TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Reported Capture of the Capital of Paraguay by the Allies.

Assassination of President Flores, of Uruguay.

Debate on the Irish Church Question in the British Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Allies Pass Humaita—Capture of Asuncion—Murder of President Flores—Colonel Battle His Successor.

LONDON, April 2, 1868.

By the regular mail steamer at Lisbon we have advices from Rio Janeiro to March 11.

The Paraguayan War.

The news from the seat of war on the Paraná is to the effect that the allied forces were passing the fortress of Humaitá, and that they had taken Asuncion.

The resignation of General the Baron Porto Alegre and the departure of Generals Mitré and Flores for their respective seats of government left the Marquis de Caxias untrammelled in carrying out his "on to Asuncion" plans. These consisted in moving a heavy body of troops along the Gran Chaco bank of the Rio Paraguay to a point opposite the upper bank of the Rio Tibicuari, which flows into the Rio Paraguay about seventy miles north of, and parallel to, the Rio Paraná. This body of troops was to cut off all Paraguayan supplies from the Gran Chaco, all communication by the river with Asuncion, and also raise the chains and other obstacles that prevented the allied fleet from ascending the river. Meanwhile, with his re-enforcements the Marquis commanding was to draw a cordon from opposite Ytatí, on the Rio Paraná to the Rio Tibicuarí, thus enclosing the whole Paraguayan encampment within a triangle having for its base the Rio Paraná, and for sides the Rio Paraguay and the allied land line. An attack was then to be made by nine Brazilian iron-clads and sixteen thousand troops on Fort Humaitá; and in case of removal of the river chains to advance with the balance of the fleet on Asuncion, about one hundred and thirty miles above. The whole force now at the disposal of Marquis de Caxias amounts to 40,000 men, fourteen iron-clads and twenty wooden vessels, whereas Marshal Lopez is reported to have but 12,000 men in and around Fort Humaitá.

There is great joy here over the news of Marshal de Caxias' success.

Uruguay.

From Montevideo we have the announcement that the President, General Venancio Flores, had been murdered in that city. He had recently returned from the seat of war on the Rio Paraná, where he commanded the troops of the Banda Oriental, for the purpose of resigning the dictatorial powers which he had seized about a year ago. This determination was the cause of a scandalous outrage on the General—styled, as usual, a *pronunciamiento*—by his own son Fortunato Flores. This young rowdy on February 5 had a stormy dispute with his father, in which the latter received personal violence from the son. Fortunato called out the battalion which he commanded, placed cannon in the street, and was only checked in his bloody designs by the intervention of the American, French, English, Spanish and Italian gunboats in the harbor. General Flores, who had retired to Union, a neighboring village, on the afternoon of the 6th, returned on the 8th, banished the aiders and abetters of his son, dissolved the battalion and sent Fortunato to Buenos Ayres. The authorities there, however, determined to arrest him for a murder which he had committed some time ago in the Argentine Confederation, whereupon young Flores took refuge on an Italian gunboat until he could escape to Europe. Our despatches do not state who is the murderer of General Flores, but it is probable that he was some cashiered aider and abetter of the son.

Colonel Lorenzo Battle, Minister of War, has been elected President of Uruguay, in place of the deceased General Flores.

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Squabble Between the Bishop and the Captain General—Refusal of the Banco Español to Pay Money Held on Deposit for the Bishop.

HAVANA, April 2, 1868.

I hear creditable reports that on Monday when the Bishop of Havana embarked for Cadiz he ordered all the church bells to be rung. In his pastoral, which was read on Sunday, he stated to his flock that the Queen had called him to Madrid on important business connected with the Church and State. When passing before General Lersundi's palace he gave his benediction.

General Lersundi sent his chief-of-staff in the same steamer with the Bishop, as bearer of important documents. The passengers numbered two hundred. There were also three hundred troops aboard bound home.

The Bishop drew on the Banco Español for the amount of $40,000 which he had deposited there as funds collected for the new cemetery, but, by order of the Captain General, payment of the check was refused. The Bishop thereupon had the draft formally protested, and means to make the bank pay or break.

The prelate has named the vicar who is to act in his absence, but has ordered him to appoint no new curates.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVANA, March 29.
VIA KEY WEST, April 2, 1868.

The Bishop of Havana sails for Spain direct in the steamer which leaves this port to-morrow, an order to that effect having been received from the Queen. There is considerable excitement throughout the island. It is rumored that a public demonstration in favor of the Bishop's action is contemplated by the priests. With the people, however, the course of Captain General Lersundi is applauded, while the Bishop is almost generally disliked. It is reported that Concha will relieve Lersundi.

The reports heretofore sent regarding the landing of slaves on the island are unquestionably greatly exaggerated.

Prayers were offered to-day in all the churches of the island for the safety of the Bishop.

Sugar Market—Exchange Quotations—Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, April 2, 1868.

The sugar market is more active. No. 12 Dutch standard is quoted at 7¼ a 7⅜ reals per arroba.

Exchange—On London, 10¼ a 10½ per cent premium; on Paris, 2¼ a 2½ per cent premium; on United States, currency, 29 a 30 per cent discount.

The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, sailed to-day for New York.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Emigrant Naturalization Treaty Passed by the Legislature—Count Bismarck's Remarks.

BERLIN, April 2, 1868.

The North German Parliament discussed and passed by a final reading to-day the emigrant naturalization treaty lately concluded with the United States of America, the provisions of which have been published.

The Polish members in the Legislature, who make a strong element of the opposition, voted in dissent.

Count Bismarck delivered a speech in which he said that the measure would be carried out on the part of North Germany and the Prussian government in a kindly and liberal spirit.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The German-American Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, April 2, 1868.

The naturalization treaty just concluded between the United States of America and the Confederation of the North German States has been finally ratified by the federal Parliament. All the speakers praised it with one voice, and it was almost unanimously approved by the members.

Count Bismarck, in a speech explaining its provisions, declared that it was unnecessary to make any defence of the treaty, as it seemed to meet with favor on all sides. He summed up his explanation by stating that the compact was clear on all points, and that hereafter no native of Germany naturalized in the United States would be molested at account of his obligations to his parent country within the borders of the Confederation.

The Polish members were among the small minority who voted against ratification.

ENGLAND.

The Debate on the Irish Church—Indictment and Defence of the Establishment—The Liberals in Support of Gladstone—"Audacity" and "Inconsistency" of Premier Disraeli.

LONDON, April 2, 1868.

In the House of Commons this evening the adjourned debate on the Irish Church was continued.

Mr. Roebuck, member for Sheffield, said he had ever been opposed to the Church Establishment in Ireland, and he considered himself bound to support the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone, though at the same time he did not think that that Church was the worst ill of Ireland, nor did he consider its existence a badge of serfdom for the Irish people. The legal objections which had been made to its abolition, he said, were absurd. What Parliament had given it could resume. He hoped the Irish clergy would be treated with consideration, and that if the tories were beaten on this question the liberals, when in office, would meet, not shirk the issue.

Mr. Joseph W. Henley, member for Oxfordshire, opposed the propositions of Mr. Gladstone, and expressed the fear that the introduction of such resolutions would cause a revival of Fenianism.

Mr. Robert Lowe, member for Calne, quoted statistics to show that out of one hundred of the population of Ireland seventy-eight were Catholics, nine were Presbyterians and twelve belonged to the Irish Protestant Church Establishment. The latter Church was alone aided by the government, though the congregations were made up of the wealthiest classes of the community. The Irish people would be more than human if they could tamely submit to this. The tories claimed to be "truly liberal." Let them prove it or retire. The liberal party in the House had a leader whom they could trust; they were sure he would fulfil all his professions. Mr. Lowe ridiculed what he termed the legal quibbles and zigzag course of the ministers. Such a line of action would destroy all confidence between the executive and legislative departments of the government. Each night the Ministry presented to the House a new phase of self-contradiction until all honest men were disgusted. The Premier had carried inconsistency and audacity to a height which the House, consulting its dignity, could not tolerate on a topic so solemn as that under discussion.

Mr. Horsfall, member for Liverpool, and Mr. Lefroy, member for Dublin University, both spoke in support of the government, urging the adoption of Lord Stanley's resolution for a postponement to the next Parliament.

Mr. George Clive, member for Hereford, opposed the postponement of a question of such pressing importance.

Sir John Gray, member for Kilkenny City, gave full statistics of the wealth, population and religious sects of Ireland, and pointed out the absurd and disproportioned attitude which the Irish Church Establishment assumed in the light of these figures. He urged the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions in justice to Ireland.

Mr. Osborne, member for Nottingham, said he should sustain the resolutions, but he feared the reform proposed would take a long time.

Sir Stafford Northcote rose in defence of the government. He said the resolutions before the House were merely intended to furnish the liberal party with a rallying cry, and he stigmatized them as worthless. A less vital question should have been chosen for such a purpose. He asserted that the ministry had been consistent throughout this discussion. They had always said that measures such as were proposed in regard to the Irish Church were premature. Parliament should await the result of investigations on the subject. The government did not question the competency of Parliament to legislate in regard to the status of the Irish Church. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would yet pause for the better consideration of the problem before it.

At eleven o'clock to-night the debate was going on, with the prospect of an unusually late adjournment of the House.

General Politics Dull—Rapid Flow of Specie from the Bank.

LONDON, April 2—Evening.

There is no outside political news of importance to report to-day.

The regular weekly return of the condition of the Bank of England is officially published this evening. There seems to be a strong outflow of specie, and the amount in vault, as compared with that of last week, shows a deficiency of £334,000 sterling.

ARIZONA AND IDAHO.

Indian Hostilities Commenced in Arizona—Fighting Among the Gold Miners in Idaho—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 2, 1868.

Late Arizona advices confirm the reported abandonment of the Lopez Reservation by the Apachee and Mogava Indians. The savages have commenced active hostilities in Eastern Arizona, and the inhabitants are calling on General Halleck to station more troops in that section. Great numbers of stock have been run off or killed by the Indians.

Idaho advices to March 28 state that the Ida Elmore and Golden Chariot Company's Owyhee district is strongly fortified. In the mines several collisions have occurred under ground, which have resulted in the killing of J. C. Holgate, of the Golden Chariot, and Frank Meyer, of the Ida Elmore. A number of others have been wounded. It is expected that fighting will soon commence above ground. The parties number fifty well armed men on each side. The authorities are endeavoring to quiet the difficulty.

The intelligence from different sections of the Territory gives encouraging accounts of the mines and mentions many new discoveries of rich lodes.

The Indians have murdered a man named Jarvis on Snake river, near Silver City, in the same locality where the stage was attacked and three men killed some years ago.

THE PLAINS.

The Peace Commission—General Sherman Called to Washington to Testify in the Impeachment—Cheyenne Outrages in the Neighborhood of Fort Laramie.

ST. LOUIS, April 2, 1868.

An Omaha despatch received here states that Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Terry, Harney and Forsyth arrived there yesterday evening, with the Indian Peace Commission, and that the session would commence to-day; that General Sherman had received a telegram summoning him to Washington immediately to testify before the Court of Impeachment, and that Commissioner Gaylor, President of the Peace Commission, was expected to join the Commission to-day.

The Cheyenne papers publish accounts of Indian troubles between that place and Fort Laramie, stating that the Indians are on the war path, burning ranches and destroying property. It is reported that Butter ranche, near Fort Laramie, was burned and the stock driven away last week. The military authorities have no confirmation of these reports.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Burial of Victims of the Mine Disaster at Scranton—Strike Among Railroad Employes.

SCRANTON, April 2, 1868.

Six of the Irish miners, victims of the Diamond Mine disaster of Tuesday, were buried from St. Vincent's Cathedral to-day. The procession occupied twenty minutes in passing.

About six hundred machinists, blacksmiths, car builders, turners, &c., in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in this city, turned out to-day, demanding a return to the old wages, a reduction of ten per cent having been made on the 1st of January. An attempt is being made to induce the men in the Dickson Works, Cliff Works and other shops of the city to join in the movement.

The men at Fuller's mines turned out to-day. A strike is expected at Parish & Cunningham's mine, at Sugar Notch.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention—The Expenses of That Body Again Provided For—Trial of Jeff Davis Postponed—Murder in Powhatan County.

RICHMOND, April 2, 1868.

In the Convention to-day the ordinance authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, and to be receivable for taxes and redeemable at the Treasury, was adopted.

The trial of Jefferson Davis was to-day again postponed till the 2d of May.

John White, a respectable citizen of Powhatan, was found dead in that county on Sunday, with five bullet holes in his body.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 2—5 P. M.—Consols close at 93 a 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for account. American securities are in better demand, and there is a general advance in prices. The following are the closing quotations:—United States five-twenties, 72¾ a 72½; Erie Railway shares, 48¾; Illinois Centrals, 90½.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 2—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds close firm at 75⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 2—5 P. M.—The cotton market closes quiet and steady at the opening quotations, viz:—Middling uplands, on the spot, 11⅝d; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. There is a brisk speculative demand. The last sales of cotton to arrive were made at 11d⅞ for middling uplands. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 2—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. per cental for California white, and 14s. 4d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. per bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 2—5 P. M.—The market is quiet and steady. Lard, however, has declined to 61s. per cwt. for American. Beef, 122s. 6d. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork, 80s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Cheese, 55s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 45s. per cwt for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 2—5 P. M.—Naval stores are dull. Sugar, 25s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Rosin, 6s. 9d. per cwt. for common North Carolina and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 33s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £36 per ton. Refined petroleum, $1 per gallon. Linseed cakes, £10 15s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 2—Evening.—The petroleum market is steady, and standard white is quoted at 44f. per bbl.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter of Thaddeus Stevens in Favor of Grant and Wade.

The following letter from the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention sufficiently explains itself:—

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the 24th inst. this morning, and am glad you intend to be at Chicago personally. If your constituents and mine have indicated a preference for Vice President, as I rather think they have from their vote, I should deem it your duty, as a matter of personal fidelity, to begin by voting for that person, whether he be a friend of mine or not. No man seems to me justified in violating the wishes of his constituents to please any other person. But if the person thus indicated as their first choice should fail of a probability of election, or gradually decline, then, if I were there, or my wishes were to be consulted, I should use all my efforts in favor of B. F. Wade. He is a true man, in whom you and I, and every radical man, can confide; and you will find that the country, as well as our particular friends, will profit by his success. I wish you would show this letter to your colleagues. I shall be kept from the convention, but desire to see an honest man placed in that position of great contingent responsibility. As to the candidate for the Presidency, I presume you all agree that none other than General Grant is to be thought of. Honest, firm and well indoctrinated in principle, without ostentation and without pride, I do not see how a better selection can be made. His judgment of men is so sound that I have full faith that he will call around him the ablest and purest men of the nation. With Grant and Wade to guide and defend us, this nation in four years will have acquired a prosperity which will be the wonder of the world. Universal freedom, maintained by universal suffrage on this continent, cannot fail to have that effect. Very respectfully,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

To R. J. HOUSTON, Lancaster, Pa.

Letter of Senator Wilson on Grant and Temperance.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—In a communication to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* you say that "Senator Wilson works for Grant, who is no radical, and objects to other candidates who are radicals, because they sometimes drink." I am sure you do not intend to be unjust, but you certainly have placed me in a false position. For thirty-seven years I have been a pledged temperance man, and I have striven to be faithful to a cause my heart loves and my judgment approves. While I have ever regarded intemperance to be a terrible calamity to humanity and a sin against God, I have always felt the deepest pity and sympathy for all whose lives were blighted by it. I know of no radical whose name has been mentioned for the Presidency who gets drunk, or to whose nomination I have objected because he sometimes drinks. I have seen General Grant in the camp, in his office, at his own house and at dinner parties where liquors were freely used by others, but *I have never seen him drink even a glass of wine*, nor have I ever seen him when I had the slightest reason to think he was in any degree under the influence of drink.

You say, further, that I work for Grant, who is not a radical. I have done little work for General Grant; for it was not necessary that any one should work for him. The republicans of nearly every State, with great unanimity, have pronounced for him; but this result was not achieved by work, but by the needs of the country and the instincts of a patriotic and liberty-loving people. I took occasion more than two years ago to express on the floor of the Senate my conviction that a patriotic and liberty-loving people, betrayed by the President, would turn to that great soldier and summon him to marshal them to victory. Thirty-two years ago I fully committed myself to the anti-slavery cause and I have striven with voice and vote to advance it to its final and crowning triumph. It was because I was an anti-slavery man, a radical republican, because I believed the cause of equal and impartial liberty to be above the ambitions and interests of public men, and because I believed General Grant would carry that cause to assured victory, that I turned to him as the Presidential candidate of the republican party. I know him to be an honest, just and firm man, whose fidelity to his country and to the equal rights of all his countrymen cannot be questioned.

Gladly would I have welcomed the nomination of some one of the veteran anti-slavery men if such nomination could have assured the success of our cause in the great struggle of this year. But the pioneer anti-slavery men have ever been forced by the needs of their struggling cause to be self-sacrificing and self-forgetful. That self-sacrificing spirit and self-forgetfulness have achieved glorious victories for humanity in the past, and I trust will win in the future the election of a President under whose administration the unity of the country will be assured and the equal rights and privileges of all its citizens secured. Yours, truly,

HENRY WILSON.

JAMES REDPATH, Esq., Boston.

Union Republican General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of this organization was held last evening at the headquarters, No. 937 Broadway, at the southwest corner of Twenty-second street, First Vice President Robert L. Darrow in the chair.

The Executive Committee reported that they had effected an organization and elected the following officers:—John Cochrane, Chairman; John Lossing, Vice Chairman, and the secretaries of the General Committee to be secretaries of the Executive Committee.

Judge White, for Judge Van Voorst, introduced a resolution to the effect that all persons desirous of co-operating with the republican party be invited to join the District Association in their Assembly district, urging the several associations to hold frequent meetings for that purpose and empowering the Executive Committee to take such steps as might be required to give effect to the resolution.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Charles S. Spencer introducing in opposition a substitute with a lengthy preamble, expressing deep indignation at the conduct of certain members of the Twenty-third street organization in retaining office under Johnson, and intense satisfaction at the near prospect of the latter being removed and a new division of the loaves and fishes made under Wade, closing with a resolution that under no circumstances would this, the only regular organization, enter into any terms with the outsiders.

After a spirited argument, in which a number of the gentlemen present took part, Judge White's resolution, amended by inserting a proviso regulating the admission of new members according to the by-laws of the respective associations, was carried.

Mr. Spencer's resolution, which had previously been withdrawn to allow of Judge White's being put first, was then reintroduced and, on the previous question being called, adopted by a vote of 66 to 18. The committee then adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 2, 1868.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law. It is the same as the one introduced in the Assembly this morning.

NEW YORK RAILROAD BILLS.

The Arcade Railroad bill No. 2 being announced from the Assembly, Mr. NORTON moved that it be referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. PARKER moved to advance it to the Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. NORTON, TWEED and BRADLEY opposed this motion, and the motion of Mr. Norton prevailed.

The bill incorporating the New York Tunnel Railway was considered in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported, and this bill and the Arcade and Vanderburg bills were made the special order for Monday evening, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 2, 1868.

The Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but not having been gone through with was made the special order for this evening.

AMENDMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

Mr. FREAR, from the Committee on Cities, reported the following bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law:—

SECTION 1. Section 4 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—The said Board of Excise shall, subject to further provisions hereof, have power to grant licenses to any person of good moral character, and who shall be approved by them, permitting him or them, for any period not less than three months nor more than one year from the date of the application for the same, to sell and dispose of at any one named place within the said Metropolitan Police district, exclusive of the county of Westchester, strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer, or any one or more of them, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, upon receiving a license fee, the amount of which is hereby fixed and apportioned as follows:—For a license for the sale of malt liquors and wines only, $25; for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors and wines otherwise than in hotels having more than fifty lodging and sleeping rooms, $50; for a license for a hotel having one hundred or more lodging rooms, $250; hotels having seventy-five and less than one hundred lodging or sleeping rooms, $150; hotels having fifty and less than seventy-five lodging rooms, $100.

Section 14 is amended to read as follows:—

All persons licensed as herein provided shall keep the places at which they are so licensed to keep, sell, give and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ales and beer, orderly and quiet, and between the hours of one and four o'clock A. M. completely and effectually closed; but on every Saturday night such places shall not be opened again until four o'clock on Monday morning. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the travelling public on Sunday, subject to the restrictions contained in this act. All provisions of the second article authorizing the arrest of persons without a warrant duly issued by a magistrate, except for drunkenness, or authorizing the closing of places licensed against the ingress or egress of the inmates thereof, or other persons, at any time, shall be repealed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 41 | Moon sets....morn 3 31
Sun sets..... 6 27 | High water..morn 4 58

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1868.

CLEARED.

Steamship Union (NG), Von Santen, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Morton, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Miami, McLaughlin, Boston—W P Clyde.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—W P Clyde.
Bark Laura (Nor), Simosser, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Slocovich & Smith.
Bark Lizzie (NG), Reimer, Hamburg—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Niagara (NG), Kuhlmann, Bremen—C Luline.
Bark Charles & Edward (Br), Connauton, Rosario—A T Heney.
Bark W E Anderson, Drummond, St Jago—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Antelope, Rumball, Havana—P Talbot & Co.
Brig E A Carver, Sylvester, Havana—Bryan & Pease.
Brig Ellen Anna (Br), Blanch, St Johns, NF—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Alfred Keene, Robinson, Aspinwall—Snow & Burgess.
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, St Pierre, Mart—H A Taulable & Son.
Schr Norwester, Foster, Havana—Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr Annie Harris, Harris, Turks Islands and a market—B J Wenberg.
Schr William (Br), Outhouse, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Rockville, SC—Thayer & Sargent.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Wilmington, NC—N L McCready & Co.
Schr D McPhee, Moore, Richmond—M B Redell.
Schr W B Thomas, Winsmore, Philadelphia—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Julia Clinch (Br), Maloney, Elizabethport—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Hebe, Ludlow, Fastport and Calais—John Roynton's Son & Co.
Schr Louis Walsh, Robbins, Bath, Me—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Harry & Ned, Greeve, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr E DeHart, Low, New Haven—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Alice Scranton, Murray, Saybrook.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool March 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse and 49 passengers, to E Cunard. March 26, lat 48 28, lon 29 10, passed a National Co's steamer, bound W; same day, lat 48, lon 31, bark Schiller (Bremen), bound E; lat 47, lon 25, a North German Lloyd's steamer, bound E; 28th, lat 44, lon 44, ship Conway, bound E.
Steamship Moses Wheeler, Sheffield, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to Wheeler & Linnard. March 28, Cape Romain light bearing WNW, spoke brig John Balch, from Matanzas for Wilmington, NC; 29th, to the northward of Cape Hatteras, experienced a hurricane, which lasted until the 1st inst. and were have to for 60 hours.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. March 30 had a tremendous gale from NE to N, which lasted 44 hours.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with mdse, to James Hand. Had very heavy weather.
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, NC, 5 days, with mdse, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had very heavy northerly gales.
Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to N L McCready.
Ship White Swallow, Knowles, Manila, Dec 9, with mdse, to Stone & Burgess. Passed Anjier Dec 20, Cape of Good Hope Feb 15. When in lat 15 S, lon 95 E, experienced a terrific hurricane from SE; lost nearly an entire set of sails, which were blown from the yards after being furled with preventer gaskets; sprung rudder head and did other damage. Afterwards had fine, pleasant weather, with light winds, up to Bermuda. Been 12 days north of Cape Hatteras, with heavy gales from NW to NE. Took pilot March 29, off Cape May, from pilot boat No 8, and since then carried away rudderhead. Dec 23, spoke an English bark, from Japan for New York, 31 days out; no date, lat 12 S, lon 17 W, bark Madeira (Ham), from Manila for Boston.
Bark Eva (Br), Kidd, Shanghae Dec 16, with tea, to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Passed Anjier Jan 1, Cape of Good Hope Feb 8, and crossed the Equator March 5 in lon 30 30 W. Had strong gales from all quarters of the compass for the last 14 days; March 7, lat 2 N, lon 32 30 W, spoke bark Elizabeth Hargrave, from Coquimbo for Liverpool, 86 days out.
Bark E A Cochran, Swazey, Cardenas March 13, with sugar and molasses, to P P Buck & Co. Has been 14 days N of Hatteras with severe NE and NW gales; lost sails, water casks and stove bulwarks. March 24, lat 37 30, lon —, saw the Morning, steering SSE.
Brig Milly (Pras), Knuth, Bahia Feb 8, with sugar, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras; had very heavy gales, sprung mainmast, lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. March 27, lat 37 08, lon 75 04, saw British bark —, Staker, bound N.
Brig La Cayenne (Br), Doherty, Aux Cayes, 19 days, with logwood, coffee and 3 passengers, to Cammann & Morrison. Was through the passage in 3½ days; since experienced strong NW and NE gales; been 10 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Sarah H Merrill (of Gloucester), Rowe, St Pierre (Mart), 19 days, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar, to H A Taitable & Son. For the last 10 days have had a succession of NW and NE gales; been 6 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Pow Wow (of Provincetown), Anderson, Port Spain, 25 days, with cocoa nuts, to order. Has been 15 days north of Hatteras. During the squall of 2d, in the Narrows, split foresail.
Schr Matilda Brooks (of Brookhaven), Culver, Calbarien March 11, via Delaware Breakwater April 1, with sugar, to Miller & Houghton. March 21, while lying in the Breakwater, in the NE gale of that date, dragged her anchors and went ashore, and was got off and towed to the city by the Wrecking Company's steamer A Winants with but little damage.
Schr Emily A Bartle (of Philadelphia), Smith, Santa Cruz, 24 days, with sugar and molasses, to master. Had strong N and NE gales the entire passage, and has been 12 days north of Hatteras; vessel badly strained and leaking. March 26, off Cape May, saw a vessel, waterlogged and lying on her side, apparently a schr; had not been long in that situation.
Schr Pinta, Smith, Apalachicola, 21 days, with cotton, to master. Had strong NE and NW gales the entire passage, and has been 7 days north of Hatteras; 24 inst, during a heavy squall from NW, split jib and main gaff topsail.
Schr Maria Pierson, Grant, Charleston, with railroad ties, to John E Lasher. Has been in the Delaware Breakwater, and sailed in company with 250 sail bound N.
Schr Jachin, Hartman, Wilmington, NC, 9 days, with mahogany and naval stores. Was from St Domingo; put into Wilmington in January last for repairs.
Schr C H Austin, Willis, Washington, NC, 20 days.
Schr J H Mills, Newton, Wilmington, NC, 9 days.
Schr C H Johnson, Willis, Washington, NC.
Schr Wm Hone, Nelson, Norfolk.
Schr Panama, Miles, Cherrystone.
Schr Moses G Leonard, Lyman, Yorktown.
Schr Samuel Warren, Middleton, York River.
Schr W W Mercer, Champion, Shipping Point, Va.
Schr Paugassett, Waples, Alexandria for Providence.
Schr D A Berry, Voorhees, Virginia. In the squall of yesterday PM, off the Hook, split foresail.
Schr Napoleon, Nichols, Virginia.
Schr Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr Australia, Stirling, Virginia.
Schr Orvetta, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr H T Wood, Cordes, Virginia.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Hatchford, Virginia.
Schr J & D Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Virginia.
Schr W P Armstrong, Baker, Georgetown, DC, for Wareham.
Schr L B Wing, Endicott, Georgetown, DC, for New Bedford.
Schr Alabama, Van Gilder, Baltimore.
Schr Loon, Edsell, Baltimore for Dighton.
Schr Ann Myrick, Stevens, Newcastle, Del, for Providence.
Schr Waspooa, Palmer, Delaware.
Schr D & S Kelly, Kelly, Philadelphia for Portland.
Schr Transit, Backett, Philadelphia for Gloucester. During the squall yesterday PM, in the lower bay, lost anchor and 15 fathoms chain.
Schr Evergreen, Van Low, Philadelphia for Gloucester.
Schr R H Wilson, Harris, Philadelphia for Salem.
Schr J M Vance, Murray, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Lizzie D Small, Tice, Philadelphia for Boston. In the squall yesterday PM, in the lower bay, split foresail.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr N B Cook, Falconberg, Philadelphia for Boston. During the NW squall afternoon of 2d, in the Narrows, split foresail and jib.
Schr J H Bartlett, Harris, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Wm Bement, Perry, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr W P Phillips, Somers, Philadelphia for Braintree.
Schr Triumph, Chestner, Philadelphia for East Braintree.
Schr Sarah, Hall, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howe, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr Eva Bell, Barrett, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr J J Worthington, Terry, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr H W Benedict, Case, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr J W Hine, Lane, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr H S Cook, Howell, Egg Harbor.
Schr Rebecca, Pearce, Egg Harbor, from wreck of steamship Coquette. Capt Pearce reports the Coquette as lying badly.
Schr T P McAuley, Clark, Egg Harbor.
Schr L A Mire, Steiner, Egg Harbor.
Schr Rebecca & Harriet, Brennan, Belleville, NJ.
Schr R W Brown, Darcy, Boston.
Schr Seneca, Dollerig, New Bedford.
Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, New Bedford.
Schr Evalin Bell, Dorrnani, New Bedford.
Schr Mary H Millin, Davis, New Bedford.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Pawtucket.
Schr Village Queen, Tellerson, Providence.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Rowditch, Providence.
Schr Edward Sherman, Cole, Providence for Virginia.
Schr Wm H Mariner, Pease, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr J C Graham, Steele, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr F A Pike, Gould, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr E W Babcock, Dickens, Westerly, leaking very badly.
Schr Albany, Knox, Wickford.
Schr Mary E Mills, Marvin, Stonington.
Schr Robt C Smith, Davis, Norwich.
Schr Splendid, Finney, Sandwich.
Schr S A Mount, Young, Brookhaven.
Schr Fashion, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr Robert Mercer, King, New Haven.
Schr D Nelson, Lockwood, New Haven.
Schr H C Smith, Lewis, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Hattie S Collins, Hills, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Sbhr Eliza S, Buell, Portland, Ct.
Schr D Daniels, Thomas, Portchester.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr Bella Seaman, Seaman, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Damsel, Gibbs, Northport.
Schr Sarah Smith, Wilson, Southport.
Schr Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.
Schr D T Hill, —, from the wreck of bark Persia, at Fire Island.

Wrecking steamer A Winants, Quinn, Delaware Breakwater, to the Coast Wrecking Co, with schr Matilda Brooks in tow.

RETURNED—Brig Harry & Aubrey, Hammond, hence for Barbados. 2d inst, when near the Narrows, came in collision with schr Daniel S Williams, carrying away jibboom and head gear, and anchored at Quarantine.

Schr Daniel S Williams, Ruian, hence for Baltimore. 2d inst, when near the Narrows, collided with brig Harry & Aubrey, carrying away about 6 feet of quarter rail, and anchored at Quarantine.

☞ The vessels reported as arrived at this port from Elizabethport for Eastern and other ports as heretofore published have not been reliable, from the fact that many of them do do not leave Elizabethport for days after they have been announced as arrived here, and about one-half of them do not come to the city at all, but proceed by way of Sandy Hook; hence they are erroneous.

BELOW.

One ship, anchored off the Tavern Houses during the squall from NW, supposed the B Aymar.

SAILED.

Steamships Union, Bremen; Morro Castle, Havana; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Saratoga, Norfolk, &c.

Wind at sunset SW, light; at 9 PM NW and fresh, with squalls.

Marine Disasters.

A violent squall from NW passed over the city yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage to the numerous small craft coming up; among others, the sloop H J Odell split her sails and sprung a leak; she was towed into Gravesend Bay by the Herald steam yacht Jeannette.

☞ The reported loss of the schr Escort is undoubtedly a canard. It is said that the "sole survivor" fell through a bridge into the water, which accounted for his being "all wet and dripping."

STEAMER NIPHON—San Francisco, March 31—The steamer Niphon was wrecked off Amoy during the month of January; 12 or 15 lives were lost. (The N registered 368 tons, constructed of white oak in 1862 at Boston, whence she sailed.)

SHIP KINGFISHER, at San Francisco 7th ult from Hong Kong, reports Feb 15, lat 25 20 N, lon 160 E, took a cyclone, which lasted 12 hours, and for 3 hours the ship was buried, the sea making a clean breach over her and washing overboard everything move