TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck on the Chances of a War with France.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1868.

At a large conservative dinner in this city last evening Count Von Bismarck was present and made a speech. He reviewed the present political situation in Europe, in the course of which he said that war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter.

He was listened to with profound attention.

ENGLAND.

Examination of the Fenian Officers—Charge of Treason Felony.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1868.

Messrs. Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullany, the Fenians who were arrested at Birmingham on a charge of buying arms there for the Brotherhood, were brought up at Bow street to-day for examination. Bail was offered, but not accepted, and the prisoners were sent to Birmingham for trial for treason and felony.

The van containing the prisoners in its transit to and from Bow street was guarded by a strong escort of military and several platoons of police, all under arms and with drawn cutlasses. These extraordinary precautions were adjudged necessary, as the authorities had received information of a threatened rescue.

There were no disturbances, however.

IRELAND.

Charges Against a Seditious Editor.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1868.

Mr. Piggott, the editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, is charged with eight seditious libels uttered last year.

Mr. Piggott is the son of the late Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

Maximilian's Body at Corfu.

VIENNA, Jan. 9, 1868.

Despatches have been received to-day which state that the Austrian frigate Novara, Admiral Tegethoff, with the remains of the late Maximilian on board, has arrived at the island of Corfu on the way to Trieste.

PORTUGAL.

The New Cabinet to Enforce the Taxes.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1868.

The Cabinet of Portugal, just formed, favors the collection of the new taxes. It will be remembered that these taxes were odious to the people in such a degree as to cause the resignation of the previous Cabinet.

ABYSSINIA.

Cheering Reports from the English Expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1868.

The London *Times* this morning publishes later intelligence from the English expedition in Africa. The troops, it seems, were still at Senafe. The soldiers were healthy, and there was no sickness of any sort in the camps. The natives everywhere were friendly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Deadlock in the Lower House of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1868.

The House has taken two more ballots for Speaker without success, the vote standing forty-five for Mr. Davis, the republican caucus candidate, to forty-five for Mr. Jones, the democratic candidate, and eight for Mr. Ewing. Two members are absent, having paired off. The House has adjourned over till to-morrow.

Drawing of the Riverside Institute Lottery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1868.

The Riverside Institute lottery was drawn this evening very suddenly, without previous notice, to avoid a threatened injunction to prevent the drawing taking place. The following are the principal prizes drawn:—No. 181,793 drew $40,000 in money, No. 129,956 drew $20,000, No. 46,902 drew $10,000, No. 179,637 drew $5,000, Nos. 282,716 and 99,092 drew $25,000 each, No. 165,385 drew a house worth $18,000, No. 317,619 drew a house worth $15,000, No. 176,413 drew a house worth $15,000, No. 215 drew a house worth $10,000.

TENNESSEE.

A Bloody Chapter—Fight Between Two Prisoners in Memphis—Promiscuous Slaughter in Dyersburg.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9, 1868.

Last night a notorious thief named Jim Burns was arrested while effecting an entrance into H. Dent & Co.'s dry goods store. After he was conveyed to jail and upon entering his cell he discovered another prisoner named McCarthy lying asleep and assaulted him, nearly strangling him. McCarthy, frenzied with pain, assaulted Burns in return, and before the guards could interfere gouged his eyes out of their sockets.

A terrible affair occurred at Dyersburg, East Tenn., on Tuesday. Sheriff Parkington attempted to arrest an old man, named Duncan, in the street. Duncan drew a pistol and fired, shooting off the Sheriff's thumb. Parkington's son, who was standing near, then fired a pistol, killing Duncan, whose son, coming up at the moment, fired, killing young Parkington instantly. Seeing his son slain, Parkington then shot young Duncan through the heart. The most intense excitement followed. Owing to the extensive relations of both parties further trouble is apprehended.

TEXAS.

A Republican Meeting Broken Up by a Mob.

GALVESTON, Jan. 9, 1868.

A meeting of republicans was held in Marshall, Texas, on the 31st ult, but was broken up by a mob. Judge Caldwell, the speaker, was fired at several times, and sought protection at the Post Head Headquarters. The disturbers of the peace were arrested by the military, but afterwards, by order of General Hancock, were turned over to the civil authorities, who released them on bail.

ILLINOIS.

Arrest of an Alleged New York Murderer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1868.

Thomas Reilly, an alleged New York and Chicago rough, who killed a policeman in New York two years since, and for whom the authorities have been looking for since that time, was arrested in this city last night.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—Console for money, 92 a 92⅛, and for the account, 92⅛ a 92⅜. American securities close steady at the following quotations:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71⅞ a 72; Illinois Central Railway shares, 88⅜; Erie Railway shares, 49⅛.

According to the regular weekly statement the amount of bullion in the Bank of England for the week ending to-day has slightly decreased.

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—United States five-twenties of the issue of 1862, 70⅝.

THE PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—There is an improved feeling on the Bourse, and the tendency of the rentes is upwards.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—Cotton closes with rather more doing, but prices have declined ⅛d. The sales to-day add up 10,000 bales. The last transactions were made at the following prices:—Middling uplands, on the spot, 7⅜d.; middling uplands, to arrive, 6¾d.; middling Orleans, 7⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn, 46s. 3d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 3d. for white California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. 6d. for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—Provisions firm. Beef, 113s. 6d. for winter cured extra prime mess. Pork, 73s. for new prime Eastern mess. Lard, 49s. 6d. for American. Cheese, 52s. for American. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—5 P. M.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar, 25s. 6d. Rosin, 6s. 9d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 40s. 6d. for American. Spirits of turpentine, 27s. per cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American red.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Jan. 9—1:20 P. M.—Whale oil, £38 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £110 per ton. Linseed oil, £36 10s. per ton. Linseed cakes, £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 9—1:20 P. M.—Petroleum is quiet but steady at 45 francs for standard white.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Storm Scene in the State Convention—Hunnicutt Again in Trouble.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1868, 8 o'Clock P. M.

Quite a stormy scene took place in the Convention to-day that nearly culminated in a general and probable bloody *mêlée*. While Mr. Hunnicutt was replying to the scathing record given of him yesterday by Mr. Gibson, conservative, elicited by his taunts on Virginians as rebels and traitors, he went far beyond the recognized latitude of a speaker, and called Henry A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. This brought Mr. F. W. Hunter, conservative delegate and relative of the ex-Senator, to his feet, who said, "If you say R. M. T. Hunter is a traitor you are a liar, and I hurl the lie in your teeth." Mr. Liggatt then arose and indorsed the language of Hunter, and a most indescribable scene then ensued. Dr. Norton, colored member, moved that the parties be reprimanded. The Chair was thoroughly bewildered and looked terrified. For a time it was feared a general *mêlée* would grow out of the matter. Many began to feel for their pistols, and amid the confusion one revolver on the radical side of the house dropped on the floor. The Sergeant-at-Arms roared "Order!" in vain, and the Chair brought down his hammer for naught, while the excitement prevailed. The remarks of Hunnicutt are generally condemned, and even radicals do not countenance his course in this matter. Half the house were on their feet at the same time, but order was ultimately restored and the affair referred for investigation to an appropriate committee. Much feeling exists in consequence of this, and may yet result in an encounter between the opposing parties.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Adoption of Another Section of the Bill of Rights—Suspension of a Banking Firm in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1868.

The Convention to-night adopted the seventeenth section of the Bill of Rights, being similar to the old Virginia bill, except an amendment adopted striking out the word "twelve" in fixing the number of a jury. Another amendment was adopted giving any person the right to speak or write his sentiments and be held responsible for the same.

Messrs. Harrison, Gaddin & Apperson, a large banking and real estate firm, suspended payment to-day. Their depositors will be paid.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Democratic State Convention—Arrest of a Murderer in Parkersburg.

WHEELING, Jan. 9, 1868.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned this evening after the election of delegates to the National Convention. A decided majority of the delegates are avowed Pendleton men.

Within the last year two horrible murders have been committed in Parkersburg, and a few months ago the remains of a murdered man were found in a culvert near this city, whose murderer, it was ascertained, came from Parkersburg. On Monday night last a German named John Schaffer made a bold attempt to take the life of a respectable citizen of Parkersburg, but was frustrated in his designs and placed under arrest. A remarkable similarity existed in the circumstances attending these horrible murders, which caused the citizens to suspect Schaffer of being guilty of the commission of them all. A large crowd gathered around the jail and threatened to lynch him. This afternoon Schaffer made a full confession to a Catholic priest in the presence of several witnesses acknowledging his guilt of all the murders mentioned above.

OHIO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The United States Senatorship—Pendleton and Vallandigham.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9, 1868, 6 o'Clock P. M.

There can be no doubt regarding the Senatorial contest. Judge Thurman will be elected beyond doubt, and Mr. Vallandigham is positively "gone up."

A rumor has been in circulation for two days past to the effect that unfriendly relations existed between Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Vallandigham. There is no foundation for such reports. Mr. Vallandigham is doing his utmost to promote Mr. Pendleton's prospects.

MISSOURI.

Message of Governor Fletcher to the Legislature—Prosperous Condition of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9, 1868.

Governor Fletcher's message to the Legislature says that the operations of the treasury for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1866, show a balance in the treasury at that date of $3,962,808. Receipts from all sources to September 30, 1867, $7,048,006. Total, $11,010,814. Disbursements, $10,333,432. Balance on October 1, 1867, $677,382. Total debt of the State, $23,941,000. Annual interest to be provided for, $1,401,480, to which is to be annually added one-fourth of the whole State revenue. The number of teachers of public schools in the State is 6,262—an increase of 3,538 over the number reported for 1866 and 5,362 more than in 1865. The number of school houses is reported at 4,000, while there were only 2,500 in 1866. The Governor does not discuss national affairs further than to say he relies in confident security upon a faithful Congress to preserve to us all that we acquired by the war for the Union. The remainder of the message is directed to the discussion of domestic matters and contains the following comparison of the condition of the State in 1863 and present prosperity:—The third year of free Missouri, now so nearly completed, has brought with it increased prosperity and assurance of still greater progress in the not distant future. It seems not inappropriate at this time to contemplate the results of the assistance and maintenance of the principles which have now controlled the governments of these States for three years, and we may view them with a satisfaction that will not fail to inspire you with confidence and energy for the work before you. When the party of freedom and progress came into power in Missouri the fires of a civil war were yet spreading desolation through our borders. The churches were dilapidated and deserted, the schoolhouses destroyed or silent and tenantless; only 1,264 schools then existed in the State; the State university was converted into a barracks; the marts of trade were without signs of life; our great rivers bore no commerce; the railroads, that were abandoned or rendered useless, carried only soldiers and their supplies; the murderous guerilla roamed the fairest agricultural districts, and the farmer sought safety at the military posts; the graves of murdered loyal and true men were strewn along the highways; one-third of the counties of the State were without courts or officers; many court houses and public records were burned, every avenue of trade or travel was blocked; railroad bridges were in charred and blackened ruins and the cars and steamboats were fired upon by concealed rebels; every branch of production was withered, every department of industry stagnated in a deathlike torpor; a debt of $37,000,000 hung over us, accumulating interest at the rate of $1,860,000 per annum; our population had been reduced to about eight hundred thousand, and the assessed value of property to less than two hundred and fifteen million dollars, and our credit as a State was at the lowest ebb. Loyal Missourians dealt the first blow that was struck at treason, and met the first desperate onsets of the rebellion—the first to know war and the last to welcome peace. The magnitude of our losses and the depth and distress of our people will never be fully measured by the historian. Such was the condition of the State when, in obedience to the will of loyal people expressed through their delegates in convention, I proclaimed a free Missouri. Thirty-six months have not yet passed since the epoch from which our prosperity dates, and an intelligent, energetic, liberty-loving immigration has come from the older free States and from foreign countries and has materially aided to re-people the places made waste by war. We have invited and cordially welcomed free labor. The churches have been repaired and filled with worshippers; on the prairies, in the forests and along the rivers spires have risen, marking new temples and new altars erected and dedicated to our God. The increase of educational facilities is one of the surest proofs of our progress. Four thousand eight hundred and forty schools are now filled with over two hundred thousand children. The university, newly endowed, is being crowded by students, and is taking rank with the first colleges in the nation. The capital of the State school fund has been more than doubled. Cities, towns and counties have, in many instances, more than trebled their population. The exchanges resound with the voices of active men. The steamboats and long trains of cars are bearing our productions to the markets; the prairies, forests, hills and valleys are being everywhere beautified with new-made houses; capital, by millions, has come to us, and manufactories have arisen and are vocal with busy industry; the mines are reopened and new and valuable discoveries of ore have been made; 240 miles of railroad have been built without thereby increasing the State indebtedness; 232 miles are in process of construction, and 280 miles more are projected. The debt of the State has been reduced about $11,000,000, our population has increased to at least 1,300,000, and taxable property has been augmented in value by improvements and by additions consequent on our general prosperity. Our credit as a State has not only been restored, but raised to a standard higher than it has ever reached since the inception of the internal improvement debt. With these fruits of a loyal and progressive rule before us we may well be strengthened in our attachment to the principles by which these wonders of transformation have been wrought, and made firm in our resolve to press forward to new victories, fraught with new and greater blessings, until we have laid sure and deep the foundations upon which we may safely rest the future of our State.

MAINE.

The Democratic State Committee.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee have elected Paul Merrill chairman. They decided to call a convention here for the purpose of electing delegates at large to the National Convention.

GEORGIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Pay of the Delegates to the State Convention—Position of the Governor and State Treasurer on the Question.

ATLANTA, Jan. 9, 1868, 7 o'Clock P. M.

Prior to the adjournment of the Convention it was announced that General Meade had declared the delegates entitled to draw money from the State Treasury, and that he would remove the obstacles to obtaining funds in a few days. This news created a bitter feeling among the white citizens. Rumors are current that Governor Jenkins and Treasurer Jones will be removed, but upon inquiry at headquarters I have ascertained that all the papers are in the hands of General Grant, and that General Meade will abide by his decision. It is stated that Governor Jenkins is determined not to pay out any money—not a dollar. He is in Milledgeville, and if any attempt to remove him is made he will sue out an injunction from the United States Court.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, Jan. 9, 1868.

The committee appointed by the Convention to wait upon General Meade reported that the General assured the Convention that he would use all the powers conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts for speedily restoring Georgia to all her rights in the Union.

On the question of the members' authority to hold seats the Convention adopted a resolution that the proclamation of General Pope is conclusive as to the votes, list of voters, election returns and the persons elected.

The Relief Committee reported an ordinance to forever forbid legal action for any contract of a date prior to the 1st of June, 1865.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of one from each Congressional district in the State to prepare a list of persons in whose behalf Congress should be petitioned by the Convention to remove disabilities imposed by acts of Congress.

Ordinances were introduced to give the suffrage to all male citizens who can read the constitution of the United States and have paid their taxes, and to give equal rights, irrespective of color, to all public places and conveyances.

A resolution was introduced to inquire into the propriety of selling the State roads.

The financial agent of the Convention reported that General Meade had handed him in writing the following:—"General Meade desires Doctor Angier to say to the Convention that he is clearly of the opinion that they are entitled to draw their pay and incidental expenses from the State Treasury, and that he will endeavor as soon as possible to remove the obstacles now existing to their being paid."

WISCONSIN.

Organization of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

MADISON, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday and the Governor's message was delivered at two P. M. today. He devotes much space to local matters. He represents the finances of the State in excellent condition, the present indebtedness being $2,279,000. The receipts exceed the expenses by some $8,000, notwithstanding many permanent improvements have been made, such as public buildings and enlargement of the Capitol. The unadjusted war claims on the general government amount to $248,000. On national affairs he recommends a satisfactory settlement of the expatriation question, that naturalized citizens of the United States may be protected abroad, and on reconstruction he takes the customary radical stand.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING OF PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—LA GRANGE IN "IL TROVATORE."—The west side of town had a genuine sensation last night. The hitherto unfrequented quarter of Eighth avenue was blocked with carriages and crowded with fashionables, and the finest theatrical establishment in America was thrown open to the public for the first time. Through its spacious entrance poured in a crowd of elegantly dressed ladies, with their white-kidded cavaliers, and the vestibule was filled with opera-goers, uncloaking, unshawling and otherwise reducing themselves to the requisite proportions of full dress before entering the brilliant auditorium. Box, parquet and balcony were resplendent with rich toilets, and bright eyes flashed recognition of acquaintances in every part of the house. Italian opera, whose demise on the east side we chronicled but a short time since, has risen from its ashes, or, like those wonderful feline creatures, has come to life for the ninth time with more vigor than ever. It is unnecessary to dwell on the appearance of the new Opera House, except to say that its dazzling appearance was considerably enhanced by the brilliant audience assembled in it last night. Our venerable friend "Il Trovatore" was the opening opera and Max Strakosch's opera troupe officiated on the occasion. Madame La Grange made her first appearance as Leonora after an absence of many years. Time has dealt gently with this queen of the lyric stage; for her voice was as brilliant last night as in the days of yore, and her acting was as finished and thoroughly artistic as when she first made her bow before an American audience. Perfect command and sympathetic expression of voice, united with brilliancy of execution, in which each thought of the composer was faithfully expressed, and rare dramatic talent in acting, in which every phase of passion was delineated with ease, grace and dignity, marked the first appearance of Madame La Grange this season. Her reception was cordial in the extreme, and applause and bouquets were liberally bestowed on her. Miss Adelaide Phillips, as the gypsy mother, came in for a share of popular recognition, and proved herself a sterling artiste. Orlandini was in fine voice and sang the *rôle* of the vindictive count with such passion and fire that he might claim the title of the American Graziani, and Massimiliani, who replaced the indisposed Brignoli, made the best he could of Manrico's *rôle*, considering that he was obviously suffering from the effects of a cold. The chorus and orchestra were in every respect unexceptionable. The *mise en scène* deserves special mention on account of its superior character; some of the scenes being particularly artistic in design and finish. Altogether the opening of the new opera season and the new Opera House were in perfect harmony with each other. There are few opera houses in Europe and, none in America, that can compare with the new establishment on Twenty-third street, and few *prime donne* at present that may successfully compete with Madame La Grange. Norma, her greatest *rôle*, will be the attraction to-night.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Miss Belle Boyd, the famous dashing female rebel spy of the Shenandoah Valley, has ceased to be an object of public wonder and curiosity, for her name as the special attraction at the Théâtre Français last night drew only a scanty house. The programme was the "Honeymoon" and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." In the first play, in the part of Juliana, Miss Belle, under all the circumstances, certainly did as well as could be expected. She is in person slender and delicate, has a good musical voice, reads well, walks well, and with a regular course of severe training would make, perhaps, a first rate actress in light comedies; but it was difficult to tell whether the "Honeymoon," take it altogether as made up and done last night around this particular star, was intended as a tragedy or comedy, or merely as a setting gotten up at a moment's notice to the reading of Juliana. We dare say that the company were glad when it was over, and are quite sure that the house was not sorry. The night was so cold, however, and the house was so thin that the only wonder is the bill was not postponed. Miss Boyd was called out at the end of the piece, and so far as she was concerned obtained the approval of the audience. The experiment of this young *débutante* was a temptation, perhaps, worth trying, on the supposed historical reputation of Miss Belle Boyd, but history moves so rapidly in these days that many a lion and lioness of yesterday are forgotten to-day or will be to-morrow. Having said thus much of the "Honeymoon" we need only say of the play that followed that, all things considered, it was done better than we had expected. This evening and to morrow in the matinée the bill is Ristori's "Marie Antoinette," which speaks for itself.

DICKENS' READINGS.—A most fashionable auditory filled Steinway Hall last evening to listen to Mr. Dickens' reading of "Doctor Marigold" and the Trial from Pickwick. This entertainment was among the best (if not the best) that the celebrated author has afforded a New York audience. His truthful and pathetic delineation of the death of little Sophie and the heartfelt love borne her by her father, the Cheap Jack, in the former, drew tears from many eyes; while his admirable depiction of the idiosyncracies of Sam Weller and the fat Judge, in the latter, kept the audience convulsed with laughter. The trial seemed to be actually progressing during this reading, and the facility with which the accomplished reader changed his facial contour as he personated the various characters heightened the illusion to such a degree that after the Judge's charge was delivered the audience appeared to be anxiously awaiting the verdict of the jury. Rarely, if ever, was an audience better pleased than on last evening.

The Alarming Condition of Things in the South—A Republican View.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 9.]

People ask in alarm "What is to be the end of this state of things?" For our own part we are not appalled at the probable result. For one thing, we believe that the old South will be taught emphatically that its day is over; that while the nation can forgive the past it can never forget it, and that it will neither suffer its traitors to be again invested with power nor the national wards to be persecuted. If the late rebels are still unconvinced of the conquering talent of General Grant their conduct is fast insuring his promotion to a position in which he will demonstrate it to their entire satisfaction. And for another thing rebel employers will discover that in a civilized age, after slavery is abolished, it takes two to make a bargain. If they discharge their laborers they will either make them criminals or landowners, in either case destroying their value as hired men and enhancing the rate of wages in future.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Appointment of the Senate Committees—Two Big Tammany Jobs on Foot—Rebuilding of Washington Market and a Wharves and Piers Commission—Proposed Abolition of the Board of Health.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1868.

The event of to-day's session was the announcement of the Senate committees. Tammany is represented on railroads by Genet, and on internal affairs of towns and counties (excise matters, &c.) by Tweed.

THE TAMMANY "RING" SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

Among the bills to be introduced in the Senate is one to provide for the rebuilding of Washington Market, which, if passed, will institute another City Hall "ring" job like that of the new Court House. The bill is, of course, fathered by the Tammany Senatorial delegation.

PROVISION FOR THE POOR OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Creamer gave notice in the Senate to-day of a bill which he intends to introduce enabling the city of New York to raise $1,000,000 for the relief of its poor. The plan proposes the distribution of food and fuel under the direction of the Board of Supervisors or other proper authorities.

ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Irving, of New York, introduced a bill to-day of a most sweeping character. It repeals all portions of the statute creating and providing for the organization of the Board of Health in the Metropolitan district.

THE WHARVES AND PIERS COMMISSION.

This time-honored measure has come up again this session. Mr. Genet, in the Senate, has given notice of an act to create a Metropolitan Board of Wharves and Piers, to consist of the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, the Comptroller of New York, and ten others, to be named in the bill. The bill is essentially the one urged by the Citizens' Association as modified by the Chamber of Commerce. The "ten others" are not named as yet. It is a little singular that Harry Genet should be the father of such a measure this session. It shows, however, that Tammany Hall is determined on possessing the spoils of the battle, and as the republicans have indicated in this little scheme a very fruitful source of revenue Tammany is going in to win. The republican cat has betrayed the chestnut. The democratic monkey is going to eat it.

THE NEW YORK BANKS AND THE TAX CASES.

The Court of Appeals having affirmed judgment in the cases of the New York banks in the matter of taxes, exception has been taken on the ground that the State law is in conflict with the United States law creating the national banks. On this same ground an appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, where the matter will go for final decision.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1868.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Kennedy, to enable the Savings, Trust and Insurance companies to invest in town bonds; by Mr. Genet, to repeal so much of the Metropolitan Police act as relates to the towns of Newton and Flushing; by Mr. Norton, for the rebuilding of Washington Market in New York city; by Mr. Creamer, to incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank of New York, also to authorize the Comptroller of New York city to borrow $1,000,000 for the support of the poor in said city; by Mr. Norton, to incorporate the Householders' Savings Bank of New York.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. CROWLEY introduced a bill incorporating the Jerauld Educational Institute of Niagara.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following standing committees:—

Finance—Messrs. O'Donnell, Humphrey, Folger, Murphy and Tweed.

Judiciary—Messrs. Folger, Williams, Hale, Murphy and Morris.

Canals—Messrs. Stanford Wicks, Mattoon, Thayer and Nichols.

Claims—Messrs. Hale, Chapman and Edwards.

Railroads—Messrs. Campbell, Parker, Morgan, Genet and Graham.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Palmer, Crowley and Tweed.

State Prisons—Messrs. Williams, Hale and Caldwell.

Erections of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Chapman, Crowley and Hubbard.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Thayer, Parker and Norton.

Municipal Affair—Messrs. Crowley, Palmer, Kennedy, Creamer and Banks.

Public Health—Messrs. Parker, O'Donnell and Genet.

Printing—Messrs. Mattoon, O'Donnell and Caldwell.

Salt—Messrs. Kennedy, Mattoon and Bradley.

Joint Library—Messrs. Humphrey, Banks and Nichols.

Rules—Messrs. Folger, Williams and Murphy.

Internal Affairs, Towns and Counties—Messrs. Van Pelton, Campbell and Tweed.

Poor Laws—Messrs. Nicks, Campbell and Beach.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Morgan, Van Pelten, Nicks, Hubbard and Creamer.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morgan, Kennedy and Genet.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Humphry, Stanford and Pierce.

Agriculture—Messrs. Campbell, Palmer and Edwards.

Literature—Messrs. Chapman, Van Pelten and Morris.

Militia—Messrs. Van Pelten, Morgan and Beach.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Nicks, Chapman and Beach.

Grievances—Messrs. Hall, Folger, Creamer, Banks, Palmer, Humphrey and Graham.

Insurance—Messrs. Parker, Stanford and Bradley.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Kennedy, O'Donnell and Bradley.

Manufactures—Messrs. Thayer, Crowley and Norton.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Williams, Stanford and Pierce.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Mattoon, Thayer and Banks.

THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE AT ROUSE'S POINT.

Mr. HALE moved a concurrent resolution instructing and requesting our representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the act making the piers and bridges across Lake Champlain, at Rouse's Point, a post route, or such modification thereof as will secure for the purposes of lake navigation an open space of at least 250 feet between the ends of the piers constructed on the opposite sides of Lake Champlain, at or near Rouse's Point. Mr. Hale then asked unanimous consent that the resolution be now considered.

Mr. MATTOON objected.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1868.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The SPEAKER presented the annual reports of the State Treasurer and Comptroller, the annual report of the Auditor on canal expenditures; also the report of the superintendent of the Bank Department on savings banks.

THE SHIPMAN SPRINGS COMPANY.

The bill to authorize the Shipman Springs and Axle Company to mortgage their personal property was read a third time and passed.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE RULES.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee on the revision of the rules:—Messrs. Jacobs, Burnans, Frear, Pitts and Bristol.

PETITIONS FOR REPEAL OF THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

A large number of petitions was presented from citizens of New York and Brooklyn asking for the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TARBOX, making an appropriation for the completion of the New York State Institution for the Blind; by Mr. Bigelow, to increase the powers of the Commissioners of Excise; by Mr. Jones, to provide for improving Park avenue, Brooklyn; by Mr. Stewart, to facilitate the construction of a railroad from Chittenango to Cazenovia; by Mr. Bradstreet, to incorporate the Protectives No. 1, of Rochester; by Mr. Irving, to abolish the Metropolitan Sanitary Board of Health; by Mr. Hartman, to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law; by Mr. Farley, to incorporate the Niagara Water Works Company, also to enable towns to erect monuments to soldiers; by Mr. W. S. Clark, to amend the revised statutes relative to the assessment of taxes; by Mr. G. Clark, to legalize the bonds of Watkins village; by Mr. La Bau, to incorporate the Insurance Indemnity Company of New York; by Mr. Purdy, to amend the act relative to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company.

The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the State Treasurer.

The Assembly then adjourned to Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON BANQUET.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1868.

The following letter was read at the banquet last evening:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 31st ultimo is received, enclosing an invitation to be present at the meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, on the evening of the 8th inst., for the purpose of commemorating the battle of New Orleans and the gallantry of the distinguished general and the citizen soldier by whom it was won. Other engagements prevent me from accepting your complimentary invitation, but I take pleasure in saying, in this manner, that I heartily sympathize with the hope expressed in the accompanying printed letter, that in celebrating the occasion of such imperishable renown for the American name happier memories will be awakened, and that the magnanimity of the nation may be treasured to a noble sympathy for the descendants of those who, as "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," so nobly illustrated the patriotism and progress of the American citizen. There never has been a period in the history of the United States when a broad and comprehensive nationality of sentiment was so greatly needed as at the present time. It is deeply to be regretted that the passions which were excited between the sections during the recent war have not been succeeded by kindness and magnanimity on the part of the victors and acquiescence in the result on the part of the vanquished; that the avowed purposes for which the war was prosecuted on the part of the government seem to have been forgotten by so many of our fellow citizens, and that the condition of the Southern States has in no wise been improved since hostilities were ended. It may not be proper for me in this communication to discuss what is called the question of "reconstruction," or to condemn or to criticise the opinions or action of my old political friends in regard to it. This much, however, I deem it my duty to say—that I consider the restoration to the Southern States of equal rights with the other States under the constitution as essential to the existence of our republican institutions and to the improvement, if not to the maintenance, of the national credit, and that in my judgment this is unlikely to be effected by any policy differing materially from that which was substantially inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln and attempted to be consummated by the present Executive. As civil liberty is not the offspring of military power, but is in danger of being destroyed instead of being fostered by it, I have not favored the establishment of military governments in the Southern States. As a true Union sentiment is not to be revived in those States by a general estracism of their prominent and trustworthy men, I have regarded with great apprehension the enactment and continuance of laws which exclude from federal offices and from the ballot citizens of ability and influence, without whose co-operation a reliable reunion of the States is not to be expected; and believing, as I do, that the question of suffrage should be controlled by the States and not by the federal government, and that the elective franchise cannot be safely bestowed upon a race recently in bondage and with few exceptions utterly unprepared to use it intelligently, I have deeply regretted the legislation which deprives a part of the States of rights heretofore enjoyed by them and still exercised by others, and which, by ignoring all distinctions between races so dissimilar, and by its sweeping disfranchisement of certain classes virtually subordinate the superior to the inferior race. I gave to the Executive policy of reconstruction my hearty approval before it became a party question, and I have never doubted its wisdom or its practicability. A different policy has been adopted and is now being tried. Should it be successful in restoring a true Union sentiment in the Southern States, in stimulating industry, in increasing production and in establishing harmony between the races, the wisdom of Congress will be fully vindicated and their action will be approved by the people, and by none more heartily than by those who now disapprove it. Should it fail in accomplishing these most desirable results, the embarrassment and suffering which now exist must be endured for a season, and they will doubless be aggravated by their continuance; but they will not be lasting. The different sections of the United States are not to be permanently antagonized, nor is the essential character of our institutions to be changed by the war, nor by the troubles which have followed it, by those which are still to be encountered. There is power enough in the government to stand any trials to which it may be subjected, and intelligence enough in the people to correct any errors that may have been committed by their agents.

Hoping that the celebration of the 8th of January in Washington and elsewhere, by awakening agreeable and patriotic memories of the past, may tend to excite throughout the country a true Union sentiment, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH.

J. D. HOOVER, Esq., Chairman, &c., National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Letter from Secretary Seward.

The letter from Secretary Seward says he shall be unable to accept the invitation to the celebration, but he would cheerfully make a sacrifice, as he had occasionally done heretofore, if it seemed to be necessary now, as certainly it was, for the vindication of the President of the United States and his administration in their policy of seeking the earliest and completest possible restoration of the Union. Now advocates and defenders of that policy have arisen in the North as well as in the South, in the East and in the West, while it has come to command the admiration and respect of all foreign nations; and those of our fellow citizens who have opposed, resisted and hindered it by illegitimate processes, have ceased to be assailants, and have been brought to an attitude of self-defence or evasion. The unerring instinct of a great and enlightened people has promptly discovered the exact political situation. It is, therefore, no longer necessary for those who are engaged in administering the Executive Department of the government to show that chronic disintegration would be as fatal as violent separation, or that prosperity, peace and harmony can be obtained only by laying aside the sword without delay, and by restoring to the subjugated States all their faculties and franchises.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Moon rises.....eve 6 12
Sun sets..... 4 52 | High water.morn 8 40

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1868.

CLEARED.

Steamship Deutschland (Brem), Wessels, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Morton, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship E B Souder, Lebby, Charleston—Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, NC—J Hand.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, NC—Good speed & White.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk—N L McCready & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.

Bark Colon, McNeil, Scolfield, Genoa, Naples and Palermo—Bacon & Russell.

Bark Live Oak (Br), Phinney, Gibraltar, Leghorn and Genoa—H Baetjer.

Bark R Murray, Jr, Wilson, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.

Bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, Matanzas—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Nineveh, Baker, Mobile—N L McCready & Co.

Brig Catharine (Norw), Gill, Hamburg—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Salinas (Br), Hout, Para—L S Amshick & Co.

Brig Julia (Br), Logan, Demerara—Harvey Barnes.

Brig Katie (Dan), Jayne, St