and political circles has increased to a war panic.

ANGLO-SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

British War Ships Despatched to Cadiz.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.

The government has sent several ships-of-war to Cadiz, Spain, to enforce the British claims arising out of the question of the seizure of the Tornado.

ITALY.

A New Cabinet and Compromise Ministry.

FLORENCE, April 8, 1867.

The organization of the new Italian ministry has been completed by Baron Ratazzi. The Cabinet has been composed, in a spirit of compromise, of prominent members of both the political parties of the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.

Consols for money open at 90¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States five-twenties	74¾
Illinois Central	77¾
Erie shares	37

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.

Since the noon report United States five-twenty bonds have advanced ¼, and are now quoted at 74¾. Consols have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 90¼ for money. Illinois Central shares have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 77.

LONDON, April 8—Evening.

Consols have declined ¼ per cent since two P. M., closed at 90 for money.

There has been a general decline in AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the closing quotations:—

United States five-twenties	73¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	76¾
Erie Railway shares	36¾

The Continental Bourses.

PARIS, April 8, 1867.

United States bonds open at 84¾.

FRANKFORT, April 8, 1867.

United States bonds open at 77.

FRANKFORT, April 8—Evening.

United States bonds closed this evening at 76¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.

The cotton market is easier, and prices have still further declined. The sales to-day will foot up about 7,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 13d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2 P. M.

Since the noon report the cotton market has been extremely heavy, and prices have fallen ⅛d. a ¼d. Middling uplands are now quoted at 12⅛d. a 12¼d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Evening.

The cotton market continued heavy throughout the day and closed with a declining tendency. The following are the authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, 12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day amounted to 8,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.

The breadstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 13s. 6d. for No. 1 red, 13s. 6d. for California white; flour, 28s. 9d.; corn, 41s. 3d.; barley, 4s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 4d.; peas, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—P. M.

Wheat—No. 1 red, 13s. 6d.; California white, 13s. 6d. per cental. Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western canal per bbl. Corn is 3d. higher; mixed Western, 41s. 6d. per quarter. Barley, 4s. 6d. per 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 4. per 45 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Evening.

The closing quotations of wheat show an advance of 2d. per cental; No. 1 Milwaukee red was last quoted at 13s. 8d. The market for corn was very active at the close of the day.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.

The provision market is generally unchanged—pork, 77s. 6d.; beef, 127s. 6d.; bacon, 42s.; cheese, 60s.; lard, 49s.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—Evening.

Pork 77s. 6d. per 200 lbs. for prime Eastern mess. Beef—Extra prime mess 125s. per 304 lbs. Lard 49s. per cwt. for American. Bacon 42s. per cwt.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.

The produce market is without quotable change—petroleum, 11d. for spirits and 1s. 5d. for refined; rosin, 8s. 6d. for common Wilmington, 16s. for fine; turpentine, 37s. for spirits; clover seed, 54s.; linseed, 65s. for Calcutta; ashes, 33s. for pots; iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch pig; tallow, 44s. 6d.; oils, sperm, £131; whale, £41; linseed, £39; linseed cake, £10.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Evening.

Ashes—Pots 33s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. for American. Spirits turpentine 37s. per cwt. Rosin—Common 8s. 6d., fine 16s. per cwt.; Petroleum—Spirits 11d. and refined 1s. 5d. per gallon. Oils—Sperm, £131; whale, £41; linseed, £39. Iron—Scotch pigs 51s. 6d. per ton mixed numbers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 8—2 P. M.

The steamship Union, Captain von Santen, which left New York on the 28th of March, arrived here to-day on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, April 8—2 P. M.

The Steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, which left Boston on the 27th of March, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2 P. M.

The steamship Malta, Captain McMickan, which left New York on the 27th of March, arrived here yesterday.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MARCH 27.

The German mail steamship Hansa, Captain Von Oterndorp, which sailed from Southampton on the 27th of March, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, bringing interesting details of our cable despatches to the day of her departure.

It is stated that the resolution of France, Austria and Russia to recommend collectively to the Porte the cession of Candia to Greece has not been carried out on account of the refusal of England to join in the representation of those Powers. The Ambassadors of the above Powers have only been instructed to recommend separately to the Porte the cession of Crete, without exercising any pressure upon Turkey.

A rumor that France had made overtures to Austria to protest collectively against the treaties of Prussia with Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and that Austria had refused is without any foundation.

The London *Standard* says:—

It is currently reported at St. Petersburg that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Prussia and Russia, and that Roumania is a party to the arrangement.

The London *Times* Berlin correspondent says:—

In Berlin and all Germany Count Bismarck has reached the highest step on the ladder of renown, in consequence of divulging the secret treaties. Indeed the merest glance at the situation in which he managed to secure these important arrangements is enough to bring out his diplomatic energy and skill in strong relief. Notwithstanding his decided victory in the field, Napoleon's threat to cross the Rhine obliged him to spare Austria from destruction and confine his unifying tendencies to the country north of the Main.

The Prince Imperial of France was quite recovered.

The Stuttgardt *Gazette* repudiates the possibility of neutrality on the part of Wurtemberg in the event of European war complications, and says:—

It would be chimerical to expect to participate in the benefits of national existence without also sharing the dangers by which it may be threatened.

A despatch from Cork, Ireland, says:—

Several additional arrests for high treason have been made in the county and city the last two days.

It is believed that the captain and crew of the Stonewall Jackson, wrecked last week off Kinsale, Ireland, are all drowned, together with the captain's wife and son.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

John Bright on the Inconsistencies of the Tory Cabinet.

In the House of Commons on the 26th of March the adjourned debate on the Derby reform bill was resumed by

Mr. BUTLER JOHNSTONE, who opposed the bill, believing that its effect would be to subtract the country gentlemen from the influence of the House of Commons. The government, though endeavoring to do their duty, had mistaken it; for, believing that the settlement must damage their party, they had set themselves to minimize that danger, and hence the numerous checks and counterpoises, particularly the stupendous blunder of the Dual vote, all of which must be abandoned.

Mr. H. LEWIS, though strongly opposed to the Dual Vote, Voting Papers, the omission of the Lodger Franchise and of the claims of the metropolis to increased representation, urged the House not to follow an obstructive policy but to take the bill in a forbearing spirit and to make a settlement out of it.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT said:—On the last occasion when I offered a few remarks to the House upon this question I concluded with a quotation from what some might call a demand and others a prayer, uttered by working men, who said "*Deal with us on the square.*" Now we all know exactly what that means, and we are all conscious whether in the vote we shall give at some future time on this bill we shall be doing that which the workingmen in this sentence ask us to do. Looking at this bill as it has been described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it has been afterwards described by the Chief of the Poor Law Board, and as it has been described by several members on both sides of the House, does it not present itself to us in some degree as a puzzle; and will it not be regarded as such by those whose interests it is intended chiefly to affect? (Hear.) According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer it is a bill of the widest dimensions as an enfranchising bill. According to the Chief of the Poor Law Board it is a bill of many restrictions, of many compensations and limitations, and therefore it is a bill of a wholly different character from that which was introduced to us by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear.) Now, nobody in this House knows better than the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the question which we are discussing is more entirely a workingman's question than any other. And it being a workingman's question, after what we have seen during the last nine months, I think the House is of opinion that it is a matter which it is not desirable, if even it be safe, to delay, and that it is not a matter in respect to which this House can afford to deal with the working men on any other but fair and honorable terms. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member for the Northern boroughs who spoke very lately (Mr. Laing) dwelt much on the question of the redistribution of seats. There are other parts of the bill upon which much may be said, but I venture to say that every part of the bill can wait for a calm and fair consideration—it may be in this session or it may be in some future session—but this question, as to the manner in which you propose to deal with the working men, which is the question of this session. (Hear, hear.) It is an unfortunate thing that this bill is in the hands of a government who are in a most difficult position with regard to this question. Their position apparently renders it almost impossible for them to deal in this matter with that straightforwardness which the matter itself demands. (Hear, hear.) Now I am too serious to enter into any recriminations with regard to what took place last year; but without going over last year's debates, I should like to read one passage—and it is the only one which I shall read to the House—delivered in the debate last year by one who is a member of the present Cabinet, and who has lately been promoted to one of the most responsible positions in the Cabinet. He said that "he preferred to remain at the £10 franchise. He would not be willing, if he consented to make changes, to go very much below it," and he said, referring to the opinions of the late Attorney General and to my opinions, "And now he must part company with the Attorney General and the honorable member for Birmingham. He was obliged, with the utmost sharpness and definiteness, to say that he thought to descend to household suffrage at once or at any time, with any safeguards whatsoever, would be a most mischievous and reckless innovation on the constitution." ("Hear," and laughter.) "On that ground he opposed and should always do so, any general lowering of the franchise beyond the present limit of £10." And then he added this, "That being so, how was he to deal with this bill?" Well, that being so, how has he dealt with this bill? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) That extract is from the speech of the present Minister for India. I have not seen him in his place to-night, nor last night; but, no doubt, he will be able to explain the position in which he stands. I am not quoting this for the purpose of upbraiding the right honorable gentleman, but for the sake of pointing out to the House the extreme difficulty under which a bill of this nature labors when it is in the hands of a government who were so pledged last year to a policy which is in reality opposed to the professed principles of this bill. (Hear, hear.) If we look back to a time to which the right honorable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sometimes refers us, upbraiding us for our conduct at that period—if we look back to the year 1859, we shall find that the question of reform was then in the same hands and in the same difficulty, and that it met with a fate that may probably befal the measure of this year. (Laughter.) At that time the right honorable gentleman proposed to the House, not a reduction of the borough franchise, but a very large reduction of the county franchise—from fifty pounds occupation to ten pounds occupation. But what did he ask the House to do? He asked them, by way of compensation, to exclude from the county representation seventy thousand voters whose qualifications were found within the limits of the boroughs. He proposed that these 70,000 should become voters in the boroughs, and be taken out of the counties, although last week, I think it was, the right honorable gentleman said, in answer to a question, that five-sixths of these 70,000 persons were not residents of the boroughs in which, at that time, he would have made them vote. I am not, however, going to find fault with that proposition now. It has been disposed of, and in all probability it will never reappear. (A laugh.) But I want to show the House that at that time a great reduction was offered, but with injurious and impossible conditions. An attempt was made to disturb the ancient and universal practice of the country, and it was done because of the difficulty that a conservative government which was opposed to reform was endeavoring to settle the question of reform. Well, so now, at this moment, the right honorable gentleman comes before the House with a measure which at first sight may, in form and in words, offer a large reduction, not of the county, but of the borough franchise, and he has been trading on this for the last two or three weeks. Those newspapers with which the right honorable gentleman is no doubt familiar—(laughter)—have been telling the world that the conservative party has fairly capitulated, and that all the mistakes, whether of the dual vote or the personal payment of rates, may be easily given up during the discussion; for "we," they say, speaking of the party opposite, have no more reason to be afraid of the poor in thousands at elections than the party which sits on this side of the House. (Opposition cheers.) I wonder the right honorable gentleman did not add another test. Arguments, we know, are made for the repair of houses as well as of taxes, and the introduction of one of these tests would seem to be almost as reasonable as the other. *Tests of this kind I regard as worth nothing.* A test that may be relied upon is where a man has a house, a wife and children, has furniture, and by his steady industry earns for himself and them an honorable livelihood. Men who obey the law as it is obeyed in this country, men who need so little government as the people of this country, comply with tests a thousand times better suited to the franchise than any miserable difference of a few shillings in the course of a year in the amount of poor rate or as regards the persons by whom it is to be paid. (Cheers.) The right honorable gentleman says that there are seven hundred and twenty-three thousand male householders not on the register. The President of the Poor Law Board admits that fifty per cent will necessarily be struck off. That brings us down in any case to £300,000. The bill now before us, with the restrictions and personal ratepaying, will limit the introduction of new voters under that class of householders in boroughs to the small amount of 180,000 men. I am not quoting speculative calculations; I am quoting the words of the President of the Poor Law Board. But the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and here I see the same contradiction between members of the government—says that the greatest facility for easy access to the register will be afforded, but the President of the Poor Law Board did not hold out the least expectation that the road would be rendered smooth and easy. He prided himself on the strength and force of the limitations of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to make so little. The road is encumbered by pains and penalties at every step. The bill of the right honorable member for South Lancashire last year proposed, with a £7 rental franchise, to invite 204,000 more to the electoral lists. This bill, according to the figures of the President of the Poor Law Board, will only invite 118,000 men. When the right honorable member for South Lancashire brought in his bill he made no flourish of trumpets—("Oh")—he did not offer it as a great all-embracing and all-enfranchising measure. (Cheers.) He offered it as a moderate proposition, which he hoped the friends of a wider suffrage and the great body of the people would accept in the spirit with which he offered it. The right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with far more pretence, as if telling the House that he is giving far more, doing something far wider, sounding the deeps far deeper, and finding a bottom where nothing can disturb him, asks merely 118,000 men to partake of the blessings of this liberal bill. The right honorable gentleman reminds me of a story told by Dr. Livingstone, whose name I mention with anxiety and sorrow. He says that in his African travels he came upon a tribe of the Bechuanas, who were stingy to the last degree and ostentatious to a remarkable extent. (Laughter.) As an illustration of it, he stated that when he expressed a wish to get some food from them, the Bechuana chief said, "*Behold an ox;" and when they looked they found but a miserable goat.* (Laughter and cheers.) That, I think, is not a bad illustration of the tactics and conduct of the right honorable gentleman. Now, the real object of this scheme is this—to introduce to the franchise about as many men as would be admitted with a franchise fixed at eight pounds rental. I believe it would not give in any degree a more extensive enfranchisement than that. If that be so, why talk of household suffrage? Why should the great chief of a great party, meeting it in St. James' square or in Downing street, talk of household suffrage and of offering to the people of this country a great and generous enfranchisement, when, after all, the scheme only involves what is tantamount to an £8 rental suffrage? If that be so, let us call it an £8 suffrage; tell the truth about it (cheers), and defend it if you can; but if this be the nature of the measure, consider what is the step you are taking. You are about to renew the error of 1832; you are about to re-enact the virtual exclusion of the working classes from the franchise. ("No, no," cheers, and ironical counter-cheers.) The working classes are of that opinion. ("No, no.") But you are doing much worse than statesmen did in 1832. They made no pretence of admitting the working men; they offered the £10 franchise, and the working men throughout the kingdom said, "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." They took it frankly and freely, knowing what it was, and hoping that hereafter it would lead to something for them. But you (addressing the ministry), with a population far more advanced and instructed than that of 1832, after the promises of half a dozen cabinets and passages in half a dozen Queen's speeches, and after what has passed during the last nine months, venture again to ask Parliament to exclude the working classes. ("No, no," and cheers.) There are members of the House who, perhaps, have taken more alarm than is necessary, and I venture to tell them that if this be the limit of concessions they are pursuing a very perilous course. Bear in mind that this limit will be viewed in combination with the spirit of the bill as shown in other parts of it. What did the Chancellor of the Exchequer say? I do not pretend to give his exact words; but he said that as a counterpoise, a check and a compensation, as something to prevent the mischief that might arise from the admission of the 118,000 men who, according to this President of the Poor Law Board, are to come in under the bill, he proposed to give to more than 200,000 persons of higher rank a double vote. What sort of arithmetic is the arithmetic of the right honorable gentleman if it requires 200,000 upper class men to balance 118,000 working men? All that will be understood and considered by those for whom you are proposing to legislate. I say it will appear to them as an *intolerable wrong and insult.* I think, myself, it is one of the most astounding propositions ever made by any Minister to any Parliament. If I am free thus to speak of a condemned proposition of the government, in what position do I stand with regard to this question? Can I propose anything which, in the contest of parties, possibly a large majority may agree to accept? I have always been in favor of household suffrage, for reasons which I have often stated in this House and to other assemblies. I believe that the solid and ancient basis of the suffrage is that all persons who are rated to some tax—the relief of the poor being the most general now—should be admitted to the franchise. I am quite willing to admit there is one objection to that wide measure, which exists, at least to some extent, in almost every franchise you can establish. Do you think that a measure which leaves such a dead limb as this encumbering the ground—if, indeed, encumbering be not a strange expression to use of anything so minute—will be received with approbation, or will be regarded as even a two or five years' settlement of this question? (Hear, hear.) There is another point upon which, at some future time, sir, I shall ask your opinion. It is proposed to disfranchise four boroughs, including Lancaster, with 2,672 male householders, and Yarmouth, with 6,500. Now if this bill were to pass it is clear that in those two boroughs there would be created, as near as may be, an entirely new constituency. When you are going to double the constituency of Lancaster and Yarmouth the disfranchisement of those boroughs seems an unheard of proposal, and one which I venture to say the House, when it comes to consider the matter, will not agree to. But I complain that in the preamble of this bill there is no reference to the disfranchisement of four boroughs, some of which may have sent members to this House for five hundred years. There is not a single word in the bill to indicate to posterity how it was that these boroughs were disfranchised; there will not be a single record to show why it was that these boroughs were cut out of our representative system. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear.") I will only say this just now, that I am as much against corruption as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but as long as I have been in this House, and for a longer period, I know it has always been a very grave matter to disfranchise any constituency—(hear, hear)—and you now propose to cut off from the franchise in Lancaster and Yarmouth not only the present population, but their children, and, it may be, their children's children. ("Oh, oh.") I say that if this is to be done it ought to be done by a special bill brought into the House, that the whole question ought to receive a careful discussion and a deliberate consideration, and it ought not to be put into a clause of a bill like this to enable the right honorable gentleman to give seven more members to counties than he would otherwise be able to give. ("Oh, oh," and "hear, hear.") I believe I have said now all that is necessary to say on this stage of the bill. The bill, as a whole, I regard as very unsatisfactory and bad, and I think it bears upon it the marks of being the product not of the friends but the enemies of reform. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) It is wonderful what clever men will do when a dozen of them are shut up together in a room. (A laugh.) Look at the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.) He is a marvel of cleverness, or else he would not have been at the head of honorable gentlemen opposite for so many years to lead them into this great difficulty at last. (Renewed laughter.) Take the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Walpole) sitting next him, who represents a very learned university—he, too, is a clever man. Take the President of the Poor Law Board, who represents the wisdom and, it may be, to some extent, the prejudices of Oxford. (Cheers and laughter.) Take the right honorable gentleman, the member for Droitwich. (Laughter.) I fear to speak of so potent a personage. At this moment he directs the armies of the country. There is not a soldier that freezes amid the snows of Canada or sweats under the sun of India but feels the influence of the right honorable gentleman. ("Oh, oh!") It was only the other day that he was Lord High Admiral of England—

His tread was on the mountain wave,
His home was in the deep.

(A laugh.) And all these gentlemen retired into a private apartment in Downing street and set to work to concoct a Reform bill, and, with all their capacity, it seems to me to have come out a bill marvellously like that which would be framed by the honorable member for North Lincolnshire (Mr. Banks Stanhope). (Laughter.) The honorable member for North Lincolnshire gave us last night an account of his conversion. Scarcely anything more affecting or more wonderful could be heard at any class meeting that was ever held. (Laughter.) He spoke continually of what "we" had done, and the conclusions "we" had come to. Well the conclusion that I have come to is that he is the author of the bill. (Much laughter and cheering.) Now I complain of this bill, and I don't do it in anger, for I hope I have not said a word to-night in any way unfair. ("Oh, oh.") But I say it is a bill in which, as regards the working classes, there appears to me nothing clear, nothing generous, nothing statesmanlike, and I believe if the House were to agree to pass it there would be universal dissatisfaction throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) I believe it would aggravate the wound it is intended to heal, and would leave the greatest question of our time absolutely unsolved. Now I grieve to say this. I tell the House frankly, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will believe me when I say that there is not a man in this House who would be more glad to give his warmest support—whatever it might be worth—to a fair and honest measure on this question. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear.") I regret what honorable gentlemen opposite, led by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, did last year. I shall never cease to regret it or to blame them; but still I would help any government to bring this question to a just conclusion. But, sir, it seems to me impossible to assist a government which will not tell us frankly what it intends, what it stands by, and what it will get rid of—which invites us to come into its confidence, and yet is the most reticent government that probably ever sat upon those benches. (Cheers and laughter.) If honorable gentlemen on this side were to treat you as you treated us last year, I would denounce them in the strongest language that I could use. I hate the ways and I scorn the purposes of faction (loud ironical cheers), and if I am driven now or at any stage of this bill to oppose the government, it is because the measure they have offered us bears upon its face the marks of deception and disappointment, and because I will be no party to any measure which shall cheat the great body of my countrymen of that position and that power in this house on which they have set their hearts, and which, as I believe, by the constitution of this country they may most justly claim. (Loud cheering.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER vindicated the bill as based on a rational principle, which would apply without restriction to all men who chose to fulfil the conditions, and complained of the tone and manner of Mr. Gladstone's speeches both on the first and second reading. Of course, he said, the government never deemed that they could produce a bill which would not require candid consideration in committee, and he proceeded to indicate the various points which might be discussed, adopting Mr. Gladstone's enumeration of them in his speech on Monday night. To the lodger franchise he intimated himself personally favorable, and he had submitted it to his colleagues—in fact, he declared himself to be the father of this suffrage, and if satisfactory argument were urged in its favor in committee no doubt the House would adopt it, though he reminded them that last year Mr. Gladstone, who now magnified its importance, had predicted that its effect would be trifling. In the same tone he discussed Mr. Gladstone's other requirements—the abolition of the distinctions between the different classes of ratepayers—the taxing franchises and the voting papers—pointing out that the two first had been essential incidents of schemes to which Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone had been parties, that variety of franchises had always been considered desirable, deriding the idea that either of them would give facilities for the manufacture of faggot votes, and on each intimating that they were open to consideration in committee. Touching on the residential qualification, he assured the House that in all the communications the government had received from the working classes, the municipal term of residence was considered by them as an important condition, and that the government would willingly consider any proposal for remedying the discrepancy in this respect between the ten-pounders and the new voters. The county franchise was likewise a matter for committee; and, replying to Mr. Gladstone's objections to the redistribution scheme, he insisted that he ought to produce his own plan, so that every one who was menaced by it might have full knowledge of his impending danger. Reviewing, next, the general effects of the borough franchise proposed by the bill, he defended with great force the principle on which it was based, contrasting its elastic and varied operation with the rigid line Mr. Gladstone proposed to draw at £5 rating. The government, he asserted, had never considered the numbers to be admitted; they had merely endeavored to lay down a principle, believing that fitness and variety would always be a security against democracy, whatever might be the numbers admitted. The immediate effect might only be to introduce 120,000, but the extreme application could only admit 250,000 compound householders, and he was, therefore, not prepared to insist on the dual vote, which was originally intended to provide against the swamping of the middle class voters. He defended the original proposal by reminding the House of the many schemes which had been devised of late years by philosophical politicians to preserve the rights of the minority, some of whom, it is understood, had their clauses ready drawn, but, though not at all clear as to what might be the ultimate decision of nations on the point, the government, as practical men, looking to what would pass, and not having received any support or encouragement from their own side, were not prepared to insist upon it. In a loudly cheered peroration Mr. Disraeli impressed on the House that the government had no desire but to co-operate with it in bringing this affair to a settlement. They were convinced that their duty was not to desert their posts until that settlement was attained, and he entreated the House cordially to co-operate with them—to pass the bill first and to change the Ministry then if it pleased.

The bill was then read a second time, and after some remonstrances from Mr. Gladstone at the lateness of the date, the committee was fixed for the 8th of April.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following shows the result of four observations in New York city of the range of the barometer and thermometer, the direction of the wind and the state of the weather during the past twenty-four hours. The highest range of the thermometer was at three o'clock P. M., reaching 72 degrees, and the lowest was at five o'clock A. M., 42 degrees. 6 A. M.—Barometer, 30.41; thermometer 43; wind northeast. 12 M.—Barometer 30.39; thermometer 58; wind South. 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.25; thermometer 67; wind southwest. 10 P. M.—Barometer 30.30; thermometer 60; wind West. Monday morning, foggy, hazy, windy; afternoon, clear, windy, cloudy; evening, cloudy, pleasant. There will be either snow or rain within two and a quarter days from 2 A. M. this morning.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—Last night a numerously attended adjourned meeting of the members of this association was held at the hotel of Carl Theiss, corner of Eighty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, Mr. Crary, President, in the chair, when the Rev. Mr. Shackelford, one of the Executive Committee, reported that the bill before the Legislature to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to cover only a portion of the Yorkville cut and wall up and fence the remainder, and giving them two years to accomplish the same, could not be accepted by the property owners of the district as in any sense a compromise of the question or as by any means meeting the exigency of the case, and that the interests of all parties imperatively demanded that the cut should be entirely covered over and at once, and they offered as a resolution for the action of the association that the Legislature be earnestly petitioned not to pass the bill, but to grant such relief as the necessity of the case demanded. A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee of three—Messrs. Thorn, Traphagen and Watkins—to proceed to Albany to oppose the action of the Second Avenue Railroad in the attempt to pass a bill for laying down tracks in Seventy-first street. The Committee on Steamboats reported that boats would commence running in a few weeks from Ninetieth street to Peck slip, and it was announced that a committee of ten would proceed to Albany to-morrow (Wednesday) to protest against the passage of the Harlem bill now before the Assembly and urge that the original bill should be passed in lieu thereof. A member offered a resolution suggesting the desirability of having an underground railroad, but the motion not being seconded it fell to the ground.

MEETING OF MARKET MEN.—A meeting of occupants of stalls within and without the Washington Market was held yesterday to consider and confer upon the several bills now before the Legislature that more or less directly affect their interests. Mr. Robert G. Cornell presided, and Thomas Tassie was Secretary. Remarks were made by several gentlemen on the various subjects, and the best of feeling was exhibited. There was a general willingness expressed to unite in all real improvements in the market system of the city, and a desire to see such changes only made as would preserve the equitable claims of men who had spent a lifetime in the market business. The meeting was eminently harmonious and creditable, and after some unimportant reports, and appointment of committees for the private affairs of the association, adjourned without date.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CHURCH STREET is not to be carried into effect without opposition on the part of the property owners. To-morrow, at half-past three o'clock P. M., a meeting of property owners below Fourteenth street will be held at Nos. 17 and 19 Park row, for the purpose of organizing a systematic opposition to the proposed extension, which, it is said, can only be carried out at an expense of $3,000,000 to the property owners.

THE FENIANS.—The Stephens wing of the invincible Fenians of this city, through their C. E. P. B., have issued another appeal in "behalf of our suffering country." More money, more men are wanted, particularly the former. Irishmen with more spare greenbacks than they know what to do with will find, by contributing to the Fenian fund, an easy way to get rid of them.

BOOK TRADE SALES.—Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. concluded yesterday their spring sale of books, &c. The invoices offered yesterday contained no books of high value, but comprised a collection of five thousand picture frames, an assortment of pictures, prints, Bibles, prayer books and a general assemblage of odds and ends. The sale has proved an agreeable disappointment to the book trade. Previous to its commencement business was in a very inactive state, but the prices realized by most of the publications offered will have a tendency very much to improve the trade generally. The goods offered fetched on an average twenty-five per cent more than at last year's spring sales, and the demand for books has been so great as to make it impossible to meet the requirements of some buyers.

IS IT A SWINDLE?—Mayor Hoffman received a letter yesterday afternoon from a Mrs. Algers, who resides out West, to the effect that she had mailed a letter directed to Messrs. House, Bristol & Co., of No. 67 Nassau street, New York, who profess to be the publishers of a paper called the *American Statesman*. Mrs. Algers alleges that she enclosed in her letter $60, and that Messrs. House & Co. acknowledged the receipt of the same, stating that they would send her a sewing machine for the money she had forwarded as soon as their accounts were made up. According to Mrs. Algers' statement she has never seen anything of the machine or the money since. Officer Kinney, of the Mayor's Office, was detailed to look into the matter, and, upon proceeding to the place indicated, found the office of Messrs. House & Co. empty.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. JEROME.—The obsequies of the late Mrs. Jerome, who died on Saturday last at the residence of her son, Mr. Isaac Jerome, No. 32 West Nineteenth street, were celebrated on Sunday last. The remains of the deceased were interred in the tomb of Mr. Adderson Jerome at Woodlawn Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Sabine performed the funeral services. The funeral was of a strictly private nature, the followers including none but the immediate family of the departed lady.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—Mr. August Belmont has consented to allow his private gallery of paintings to be thrown open to the public for five days for the benefit of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association. The gallery is at No. 109 Fifth avenue, and will be open from nine o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, commencing to-day.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. George Vandenhoff will give a volunteer reading at Steinway Hall in aid of the Southern Relief Commission. The well known ability of the artists and the object for which the entertainment is to be given will doubtless insure a full house.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—About five o'clock yesterday evening a man, who gave his name as William Campbell, although a peddling license bearing the name of John F. Collins was found in his pocket, made a bold attempt at robbery in Broadway. It appears that Collins, or Campbell, or whatever his name may be, as he was passing by the brokerage establishment of Mr. J. B. Henroe, of No. 176 Broadway, took a fancy to the various rolls of greenbacks that were exposed in the front window of said place, and made a bold attempt to lay unlawful hands upon the desirable property by breaking the window glass, snatching the prize, and running off. He was detected in his "new way to make a fortune" by an officer of the Broadway police squad, and on his person was found $236, which was recognized by Mr. Henroe as his property. Collins, alias Campbell, was locked up at headquarters, pending his appearance before a magistrate this evening.

A CASE OF NEGLECT.—A citizen was found on Sunday evening last suffering severely from a broken leg, on Fifth avenue, near the Arsenal, by a person who happened to be passing by the place. He reported the fact at the Nineteenth precinct station house when an officer was sent to the locality to bring him to the station. Where are Captain Todd's Nineteenth precinct police?

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Relief for the South—Destination of the United States Steamer Massachusetts—Who Is to Relieve Captain Pennock? &c.

Orders have been received from Washington to fit out the United States steamship Relief immediately. She is to carry a cargo of corn and other provisions to the suffering poor of the South. All her ballast is being removed, thereby adding considerably to her carrying capacity. No more appropriately named vessel could be found for this service than the Relief.

The officers and crew of the United States steamer Newbern have been transferred to the Massachusetts. The former vessel has been put out of commission, and Acting Master Holley has assumed command of the Massachusetts. This vessel is now receiving her stores and cargo, preparatory to starting South, and will be ready to sail on the 10th inst.

Although both Captains John L. Worden and C. R. P. Rogers have been spoken of as Captain Pennock's relief, many officers say that Captain Foxhall A. Parker is to relieve him. This is the last rumor, and but little importance is attached to it. Captain Almy is an expectant who comes next.

Movements of United States Vessels at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6, 1867.

The United States steam tug Decatur, Captain Ainsworth, has arrived here from Baltimore. She will be employed in towing around Hampton Roads, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Whytal, Assistant Quartermaster.

The United States steamer Monongahela has arrived here from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will sail for the West Indies immediately upon the arrival of the gunboat De Soto, Commodore Boggs.

The gunboat Florida, Commander Henry Rolando, has arrived at Gosport Navy Yard, with despatches from Cape Haytien for the Navy Department.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Delegates Elected Last Night.

The following are the names of the delegates elected in this city last night to attend the Democratic State Convention which meets in Albany on the 10th inst.:—

Dist.	Delegates.	Dist.	Delegates.
1—	John Moore, M. Murphy.	13—	Henry Cooney, A. R. Herrick, B. B. Merrill, James Murray, John Brown, John B. Kelly.
2—	Matthew Brennan, A. J. Oliver.	14—	Charles G. Cornell, Thomas J. Creamer.
3—	James Hayes, Edward Addy.	15—	Alexander Frear, John Brice.
4—	John Galvin, William M. Tweed.	16—	Gideon J. Tucker, Richard Schell.
5—	Michael Norton, Thomas Wilson.	17—	Thomas McCabe, Charles Seagrist, Anthony Brunner, Matthew Burke, Dennis Crosby, John Heimken, Peter Curly, Henry Murray, Isaac Dickinson.
6—	Thomas Ferris, Bartholomew Ward.	18—	Richard B. Connolly, George W. McLean.
7—	Douglas Taylor, William Sherman.	20—	A. Oakey Hall, Terence Farley.
8—	Seth C. Douglas, Francis Clark.	21—	Henry W. Genet, Robert Earl.
9—	No meeting held.		
10—	W. H. Mansfield, Anthony Hartman.		
11—	Isaac Bell, B. H. Murphy.		
12—	Bernard Garvey, Patrick Hart, Peter Delan, Patrick Gibney, Patrick Kelly, James Handy, Justus Koch,		

Mozart Hall.

The Mozart delegation to the State Convention met at Mozart Hall on Monday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, and selected Mr. George Shea as chairman and Robert D. Livingston as secretary. After transacting the ordinary business, the delegation adjourned, to meet at the Delevan House on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

Election of Delegates in Westchester County.

At a meeting of the democratic electors of the several towns comprising the First Assembly district of Westchester county, held at Morrisania Hall, Morrisania, of which William Cauldwell was appointed chairman and Messrs. Oliver and Bownes selected as secretaries, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Constitutional Convention:—Samuel H. Purdy and Edward De Witt. Wm. Cauldwell was also nominated, but on a ballot having been taken, which resulted in a tie between him and Mr. De Witt, he withdrew in favor of the latter gentleman. Senatorial district delegates were then chosen, as follows:—William Cauldwell, Richard H. Teller, Lewis G. Morris, William Bownes and James C. Bell. At the republican meeting for the same purpose, held last Saturday evening, Messrs. Frisbee, of Morrisania; Bolton, of West Farms, and Richardson, of Yonkers, from the Assembly, and Messrs. Kidd, Henry, Archer, Bathgate and McFarland, from the Senatorial district, were chosen. The Second Assembly district elections were as follows:—A. E. Smith,