NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII..... No. 9

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., corner Eighth av.—IL TROVATORE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OLIVER TWIST.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street.—THE HONEYMOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—MARY STUART.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A LIFE'S REVENGE—RAISING THE WIND.

STEINWAY HALL.—CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRA DIAVOLO.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—HANLON'S COMBINATION TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &C.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE PILGRIM.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Thursday, January 9, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, January 8.

The liberal party in the Prussian Diet obtained a victory over the government in the assertion of the right of freedom of debate in Herr Tuesten's case. Napoleon has been assured by the representatives of France abroad that his New Year speech was accepted as a pledge of peace, and that North Germany is particularly pleased with his remarks to the Minister of the new Confederation. General Menabrea expects an efficient parliamentary support for the new Cabinet of Italy. A newspaper editor in Dublin was arrested for distributing "seditious publications."

The Emperor of China appeals to the European Powers to aid him in defending his throne against the rebels.

Consols closed at 92 a 92¼ for money in London. Five-twenties 71¾ in London, and 76½ in Frankfort. Paris Bourse heavy.

Cotton heavy in Liverpool, with middling uplands at 7¾d. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions slightly advanced.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted of inquiry into the expediency of affixing a penalty to any officer who may authorize an expenditure of the public money for any purpose not previously authorized by law. Debate ensued upon the House bill to cover the proceeds of captured and abandoned rebel property by warrants on the Treasury, but no action was taken upon it. A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing provisional governments for the Southern States was laid over. The bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency was made a special order for to-day and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting the President to intercede for the release of Father McMahon, who is confined in Kingston, Canada, as a Fenian. The morning hour expired during debate upon it and it went over. Considerable other business of minor importance was transacted and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to rescind and declare void all repair contracts on the canals and to abolish the canal system. Notice was given of a bill authorizing certain State officers to adjudicate the claims of the people of the State against Westchester county growing out of the defalcation of the late County Treasurer.

In the Assembly a bill to exclude Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river from the operation of the game laws was passed. Notice was given of bills relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department; to regulate the fare on ferries between New York and Brooklyn; to prohibit charges for the rent of gas metres in New York; to repeal the act for the construction of an experimental railway in New York and Westchester counties, and to amend the Metropolitan Excise law. Bills were introduced to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law, of which there were no less than three, and to regulate the transportation of freights on the several railroads in the State. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to investigate the workings of the Emigrant Department at Castle Garden, and a resolution appointing a similar committee to examine into the affairs of the public markets of New York was tabled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our letters from Peru are dated at the headquarters of the Peruvian army, before Arequipa, December 15, and Lima, December 22. Our correspondent had been inside the besieged city a second time. Extreme measures had been adopted to raise money among the rebels, such as forced levies and imprisoning individuals until they paid ransoms. On the 13th Prado sent a sealed note to the commander in Arequipa warning him, that if he did not surrender within three days the town would be bombarded. The note was not opened, because it was not addressed to suit the vanity of the revolutionists, and the bombardment was expected to commence soon at the time our correspondent mailed his letter.

Our Panama letter is dated December 30. Colonel Murray, United States Inspector of Customs, and John D. McNider, a young New Yorker, had died recently. The Mohican, Suwanee and Wateree were at Panama.

Advices from Alaska to December 8 state that the Indians in the neighborhood of Sitka had been insubordinate and raised the English flag over their village. General Davis ordered them to take it down or he would bombard the village, and it was taken down; but the Indians are discontented and an outbreak is imminent. Employés of the Quartermaster's Department were generally leaving the service to go to the new gold mines.

Advices from Paraguay by the Atlantic cable state that a grand storming attack on Humaitá was to be made by the allies between the 8th and 12th of December.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a grand banquet at Washington yesterday, at which President Johnson and many distinguished democrats were present. Speeches were made by the President, Senators Johnson and Doolittle, Jeremiah Black and others, and letters were read from George H. Pendleton, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan and others, regretting their inability to be present.

President Johnson was presented with a cane by the ladies of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, and with a medal by the First Constitution Club of Philadelphia yesterday. Appropriate speeches were made on both occasions.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met in Columbus yesterday. Almost the first business transacted after organization was the nomination of George H. Pendleton as Ohio's choice for the Presidency, which was received amid the wildest enthusiasm, Mr. Pendleton himself appearing upon the scene and making a short speech. Resolutions were reported condemning Congressional usurpation, opposing negro suffrage, or any plan for extending the time for the payment of the national debt, declaring that five-twenty bonds should be paid in the same money received for their issue, that government bonds should be subject to taxation and that foreign born citizens are entitled to protection abroad.

The Pennsylvania Assembly continues unorganized owing to the bolt of the nine republicans on the nomination of Colonel Davis for Speaker. Both parties stand firm.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis yesterday and committees were appointed to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Crittenden & Sargent, hotel keepers in Cincinnati, Ohio, failed yesterday, with liabilities to the amount of $100,000.

The Boys in Blue are in convention in Philadelphia.

In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, the suit of William Weed vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for compensation for a case of merchandise destroyed in the warehouse of the latter at San Francisco by an explosion of nitro-glycerine was heard yesterday. Wells, Fargo & Co. had carried the merchandise to San Francisco from New York, and had given notice to the consignee in the former city of its arrival and demanded payment for freightage. The payment not forthcoming, it was stored in the warehouse of the company at consignee's expense, and while thus stored was destroyed by nitro-glycerine. Argument was heard yesterday upon the point whether defendants were guilty of negligence in not giving notice to the consignor at New York within ten days that the consignee had not taken the goods, and the decision was reserved.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made to vacate an order of arrest issued in the case of Zencke & Bortleman, who were charged with obtaining goods under fraudulent representations in having stated at the time of the purchase that they were solvent, although shortly afterwards they made an assignment. The motion was made on grounds denying the allegations of fraud, and stating the business was broken up by creditors attaching them. Judgment was reserved.

In the Brooklyn County Court some time ago an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made in the case of a woman who was committed to the county jail as a vagrant, but who, the writ alleged, was not so, and there was no evidence taken at her trial to warrant her commitment. The writ was issued, and the Sheriff answered that she was in his charge by virtue of a commitment from Justice Cornwell's court. The woman was discharged.

In the case of the American Wood Paper Company vs. the Fiber Disintegrating Company Judge Benedict rendered a decision yesterday in favor of the complainants.

The stock market was strong and active yesterday, with Erie leading the upward movement. Government securities were buoyant and in active demand for investment. Gold was weak and closed at 136⅜.

Governor Fenton on National Affairs—A Bold Bid for the Chicago Convention.

Governor Fenton in his last, as in all his previous annual messages to the Legislature, devotes considerable space to his views on national affairs and especially on the difficult problem of Southern reconstruction. Evidently satisfied that the extreme radical programme will be pushed through by Congress and made the foundation of the platform of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in May next, our hopeful Governor in this message may be set down as having put in his bid for the Vice Presidency.

First, he says that "the predictions of disaster to the country from the emancipation of four millions of slaves have been most signally falsified by the event;" that not only have the freedmen proved themselves good soldiers, but faithful laborers and law-abiding citizens, and that in every way they have vindicated the wisdom of Congress in giving them the right of suffrage. This is a fancy sketch, the value of which will be understood by the reader in placing it *vis-à-vis* with the actual condition of things in the South at the present time, largely resulting from negro delusions connected with universal negro suffrage. The Governor, upon this matter of suffrage, thinks that education and intelligence are very good things, but that in reorganizing the rebel States the paramount qualification of loyalty is "a vital consideration." He then repeats the old story that with the collapse of the rebellion the States involved in it were "deprived of all civil governments;" that they were disorganized communities, subject to the legislation of Congress; that the President "had no power to enact or repeal an act of Congress," and that in his policy he assumed the prerogatives of Congress and shamelessly insisted on the immediate reinstatement of the rebels in power. Next we are told that in their scornful rejection of that generous peace offering from Congress—the constitutional amendment of 1866—the rebels put it beyond all question that they were still animated by the spirit of the rebellion, and showed that with their consent there could be no restoration which did not give them increased political power in the general government as the reward for their attempts to overthrow it.

The Governor from this point undertakes a zealous defence of the abandonment by Congress of the constitutional amendment ratified by nearly all the States represented in Congress, and the adoption, instead, of the military districts, rebel disfranchisement and universal negro suffrage system of Southern reconstruction. He thinks, too, that this scheme is working splendidly, and that "unless new obstacles are interposed to delay it we have every reason to believe that this work of restoration is on the eve of final success." Finally, says the Governor, "I do not overstate the patriotism of the people in the remark that they were never more united than now in the purpose to hold what has been thus achieved (universal liberty, equal rights, &c.) as the unlooked-for results of a causeless and bloody rebellion for the establishment of a slave empire and the destruction of the American Union." Thus, it appears, that to the extent of his ability Governor Fenton sustains the negro suffrage and negro supremacy reconstruction policy of Congress, as the only policy left for the restoration of the rebel States consistently with the protection due to loyal Southern whites and blacks and with the future peace and harmony of the Union.

Nowhere in this official stump speech, however, does Mr. Fenton undertake to explain the meaning of the last fall elections, including our New York November election. The results, from Maine to California, clearly mark a popular reaction against the radical excesses of Congress, and in New York a most remarkable political revolution. But our hopeful Governor, consoling himself, no doubt, with the idea that these radical misfortunes are but accidental or incidental and temporary, and satisfied that the radicals will control the coming Chicago Convention, goes the whole figure of negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy. We suspect that he builds upon this theory:—That as the West, in Mr. Chase, or even in General Grant, will get the republican nominee for President, the East will be entitled to the Vice Presidency; and that as New York, of all the Eastern States, is the first to be looked after, the New York delegation will only have to name their man to secure the prize.

But if the Governor and his committee of radical managers, in running their State ticket in the interest of Mr. Chase, lost the State by fifty thousand majority the other way in 1867, what profit can they expect to make of it at Chicago in 1868? Again, if Ohio, against Mr. Chase and his shibboleth of negro suffrage, speaks as emphatically as New York in 1867, what hope is there in that quarter for the test question of Southern negro domination in 1868? Governor Fenton, with others of the radical faction, may rely, perhaps, upon the negro vote of the ten Southern States to be brought into the election on the basis of negro supremacy. We undertake to say, however, that the admission of those ten States into the contest upon this basis will turn over fully twenty States of the North to the other side. But we presume that Governor Fenton has taken pains to inform himself exactly of the position of affairs in the republican camp, and that his message on Southern negro reconstruction may be interpreted as pretty plainly foreshadowing, hit or miss, sink or swim, the platform, if not the ticket, of the Chicago May Convention.

Progress of the Southern Reconstruction Conventions—What Will Follow?

Were it not for reports of some wrangling or fisticuffing, or an appeal for alms, we would hardly realize that the work of Congressional reconstruction is now going on, or supposed to be going on, in five of the ten Southern unreconstructed States—to wit, Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Alabama, the first to start the ball under the programme of negro supremacy reconstruction, has passed its period of gestation and given birth to a singular hybrid in the shape of a State constitution. In this political monstrosity are embraced provisions which even the wildest radical in Congress cannot find it in his conscience to endorse. Among these are the free suffrage, white disfranchisement, confiscation, negro jury, amalgamation and other favorite theories of the radicals, to say nothing of the very latitudinarian principles of the framers of the constitution on the subjects of matrimony and divorce. The election for the acceptance or rejection of this instrument is fixed for the 4th and 5th proximo, and in the meantime the canvass, which also includes the choice of State officers under the new constitution, goes on with more than usual fervor on the part of the white population in opposition to the negro supremists.

In Virginia, what with the Constitutional Convention, the Conservative Convention, the meeting of other bodies and the negro high-days and holidays inseparable from the season, there has been a lively time at Richmond for some weeks past. The Constitutional Convention met on the 3d of December, and has pursued a radical course from the beginning. The radical framework of the new constitution has been presented by piecemeal, and discussions, alike amusing, instructive and humiliating, have followed. The negroes have the upper hand, and the most ultra measures have been proposed. In the distribution of privileges to the inhabitants it is difficult to ascertain where those vouchsafed the white man come in. The proceedings of the Convention are not only radical, but revolutionary; and were it not from fear of the military they would, no doubt, be characterized by acts of violence which the records of negro rule in other climes cannot parallel.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention (which convened December 9) has just reassembled at Macon after a recess of some days. The subjects thus far discussed in its deliberations are similar to those embraced in the Alabama Convention, with one exception—that of pay. The Alabama assemblage voted itself a certain amount per head per day, and we believe the sums were paid out of funds in the treasury. In the case of the Georgia Convention, however, those who held the keys of the public exchequer refused to honor the drafts of the Convention, and hence there were terrible complaint and worriment among the poor black delegates. Some very honorably went to work at one dollar and a half per day on public improvements, and thereby were enabled to subsist without running into debt or becoming a tax upon public charity. It is now proposed, we perceive, to issue State notes for the payment of the wages of the members, the credit of the State, so far as the Convention has power to do so, being pledged for their redemption. Finally, we see Congress entering the field in behalf of the delegates, and one sympathizing Senator proposes to sweep out of existence at one fell swoop all the State officers who have the temerity to question the authority of the Convention. That game was tried at the initiation of the Alabama Convention and proved a losing one. Whether it will fare better in the case of the Georgia Convention remains to be seen. General Meade, however, is now on the ground, having superseded General Pope, and, as the former has the reputation of being a wiser and more conciliatory commander than the latter, hopes are entertained of a peaceful solution of pending difficulties.

The Louisiana Convention has been dragging along a slow and uninteresting existence of some seven weeks, and has really accomplished nothing beyond the adoption of a few provisions respecting the rights of the blacks to the ballot, the jury, to public conveyances and public hotels. The question of pay and mileage was among the first disposed of. A number of personal wrangles, in which the newspaper reporters came in for their share of abuse, as was also the case in the Virginia and Georgia Conventions, have marked the progress of the Louisiana assemblage. In neither of the Conventions now in session are there evidences of immediate dissolution, however much such a consummation might be devoutly wished for.

We have not yet heard from the Mississippi and Arkansas Constitutional Conventions, which were to have met on Tuesday, January 7, the former in Jackson, the latter in Little Rock. In each of these, however, the radical programme is nearly the same as that presented in the preceding Conventions; the only difference in either probably will be shown in the temper and intelligence with which the various topics may be discussed.

In all these Conventions, in all these unreasonable efforts of the radicals to demonstrate the capability of the untutored negro for self-government, we observe no indications of the prospective advancement of the black race, except it be upon the necks of the Southern whites. Hereupon, of course, the whites must accept the challenge, and a struggle, in which the blacks will assuredly come out second best, must ensue. In Virginia we already see that many wretched blacks have betaken themselves to their primitive huts in forests and wildernesses, almost outside the bounds of civilization, and are there relapsing into a condition worse than absolute African barbarism and heathenism.

Mr. Schenck's New Whiskey Bill.

The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to prevent frauds in the taxation of whiskey, and the remarks with which it was accompanied, give a good deal of information of a remarkable character upon the subject. The bill—which passed the House on Tuesday—provides that the tax on whiskey shall be paid before the article leaves the distillery, and shall not in future be locked up in bonded warehouses, where it appears, as stated, there are now twenty million gallons of spirits stowed away, upon which there may or may not be any duty paid, according to the honesty or dishonesty of the officials. Mr. Schenck shows that while the government was entitled to receive a hundred million dollars tax on whiskey not more than thirty millions were paid, thus leaving a deficit of seventy millions of dollars to the Treasury from this source of revenue. This fraud he claims to be chargeable to the system of transportation from the distilleries to the bonded warehouses and the want of integrity of the subordinate officers of the government created under the present law, which is a mere mockery and operates to the prejudice of honest manufacturers and heavy loss to the government. Mr. Schenck says it has come to the knowledge of the committee that large quantities of whiskey are removed from the bonded warehouses by means of duplicate keys by collusion with officials, and that much of it which is supposed to be transferred from the warehouses to the charge of a collector at some distant point never arrives there, but is otherwise disposed of and never pays any tax. All of which only proves that the present law is inoperative and mischievous; is fruitful of fraud in every shape, and utterly demoralizing in all its features. Therefore the sooner the whole law is remodelled the better; and perhaps the best way to do it would be to reduce the tax on spirits to fifty cents a gallon, as recommended by Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which would do away with the present premium on fraudulent practices, and would undoubtedly increase the revenue derived from the manufacture of alcohol in every shape.

The Japanese at the City Hall.

A troupe of Japanese jugglers paid a visit to the Mayor's office on Tuesday for the purpose of presenting a sword and some fans and charms to the dignitary in command there. The chief of the party said that "his visit to this country was not prompted by sordid motives, but to afford his family and himself an opportunity of improving their minds by the observation of foreign manners and customs." He chose a rather unfavorable place to make observations of this kind, and his impressions of America, if confined to the City Hall, cannot be very exalted or complimentary. In order to pursue his studies of our city government he and his troupe should be taken to Blackwell's Island, Sing Sing and the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, where they may see some of our embryo politicians or those who have retired from public life. Again, they would be edified by attending a ward primary or a session of the Board of Councilmen, and their almond-shaped eyes would roll in astonishment at beholding the style in which a "job" is rushed through our legislative bodies. A sword is a singular present to make to one of our public functionaries, unless it was a delicate insinuation that he might have occasion to use it for hari kari purposes, and the charms may have been intended to assist him in hoodwinking the eyes of the Gothamites. The children of the Tycoon will certainly learn more at the City Hall than the professors of Osaca or Jeddo can ever teach them, and they may gain some important knowledge in their own vocation of jugglery. Their most astounding exhibitions on the trapeze and slack rope sink into insignificance before the feats of our political tumblers, and their skill in producing money and other articles from a hat or a box cannot be compared with the tricks of the city fathers, who contrive to extract millions from the treasury in positions apparently unremunerative. Altogether, the visit of the Japanese to the City Hall will open their eyes to the fact that there are stranger things in our politics than they ever dreamed of in their philosophy.

The Cotton Tax in the Senate.

The House bill, which passed by a very large majority early in the session, repealing the tax on cotton, has been ignored by the Senate, and a substitute was passed by that body on Tuesday suspending the operation of the act for one year from April, 1868, to April, 1869. This is better than nothing for the depressed cotton growing interests; but the tax is an iniquitous one, and the House bill ought to have been passed by the Senate. It would be just as reasonable to tax the wheat and corn grown in the West, the fruit of New Jersey and New York or the cabbages of New England. Such a tax on the product of the soil is contrary to the spirit of the constitution at least, and, we believe, to the letter, according to the fifth article of the ninth section of that instrument, which declares "that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." The conduct of the Senate in this matter is mean, narrow minded and pettyfogging, and shows the necessity of the poor Southerners being represented in Congress in order to check such oppressive and unconstitutional legislation. It is to be hoped the House will adhere to its bill abolishing the tax altogether.

THE STEAMSHIP EXODUS FROM BOSTON.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

BOSTON, Jan. 8, 1868.

It is now pretty generally established that the American Steamship Company will dispose of the steamers Ontario and Erie to New York parties, and thus leave Boston without any direct communication with Liverpool. A private meeting of the stockholders was held to-day, at which thirty-four out of two hundred of them were present. The President stated that there had been four distinct offers made by New York parties for the steamers, and added that there were routes from New York for which they were admirably adapted. A vote was also passed empowering the directors to sell the boats after such time as they may deem sufficient has elapsed before securing the requisite six hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay off the present liabilities. The directors subsequently authorized the President to make such disposition of the boats as he may deem proper. The Ontario will arrive here in a few days from Liverpool, after which her trips will be discontinued. The Erie is lying in the harbor, and is in charge of keepers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR CHICAGO—LOSS $175,000.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1868.

The extensive works of the United States Clock and Brass Company, at Austin, about six miles from this city, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $175,000. The property was only partially insured. Over one hundred workmen were employed in the works, who are thus thrown out of employment. The works were built about two years ago.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Introduction of Bills to Repeal the Excise Law and Elevated Railway Act—Proposed Investigation of the Operations of the Emigration Commissioners—Nomination of Health Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1868.

The House got to work very promptly this morning, passed two bills and advanced a number to committee reference. Among those introduced were about a dozen for the repeal of the Excise law. Indeed, every New York member seems to be ambitious of dealing this obnoxious measure a fatal sockdologer. One plan, that of Mr. M. C. Murphy, contemplates vesting the Supervisors of each county with the authority to grant licenses and to generally regulate the liquor traffic. The same gentleman will introduce a bill to repeal the act incorporating the Elevated Railroad Company, who have been experimenting in Greenwich street.

Mr. Quinn, of New York, has a bill which is to prevent the collection of rent for meters by gas companies.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MURPHY and adopted, appointing a committee of five to proceed to New York, investigate the workings of the Commissioners of Emigration and report to the House. The HERALD's call for light in this quarter is likely to be answered.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' EXCISE REPEAL BILL.

The bill of which Mr. Creamer gave notice in the Senate contemplates giving the licensing power to the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and to the Supervisors of counties in the other sections of the State; stores to be closed on Sunday from one A. M. to one P. M. This bill is the one forwarded by the New York Liquor Dealers' Convention.

NOMINATION OF HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

The Governor to-day sent in to the Senate the name of George B. Lincoln, vice Jackson S. Schultz, of the Board of Health. No action was taken upon the appointment.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has been in session here during the past two days. The following officers were elected: Grand Commander of Department of Manhattan, General Daniel E. Sickles; Senior Vice Commander, General James M. Gere; Junior Vice Commander, General Bradley Winslow; Assistant Adjutant General, Dr. James Farley; Assistant Quartermaster General, George F. Hopper; Council of Administration, General Wm. De Lacy, J. B. Marshal, George W. Warren, C. B. Barnard, George B. Webber; Delegates to National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., to select a Grand Commander—Delegate at Large, General James B. McKean; Generals Barnum, Morgan, Eldridge, Axtell, Jacobs, Palmer, Ritchie, Filkins, Roberts.

The Albany Board of Trade and the Tax on Spirits—Resolutions Passed in Favor of Its Reduction—Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Trade of this city to-day unanimously passed resolutions requesting a reduction of the tax on spirits; the abolition of bonded warehouses of class B, and such a system of United States brands as will show the payment of the tax and protect the receiver of the branded goods, and urging the repeal of sections twenty, twenty-one and a portion of section forty-five of the Internal Revenue act.

The Republican State Committee met at the Delevan House this afternoon, and resolved to call a State Convention at Syracuse on the 5th of February, to select delegates to represent the State in the National Republican Presidential Convention.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE COMPTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The PRESIDENT presented the annual report of the Comptroller, which was ordered to be printed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. CALDWELL gave notice of a bill authorizing certain State officers to adjudicate the claims of the people of the State against Westchester county, growing out of the defalcation of a late county treasurer.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STANFORD introduced a bill to rescind and declare void all repair contracts on the canals. Also a bill for the abolition of the canal contract system. Mr. PALMER introduced a bill amending the charter of the Hudson City Savings Institute. Mr. KENNEDY introduced a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Cayuga, Cortland county. A bill authorizing the Shipman Spring and Axle Company to mortgage their property was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE GAME LAWS.

By unanimous consent Mr. BIGELOW introduced a bill to amend the game laws so as to exclude from their operation Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. It was read a third time and passed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Mallison, relative to Brooklyn Fire Department; by Mr. Jones, to improve Park avenue, Brooklyn; also to incorporate the Home Savings Bank of New York; also to incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company of New York; by Mr. Worth, to regulate the fare on ferries between New York and Brooklyn; also to extend Melrose avenue, in Brooklyn; by Mr. Jacobs, to provide for laying out avenues and public places in Kings county, outside of Brooklyn city; also for widening and extending Coney Island road; by Mr. Bradstreet, to incorporate "Protectives" No. 1, of Rochester; by Mr. Quinn, to prohibit charges for the rent of gas meters in New York; by Mr. M. C. Murphy, to repeal the act passed in 1867 providing for the construction of an experimental railway in New York and Westchester; by Mr. Hastman, to reduce the freight on milk; by Mr. Johnson, to authorize the police justices of New York city to appoint an additional clerk; by Mr. Van Brunt, to amend the Metropolitan Excise law; by Mr. Frear, to create a fire marshal for New York city; by Mr. Pitts, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to brokers; by Mr. J. L. Flagg, to incorporate the Rensselaer Park Association; by Mr. Gleason, to authorize the construction of a railroad from Carthage to Ogdensburg; by Mr. Purdy, to incorporate the Port Morris Land Improvement Company; by Mr. W. S. Clark, to amend the Registry laws; by Mr. P. Burns, to amend Brooklyn city charter; also to open Portsmouth street, Brooklyn; by Mr. Mallison, to authorize the change of the route of Bergen Street Railroad, Brooklyn; by Mr. Tarbox, to regulate the transportation of freight on railroads in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Irving, for the better protection of persons letting or hiring out personal property; by Mr. M. C. Murphy, to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law; by Mr. Keady, on the same subject; by Mr. O'Reilly, on the same subject; by Mr. Mallison, in relation to the Clerk of Kings county and to provide against the mutilation of the records in said office; by Mr. P. Burns, to amend the Brooklyn city charter, also to provide for opening Plymouth street, Brooklyn; by Mr. Stewart, to repeal all existing laws authorizing the letting of canal repairs by contract and to so amend the existing repair contracts; by Mr. Tarbox, to require excise commissioners to execute bonds for the performance of their duties; by Mr. Sumner, to abolish the Contracting Board; by Mr. Pitts, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to regulations concerning brokers; by Mr. Ackert, making the Comptroller a member of the Contracting Board, in place of the Auditor of the Canal Department; by Mr. Lounsbury, to amend the act relative to cutting ice in the Hudson river; by Mr. Tarbox to regulate the transportation of freight over the several railroads in this State. It provides that it shall be the duty of every railroad company to carry freight offered to it from this State with as much despatch as possible, and all freights offered at any freight station of any such company for shipment on its road, to the extent of the capacity of the company's warehouses at the place where offered, it shall be sent therefrom within ten days after the receipt of such freight, unless prevented by accident, the direction of consignee or unavoidable causes, and no discrimination in regard to despatch shall be made in favor of freight from other States.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AND THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Mr. MURPHY moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the workings of the Commissioners of Emigration as to their government of the emigrant department at Castle Garden, and report to the House as soon as possible. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine into the affairs of the public markets of New York city. Tabled.

The Assembly adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

McDevitt Makes a Run of Fifteen Hundred.

There was an immense gathering of the friends of the art of the cue and ball at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to witness the long talked of match game of 1,500 carroms, for $500 a side, between John McDevitt and William Goldthwait. The table used on the occasion was a splendid second size, of the make of W. H. Griffith, No. 186 Fulton street, and proved during the game of a very high order of excellence in the way of elastic cushions, that showed none of that harmful vibrating character that has often gone so far to spoil an even game on many tables that have been used at match billiard sets-to. McDevitt chose Mr. Humphreys as his umpire, and Goldthwait Captain Boyle to act as his umpire, Mr. Anderson being selected by the two umpires as referee. The game was begun by McDevitt getting the lead and making 4, Goldthwait scoring only 6 in the same inning. In the third inning Goldthwait made 48 to McDevitt's 3, and in the fourth inning 56 to McDevitt's 2. In the eighth inning Goldthwait scored 6, and made a bad miss in attempting a three shot, leaving the balls, however, scattered for his opponent. McDevitt then stood 17 to Goldthwait's 114. The former, on opening the ninth inning, made two excellent shots, scoring 5, when, by the most masterly play, he succeeded in getting the white ball and one of the reds "jawed," when he ran the game out without stopping until he made in one run 1,500 points—the most brilliant run on record. The following is the score:—McDevitt—First inning, 4; second, 0; third, 3; fourth, 2; fifth, 0; sixth, 0; seventh, 5; eighth, 0; ninth, 1,500. Goldthwait—First inning, 6; second, 3; third, 48; fourth, 36; fifth, 0; sixth, 0; seventh, 8; eighth, 6. It is needless to say that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed on McDevitt's completing the game, by adding to his 17 made up to the eighth inning 1,483 in the ninth, and scoring—to make a round run—1,500 without missing. In making this run McDevitt took four steps, of two feet each, at every shot, and therefore walked over a mile while completing it. His average was 166, and the game was played in one hour and twenty-eight minutes.

RECEPTION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY AT DESIGN.

American Works of Art from the Paris Exposition.

The exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colors at the National Academy of Design has proved, according to our prediction, highly successful. The "fall and winter exhibition" at the Academy has been closed during a few days for the addition of new works, including many of the contributions to the American Art Department of the Paris Universal Exposition. A private view of these works was offered to the guests of the academicians at their reception last evening, and the galleries will be reopened to the public to-day. Season tickets already issued will continue to be good until the final closing of the exhibition about the 1st of March next.

On the arrival of such works of art as were returned from the Paris Exposition the National Academy applied for a loan of them to Mr. J. C. Derby, the United States Commissioner, and the committee that had been appointed to make the selections. At first the application was declined, on the ground that the works were borrowed from their respective owners only for the Paris Exposition. Moreover, the committee deemed it inexpedient to recommend their being exhibited here, inasmuch as the very small space allotted to them in the Exposition was insufficient to admit of a full representation of American art, and of the one hundred and seven works exhibited only sixty had been returned to New York. Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains," Miss Hosmer's marble statue of the "Sleeping Fawn," and paintings by William Hunt, May, Whistler, Moran and other artists were absent. The council of the Academy, however, have secured the consent of the owners to the exhibition of fifty-nine of the works in question. These have all been brought back to New York in excellent condition, thanks to the care of Mr. S. P. Avery, the appointed agent who carried them to Paris.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," but our artists appear to be more fortunate. Those who represented American art at the great Paris Exposition must have been gratified at the hearty welcome extended to them by the brilliant company which assembled last evening to admire the works which have been submitted to foreign appreciation. As most of these had been previously exhibited here, it will suffice to enumerate them. Sculpture was represented by "The Indian Hunter and His Dog" and "The Freedman," both in bronze, by J. Q. A. Ward; "Statue of Napoleon," bronze, and "Bust of a Rocky Mountain Trapper," by Launt Thompson; "Bust of Abraham Lincoln," marble, by L. W. Volk; and several statuettes in bronze by John Rogers, "One More Shot," "The Wounded Scout" and "Taking the Oath."

The contributions of the painters were "The Rainy Season in the Tropics" and "Niagara," by Church; "In the Woods," by Durand; "Mrs. Washington's Reception, or the Republican Court," and "Portrait of Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck," by Huntington; "Mary Stuart Hearing the First Mass at Holyrood After Her Return from France," by Leutze; "The Apple of Discord" and "The Pride of the Village," by Gray; "Lake George in Autumn," "Morning off the Coast of Massachusetts," "Coast, Newport Harbor," and "Glimpses of the White Mountains," by Kensett; "Old Kentucky Home," "Fiddling His Way" and "Sabbath Morning," by Eastman Johnson; "Landscape, with Cattle," and "American Sunset," by Inness; "Mount Washington, New Hampshire," by Gifford; "The Old Hunting Ground" and "Rhode Island Coast," by Whittredge; "Last of October," "Virginia in 1863," and "Autumn, Ashokan Woods," by McEntee; "Early Autumn," and "View of the Adirondacks, taken near Mount Mansfield," by Hubbard; "Foggy Day at Nantucket" and "Woods in June," by Richards; "Mount Jefferson, New Hampshire," by Cropsey; "Sources of the Susquehanna," by Mignot; "Twilight on Mount Hunter" and "Home in the Wilderness," by S. R. Gifford; "Tunxis River, Connecticut," by J. M. Hart; "A Swiss Lake" and "Genesee Flats," by Casilear; "View of the Alhambra," by Colman; "Winter Twilight" and "The Penitent," by Boughton; "Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg, Virginia," by Darley; "Thoughts of Liberia," by Edwin White; "The Gun Foundry," by J. F. Weir; "Confederate Prisoners to the Front" and "The Bright Side," by Winslow Homer; "The Last Sleep" and "The Consecration," by Lamborn; "The Children of the Mountains," by Thomas Moran; "Flowers," by La Farge; "The Bears' Dance," by Beard, and, finally, several "Portraits," by Elliott, Healy and Baker.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

Important Action in Support of the Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

The Knights of St. Patrick assembled last night at their headquarters in Broadway and adopted the following preamble and resolutions. The document will be forwarded to Washington for the consideration of Congress:—

Whereas it has now been sufficiently ascertained and duly notified to the President and both houses of Congress of the United States that certain American citizens are at this moment confined in British prisons, without trial, and in some instances without even any charge of having violated the law of that country; and

Whereas certain other citizens have been arraigned before British courts, convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for words spoken or written in their own country, the United States, neither act or offence having been even imputed to them; and

Whereas large numbers of American citizens, after an imprisonment of many months, undergoing the treatment of common convicts, without being accused of any crime, were discharged on condition of quitting the British dominions, and were guarded to their ships by police constables; and

Whereas certain others, being accused of crime, were tried and convicted before juries of British subjects, and were denied the privilege of being tried as aliens, according to the established custom of British courts, on the express ground, as decided by British judges, that they were not aliens, but English subjects; and

Whereas many of our fellow citizens belonging to all these classes of cases are now actually undergoing the most rigorous imprisonment which is reserved to convicted felons; be it therefore

Resolved, That American citizens ought to be free to travel unmolested in foreign countries so