BRAZIL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Opposition to the War—Troubles of the Planters—Resistance to the Drafts—French Built Steamers for the Brazilian Service—Commercial Intelligence.

PERNAMBUCO, February 29, 1868.

The public mind is in a state of anxious expectation to-day. We are looking for the French mail steamer from Rio Janerio, which is overdue at the time of writing this. Will she bring good or bad news? Of course there is a diversity of opinion. Some affect to believe we shall hear that the war is virtually at an end; but the wish is evidently parent to the thought. At this distance from the seat of war, and without a knowledge of the intrigues of the court, one may with a degree of safety judge of what will be from his estimate of the people. We know that during the Crimean war the British government was shamefully swindled by army contractors, and it is equally notorious that during the late rebellion in the United States the government was plundered by politicians who prolonged the war for purposes of gain. Brazil has, to say the least of it, quite as many corrupt men connected with its public affairs as other and more pretentious governments, and if it is true, as alleged, that the cannon balls which the Paraguayans throw into the Brazilian camp bear the mark of the empire, that the Paraguayan prisoners taken wear new Brazilian uniforms, and that the highest public functionaries surrounding the Emperor are acquiring imense wealth by being parties to gross frauds on the government, is is hardly probable that the soldiers of Brazil will cease to bleed until the treasury is depleted. The people of the northern provinces, and in fact of the whole empire, are sick of the war and would gladly put an end to it. Until recently they said it must be brought to an honorable conclusion; now they sometimes omit the word honorable. Many persons wonder how it is that this revolutionary province has remained quiet so long. I fancy the answer may be found in a simple fact. The party now in power is the one in which all the revolutionary elements are combined. Its leaders are probably more important of the partisans [illegible] burdens of the war. Sugar [illegible] large *fazendeiros* in this country gather [illegible] a class of poor free persons who [illegible] measure, the relation of the [illegible] lord in olden times. If the party in power the recruiting [illegible] omit visiting his estate, and [illegible] labor at a nominal price [illegible] tection only. One [illegible] plenty of laborers at [illegible] per day. On the [illegible] belongs to the [illegible] position is [illegible] recruiting [illegible] are [illegible] tried off [illegible] power [illegible] races in [illegible] people, who [illegible] and revolutionists [illegible] the head of the [illegible] de Camaragibe, [illegible] nsive possessions [illegible]

[illegible] a serious outbreak at [illegible] from this city. Twelve [illegible] ended together to re[illegible] ampiored the Vicomte de [illegible] himself at their head, but [illegible] arger than theirs, and he [illegible] long forbearance may be prac[illegible] in my opinion the danger of [illegible] annment, but may be averted by a [illegible] ation of this disastrous war. If the [illegible] continue and the exigencies of the State [illegible] necessary to recruit the partisans of the [illegible] power, it would soon bring on a revolution [illegible] would probably end in the dismemberment of [illegible] empire. Two weeks since we had reports of disturbances in several quarters. The papers were very quiet on the subject, whether owing to government pressure or a lack of enterprise it is difficult to say. It appears certain, however, that in the neighboring province of Alagoas, on the 10th of February, a certain Lieutenant Colonel Correia had gathered a body of eight hundred man near Villa Imperatriz, about twenty leagues from the capital, to resist the recruiting officers. The government of the province sent a force to suppress the revolt. On arriving in the vicinity of the village of Cabeca de Porco, where the forces of Lieutenant Colonel Correia were gathered, the troops of the government put up breastworks of cotton bales and received the assault of the rebels, who were repulsed, with a loss of fifty men killed and wounded. The government loss is not reported. On the 19th of February Lieutenant Colonel Correia gave himself up to the provincial authorities, with the understanding, it is said, that he should be treated leniently. We have reports of similar affairs in the Northern provinces, but on a smaller scale. In the early part of February there was a disturbance at Mearini, in the province of Maranham; but the particulars are so scanty that it is impossible to do more than guess at its importance. A correspondent of mine speaks of it as a grave affair. From Villa San Francisco, in the province of Ceará, the papers report that on the 19th of February a party of two hundred men broke open the jail and set at liberty some recruits. At Ico the situation was not flattering. Straws show which way the wind blows, and from the above items you can see that there is naturally a feeling of unsecurity and grave doubts as to the future.

To sum it all up in a few words: If the war with Paraguay is not soon brought to a close a revolution is almost certain. With a continuance of the war the public peace can only be preserved a few months.

On the 14th inst. four small steamers under the French flag arrived here and sailed a few days after under the Brazilian flag for Rio Janeiro. They were constructed at Toulon under the direction of an officer of the Arsenal da Marinha, of this port, and are intended for despatch boats for the use of the squadron operating against Paraguay. They are all of the same dimensions, viz., 130 feet in length, eighteen feet six inches beam, and drawing four feet and a half water. Each carries one gun.

On the morning of the 20th inst. the Portuguese bark Parary, laden with sugar and rum, and ready to sail for the Azores, took fire in port, and owing to a lack of effort to save her was burned to the water's edge. She was owned by Signor Joao do Rego Lima, of this port, and only partially insured.

The eclipse of the sun came off on the 23d, according to previous announcement. In this country we never look for promptness, as it is so customary to put off everything until to-morrow. The punctuality of the sun and moon in coming to time is, therefore, worthy of special notice. Unfortunately, the day was very cloudy.

The steamer Parana, which arrived from Bahia on the 25th, brought to this port the corpse of the Conselheiro Antonio Coelho de La e Albuquerque, Minister of the empire for Foreign Affairs, who died at Bahia on the 22d inst., while on his voyage to Pernambuco for the benefit of his health. The deceased statesman belonged to one of the most important families of this province and his untimely death caused general mourning. The forts, ships-of-war and foreign consulates put their flags at half-mast, and Fort Do Brum fired a funeral gun every fifteen minutes until the body was deposited in the grave.

For the information of the numerous friends of the Conselheiro Miguel Maria Lisboa, formerly Brazilian Minister at Washington, I have to say that that gentleman has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary of Brazil to the Court of Portugal.

A few weeks ago a report was current here to the effect that the imperial government was about to sell the Dom Pedro II. Railway to English capitalists for £2,000,000 sterling. Such a sale would, of course, affect exchange on London, with which our most important transactions are made. Under the influence of this rumor exchange on London became firm at 17 pence per milreis, but it was soon suspected that the report had been spread for speculative purposes, and exchange dropped. To-day the bank rate is 15½ pence per milreis, ninety days' sight. £100,000 sterling have been passed for the French steamer, now due. Cotton—"Pernams" was sold at 9$000 per arroba on the 5th inst., at 13$000 on the 27th, and to-day (29th) at 12$300, the latter price equal to 7¼d. f. o. b. Sugars—American browns are worth to-day 3$400 a 3$500 per arroba; clayed American, 3$700 a 3$800 per arroba.

The only shipment to the United States during the month was of 3,360 bags by the British brig Amazon, which cleared on the 11th inst.

The arrivals of merchandise from the United States during this month were unimportant. The schooner John Rose (arrived 25th inst.) and brig Fredonia (27th inst.) brought assorted cargoes, the heaviest items being kerosene oil and shooks, the balance lard, crackers, tea, rosin, paper, patent medicines, &c.

The receipts of flour during the month amounted to but 2,250 barrels, all Trieste. Prices have advanced as currency declined in value and are firm, although buyers are only supplying immediate wants.

Sales have been reported during the week of Trieste at $45 per barrel, and some old stock American at about $36. To-day the holder of freshest cargo of Trieste is asking $50 per barrel, not caring to sell until the value of currency is more settled.

Kerosene oil is in excess of demand and is selling at retail at $12 per tin, large lots at $11 a $11 50 per tin.

During the last week we have had frequent rains, with unusually heavy thunder and sharp lightning, a very rare occurrence here. The rainy season appears to have fairly set in. As yet the health of the port continues good.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A CITY.—On the night of the 20th inst. an attempt was made to burn the city of Newburyport, Mass. Boxes lined with zinc and filled with kerosene oil and dry pieces of wood soaked in kerosene and put around the boxes were placed in three different churches, a stable and other buildings. One church was destroyed, but the police discovered the diabolical design in season to save the other buildings. If the parties who made the attempt had succeeded in their plans the city would undoubtedly have been destroyed, as it was a very windy night and the buildings selected were centrally located. The rascals have not yet been caught.

Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly surgeon United States army and more recently Medical Director of the Confederate Army of Tennessee and professor in the Medical College at Baltimore, died in Charleston on the 14th inst. of consumption.

UTAH.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Rosy View of Mormon Affairs—Isolation Forever Gone—Effect of the Pacific Railroad—General News—Educational Progress—Leap Year in Mormondom—Jolly Situation of Bachelors Among the Saints—Grand Balls and Parties Given by the Sisters—Lively Times With the Elect.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 13, 1868.

In no portion of the United States could the student find a better field for reflection than that which is presented under the title of the Territory of Utah. It is a singular country, inhabited by a singular people, has a history wholly its own, and is as singular and unique as the people and country differ from all others within the limits of Uncle Samuel's domains.

In the past Utah has been regarded a troublesome handful, and for nearly twenty years she has occupied considerable attention at the seat of government. Scarcely a session of Congress has been permitted to pass away without somebody trying to engage the public attention with something terrible transpiring in the Territory. Federal officials sent here have had a very "mixed" experience, and from first to last they have made very curious reports about men and institutions. Some have enjoyed themselves hugely and filled out their four years' service with credit to the government and benefit to the people; others have been in hot water all the time that they were here and vomited fearful [illegible] when they "got back to America." Each, according to his fancy and feelings, has represented [illegible] till it has been difficult to tell [illegible] which from t'other.

There wo[illegible] capitulate who has [illegible] who tried to do g[illegible] who tried to d[illegible] most. The tr[illegible] al of loyalists, [illegible] Fourth of July, [illegible] Independence, and [illegible] in upper seats and on [illegible] heeled boots; and at other [illegible] would be reported ready [illegible] to hoist federal somebody to [illegible] the boundary line, and to cut up [illegible] dles. Who has been at fault is of [illegible] ence. Peace now reigns; all is quiet on [illegible], and rumors of war will be heard again [illegible]

[illegible] the present time Utah is commercially dull, like [illegible] the rest of mankind; but the population, being chiefly agricultural and mechanical, the ebbs and flows of the tide of fortune affect the mass comparatively little. They are fast becoming wealthy in industry and property. With the sagacity that everybody credits him, the chief Brigham has scattered bands of farmers and operatives into every nook and corner of the Territory. To-day he is developing the sunny south, raising cotton, sugar cane, grapes and the most choice fruit of a tropical clime; while to the northern extremity he is pouring in the Scandinavians and emigrants from Northern Europe to develop Bear Lake Valley, raise flax, graze immense herds of sheep, and catch and cure the trout of that magnificent sheet of water—Bear Lake. Between the extremities of north and south every available patch of arable land is being brought under cultivation, and already there are over a hundred settlements in the Territory, with proper organizations, working as easily and as quietly as if society in the mountains was one great family, which in fact it is, more than anything else.

All this industry, this incessant labor, is not "the commands of the State," it is the inevitable result of the faith and the "peculiar institution." The constant addition to the population by emigration and immigration is a great incentive to labor. Every man who comes to the Territory must build a house, must make a home for his family. Renting houses, so common among the working classes elsewhere, is only a temporary necessity here. In the country it takes but little time to raise a shanty; the ground is soon broken, the seed is sown, harvest comes; one winter in the log hut and the next season the house is built, the fields fenced and the orchard laid out and trees planted. It takes but little time for faith to demonstrate itself, and "the institution" soon buds forth. Faith is a powerful thing. A mustard seed quantity of it is said to remove mountains, but in that particular it is rarely exercised. With the faith of the patriarchs, it develops itself into the increase of families, and hence the necessity of labor—house building labor, grain raising labor, shoes and stockings, calico and all that kind of thing that goes to make up the sum of life in this mundane sphere. Of course all this is debatable in New England; but it is here a received fact that is as common "as geese going barefoot," and no one thinks of it any more than they do of the most ordinary occurrence in life. Some philosophers have it that labor is the greatest virtue manifested in human life; if so, in that as in others this is a terribly virtuous population, for it is labor to-day, to-morrow and the day after. Presently Utah is prosperous and increasing immensely in population; as families extend away up in the twenties, thirties, forties and over the fifties even, the statement of increase can readily be accepted.

The railroad is coming. Isolation is gone forever. Gentiles and Mormons will, like the wheat and tares, grow together, though neither will change nature by association. The corners will be knocked off, the angles will be rubbed down, and but little trouble or inconvenience will be experienced if each "minds his own business." But with all the changes, unless there should be great mineral developments, the Mormon population will continue in the ascendancy. In Gentiledom they know nothing of unity; in Mormondom they know exactly its worth, and march as one man to everything and for everything. For the next three years there will doubtless be unparalleled prosperity in this country, and how long after is another calculation. Within a few months the construction of the Pacific Railroad, on the east and west, will throw over ten thousand workmen into the Territory; a few months more a still greater quantity, and within the present year the rich mines of Sweetwater will draw at least twenty-thousand more. With this unproductive population, agriculturally considered, there will be a greater demand for the products of the Territory than there can be supply. Hence the farmers will get greenback rich, and mechanics will be at high wages. The future of Utah must be prosperous—it is inevitable.

Where there is one dictating, controlling head, supreme in everything, movements partake necessarily of that character. Individual enterprise is another thing and very variable. What the chief puts his hand to do that is done, for all the strength and talent are called into requisition. A tabernacle can be built as if by magic, roads constructed and canals dug. Now the dominant subject is education. The University of the State of Deseret is flourishing, though government does nothing for it, and the higher branches of education are now offered to the people upon exceedingly easy terms. In all the settlements teachers are in demand, and in the principal towns commercial colleges are being founded.

The winter has been very mild so far as storms and March snow are concerned, but there were two months of continuous frost, during which the saints as well as sinners enjoyed immensely the skating on the lake.

Preparations are being made for an immense emigration from Europe this season. There are now in your city two agents, Messrs. Clawson and Staines, negotiating for their conveyance westward. The people here are contributing all they possibly can to this object, and by the middle of summer a very large sum will be collected and sent eastward for this purpose.

Leap year is extensively honored in Utah. From every quarter we hear of dancing parties got up by the sisters, conducted and directed by them, and the expenses, &c., are all met by the fair ones. The greatest of the leap year balls takes place this evening in the Social Hall. To this no lady takes her own liege lord, but indulges in extending an invitation to some other. The committee of ladies on the invitation ticket embrace the upper ten, and with considerable cuteness they hit the brethren severely with adding "extra gentlemen 37½ cents each." By way of meeting the expenses, invitations to the ordinary dancing parties read "$2 50 per couple, extra lady 50 cents," or "$5 per couple, extra lady $1." Taking umbrage and the smallness of the charge for an "extra" lady, the committee revenge themselves and the rest of the sex by showing their still smaller appreciation of the value of the "extra gentleman." It is all pleasantly enough done, but it is none the less an effective blow. All the dignitaries will be there this evening, the major portion of whom will doubtless be invited by maidens in their teens. And such is life.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed to a point twenty-seven miles west of Cheyenne and within four miles of the highest summit on the entire route. The number of men now employed in that section is three thousand.

Democratic clubs are being formed in every district of South Carolina, and a Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Columbia April 2.

The banking house of Hale Rice at Junction City, Kansas, was robbed on Thursday morning of $15,000 deposited the evening before by a Mr. F. Ranalle.

The Pennsylvania Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution requesting the President to protect American citizens in the guano trade and to compel the St. Domingo government to restore at once the island of Alto Vela.

Weston, the pedestrian, walked a mile in six minutes and fifty-five seconds in Buffalo last night.

The Liberty (Texas) *Gazette* gives a rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt was to take charge of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad on the 1st of this month and finish it all the way through in a year. The same paper learns that an association of capitalists in New York desire to purchase 40,000 acres of land in the counties of Liberty and Polk. It also says that farming prospects this year are more encouraging to the thoughtful observer than they have been hitherto since the emancipation.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Closing of Grammar School No. 36.

The rickety, cramped, crowded, dark, damp and dangerous establishment which has done service during twenty years past in Ninth street, near avenue C, as a public grammar school, being doomed to give way to the new and commodious edifice, which has been already fully described in the HERALD, was formally closed yesterday morning. The male department, numbering over 370 pupils, under the direction of the principal, Mr. Dubois; the female department, under the supervision of Miss Clark, numbering 350, and the primary department, under Miss Nicholson, numbering about 1,000 pupils, assembled in their respective reception rooms and were addressed by Messrs. Calkins and Mills, Trustees of the ward; Mr. R. L. Larremore, President of the Board of Education; Mr. Wilson Small, Commissioner from the Second school district; and Mr. James L. Miller, Superintendent of School Buildings and Repairs. Besides these gentlemen there were present a number of the friends of the children and of the public school system generally, by all of whom the crowded condition and uninviting appearance of the rooms and building were especially noted. In the female department a very pleasing programme had been prepared and the exercises of the entire department were such as to elicit the heartiest commendations. The "Relief of Lucknow" was read by Miss Clara Squires, and this, together with a short reading exercised by a class of little misses, was remarkably fine. The solo singing of Misses Maria Theis, Annie Frey and Louisa Cavern and of little Mary Reader was really exquisite, while the choruses by the entire school, and, in fact, the harmonious deportment throughout, fully sustained the commendable reports which the Superintendents of Public Instruction have from time to time bestowed upon the school. At the close of the exercises certificates were distributed to the deserving students. Until the new school house is completed the pupils will convene in the building corner of avenue D and Tenth street, which will be ready for occupation in about two weeks.

Commencement of the Evening High School.

The New York Evening High School, founded in September, 1866, for the purpose of allowing those who are engaged in business or mechanical pursuits during the day and who desire to cultivate themselves in the higher branches of education, is now an established institution. It is to the evening schools what the College of the City of New York is to the grammar schools; but it is to the citizens of New York more than the college, inasmuch as any who apply for admission and can pass a satisfactory examination may join the school and enjoy the advantages offered. Bookkeeping, penmanship, phonography, free hand, mechanical and architectural drawing, the higher branches of mathematics, political economy, grammar, rhetoric, French, German and Spanish languages, chemistry and natural philosophy are taught by competent instructors, and during the last session of the school some 1,500 students have attended the various classes. Last evening the commencement exercises came off at Steinway Hall, which was crowded in every part, and on the stage were the members of the Board of Education, his Honor Mayor Hoffman, Judge Brady, Dr. Horace Webster, Mr. Boese, Clerk of the Board of Education, and a large number of other invited guests. A very pleasing but rather lengthy programme was prepared for the occasion, comprising the reading of compositions and reciting of declamations by the students, while on the walls, at either side, were specimens of drawing executed by the pupils. The drawings were remarkably fine, the compositions intolerably long and the declamations forcibly delivered. "Sheridan's Ride," recited by Mr. O. S. Manning, was most rapturously and deservedly encored, and a German declamation, by Master James Finlay, was also well received. Judge Brady addressed the graduates in a neat, pithy and witty speech, referring to the school and its advantages, and to the great credit to which New York city is entitled for the unmistakable support it had given the public school system. Judge Brady's remarks were attentively heard, and the many telling points which he made were heartily applauded. The exercises concluded with an appropriate address by Mr. H. P. Allen, Chairman of the Evening School Committee. Mr. R. L. Larremore, President of the Board of Education, occupied the chair, and the entire affair was conducted in a manner highly gratifying to all present and creditable to all concerned.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Grant as President, and What He Will Probably Do—A Powerful Military Government in Prospect.

The New York (March 17) correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives a report of what purports to be a conversation with an intelligent and influential secret agent of the government and an old politician. The following is the story, which is interesting, if not sensational, in these extraordinary times:—

I had a few days since a very important interview with an old politician, a man whose word, if I were permitted to mention his name, would add immense weight to the statements I am about to lay before your readers in regard to the quiet but steady revolution upon which we have already entered. This gentleman has been for several years employed by the United States government as a secret and confidential agent both before and during the war. His powers of observation surpass those of ordinary citizens, and his acquaintance with leading men in Washington enables him to form judgments in regard to events about to be developed not to be equalled by other lookers-on in Jerusalem. He thoroughly understands the under current of public feeling in Washington, and as such I asked him a few leading questions, to which I received replies, which I prefer to give in his own words. Not being permitted to make use of his name, I will designate him as "agent." The following is the substance of the conversation had:—

CORRESPONDENT—Who do you think will be President?

AGENT—General Grant beyond peradventure. The democratic party can do nothing to prevent it. Even if the General cannot receive a full number of votes, there are already plans on foot to make him President.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think the people are opposed to him?

AGENT—Yes, I do. But the misfortune is that the democratic party has no great man to oppose him. There is no Jackson or Douglas in its ranks; there is no man who can give wise counsel to the party in these extraordinary times; none to keep the party on the initiative. With a lack of great men nothing remains but organization and old party traditions, with nothing in the prospective to make it successful. The republicans not only have one, but many great names, and the greatest of them all is General Grant.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of Grant?

AGENT—I have had several conversations with him. I made him a present, in the name of self and other citizens, of a house in Thirty-sixth street, subject to a certain mortgage, which was subsequently taken off by the Union League Club. This brought me in close contact with him, and I must say that, considering all outward appearance, I never saw a more commonplace man; aye, even his horse talk was very common. But, nevertheless, I tell you he is vastly underrated. There is more stuff in him than in any other man living. General Francis Blair only the other day told me that Grant proposes to be President, and when once in the White House he proposes to stay there. He thinks himself as great as Cromwell, and has not the least doubt but things will shape themselves in a fashion that will keep him in the Presidential chair as dictator.

CORRESPONDENT—What indications do you see of all this?

AGENT—A short time since, while in the cars from Washington to Baltimore, General Banks gave me his wife to take care of while he was looking after some baggage. Now, you know all women will talk, and Mrs. General Banks is no exception to the rule. In the course of conversation she said:—"General Grant makes a mistake; when he has something to do he never consults the statesmen—he never asks the opinions of leading civilians or prominent Congressmen; he only talks to his staff, and has no relations whatever with the leaders of the republican party. Now, this does not relate to General Banks, for after all he is an army officer. But, do you know," continued Mrs. Banks, "that the reign of the lawyer statesmen will be at an end when General Grant is in power? The Wilsons, the Trumbulls, the Sumners, the Colfaxes will have to make room for the Shermans, the Carbys, the Sheridans and the Meades. His method of reconciling Southern States will not only be the restoration of States with all their rights and privileges, but the elevation of the Lees, the Longstreets, the Beauregards, as true representatives of the Southern people. With their aid, military men North as well as South, he will form a government that will be a government." "Well, sir," continued the agent, in a pensive tone, "with General Grant is the Presidential chair, good-bye to lawyers, good-bye to negrophilism. The man on horseback will be there, and you will have a strong, powerful government, a government that, while robbing the people of its inherent rights of liberty, will nevertheless be exceedingly popular, owing to its audacious policy, which will embrace nothing less than making the United States the greatest and most influential Power on earth. The annexation of Canada, the absorption of Mexico, the seizure of the Isthmus of Panama—all these questions will be sprung upon the people and attention will be distracted from domestic to foreign affairs. A strong fleet will be sent to the Chinese and Japanese waters, and for the first time the United States will be recognized as the arbiter of the vast interests concentrated in Asia. Foreign affairs will occupy a large portion of the attention of his administration, and the United States will demand to be heard on all questions affecting commercial and political changes in Europe and Asia, which enter into the discussions of European potentates. Now, then, you may shake your head about Grant not having designs so extraordinarily ambitious. Why, then, has his man Friday, Washburne, of Illinois, made a most important move in the House a few days ago, which has been entirely overlooked even by the Argus-eyed press of the country? Washburne proposed to abolish the Washington Police Department, and to let soldiers attend to duties now performed by the police. Fortunately his game was blocked for the time being, but on being asked the object of such a scheme he did really not know how to reply, and finally stammered out the word "economy." Economy, forsooth! Why, just think of it: to put soldiers around the White House, the departments, the Capitol, &c. What next? But all this shows what is in General Grant's mind. Prepare, sir, for a strong government. You will get more of it than you or anybody has bargained for. Now, in conclusion, permit me to call your attention to another very significant fact. You must have noticed that, with the exception of Hancock, all leading generals, before committing themselves in any manner on any leading questions, always look to what Grant is going to do. To him they look as their present and future chief, and with these convictions already settled in their minds it will be easy to make use of the army whenever exigencies may require it.

CORRESPONDENT—How about government credit?

AGENT—I don't know exactly, but with the man on horseback in the distance I prefer not to have too many bonds. I have invested about $400,000 in New York city real estate—Central Park lots.

NEW ZEALAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The New Governor—Storms, Floods and Earthquakes.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 7, 1868.

The steamship Kaikowra, which conveys this letter to Panama, brought us from Sydney our new Governor, Sir George F. Bowen, with family and suite. The loyally disposed inhabitants of Wellington were fully prepared to give him a splendid reception. The whole town thronged the wharves at the first announcement of his arrival and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. But the ardor of the Wellingtonians was considerably dampened by the Governor's uncourteous behavior. After having kept everybody waiting to receive him he proposed to stay on board till next day, some say out of laziness and others have it because some of the local magnates and authorities had not gone out to meet him. Anyhow the people here got mightily disgusted when they heard of the snubbing they received from their new ruler, and the consequence was that next morning, when the great man condescended to land, instead of the thousands of ladies and gentlemen who had awaited him on the previous day only those turned out who were absolutely obliged to be there except the usual rabble of loafers. The ceremonies were very tame, no triumphant arches, no cheering, only the official swearing in and the customary salutes. Sir George has certainly not entered upon his new duties under very favorable auspices.

The weather in the whole colony has been most extraordinary. Terrific storms and floods are reported from every part. Here in this capital, as well as in other localities, a shock of earthquake was felt on the 1st of this month. The only damage done is the tumbling down of several chimneys, but the scare was considerable. Immediately afterwards a most curious change of weather set in, being alternately cold and hot, calm and stormy in very quick succession. This was followed by a rapid fall of the barometer to an unusual degree, and the bad weather thus indicated came with a vengeance.

From Nelson, Picton, Christ Church, Lyttleton, Dunedin, and, indeed, almost from everywhere, we hear of fearful floods that destroyed the telegraphs throughout our island, tore down dwellings and barns, carried off bridges and wrecked vessels. In the Middle Island it has rained thirty-five days in succession, so that the damage done must be still greater there than in those parts where the bad weather only commenced in this month.

Prince Alfred will make his appearance here at the end of March, going first to Auckland.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Louis Neel, a young man seventeen years of age, while engaged in feeding wood to a circular saw at a kindling wood factory in East Twentieth street, yesterday, accidentally fell against the saw, so that his head and neck were very severely cut. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The William's College Trustees have elected James M. Henderson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Professor of Mathematics; Charles Gilson, Professor of Modern Languages, and Peter Collier, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 51	Moon sets	eve 10 59
Sun sets	6 20	High water	eve 11 39

Weather Along the Coast.

MARCH 27—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	SW	Cloudy	31 above.
Halifax	SW	Clear	40 above.
Portland	W	Clear	39 above.
Boston	SW	Overcast	40 above.
New York	SW	Overcast	40 above.
Philadelphia	SW	Cloudy	42 above.
Washington	NE	Raining	45 above.
Fortress Monroe	NE	Raining	40 above.
Richmond	E	Raining	32 above.
New Orleans	SW	Clear	58 above.
Mobile	NW	Clear	62 above.
Key West	E	Clear	76 above.
Havana	—	Clear	77 above.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1868.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Leitch, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Erin (Br), Forbes, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool—E Cunard.
Steamship Caledonia (Br), Smith, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Victor, Gates, Stonington, Ct—C H Mallory & Co.
Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool—Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Bark Ousuri (Br), Paton, Liverpool—Arkell & Tufts.
Bark Nueva Virginia (Ital), Scarpati, Sligo—A P Agresti.
Bark J L Thiermann (Brem), Nordenhoit, Bremen via Philadelphia—L Meyer.
Brig Capriccio (Austi), Vidich, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Slocovich & Smith.
Brig John Lewis (Br), Edgett, Manzanilla—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig Lije Houghton, Morton, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Leona (Br), Bishop, Sagua for orders—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig Orion (Br), Edgett, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Village Queen, Webber, Bassa and a market—Yates & Porterfield.
Schr Margie, McFadden, Santa Martha, Savanilla, &c—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr C & L Cordery, Grace, Trinidad—Goldthwaite & Overton.
Schr Fanny Elder, Shay, Nassau—Moss & Ward.
Schr Ida May (Br), Buck, St Johns, NF—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr E S Gildersleeve, Carroll, Philadelphia—Bently, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Mary Shields, Waite, Augusta, Me—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Addie Murchie, Roberts, Pembroke—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Eagle, Snow, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr P B Anderson, Rankin, Hartford—G K Hackett & Bro.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Sloop Fred Brown, Mills, Providence—G N Stranahan.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Denmark (Br), Thomson, Liverpool March 11, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse and 489 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly gales at the beginning of the passage, and afterwards had moderate ones; March 25, lat 40 45, lon 63 54, passed bark George Ann, bound W; 26th, one of the Anchor Line of steamers, bound E; also a Hamburg bark rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall March 19, with mdse, treasure and 347 passengers, to the North American Steamship Co. March 26, off Cape Hatteras, had a very heavy NE gale; 24th, Cape Florida 36 by 10 miles, passed an American ship, showing Marryatt's Nos 765, 2d disg pendent (the Semiramis), bound N; same day, lat 27 50, lon 77 47, spoke ship Pleiades, from New Orleans for Liverpool; 25th, lat 31 55, lon 78 20, exchanged signals with ship Jas R Keeler, bound N.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to N L McCready.

Bark Minmanueth (of Scilly), Christopher, Rio Janeiro, 49 days, with coffee, to G F Bulley. Had fine weather up to the 20th inst, since then a continuation of revolving gales.

Bark Cuba, Sundberg, Havana March 13, with sugar, to J E Ward & Co. Had heavy weather, March 20, lat 29, lon 72 30, took a heavy gale from NW to N, which lasted for three days.

Brig Amazon (Br), Branscombe, Pernambuco, 44 days, with sugar, to order. Had heavy weather, March 20, 90 miles SE of the Capes of Virginia, took a heavy gale from NE, then going around to NW, which lasted two days with great violence; received no damage.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, Curacoa March 7, with salt, skins, &c, to Theo Foulke. 20th inst, off Cape Hatteras, had a severe gale from SE, which shifted to NW, and blew with great violence for 100 hours, which drove the vessel across the Gulf Stream, since which have had very variable weather. March 17, lat 29 50, lon —, spoke schr E DeHart, from Porto Rico for New Haven.

Brig J & H Crowley (of Boston), Crowley, St John's, PR, 16 days, with sugar, to Snow & Richardson. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. Arrived at St John's March 10, brig Kate (Br), from St Johns, NF.

Schr E Richardson, Thompson, Arroyo, PR, 20 days, with sugar and molasses, to Simpson & Clapp. Has had heavy weather. March 21, lat 35, lon 73 30, while lying to in a heavy gale from NW, under three reef mainsail and two reef foresail, shipped several heavy seas, which carried away jibboom, bowsprit cap, foretopmast, foremast head and springstay; saved part of the rigging. Sailed in company with schr Keokuk, for Norwich.

Schr Nellie Treat (of Bangor), Trim, Guanica, PR, March 4, with sugar, to Thayer & Sargent. Had some severe weather; split sails, stove water casks and broke main boom.

Schr William (Br), Outhouse, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, to P I Nevins & Son. March 20, off Hatteras, took a heavy gale from NW and was obliged to lay too for 72 hours, in which shipped several heavy seas, which washed overboard hatch coverings and water casks, and split sails; 25th, lat 38, lon 72, spoke brig Henry & Louise, hence for Port au Prince.

Schr Compromise, Perry, Jacksonville.
Schr H Torrance, Philbrick, Elizabethport.
Schr America, Terry, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr E T Smith, Haney, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Mail, Merrill, Elizabethport for Bristol.
Schr John Manlove, Stabe, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr E M Welles, Kelsey, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr S Applegate, Stillman, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Chase, Ingraham, Rockland.
Schr Mary Langdon, Niger, Rockland.
Schr Allie Rayner, Lockwood, Portland.
Schr S S Buckingham, Bartlett, Portland.
Schr Edward A Crozier, Mason, Gloucester.
Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr W G Mangam, Chase, New Bedford.
Schr Daniel McFee, McFarland, New Bedford.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, New Bedford.
Schr H Willets, Bolt, Barnstable for Elizabethport.
Schr G W Cummings, Bolt, Barnstable for Elizabethport.
Schr James H Deputy, Sturges, Cotuit Port.
Schr President, Bailey, Clinton.
Schr Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr M Whitney, Hicks, Fall River.
Schr James Parker Sr, Kelly, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.
Schr Pelican, Clark, Providence.
Schr S P Hawes, Jackson, Providence.
Schr Oceanus, Satterly, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Jane, Hall, Westerly.
Schr Sarah, Boardman, Newport.
Schr James K Polk, Buckley, Westport.
Schr John Beatty, Price, New Haven.
Schr Everglade, Leland, New Haven.
Schr Falcon, Wheeler, New Haven.
Schr Hydrangea, Prentiss, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr New Record, Baker, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr James S Hoffman, Bellamy, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Phenix, Gilbert, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Sallie Burton, Burton, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr Mariner, Davis, Greenwich.
Schr Mail, Mead, Greenwich.
Schr Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr Elizabeth, Smith, Norwalk.
Schr Horace L Johnson, Norwalk for Elizabethport.
Schr Vermillion, Markwood, Port Jefferson.
Schr T S Jackson, Averill, Roslyn.
Schr J M Kissam, Kissam, Northport.
Schr Wm Nelson, Weed, Northport.
Schr Warren, Warren, Cold Spring.
Schr Almira, Harold, Glen Cove.
Sloop Temperance, Mackay, Elizabethport for New Haven.

The schr John Griffin, from Philadelphia for Boston, is at anchor inside of Sandy Hook for a harbor. She laid out the late gale of the 20th in the Delaware Breakwater in safety.

BELOW.

Bark Palestina, 45 days from Sicily, with lemons, to Peniston & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Victor, Mystic, Ct, for repairs; ship Alex Marshall, Liverpool; bark Catalina, St Jago; brig Centaur, Gibara, Cuba.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER WM TIBBETTS, from Bangor for Boston, before reported as having struck on Otter Island Ledge, landed all her freight on the 25th, and next day was got off with assistance of steamtug Terror, and left for Winterport. Damage little.

BARK PALACE (Br) and brig Jessica, which were driven ashore at Galveston in the hurricane, remained ashore on the 20th inst.

BRIG EGARATERA (Br), which was strained at Galveston in the hurricane, was got off, repaired, and was loading at Galveston 20th inst.

SCHR ADA F BROOKS (of Provincetown), from Barbados for Boston, went ashore 27th inst on the southeast side of Cattyhunk. She lies on a sandy bottom, is tight, and will probably soon be got off by the help of a steamer.

SCHR CLARA RANKIN, at Galveston 19th inst from Boston, reports on the 29th ult enc