TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ABYSSINIA.

News from the English Captives.
LONDON, Feb. 20—Evening.

Advices to the 1st of January have been received here from the English captives in Abyssinia. At that time they were all safe and well.

AFRICA.

The Colenso Church Property Suit.
LONDON, Feb. 20—Evening.

Late advices from Capetown, Africa, state that the Supreme Court of Natal has at last decided the question touching the matter of the church property in favor of Bishop Colenso.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Warning to the Clergy.
VIENNA, Feb. 20, 1868.

A circular has been issued from the Home office warning the clergy against fomenting discontent.

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Return.
LONDON, Feb. 20—Evening.

The regular weekly return of the Bank of England shows that the bullion in vault has decreased £413,000 sterling.

CUBA.

American Naturalization Attracting Attention in Cuba—The Siglo and Occidente—Monopolists.
[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]
HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1868.

The question of the rights of naturalized American citizens is absorbing the attention of many Cubans.

There are rumors that the Spanish government authorizes Captain General Lersundi to transport one hundred and seventy criminals to Africa.

It is doubtful whether the newspaper called the *Siglo* will continue publication. The *Occidente* will probably cease at a later period. The causes of these suspensions are pecuniary difficulties.

The importers of cattle have offered to supply the market at six cents per pound. The monopolists got scared, and the price has fallen to two and a half cents.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Execution in Havana—Commercial and Marine Intelligence.
HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1868.

The shoemaker who brutally murdered his wife with an axe a short time ago was executed to-day.

The sugar market is animated. No. 12 Dutch standard is quoted at 7¼ a 7½ reals per arroba.

Exchange on London 10¼ per cent premium; on Hamburg 44 per cent discount; on United States—currency, 30 a 31 per cent discount; gold, 1½ per cent discount.

The steamer Liberty sailed yesterday for New Orleans. The weather is clear and pleasant.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention—The Competitor of John Minor Botts Declared Ineligible to a Seat in the Convention.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1868.

In the Constitutional Convention this morning a lot of pamphlets were received from Washington arguing General Grant's unfitness for the Presidency, and distributed on the members' desks. A member denounced it as an insult to the majority of the members, of whom General Grant was their choice for President. After a proper explanation on behalf of the Sergeant-at-Arms the matter was passed by.

Mr. Manary, a conservative member from Culpepper, was declared ineligible and his seat vacant. He was the successful competitor of John Minor Botts.

The remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of suffrage. A leading republican member in his speech said he was convinced, from the temper of those who had once controlled the State, that a certain amount of disfranchisement was still necessary.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Convention—Boundaries of the Congressional Districts.
RALEIGH, Feb. 20, 1868.

The Convention to-day adopted the report fixing the boundaries of the Congressional districts. They remain as they were, except New Hanover county, which has been placed in the Third district, and Sterling county in the Fifth. The arrangement is said to have been made to accommodate certain parties.

Last night and to-day the Convention was mainly engaged in discussing the article on suffrage. No vote has yet been taken. Some radicals, such as Pool, McDonald and King, of Lenoir, oppose the severe test oaths and disfranchisement, while Abbott, French (of the District of Columbia), May and others are for test oaths, &c. Stringent measures are most likely to pass.

Hood, a negro, gave the North Carolina Convention notice of his purpose to offer an ordinance removing the present fine upon magistrates and the clergy for solemnizing matrimony between whites and negroes.

The Public Treasurer has issued an order for $1,342,000 in State bonds to be delivered to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. These are new bonds, and the State is liable for $340,000 more, which, the Treasurer is notified, will be soon required. All these are issued under acts of previous Legislatures.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Convention.
ATLANTA, Feb. 20, 1868.

In the Convention to-day the report of the Homestead Committee was presented and ordered to be printed. It allows $2,500 worth of real estate and $2,000 worth of personal property, to be secure from writ or execution. It was made the special order for Monday next.

General Ruger, Provisional Governor, and Captain Rockwell, provisional Treasurer of Georgia, visited the Convention to-day. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to pay them the customary compliments.

Arrest of the State Tax Collector of Georgia by the Military.
SAVANNAH, Feb. 20, 1868.

James McGowan, Collector of the State Taxes, was arrested to-day by the military. Mr. McGowan refuses to give up the records or money.

FLORIDA.

Expulsion of Members of the Convention—Negro Mass Meeting in Tallahassee.
TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 20, 1868.

The Constitutional Convention continues harmonious. The following articles were reported to-day and ordered to be printed:—On the Judiciary, Executive Administration, Homestead, Public Institutions, Finance, Education and Military.

Mr. Richards, the late president of the Convention, and Mr. Saunders, a colored member, have both been expelled, and have started for Washington to-day with the constitution made by their faction.

No further trouble has resulted from the negro shooting affray of yesterday.

At a negro political meeting held last night in the African church violent speeches are reported to have been made by expelled members of the Convention, denouncing any constitution other than that formed by the minority.

Twenty-five members of the Convention publish a card to-day denouncing the correspondence from this place to the New York radical organ as false.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proceedings of the Convention—Exaggerated Reports of Destitution in the State.
JACKSON, Feb. 26, 1868.

A communication from General Gillem was read in the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention to-day. It sets forth that destitution does not exist to so great an extent as many suppose. He is making all possible efforts to alleviate the sufferings of all classes.

The Bill of Rights is still under consideration, and four sections were adopted to-day. The thirteenth section provides that no property qualification for jurors shall ever be prescribed.

CONNECTICUT.

Assault on an Editor.
MERIDEN, Feb. 20, 1868.

Mr. Stephen Ives, proprietor of the Meriden House, in whose hotel Fred Douglass was called "a nigger" and from whose public table Douglass was ejected, this morning assaulted Captain Riggs, editor of the Meriden *Recorder*, for commenting on the affair. Much excitement prevails here, and Ives has been arrested and held to answer both in a civil and criminal action.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention—Governor Baker Renominated—Grant and Colfax the Choice for President and Vice President.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20, 1868.

The Republican State Convention met at ten A. M.

Resolutions endorsing General Grant and Schuyler Colfax as Indiana's first choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency were unanimously adopted amid immense cheering.

After the appointment of various committees, James Hughes, of Marion county, was made permanent chairman, and Major O. Wilson, of Marion, secretary.

Governor Conrad Baker was nominated for re-election by acclamation, William Cumback for Lieutenant Governor, Major F. A. Hoffman, of Cass county, for Secretary of State, and General Nathan Kimball State Treasurer.

The Convention on reassembling this afternoon completed the nominations for the State ticket as follows:—Auditor of the State, Major John D. Evans, of Marion county; Clerk of the Supreme Court, J. W. McCoy, of Clark county; Reporter for the Supreme Court, J. B. Black, of Marion county; Attorney General, D. E. Williamson, of Putnam county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barnabas C. Hobbs, of Wayne county.

Letters were read in the Convention from Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. John Coburn, M. C. A letter written by Senator Morton failed to reach in time, but on the announcement of the fact it was ordered to be made a part of the proceedings of the Convention. A strong feeling prevailed with the delegates in favor of Governor Morton as the choice of Indiana for the Presidency, but it was understood by his friends that he declined the use of his name in that connection.

[THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:—

The Union republican party of Indiana, assembled in convention at Indianapolis on the 20th day of February, 1868, to consult in reference to the present condition of the country, make the following declaration of principles:—

First—The Congressional plan of reconstruction was made necessary by the continued rebellious spirit of the Southern people, and if they will not, upon the conditions prescribed by Congress, become the friends of the Union, it is the duty of Congress to do whatever the emergency requires to prevent them from doing harm as enemies.

Second—The extension of suffrage to the negroes of the South is the result of the rebellion and the continued rebellious spirit maintained therein, and was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the Union and the preservation of loyal men therein from a state worse than slavery, and the question of suffrage in all the loyal States belongs to the people of those States under the constitution of the United States.

Third—The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy consistent with public safety and interest; the revenue should be so laid as to give the greatest possible exemption to the articles of primary necessity, and fall most heavily upon the luxuries and wealth of the country; and all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation.

Fourth—The public debt, made necessary by the rebellion, should be honestly paid, and all bonds issued therefor should be paid in legal tenders, commonly called greenbacks, except where by their express terms they provide otherwise, and paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensurate with the commercial wants of the country, and so as to avoid too great an inflation of the currency and an increase in the price of gold.

Fifth—The large and rapid contraction of the currency, sanctioned by the votes of the democratic party in both houses of Congress, has had a most injurious effect on the industry and business of the country, and it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for supplying the deficiency in legal tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, to the full extent required by the business wants of the country.

Sixth—We are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves.

Seventh—Of all who were faithful amid the trials of the late war there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen, who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the nation—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eighth—The public lands are the property of the people; monopolies, either by individuals or corporations, should be prohibited; they should be reserved for actual settlers, and as a substantial recognition of the services of Union officers and soldiers in the late civil war they should each be allowed one hundred and sixty acres thereof.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers that because a man is once a citizen he is always so must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign Power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—We cordially approve of the course of the republican members of Congress in their active support of the bill prohibiting further contraction of the currency, in which they faithfully represented the will of the people of Indiana, and this Convention express their unwavering confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Oliver P. Morton; his devotion to the vital interests of the nation during the past six years has endeared him to every lover of Union and liberty, and we send greeting to him in the American Senate an assurance of our unqualified endorsement of his course.

Eleventh—General U. S. Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax are the choice of Indiana for President and Vice President of the United States, and this Convention hereby instruct the delegates to the National Convention to cast the vote of Indiana for these gentlemen.

NEW JERSEY.

Withdrawal of the State's Consent to the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.
TRENTON, Feb. 20, 1868.

The House to-day concurred in the action of the Senate in withdrawing the State's consent to the ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

NEW YORK.

Attempt to Break Jail in Buffalo.
BUFFALO, Feb. 20, 1868.

John Clark, who was yesterday sentenced to fifteen years and three months' imprisonment at Auburn for garroting Mr. Knapp, of Milwaukee, attempted to break jail this afternoon. Clarke, with Donovan and Doyle, two prisoners under indictment for highway robbery, had, with the aid of a rod taken from the stove, dug a hole through the wall of the jail. They had means to unlock the cell and intended to overpower the guard and escape to-night. Clarke is just out from five years' imprisonment at Toronto, Canada. Donovan and Doyle were removed to the court for trial, and immediately after their departure a negro prisoner told the jailer he had seen them at work digging through the wall. The negro was immediately taken to court and placed upon the stand to testify to the fact and assist in establishing the bad character of the prisoners.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—Consols closed easier at 93 for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 72¼ a 72¾; Illinois Central Railway shares, 88¾; Erie Railway shares, 48¾.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—United States bonds are strong at 76 a 76½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Bourse opens firmer. Rentes are strong and higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed active at an advance of ⅛d. on American descriptions. The sales have been fully up to the estimate made at the opening—namely, 20,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:—Middling uplands in port, 10⅛d.; middling uplands to arrive, 9⅞d. a 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The brokers' circulars published to-day give more statistics relative to the movement of the cotton crop. The total shipments from Bombay for Liverpool for the week ending February 15 were 23,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—Noon.—The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is active and prices are tending upward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—5 P M.—The market for breadstuffs opens quiet and steady at the following figures:—Corn, 43s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western; wheat, 16s. 1d. per central for California white, and 16s. 5d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; oats, 3s. 10d. per bushel; barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel; peas, 45s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Canadian; flour, 37s. 6d. per barrel for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Beef has declined to 112s. 6d. for winter cured extra prime mess. Lard has advanced to 56s. for fine American, and bacon to 39s. 6d for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—Articles in the produce market are generally unchanged. Cloverseed is quoted at 50s. per cwt. for American red. Rosin has advanced to 7s. 9d. for common Wilmington. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 1d. for refined. Of spirits there is none in first hands, and it is selling at 1s. 5d. per gallon to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—Linseed cakes have advanced to £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong. Whale, linseed and sperm oils are unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 20—5 P. M.—The petroleum market has been firmer and prices have advanced 75 centimes; standard white, 40 francs 25 centimes.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Australasian arrived at Queenstown at half-past eight A. M. on Saturday, the 8th of February. [This is the first announcement which has been made of the arrival of the Australasian out.]

LOUISIANA.

The Convention—Appointment of a Committee to Revise the Constitution—Publication of the Registry Lists—The Presidency.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20, 1868.

The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted a resolution appointing a special committe of five to revise the style and arrangement of the constitution; they to have a correct copy printed as adopted, with the proposed changes set forth. The President of the Convention was added to the committee. The other committees were discharged, and the Convention adjourned until Saturday.

General Hancock issued an order yesterday, that the last revised registry lists of each parish in Louisiana be published once in the newspaper having the greatest circulation in each parish, and fifty handbills of said lists also be published by the same paper and posted in the most conspicuous places in each parish, under the direction of the sheriffs. Lists for publication will be furnished from the office of the Secretary of Civil Affairs, who will pay the expenses of publication and posting.

The *Tribune* this morning hoists the name of U. S. Grant for the Presidency, and the *Republican* and *Advocate* will do the same to-morrow. The latter two say they take this step, after long waiting and much labor, to secure greater harmony and unanimity of the republican party in Louisiana.

Yesterday $800,000 large city notes were destroyed by order of the Finance Committee.

ARIZONA.

Particulars of a Fight Between the Walla Walla Indians and a Force of the United States Troops.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20, 1868.

Late Arizona advices received here give the particulars of the fight between the Walla Walla Indians, under three of their principal chiefs, and a force of United States troops, resulting in the success of the latter. The Indians were armed with the Henry, Spencer and Sharpe rifles, and fought with great bravery. Twenty-five Indians were wounded.

A scouting party of soldiers under command of Lieutenant Stevenson was ambushed by the Indians, but succeeded in escaping without loss of life. Lieutenant Stevenson was fearfully and one soldier but slightly wounded.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Visit of Members of the Legislature to and Inspection of the New York Quarantine—Interesting Resume of Quarantine Operations.

Yesterday, by invitation of the Commissioners of Quarantine, the Legislative Committee on Cities, Mr. Frear, chairman, and Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Mr. Kiernan, chairman, proceeded on a tour of inspection of the Quarantine structures and stations in the harbor. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Woods, chairman, which is also officially in town, and Senator Bradley, were also invited, and formed a portion of the party of inspection. The Quarantine steamer Andrew Fletcher left Whitehall at eleven o'clock with the guests of the occasion, all under the immediate care of Dr. Swinburne. The first place visited was the vicinity of Red Hook, where the party were shown the hulk of the old ship Falcon, now lying in winter quarters, and the warehouses used for the storage of cargo from infected vessels. The steamer then proceeded to Quarantine landing, at Staten Island, and after a slight detention proceeded to the quarantine steamship Illinois, at anchor in Gravesend bay. By invitation the honorable gentlemen went on board, and after a brief sojourn, during which every portion of the vessel was inspected, they returned to the excursion steamer.

The really objective point of the trip was the new midwater station in the lower bay erected on the shoal of sand known as West Bank, and here the steamer next turned her head. After a half hour's run from the Illinois, and after a row in small boats, necessitated by the lowness of the tide, which prevented the steamer from approaching the structure, the party were duly landed on its berme wall. An hour more was spent in traversing the bulkhead or enclosure, and various opinions were expressed by the legislative gentlemen as to the character and capacity of the work. Some did not hesitate to pronounce a wooden structure of its kind, erected on a shifty sand bank on the verge of the ocean, a job in keeping with too many such undertakings of public origin. Others, again, regarded its limited area (and it certain did look small in contrast to the vast expanse of water surrounding it) as wholly unsuited to the extent of a quarantine for the harbor of New York. Others, again, felt differently, and acquiesced in the assurance of the health officers that it was entirely capacious for the present, and could easily be added to when circumstances required its enlargement. The station, it is thought, will be finished by next summer. Just now the visitor sees only an enclosure in the shape of an irregular hexagon built of stout timber, on a foundation of "rip-rap," or boulders cast into the water. The shoal is six feet under water at low tide, and is then attainable through a circuitous channel by vessels of ordinary draft. The party then returned to the vessel, and on the way back to the city did justice to a collation provided by the Commissioners "without expense to the State," and made numerous speeches. Senator Bradley, Assemblymen Lounsbury, La Bau, Woods, Hartman, Murphy, Keady, Quinn, Mallison and Frear, Dr. Swinburne and Mr. Johnson, the counsel of the commission, responded to calls made upon them. The Committee on Cities had specially adjourned to make the tour, and had postponed its investigation into fire department matters until this morning.

In connection with the above it is proper here to state that a bill is now before the Legislature to amend the existing law as to quarantine, or rather substituting a new one in its stead. One section provides for the sale of the quarantine grounds on Staten Island at a price to be fixed by the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State. If not sold within sixty days at private sale, they shall then be disposed of in parcels, or otherwise at auction to the highest bidder. This is an amendment to the present section, under which the price has been fixed so high that it was impossible to sell the property. The proceeds are to go to the construction of the new hospital stations and buildings. There are numerous other sections of the bill remedying the defects of the present law, and providing for the requirement, if necessary, of the Barren Island reservation by right of eminent domain. The Kings county members are as determined as ever to oppose the location of the boarding station or any portion of the quarantine at Coney Island; so that from the diverse and conflicting interests connected with the measure it is likely to be as exciting a topic of legislation this winter as it has been in years past.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Amendments and Additions to the Finance and Judiciary Articles.
ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1868.

In the Convention to-day the following additional sections were ordered to be added to the finance article:—Section fifteen was amended to read "real and personal property shall be subject to a uniform rule of assessment and taxation."

SECTION 17. The State shall not subscribe for the purchase or in any way, except by devise, own shares or stock in any company or corporation, nor invest any portion of its funds therein.

SEC. 18. The building of a new Capitol shall be suspended for five years. Yeas 46, nays 44.

The article was then recommitted to be engrossed for a final reading.

The article on salt springs was then taken up, pending the consideration of which a recess was taken.

In the evening session the following additional section was added to the art cle on the judiciary:—

SECTION —. For the relief of Surrogates' courts the Legislature may confer upon Courts of Records in any county having a population exceeding 400,000 the powers and jurisdiction of surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate causes.

The article on the salt springs of the State was taken up, and without amendment recommitted for final engrossment.

Judge Folger offered the following resolution, which went over under the rules:—

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State upon the changes in the constitution proposed by the Convention, and that before the final adjournment the committee report to the Convention the draft of such an address.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—The receiver of this institution having been instructed by the Comptroller of the Treasury to pay a dividend to its depositors yesterday, these victims poured into the bank building in a continuous stream from ten A. M. to four P. M. It was composed principally of men doing a small business and the representatives of widows and orphans whose dependence was at stake there. All were paid promptly fifty-five cents on the dollar, with a promise of more hereafter. Over $400,000 were paid out during the day, and $250,000 yet remain on hand for distribution. The payment of this dividend will materially affect the business interests of Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—To-morrow being Washington's birthday and a legal holiday, business will be generally suspended in the Eastern district. This evening the Washington Association will give a grand ball and banquet at Masonic Temple.

OIL WORKS ON FIRE.—About nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Diamond Light Oil Works, corner of North Thirteenth and Second streets, E. D., and damage to the amount of $10,000 was sustained; insured. The fire originated in the stillroom, and was of accidental origin. Fred. Stamp, one of the workmen, was slightly burned about the head.

THE RECENT TUGBOAT EXPLOSION.—Captain Dakin, of the tugboat James A. Wright, who was so seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler on Monday, is reported to be in an improving condition. The pilot, Mr. B. Fisher, is still in a precarious condition. The men are still at the Long Island College Hospital.

CORONER'S INQUEST—ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Coroner Flynn was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of Frederick Grattsingen, late general superintendent of freight and passengers for the French Transportation Transatlantic Steamship Company, foot of Clarkson street, North river, who was supposed to have been drowned an hour or two previously by falling into the dock. No one saw deceased fall, but he was found lying among the floating ice, partially submerged by water, and there seemed to be no doubt that his death was the result of an accidental fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—There was a very large, fashionable and well dressed audience present at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to hear La Grange in "La Traviata." Notwithstanding that Brignoli was too ill to appear as Alfredo, Massimiliani was accepted with good grace and nobody seemed to feel the worse for the change; that is to say, the enjoyment of the audience was not marred by the substitution. La Grange was quite restored after her recent indisposition, and was welcomed all the more because of the disappointment of a week ago. Orlandini was, as usual, very good, although not by any means in his best part. The "De Provenza," the only attraction which the elder Germont presents, was admirably sung and was encored very properly.

STEINWAY HALL—ORATORIO OF JUDAS MACCABÆUS.—England has long enjoyed the reputation of being the legitimate home of oratorio, but under Harrison's management New York bids fair to dispute the claim successfully. Last night, in spite of the horrible condition of the streets and the strong attractions of the Liederkranz ball at the Academy, the hall was crowded to excess. Not only was the main hall completely filled, but there was not a seat vacant in the smaller hall, and hundreds were compelled to stand. The sublime work of Handel was performed from beginning to end by the solo artists, chorus and orchestra, not excepting the organ, with a spirit and precision often superior to previous performances. The magnificent choruses, those wondrous creations which none but a Titan in music could even conceive, were all given by the Harmonic Society with the finish, will and earnestness they demanded. There were two interesting features during the oratorio. One was the reappearance amid immense applause of Madame Rosa, who gave the trying aria "From Mighty Kings" with rare effect; and the other was the presentation of a gold medal to the able conductor, Mr. L. F. Ritter. It was presented in the name of the society by the president, Mr. Simpson, Miss Brainerd and Mr. J. R. Thomas were entirely satisfactory. In fine, there has not been a performance given at Steinway Hall, in concert or oratorio, so unreservedly satisfactory as "Judas Maccabæus" last night.

Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

Lady Don is playing "Kenilworth" at Baltimore.

The "Black Crook" has got even as far as Fond du Lac, Wis.

Edwin Forrest is still in St. Louis at De Bar's. He is said to be doing a big business.

J. Madison Morton, author of "Poor Pillicoddy" and a host of other successful farces, is giving public readings in England.

Miss Fanny Josephs will shortly undertake the reins of management at the New Holborn theatre.

Mr. Widdicombe, the comedian, is seriously indisposed and unable to attend to his professional duties.

The lessee of the Haymarket theatre, Mr. J. B. Buckstone, has just concluded an engagement for Miss Bateman to appear at his theatre next September for three months certain.

Brigield conducts the "Grand Duchess" in Philadelphia, and every one praises him.

The three dwarfs, Jean Piccolo, Jean Petit and Kis Joszi, who played for some time at the Stadt theatre, in this city, with great success, are now at Concert Hall, Philadelphia.

The Webb Sisters have made their mark in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence delighted the good folks of Cincinnati last week.

They had, on the 6th, the "Sea of Ice" at Salt Lake City. Nobody hurt.

"Trodden Down, or the Lost Cause," is a great hit in Savannah. If the cause referred to be lost why try to resuscitate it on the stage?

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

It was a chirpy party at the Academy of Music last night. There were four or five thousand persons who didn't care a button whether the world went on wheels or on a wire, nor what the philosophers say, nor what is done with Alabama. People who could laugh at Bismarck and Tyng—happy and happy, happy mortals given up to the frolic, glory of the hour, full of whim, caprice and jest. Nobody knew the price of gold. Nobody knew who is going to be the democratic candidate for President. Nobody cared—not a button. The important topics were "who is the blue mask?" and "who is the black mask?" the one with the beautiful shoulders and *robe très décolletee?*" and "who is the pink mask, with gold in her hair?" and so forth. These topics were discussed by seven hundred men with noses made up of a bad pattern in flesh colored pasteboard. With what zest the questions were put, with what unanimity nobody answered them, and every one wondered, while the innumerable brass bands up in all the galleries tore the concave of the Academy with magnificent Dutch dance music, and every mortal rushed and tore and flourished away on the whirlwind of the galop, and kept rushing away, and rushing away, and rushing away, and yet didn't make any room—it was very jolly, and after a while it was very hot and very mixed. Not that anybody knew who was who. That was what they went there for—on purpose not to know it. How the handsome girls—not that there was any other kind there—tapped all the handsome fellows they saw on the shoulders and made believe they knew them, and how the fellows got up flirtations with girls who proved to be their own aunts. There was a procession, with a brass band played by blue devils, and funny fellows on little horses and elephants, and other queer things. Nobody understood it, of course. There is no fun in that. But every body laughed, especially when the little banner proposed to hang Steve Tyng on a sour apple tree.

And all the time as the fun went on below, and maskers came and went, and harlequins jingled bells and rattled laths, and every body balanced from one foot to another, all the galleries above were crowded with spectators, taking their ease in quiet corners of the boxes and looking down on the most brilliant piece of color and the jolliest and merriest fancy ball of the young year. And so went off one more Liederkranz night with the greatest possible success.

BOOK NOTICE.

A FRENCH COUNTRY FAMILY. By Madame de Witt, *nee* Guizot. Translated by Dinah Mulock Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Christian's Mistake," "A Noble Life," "Two Marriages," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Independently of the interest which this charming picture of French family life must excite as a revelation altogether novel to most readers of French sensational romances, this pretty little volume claims attention by the name of its authoress, a daughter of Guizot, the celebrated Minister of Louis Philippe, and wife of a descendant of De Witt, the Grand Pensionary of Holland from 1652, who was sacrificed, with his brother Cornelius, to the ambition of the house of Orange in 1672. It is also entitled to attention by the name of its translator, Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik, who, before her marriage to the son of the Minister of St. George's at Glasgow, had distinguished herself as the authoress of a most admirable series of popular fiction. Mrs. Craik rightly thinks that in introducing this work to English (and she might have added American) children she is benefiting their elders too. She says in her preface:—"We Britons are too apt to believe that French society is only as modern French novels make it appear; but this book—wherein the authoress has taken her pictures of both nature and human nature from that combination of the real and imaginary which, together, form the truest art—shows us that our neighbors across the Channel understand 'home' as well as ourselves." Now, the Americans who visit Paris, and during their sojourn see little or nothing of the real interior life of the French, are as apt as the "Britons" to form entirely erroneous impressions. Their experience and observation are confined for the most part to the public places of amusement, the theatres, the opera, Ranelagh and the Jardin Mabille, Tortoni, the Maison d'Or, the Grand Hotel and the boulevards, with an occasional glimpse at the balls in the Hotel de Ville and the Palace of the Tuileries. They rarely have an opportunity, such as this book of Mme. de Witt affords them, of being admitted to those sources of all that is purest and noblest in the family life of the French. Thus the secret of what is best and most durable in French culture and civilization must remain a mystery alike to English and American sojourners in France. We, therefore, commend to their examination the lively and truthful pictures of the life of "A French Country Family," for which they are indebted to Mme. de Witt and Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen have agreed upon a programme of arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his country on next Saturday, the 22d inst. It is recommended by the Joint Committee that citizens generally refrain from all secular employment and close their respective places of business; that the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor and the owners and occupants of public and private buildings in the city display their flags from sunrise until sunset; and it is hereby ordered that the public buildings and offices of the Corporation be closed and the flags be displayed on the City Hall and all other public buildings belonging to the city from sunrise until sunset on said day. Grand displays of fireworks, accompanied with music, will be given at the close of the day at the following places:—At the Battery, at the City Hall, at Tompkins' square, Madison square, at Bloomingdale road and 105th street, and at Hammersley square. The music engaged includes Gratulla's, Fourth regiment (Brooklyn), Wannemacher's, Schneller's, Miller's and Hill's bands.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from Philadelphia that letters were received there on the 18th from the Brazil squadron announcing the safe arrival at Rio Janeiro of the gunboat Maumee, Lieutenant Commander Cushing. This intelligence will relieve the minds of those having friends or relatives on board of any apprehension in regard to their safety.

The corvette Lackawanna, Captain Reynolds, was lying in the port of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, the last of December, with all on board well.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 46	Moon rises...morn	5 33
Sun sets	5 43	High water...eve	7 21

Weather Along the Coast.
FEBRUARY 20—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hood	NE	Clear	30 above.
Halifax	W	Clear	32 above.
Portland	SW	Clear	32 above.
Boston	SW	Clear	30 above.
New York	SW	Clear	32 above.
Philadelphia	SW	Clear	38 above.
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	36 above.
Washington	SW	Hazy	39 above.
Fortress Monroe	E	Clear	46 above.
Richmond	W	Clear	34 above.
Mobile	SW	Cloudy	59 above.
Key West	E	Clear	67 above.
Havana	NE	Clear	66 above.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

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 Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk—N L McCready.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship Witch of the Wave, Bachelder, Anjier for orders—Thompson & Hunter.

Ship Republik (Brem), Fortmann, Savannah—Unkhart & Co.

Bark Crusoe (Br), Mix, Bremen—Ruger Bros.

Bark Astrea (Norw), Dahl, Antwerp—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Queen of the South, Haddock, Demarara—Jos Enoss.

Brig Milo (Br), Townsend, Port au Prince—J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Eliza Thomson, Wright, Ponce—L W & P Armstrong.

Brig J R Nevins (Br), Perkins, Cardenas—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Gen Marshall, Thomb, Cardenas—Walsh & Carver.

Brig Brisk (Br), Hill, Cienfuegos—Fowler & Joys.

Schr Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Sierra Leone and a market—Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Izetta, Eaton, Nagasbo PR—Winchester & Leeds.

Schr H C Mackay, McMullen, Salem—J A Stetson & Co.

Sloop Helen Brown, Kentana, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Arizona, Moury, Aspinwall, Feb 12. 12.15 AM, with mdse and 263 passengers, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Feb 14, lat 14 30, lon 77 04, passed bark American Eagle, hence for Aspinwall; 16th, lat 20 49, lon 74 34, spoke steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Charleston, Feb 16, with mdse and passengers, to Wheeler & Lennard.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Ocean Chief (Br), Mitchell, Foochow, Nov 11, with teas, to order. Passed Anjier Nov 26, Cape of Good Hope Dec 26, St Helena Jan 10. Has been within 500 miles of New York for 10 days with a succession of strong northerly gales. Nov 26 off the Straits of Sunda, spoke ship Cheetah, from Macao for London, 18 days out; 27th, lat 8 48, lon 103 E, ship Polmaise from Hong Kong for London, 18 days out; same day, bark Zodiac, from Shanghae for London; Dec 4, lat 13 54 S, lon 86 07 E, ship Sumatra, from Sumatra for Gibraltar; 12th, lat 21 33 S, lon 63 55 E, ship Zelica from Calcutta for Liverpool 34 days out; Jan 20, lat 0 35 N, lon 22 20 W, schr Glimpse, from Mossel Bay (CGH) for London.

Ship American Congress, Jordan, London and Isle of Wight Dec 30, with mdse and 26 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. From Jan 4 to the 19th had a continuation of terrific gales from SW to NW, ship laboring very hard, shipping large quantities of water; the ship's rudder becoming partly disabled, secured it with chains to the back of the rudder, and with the assistance of tackels succeeded in steering the ship.

Bark Ethel (of Sunderland), Wylie, Hong Kong, Oct 9 with tea, to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Nov 7, Cape of Good Hope Dec 23, St Helena Jan 4, and crossed the Equator Jan 17; has been 8 days north of Hatteras. Dec 11 lat 26 10 S, lon 47 40, spoke Br bark Adriatic, from Mauritius for Cork; Jan 4, lat 16 08 S, lon 50 37, spk bark Nevo Paquette (Fort), from Mozambique for Lisbon.

Bark Palmetto (of San Francisco), Baker, Victoria, VI, Sept 27, with telegraph wire to Western Union Telegraph Co; vessel to Geo O H Palmer. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific Nov 7, passed Cape Horn Dec 14, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Jan 30; Jan 6, lat 24, lon 50, spoke ship Christina, of Liverpool, 79 days out. Charles Burgess, seaman, died Jan 18.

Bark Runer (Norw), Erichsen, Newport, E, 51 days, with railway iron, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather most of the voyage.

Bark Nuova Virginia (Ital), Scarpali, Taganrog Oct 18, and Malta Nov 27, with wool, to order.

Bark Sarah B Hale (of Portland), Hutchinson 14 days, with molasses to master. Had strong northerly gales the whole passage, and been 8 days N of Hatteras.

Brig J H Epping (Meck), Bulow,