occasionally turned all these branches of the government topsy turvy. By all means let General Boum and his forces proceed to Washington forthwith and save the country.

The Washington Squabble—Danger of Outside Interference.

In all the blustering, fuss and fury and disgraceful state of affairs at Washington at the present time, the only danger to the nation of kindling the flames of civil war and anarchy in our midst is in outside interference. As long as the parties in Congress and the White House are left to make fools of themselves, which they are doing in the most effectual manner, there is not the slightest danger to the country at large. It is a very disgraceful quarrel as it stands, and has already been productive of enough trouble and talk. But when we find the Governors of Pennsylvania and Illinois offering to place soldiers at the disposal of Congress to enable them to carry out their disorganizing schemes, and crazy leaders in our principal cities organizing "Johnson Defenders," the case becomes serious in the extreme. A single company of troops sent to Washington might plunge the nation into civil war and bloodshed, and it is the duty of every true patriot to discountenance in the most emphatic manner any such criminal and suicidal course. The condition of affairs at the national capital is critical enough, and needs to be investigated and settled in the most delicate manner. Reckless partisans on either side should not be permitted to embroil the people of the various States in the quarrel and precipitate them into a gulf of civil war and fratricidal strife, from which it may tax all the energies and immense resources of the country to extricate them. Let every one, therefore, who has the slightest spark of patriotism in his breast watch closely and frown down any attempt on the part of officials or individuals to interfere with force in this Washington squabble. There is not the slightest necessity of employing bayonets or artillery as arguments on either side. If the contending parties be left to themselves to bluster and be the laughing stock of the world it will be for the interests of the nation

The Tenement House Law—Action at Last.

After long and criminal neglect of the most vital principles of humanity and duty, on the part of the avaricious and grasping owners of tenement houses in this city, there is a prospect at length that they will be compelled to respect the lives and health of their unfortunate tenants. The Superintendent of Buildings is actively moving in the matter, and has already issued a large number of peremptory notices to the proprietors of tenement houses, or their agents, requiring them to place upon their buildings a practical fireproof escape and a stairway connecting with a proper opening leading to the roof; to connect by doors all the rooms on each floor, from front to rear, in order to afford a safe and secure means of escape in case of fire, as directed by the act of the Legislature. There is, besides, no loophole of escape for the heartless landlords of these dens, for the notice must be attended to within ten days after it is served. The rigid enforcement of the law in this respect will be hailed with pleasure by all who entertain feelings of humanity, and especially by the poor tenants, who heretofore have been sacrificed to the cupidity and criminal neglect of their landlords. The good effects of the law are already apparent in the change which has taken place in the most notorious of these human traps, and the inmates no longer tremble for their lives at the prospect of a fire. In carrying out the provisions of the law in the strictest and most impartial manner the Superintendent of Buildings will earn the gratitude and esteem of all classes in the community.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—A despatch to the Associated Press yesterday confirms the special cable telegram published in the HERALD on Sunday last, announcing the signing of a treaty between North Germany and the United States relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth. According to the terms of the treaty North Germany ceases to claim military service from her former citizens after they have resided five years in this country.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE STREET.—About half-past nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the tailor's shop in the basement of No. 94 Eldridge street, owned by Weilshaupt & Eisenberg. The stock was considerably damaged, probably to the extent of $1,000; insured for $2,300 on stock and fixtures in the Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company. The building is owned by Charles Scheibel; it is damaged about $100 and is insured for $5,000 in the Relief, Globe and Star Insurance Companies.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 a 93⅛ for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71⅛; Illinois Central Railway shares, 87⅜; Erie Railway shares, 43⅜.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—United States bonds closed strong at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—The Bourse to-day was heavy and rentes have declined.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. During the latter part of the day there was more activity in the transactions in cotton. The following are the closing quotations:—Middling uplands, in port, 9⅝d.; middling uplands, to arrive, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—The market is dull and generally steady. Corn has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 42s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western. Oats have declined to 3s. 10d. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—Lard is firmer and has advanced to 58s. per cwt. Bacon has advanced 3d. for Cumberland cut. The last sales were made at 40s. 9d. The other articles of the provision market, as well as those of the American produce market, are without a quotable alteration. Beef, 112s. 6d. per bbl. for extra prime mess. New pork, 71s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Cheese, 52s. per cwt. for the best grades of fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—5 P. M.—The sugar market closed firm at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Refined petroleum is firm and advanced to 1s. 2½d. Common rosin, 7s. 9d. per cwt.; for common North Carolina medium, 11s. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Whale oil, £36 per ton.; sperm oil, £110; linseed oil, £36 10s.; linseed cakes, £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—The steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, of the Inman line, which left New York on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

CUBA.

Business Dull—Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1868.

Business is dull on account of the carnival, to which all the people have given themselves up.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, arrived here to-day. The steamer Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, sailed for New Orleans to-day. The steamship Oriental, Captain Snow, sailed for Boston yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lord Derby Resigns the Premiership of England.

DISRAELI CALLED TO THE OFFICE.

Proposed Visit of the Mexican President to Washington.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Lord Derby Resigns the Premiership—Mr. Disraeli Commissioned to Form a Cabinet—Message from the Queen—Ministerial Announcements.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Feb. 25, 1868.

Earl Derby, whose health has been failing rapidly for some time past, placed his resignation of the office of Premier of England in the hands of Queen Victoria at Osborne House this evening.

The noble Earl, in thanking her Majesty for the royal favor shown to him and the confidence reposed in him, alleges ill health as necessitating his retirement from office.

The Queen accepted the resignation of Earl Derby.

Her Majesty immediately "sent for" (as it is termed in court language) Mr. Disraeli, and by telegram requested the right honorable gentleman to form a new cabinet.

Mr. Disraeli has not yet been to Osborne to see the Queen, but will go there early to-morrow and have an interview with her Majesty.

Public opinion has it that the great seal of office will be tendered to Mr. Disraeli and that he will accept the post of Premier, holding at the same time the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, like Sir Robert Peel, Pitt, Mr. Perceval and other ministers of former years.

Should Mr. Disraeli not accept the office and endeavor to form a Cabinet holding the Chancellorship of the Exchequer Sir Strafford Northcote may vacate the office of Secretary of State for India and be commissioned as Chancellor.

No changes have been made in the Cabinet to this hour.

The House of Lords met in session this evening, when Earl Malmesbury announced the resignation of Lord Derby to the Peers with "great regret."

Earl Russell immediately rose and in a few words expressed his regret at the cause—the ill health of the ex-Premier—which had induced the change in the Cabinet.

The House then adjourned to Thursday evening.

The House of Commons assembled at the usual hour.

Immediately after the Speaker had taken the chair Lord Stanley rose and announced the resignation of the Premier, Lord Derby, making allusion to a coming change in the Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone replied in terms almost similar to those used by Earl Russell in the House of Lords.

The House of Commons then adjourned to Friday.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Lord Derby's Resignation as Premier—Disraeli to Fill the Office—The Clerkenwell Fenians.

LONDON, Feb 25—Evening.

The *Liverpool Courier* this morning contained a report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed.

It was also ascertained that Mr. Disraeli would replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time retaining his present post as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, at the beginning of the session, the Earl of Malmsbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen on account of continued ill health, and that her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli to form a new Cabinet.

Earl Russell and others expressed their sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover from his illness and resume his post at the head of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stanley, and was responded to by Mr. Gladstone, who with much delicacy and feeling expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble lord to resign his high office.

The transaction of all business in the House was postponed until Friday next.

All the prisoners charged by the coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder.

The Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, Feb. 25—Midnight.

It is now thought that Mr. Disraeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place.

No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

ABYSSINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Despatches from General Napier—A British Envoy in a Princely and Military Council—Hopeful Aspect of Affairs—The Native Ladies Friendly.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Feb. 25—P. M.

Despatches have been received from Abyssinia dated to the 6th inst.

Major General Napier telegraphed to Sir Strafford Northcote that Major Grant, sent as an envoy to the friendly chiefs, had been well received by Prince Kassai.

The letter and presents forwarded in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria were accepted and received in an open durbad, or council, which was attended by two thousand persons, chiefs and warriors.

The inhabitants met by Major Grant were all friendly to the English.

The women of Odeva cheered the military mission on its entry into the town.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The British in Council with Native Chiefs.

LONDON, Feb. 25—Midnight.

Official despatches from General Napier say the envoy sent by him to Prince Kassai was well received at Durbor, and found 2,000 warriors, with their chiefs, assembled at Adwas, by whom he was heartily welcomed.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Distinguished Arrivals for Mexico—Confiscated Property to be Sold—Depredations of Yaqui Indians—Juarez to Visit Washington—Yucatan Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

The Baron Tindal arrived here in the French steamer Imperatrice Eugenie, and Senor Don Angel Yturbide in the American steamer Eagle—both bound to Mexico.

An order has been issued by the Mexican government to extinguish the national debt by auction sales of confiscated property, just as was done previous to the intervention. This is the cheapest way to obtain money. It is expected that $100,000 can be paid off monthly.

The Yaqui Indians had become formidable. They had attacked the towns of San Pedro, Echojoa and Santa Cruz, and had assassinated General Matias and fourteen of the inhabitants. The Prefect of Guaymas had sent a battalion to punish them.

President Juarez had been permitted to take six months' leave of absence to visit Washington.

The rebel schooner Oriente, commanded by a Spanish captain, had been retaken by the national forces. In the chase she stranded on the north coast of Yucatan. General Alatorre demands reinforcements and money. Letters state that government will be compelled to recall Governor Cepeda on account of his unpopularity. No one is willing, it appears, to accept the political command of the State—the Cepedists least of all.

It was feared at the capital that Canales, Carvajal and Quiroga would seize the silver conducta expected at Matamoros from Monterey. Canales is abundantly provided with two thousand muskets and a battery.

VENEZUELA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Revolution Not Yet Suppressed—Military Movements.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

By advices from Venezuela to the 7th inst. we learn that the new Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Public Works and Credit had resigned. General Ochoa had been appointed to the first named office. General Frias had been appointed Generalissimo of the Federal Army and set out for Guarico. The rear guard and cavalry were to follow at once. Notwithstanding these movements the newspapers stated that the revolution had been suppressed.

In Carabobo the rebel factions were divided, and had sought refuge in the forests, where they were without officers. Occasionally some of them would submit to the federal authorities.

Guayana remains quiet.

JAMAICA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Hannah Grant Outrage—Hurricane—Expenditures—Health of the Island.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

From Jamaica we have advices to the 13th inst. Consul Gregg had been very active to obtain redress for the outrage committed on the American whaler Hannah Grant.

A hurricane had taken place at Navassa on the 8th. It lasted five minutes.

Breadstuffs had advanced, owing to the scarcity of arrivals. The crop of good coffee was being freely augmented, but the price was dear. Ships were wanted.

Despite the immigration charges, the year's expenditures had decreased £11,000.

General O'Conner was at Falmouth inspecting the place. The population was increasing. The colored population have established a new Baptist association.

The health of the island was good.

ST. CROIX.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Indignation of an Editor at British Naval Officers—American Officers Marrying St. Croix Belles—Crops.

HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1868.

At Frederickstad, on the 12th inst., Mr. Hatchet, editor of the *Avis*, raged with extitement at witnessing the British naval officers sounding the channels in the Virgin isles.

The ship Purveyor had arrived to accompany the Monongahela.

The officers of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn are very popular. Four are reported as about to marry St. Croix belles.

Consul Moore had returned. He is very popular.

The rains are favorable to the crops. Sugar grinding had commenced. The crop will be one-fourth larger than average.

BARBADOES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Monument to a Sea Captain—Legislative Proceedings—Meteors—Crops.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

Our advices from Barbadoes are to the 11th inst. There was a movement on foot to erect a memorial in honor of Captain Wooley, who perished in the steamer Rhone, at St. Thomas. The subscriptions for the purpose were liberal.

Governor Walker had declared that the accounts concerning the molehead were deceptive and unauthorized by the Legislature. The latter body was engaged in consolidating the criminal laws. A proposition had been made to increase the duty on imports one-fourth, but this was denounced as injurious to Carlisle trade.

Meteors were seen on the 14th of January.

The crop was favorable and there were some sales of consequence. Breadstuffs, however, were scarce.

ST. THOMAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Operations of the Divers at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

There is a prospect that the Dock will yet be floated. The work has been entrusted to Murphy's Company. They also made an offer to raise the steamer Columbian for $15,000. This was rejected, and the ship will be abandoned. Darien, with the diving apparatus, has gone to Hayti to load a small cargo.

DEMARARA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Arrivals from the United States—Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

Our advices from Demarara are to January 23. The arrivals from the United States had been numerous. Prices were stationary. Common sugar was sold at $4 60. Freights were quoted at three shillings.

TRINIDAD.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Rains—Freights—Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

The news from Trinidad is to January 23. The rains had partially interfered with the process of sugaring.

Freights were dull and nominal.

The Matilda had arrived from New York and sold her cargo at current rates, excepting her breadstuffs, which were offered below market rates.

VIRGIN ISLES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The British Mail Station in the Leeward Antilles—Fearful Weather Reported at Sea.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

Water Island, the fifth of the British islands in the Virgin group, will probably be the station of the British mail steamers running to Aspinwall, Havana, Kingston, Barbadoes, &c.

The steamers Atrato and Plata report having experienced fearful weather on their recent trips.

Mr. Cameron, agent of the British mail steamers, has arrived here to arrange matters relating to the new station.

ANTIGUA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Sugar Crop—Gubernatorial Changes in the British Colonies.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.

Our advices from Antigua are to the 27th ult. The sugargrinding had commenced. Some of the crop was already in market. There was no rum to be got.

Robberies were frequent.

Colonel Stephen John Hill would probably be promoted to the Governorship of Demarara. He will be succeeded by Major Robert M. Mundy, present Governor of Grenada. Governor Francis Hincks, of Demarara, will probably relieve Sir J. P. Grant, of Jamaica.

IRELAND.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill—Fenian Convicts—General Nagle's Trial—Train's Lectures—Outrage in the South.

LONDON, Feb. 25—10 P. M.

The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole, to-night agreed to the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25, 1868.

Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, editors, who are now confined in Richmond prison, near this city, have been called upon by many influential persons; but all interviews with the prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

It is reported that Mr. D. C. Heron, Q. C., has been retained by the United States government as counsel to defend General Nagle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday next.

Mr. Train's lecture last night was better attended and passed off without interruption.

CORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

The dwelling house of Mr. Newenham, a magistrate, in the suburbs of this city, was assaled last night by a party of men in disguise, who were repulsed and escaped in the darkness.

GERMANY.

The Naturalization Law Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 25—Evening.

The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be registered; and that those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, have resided five years in a foreign country, shall be released from the obligation of military service in Germany.

Mr. Bancroft as American Minister to the Confederation.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, 1868.

The Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation.

FRANCE.

An American in Trouble.

PARIS, Feb. 25—Evening.

Mr. Tracker, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Odeon theatre on the performance of Victor Hugo's drama, "Ruy Blas," has been tried and sentenced to six days' imprisonment and the payment of a slight fine.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Election—The Government Ticket Triumphant Over the American Ticket—The Americans Scandalously Abused by the Kanakas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1868.

Honolulu advices to February 7 have been received.

The election resulted in the success of the government ticket. There was considerable excitement on election day. The government did everything to defeat what might be called the American ticket. Extras were issued abusing the Americans scandalously, accusing them of trying to overthrow the kingdom, for which purpose they said the war steamer Lackawanna had been stationed at Honolulu. They used language by no means complimentary to her commander, who has always treated the royal family with respect, although the King never deigned to visit the ship.

This unfair action of the government has raised the question of annexation or no annexation. If the former is not accomplished hereafter there will be two distinct parties—the Americans and the anti-Americans. Appearances indicate the American party to be far the strongest.

The Governor of Hawaii is seriously ill, and the King has returned from his country seat in consequence.

The United States steamer Lackawanna and the English war steamer Chameleon are at Honolulu.

There was an outbreak among the coolies at Hatio, by which the overseer was dangerously wounded.

CANADA.

Great Snow Storm—Railways Blocked Up and Trains Stuck in Snow Banks.

TORONTO, Feb. 25, 1868.

A furious snow storm set in yesterday morning and continued with great violence until noon to-day. The railways are all blocked up; no trains have left here to-day, and those which left yesterday are stuck in snow banks a short distance from the city. The reports received here indicate that the storm has prevailed with great fury from London to Belleville.

Robert Spence, Collector of Customs for this port, died this morning.

VIRGINIA.

The Suffrage Question in the Convention—Illness of John Minor Botts.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25, 1868.

The suffrage question was under discussion all day in the Convention.

John Minor Botts and Judge Rives are to address the republicans here this week.

A meeting for this purpose was called for to-night, but Mr. Botts was taken sick.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention—Adoption of a Moderate Article on Suffrage.

RALEIGH, Feb. 25, 1868.

Last night, by a strong vote, the Convention adopted an article on suffrage, making it general without the test oath.

To-day was spent in the discussion of the article on the Judiciary, making three Supreme Court and twelve Superior Court Judges, all to be elected by the people.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention—Visit of General Canby.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25, 1868.

The Constitutional Convention to-day passed to the third reading the entire executive article, numbering thirty-three sections.

There was considerable debate on the question whether the recognition of a Supreme Being should be a qualification for office, but it was finally decided in the affirmative.

General Canby visited that body and was received with applause. The Convention took a recess to afford the members an opportunity to pay their respects to him.

It is understood that the republican caucus will nominate either T. J. Robertson, of Columbia, or General R. K. Scott for Governor.

The Congressional nominees are being considered.

GEORGIA.

General Meade's New Order—Proceedings in the Convention.

ATLANTA, Feb. 25, 1868.

General Meade's order No. 27 was read in the Reconstruction Convention to-day. It prohibits imprisonment for debt in this State and forbids the courts to issue bail process in civil cases and "writs of ceas." Every person now in prison under such process or writ shall be immediately discharged. This order is to remain in force till the people shall will otherwise, as provided by the Reconstruction acts.

The Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance relating to the qualification of members of the Legislature, in accordance with instructions received yesterday. Six months in the State and three months in the county, with a citizenship of the United States, is the basis.

The Homestead ordinance was taken up, and after a lengthy random and boisterous discussion the Convention adjourned, amidst much confusion, without having arrived at any definite action on the subject.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention—Discussion of the Bill of Rights—The Case of Merriam—The Alleged Assault of the Doorkeeper—Judicial Appointments by General Gillem.

JACKSON, Feb. 25, 1868.

The Convention is still engaged on the Bill of Rights.

The committee on Merriam's case made a report of the facts, with a recommendation. Resolutions to expel, to suspend for twenty-five days and for ten days were severally voted down.

General Gillem has made the following appointments to fill existing vacancies:—To be Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, E. G. Peyton, Thomas Sanckelford and E. Jefford.

FLORIDA.

The Covention—Signing of the Constitution and Adjournment.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb 25, 1868.

The Convention passed the day in reading the constitution, which was adopted as a whole about sundown. Forty members signed the constitution and five refused. An ordinance was passed withholding the pay and mileage from the members who refused to sign the constitution, and referring their claims to the next Legislature. At half-past five o'clock the Convention, having finished its labors, adjourned, subject to the call of the President. The constitution adopted appears to be satisfactory to all classes, and the best feeling prevails among the delegates and citizens. Most of the delegates leave for their homes to-morrow.

The Republican Nominating Convention meets to-night.

NEW YORK.

The State Canal Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1868.

The State Canal Convention met to-day, but as the New York delegation had not arrived a recess was ordered until four o'clock P. M.

The Convention was organized this evening by the selection of James P. Wallace, of New York, for President, and a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of thirteen on resolutions, and sundry resolutions thanking the members of the Canal Investigating Committee, deprecating the contract system, and asking for a return to the superintendent plan, &c., were referred to the said committee, and after brief addresses by several delegates on the canal mismanagement and the remedies to be applied the Convention adjourned.

The Fire at Hudson—Loss $12,000.

HUDSON, Feb. 25, 1868.

A fire broke out last night, at nine o'clock, in the frame building No. 150 Warren street, owned by George Stoors, and occupied by William Wolf as a shoe store. The flames extended to the saloon of Charles Worthy, the grocery store and dwelling of John Howard, and the office of Dr. Lyle Smith, all of which were consumed with the most of their contents. The dry goods store and stock of William B. Skinner were also damaged. The loss is not far from $12,000, on which there is insurance amounting to $5,300. At one time it was feared the entire block would be destroyed, but a change in the wind saved it.

Patrick Leary, a fireman, was severely injured by being run over by a hose carriage, fracturing his leg and causing other injuries.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Consolidation of Oil Region Railroads—Circulation of Alleged Worthless Checks on a Philadelphia Bank—Belligerent Democratic Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1868.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met at this city to-day and confirmed the contracts of their respective roads for the consolidation of the lines merged in the Warren and Franklin Railroad, Oil Creek Railroad and Farmers' Railroad, all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegany River Railroad.

The public are cautioned against receiving checks on the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, drawn by parties signing the names of Harris, Cooke & Co. and Dodge & Harris. Several worthless checks of this description have been received by mail. The parties are unknown to the bank.

At a large democratic meeting held in the Eighth ward this evening strong resolutions were passed and speeches made. One Colonel Lechler said that "before many days every lamp post would be converted into a gibbet for the republicans."

CALIFORNIA.

The New Steamship Line Between San Francisco and Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1868.

The Mexican Steamship Company have commenced running their steamers to Mexican ports under the new contract with the Mexican government. The terms require the company to send a steamer every twenty days from San Francisco to Mazatlan, and semi-monthly from Mazatlan to Acapulco, carrying the Mexican mails, for which it receives a government subsidy. Heretofore the company was compelled to place their vessels under Mexican colors. Under the new arrangement steamers are permitted to sail under the American flag. The contract provides, among other things, that the company shall, within sixty days from the sailing of the first steamer under the present arrangement, donate to the Mexican government a steamer armed with four twelve-pounder and two twenty-four pounder guns and a full complement of small arms.

The opposition steamer Moses Taylor sailed to-day for Panama.

Arrived, ship Archer, from New York, and Sidon, from Hamburg.

THE INDIANS.

Reported Depredations in New Mexico—Attack on Fort Lancaster.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25, 1868.

The *Republican* has a letter from Leesburg, New Mexico, giving a report that some twelve hundred Indians had attacked Fort Lancaster and obtained possession of the quarters, but they were subsequently driven off. The casualties were not stated. The bodies of five Americans had been found at the head of the Condra, supposed to have been killed by Indians.

LOUISIANA.

Mardi Gras Revels in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1868.

The streets are crowded with people witnessing *Mardi Gras* revels and the procession of the mystic crew of Comus. To-night balls are going on in all the theatres and at every available place of amusement.

There was no session of the Convention to-day.

ILLINOIS.

Republican Mass Meeting in Chicago—Endorsement of the Action of the House of Representatives in the Impeachment Business.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1868.

The meeting to-night at Library Hall, in accordance with the call made yesterday, was fully attended. Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen of this city, and a series of resolutions was adopted, among which were the following:—

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify and endorse the action of the House of Representatives in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; that his own hand has furnished clear evidence of his guilt, and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair and impartial trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Norma" at the Academy on Tuesday night, after "Norma" at Pike's on Monday night, would probably have filled the house, for the purpose of a comparison between the Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York, had the skies been propitious. But a northeast snow storm wielded the balance of power, and so the Academy was not full, although a much larger audience was present than we had expected to find. Of La Grange, as Norma, it is sufficient to say, especially as it is true, that she surpassed herself on this occasion in her spiritual singing and acting. Miss McCulloch, as Adalgisa, had a fine opportunity for the display of her artistic training and her fresh, sweet and high reaching voice, and she did it handsomely. Signor Massimiliani was in good condition, and executed his rôle with a conscientious sense of duty, if with no livelier inspiration. Signor Susini, according to Druidical traditions, is the very figure for a high priest of those Gothic Puritans; and in his majestic presence we forget the Susini of "a long time ago." An overflowing house readily takes fire, a house that is not packed is comparatively cold; and yet as evidence that "Norma" last night was spiritedly performed we need only mention that there were very enthusiastic and spontaneous rounds of applause and an undeniable call or two of the leading artists before the curtain. This evening we are to have the novelty of "Roberto il Diavolo," with Brignoli, Miss McCulloch, the famous German basso, Hermanns, (first appearance) and (first time) the *premiere danseuse*, Sangalli, in the cast. If this does not pack the house before the rising of the curtain this deponent may be set down among the false prophets. We expect by all odds the finest house that Strakosch can boast of either side of the town.

NIBLO'S.—"THE WHITE FAWN."—Amid the blaze of calcium and colored lights, glitter of tinsel, flutter of satin and tarlatan, tinkle of bells, display of the legs of little "dears" and showers of bouquets, this lively animal still perambulates on the spacious stage of Niblo's and draws hundreds of wondering and gaping admirers to her lair every night. The spectacle has been shorn of much of its redundancies, and is now in complete working trim. The latest novelty introduced in it is the beautiful song from "Maritana," the "Harp in the Air," which is sung by Miss Fanny Stockton in the second act with great success. The singing and dramatic rendering of this *chef d'œuvre* of Wallace are entirely unexceptionable, but the accompaniment sadly needs improvement. Nothing but a harp or a piano can do any kind of justice to the exquisite arpeggio passages in the accompaniment. Mark Smith, as King Ding Dong, is full of irresistible humor and jokes, and Vining Bowers takes care of the lovesick Prince and the Princess' sprightly little maid in the most approved style.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Whether as the Pearl of Savoy, Fanchon or Little Barefoot, Maggie Mitchell weaves such a delicate web of grace and innocence around all her characters as to leave no rival who can fairly compete with her. The former play has succeeded the others this week on the boards of the Olympic, and will remain there until Saturday, when the Pearl can be enjoyed for the last time at the matinee. On that evening Little Barefoot will resume her ascendancy over audiences which not even this dismal weather can diminish. Miss Mitchell is felicitously supported by Mr. Collier and a company and excellent stage arrangements that make everything go off smoothly and pleasantly.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The wonderful Hanlons, George, William and Alfred, whose gymnastic feats are marvels of strength, grace and agility, are in the last week of their eminently successful engagement at this beautiful little theatre. On Monday next the entire company from the Boston theatre of the same name make their appearance.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—The Jockey Club races, Pfau, the great Russian athlete, and the agile Miss Lucille Watson are the main attractions on the immense programme for this week. It would be difficult to find, even in Europe, a circus company so completely trained in everything appertaining to their business as that of Mr. Lent.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Life in New York has its ups and downs, but as represented at this establishment there is a great deal of fun in it. "The Festival of St. Petersburg" is the title of the last ballet sensation and Mlle. Zuccoli is the *premiere* on the occasion.

TONY PASTOR'S.—Tony has made a venture in the spectacular and burlesque, and brought out a Bowery edition of the "White Fawn," without the "h." He plays the part of the lovesick Prince himself, and his demonstrative patrons roar with applause and laughter.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.—Leon's inimitable burlesque on the burlesque of Offenbach, the "Grand Dutch S," is still running with unabated popularity. The "Cancan" is immense. So is the "Sabre de mon Père."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Here thrives another capital burlesque, "Under the Kerosene Lamp," in which a railroad express train (not of the Angola description, however,) nearly runs over the dusky characters in the cast.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Fawns in all shapes and of all colors are the general attraction for town and country. The "White Fawn" at a metropolitan theatre holds full court every night. At Hooley's Brooklyn bijou of an opera house the "Wild Fawn" puts forth her attractions this week. This is a sylvan spectacular extravaganza, with an ebony ballet troupe accompaniment, rich and rare in its way. Mr. Charles Gayler is responsible for the putting together of this creation, but the admirable company which Hooley keeps always on the stage are fully able to bear the responsibility of enacting it in a most amusing fashion. When the manager puts down the cost of producing it at only $5,000 we take it to be a small figure considering the elegance of the costumes and appropriateness of the new scenery. To obtain a seat at Hooley's requires both diplomacy and punctuality.

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The Evening Telegram Has Now a Circulation equal to all other city evening papers combined. It is constantly ahead in news, and on yesterday evening beat its contemporaries in the following items:—

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A.—Kuldenberg's Meerschaum Pipes, Holders, &c. Repairing, Boiling, &c. No. 6 John street, up stairs, and 23 Wall street, and 717 Broadway.

Beautiful Hair.—Chevalier's Life For The Hair, positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dresser. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair dressers, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway, New York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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