TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CANDIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Greek Reports of the Cretan Victories—Christian Aid to the Insurgents.

ATHENS, April 11, VIA TRIESTE and LONDON, April 17, 1868.

Despatches and news reports from Crete to hand in this city (Athens) state that several fights have taken place lately between the insurgents and the Turkish soldiery.

The Cretan revolutionary forces were, it is said, victorious in most of them.

Two steamers hailing from Greek and other Christian ports still land food, gunpowder, arms and other supplies and munitions of war at the island and embark and take away refugee patriot families.

ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Bologna Labor Riots Ended—Associated Trades Meetings Forbidden.

BOLOGNA, April 17, 1867.

The serious labor and trade "strike" riots, by which the peace of this city has been fearfully disturbed during the past few days, are apparently at an end, and quiet prevails in the town.

A government order has been published which forbids further meetings of the Printers' Association and the Democratic Union Workingmen's Association.

Their headquarters and places of assemblage have been seized by the police authorities in each instance.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Garibaldi Again on the Move.

FLORENCE, April 17, 1868.

It is reported here that General Garibaldi has left Caprera and gone to Naples. The rumor causes some uneasiness, as the objects of the General's movements are unknown.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Quiet Restored in Barcelona.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 17, 1868.

The latest advices from Spain report that quiet has been restored in the city of Barcelona.

The trade "strike" is ended and the men peaceful.

ENGLAND.

Radical Agitation by the Liberals—Justice to Ireland and Freedom of Religion—Fenian Treason Trials.

LONDON, April 17, 1868.

Enthusiastic meetings of the liberal party are being held all over England. Many more are advertised to occur hereafter.

The grievances of the Irish people in general, and particularly the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland, are the objects of these meetings.

The speakers embrace most of the well known liberal leaders in Parliament.

The Fenian trials will commence on Monday next at the Old Bailey, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

The Jamaica Negro Question—Ex-Governor Eyre Again for Trial.

LONDON, April 17, 1868.

A warrant was issued by the Bow street Police Magistrates to-day for the arrest of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, on the charge of illegally proclaiming martial law during the disturbances in that island. It is believed that by this means the legality of the action of Mr. Eyre, while Governor of Jamaica, in adopting extraordinary measures to suppress the insurrection there will be finally and satisfactorily tested.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 17, 1868.

The following are the results of the races on the fifth day of the Newmarket Craven meeting:—

The Handicap sweepstakes was won by Mr. Fulke's bay colt Lymington (late Boreas).

The Queen's stakes were won by Mr. H. Chaplin's bay colt Blinkhoolie.

The Bennington stakes of fifty sovereigns each were taken by Phebus.

The Port stakes, a sweepstake of 100 sovereigns each, were carried by Mr. Henry's Julius.

This was the last day of the Craven meeting at Newmarket. The races have been well attended throughout the week.

IRELAND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales at a Vice-Regal Banquet—Catholic Dignitaries Present.

DUBLIN, April 17, 1868.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained last evening at a banquet given in their honor by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Marchioness of Abercorn.

A large number of invited guests were present on the occasion, among whom were his Eminence Cardinal Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin and "Prince of Holy Roman Empire;" the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, and the Very Reverend President of the Catholic College of Maynooth.

To-day the Prince of Wales and suite took a special train again for Kildare to attend the second day's races there.

FRANCE.

Marriage of an American Lady—The Bank Return.

PARIS, April 17, 1868.

The marriage of Miss Kate Dix, daughter of the American Ambassador, and Mr. Walsh, a well known merchant in the Japan trade, took place to-day.

A large number of American and European notabilities were present at the ceremony.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France, which is published this morning, shows that the outward flow of specie has not abated. The amount of bullion in vault this week is 6,635,000 francs less than last week.

AUSTRIA.

The Mission to Russia.

VIENNA, April 17, 1868.

The report is current that General Mensdorf will be appointed Ambassador of Austria to the Court of St. Petersburg.

HUNGARY.

The Financial Condition and Taxes.

PESTH, April 17, 1868.

The Ministerial Budget for the kingdom of Hungary has been made public.

The financial statement is very favorable. None of the taxes are to be increased, while the taxes on salt and tobacco are to be reduced.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention—Twelve Members Resign—Reporters to Be Excluded.

JACKSON, April 17, 1868.

Three sections of the Franchise bill were passed in the Convention to-day.

The seventh section provides for six days' voting at the next election.

Twelve members resigned their seats in the Convention to-day.

Press reporters are excluded from the House after this date.

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Honors to the Prince of Coburg and Duc de Penthievre—Reorganization of the Supreme Court.

HAVANA, April 17, 1868.

Last night Captain General Lersundi gave a banquet to the Prince of Coburg and the Duc de Penthièvre. The band on the occasion performed German airs. The Prince of Coburg will proceed to Brazil, where he has a brother, Louis Augustus, who is an admiral in the Brazilian navy and is married to the Princess Leopoldina, second daughter of the Emperor Dom Pedro II. The Duc de Penthièvre will leave for Europe, where he holds rank as lieutenant in the Portuguese navy. Both princes are first cousins; the father of the latter and mother of the former were children of Louis Philippe. At the theatre the princes were seated in the Captain General's box. Count Balmaseda acted as *cicerone* to the Princes on their visit to the fortifications, &c. It is rumored that their visit has some connection with Mexican afairs. (?)

A decree has been promulgated ordering the re-establishment of the Supreme Court at Puerto Principe, which was suppressed in 1853. The same decree reorganizes the Supreme Court in Havana and adjacent ports. There is to be one chief justice with eleven associates—five for Puerto Principe and six for Porto Rico. One associate of Puerto Principe and one of Porto Rico are to be auditors of the War and Navy departments.

The Health Board of Matanzas are issuing clear bills to vessels now, as all traces of cholera have disappeared.

At Cárdenas fires were creating considerable consternation.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, April 17, 1868.

The sugar market is active, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales at 7⅜ reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch standard; the sales to-day were very large.

Exchange on London unchanged; in United States currency, 28½ a 29 per cent discount; in gold, ¾ premium.

The steamship Gulf Stream, from New Orleans, sailed to-day for New York. The bark Proteus sailed to-day for Liverpool.

HAVANA, April 16, 1868.

The steamers Rapidan, for New York, and Juniata, for New Orleans, sailed to-day. The steamer St. Louis, from Boston, arrived late yesterday. Arrived, barks Griffith, from New York; Stampede, from Matanzas.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Fenianism in Canada—Discovery of Correspondence—Exodus of Irishmen—An International Case—The St. Lawrence Open.

MONTREAL, April 17, 1868.

All the correspondence which has passed between the Fenian lodges in New York and Montreal has been seized by the government, and a grand exodus of prominent Irishmen from Canada to the United States commenced this afternoon in consequence. Over four hundred persons are implicated in the correspondence with O'Neill and O'Mahony, and the entire affair will be brought before the court in Ottawa. It is reported that an international case will be made of it, as documents have been discovered which tend to show that the murder of Mr. McGee was plotted in New York and approved of before a committee in Montreal.

The St. Lawrence river is open to Quebec.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The Whelan Trial—Sudden Adjournment of the Court.

OTTAWA, April 17, 1868.

During the investigation into the McGee assassination case to-day the crown counsel said he was in receipt of important information from Montreal which rendered it necessary to adjourn until to-morrow. The further inquiry will probably be conducted with closed doors.

JAPAN.

Civil War Inaugurated in the Empire.

LONDON, April 17, 1868.

Later despatches have been received from Japan, which state that the Mikado had declared war against the Tycoon Stots Bashi.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Horrible Murder in Webster—The Murdered Man's Wife and Her Alleged Paramour Arrested.

WORCESTER, April 17, 1868.

A Frenchman named Peter La Flamme, living in the village of Webster, was attacked and horribly mangled about two o'clock this morning while in bed with his wife. Three blows were struck on his head with an axe. The wife of La Flamme has been intimate with a man named Dare, who is charged with committing the deed. It is supposed that his wife left the house door unfastened, with the understanding that Dare should enter and murder La Flamme in his sleep. They were both arrested and held in $5,000 each to await the result of the injuries, and were to-day committed to jail in this city. Circumstances tend strongly towards their guilt.

The Dudley Woollen Company's mill at Dudley was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the picker room, but the direct cause is unknown. There was $45,000 insurance on the mill. The exact loss is not ascertained, but it will exceed the insurance.

A fire broke out in the picker room of the Lancaster Quilt Company's mill, at Clinton, at noon to-day, causing damage to the extent of $8,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The residence of E. Delaney, at Woonsorket, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $1,640.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election—Indicated Ratification of the Constitution.

CHARLESTON, April 17, 1868.

Scattering returns from the various sections of the State indicate the ratification of the new constitution and the success of the republican ticket by a large majority. In this city the majority for the constitution is 1,800.

LOUISIANA.

The Election Proceeding in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1868.

The election progressed very quietly to-day. The whites are universally voting. The polls are crowded to their utmost capacity. The vote of this city will be very large. But few fraudulent votes have been cast to-day. The negroes, in many cases, are voting the democratic ticket and announcing their vote.

GEORGIA.

Subsidence of the Flood—Republican Mass Meeting in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, April 17, 1868.

The danger of an overflow has passed, the rain having subsided and the river is falling. The Macon and Augusta, Southwestern and Central Railroads are damaged by the washing away of bridges and culverts. The bottom lands are overflowed too early in the season to cause serious damage to the planting interests.

A republican mass meeting, which was largely attended by freedmen, was held in the Court House to-day to ratify the party nominee. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Prince, Beard and Bryant.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fears for the Safety of the Steamer Constitution—New Military Posts in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1868.

The steamer Constitution, from Panama, has not arrived here yet. No alarm for her safety is felt here. She is probably detained by the extreme head winds which have prevailed for several days along the Southern coast.

The United States steamer Suanee was compelled to put into San Pedro yesterday on account of the storm.

The ceremony of breaking the ground on the commencement of the Oregon Central Railroad took place at Portland yesterday. The occasion was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner, with a military and civic procession.

General Halleck has issued orders establishing two new military posts at Alaska—one at Harbor St. Paul, Kodiac Island, to be named Fort Kodiac, and garrisoned by a battery of nine guns of the Second Artillery; the other at Harbor Kenay, Gulf of Chugachuik, to be named Fort Kenay, and garrisoned by a battery of the Second Artillery, who are to report at the headquarters of the Department of Sitka. The troops leave for the north as soon as transportation can be obtained.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Speech of General Schofield Before the Reconstruction Convention—He Opposes the Test Oath—Some Sound Advice—His Counsel is Rejected.

RICHMOND, April 17, 1868.

A committee of the Convention having inquired of General Schofield whether he had any further communication to make to the body previous to its adjournment, the chairman reported to-day that the General would either communicate or wait upon them in person. At noon to-day, for the first time General Schofield entered the Convention unannounced, and was escorted to a seat near the chair by Mr. Thomas. After a brief introductory, the General said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It affords me much pleasure to congratulate you upon the near approach of the termination of your long and arduous labors. I have watched your progress with interest and at times with no little anxiety. Representing as you do every shade of political opinion—every extreme of interest, policy and purpose—it is not strange that you should have found in the course of your deliberations difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, and which could only have been overcome by long, patient and persevering labor. I have not hesitated to say to you, through those gentlemen of your body who have been pleased from time to time to ask my opinion upon the subjects presented for your consideration, that there were certain provisions proposed to be engrafted into the constitution which, in my judgment, if adopted would prove fatal to that instrument. I refer more particularly to the extended disfranchisements and disqualifications for office not provided for by the acts of Congress. You have wisely, as I think, determined that so far as disfranchisements are concerned to leave the subject as ordained by Congress. In other words to frame your constitution in that important particular upon the basis laid down by your friends in Congress. There only remains, so far as I am aware, a single provision that I regard as seriously objectionable. I refer to that portion which prescribes the qualifications for office, and which, I believe, will be, if allowed to remain in its present form, detrimental in its effect upon the adoption of the constitution. It is practically impossible to carry on a government in Virginia predicated upon that basis. I have been now for more than a year administering the laws in accordance with the reconstruction acts of Congress in this State. I have had to select and appoint registering officers, as well as civil officers, in the different counties throughout the State. In some of the counties I have been able to find one, and only one; in some two, and in some three, men of either race, who could read and write, and who could at the same time take the oath of office. There are, I believe, in Virginia, some counties which will require to carry on the government by thirty or more civil officers, such as magistrates, sheriffs, constables, overseers of the poor, &c. You cannot find in these counties a number of men who are capable of filling the offices and who can take the oath you have prescribed here. They pay a very limited salary and even the common laborer could not afford to come from abroad for the purpose of filling them. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it impossible to inaugurate a government upon that basis. I have heretofore abstained from any attempt to exercise the slightest influence over your actions. As you will remember at the commencement of your session I even referred to yourselves the question of the returns and qualifications of members, leaving you free to adopt such a course as you should deem wise and proper. Now, however, my duty, it would seem, requires me to convey to you what I conceive to be the effect of such a law, its practical bearing upon the political affairs of the country and upon the interests, if you please, of the party to which you belong. That provision, if left in the constitution, will, I believe, be not only opposed to the wishes of your friends, but will be fatal to the constitution and perhaps fatal to yourselves. I cannot, of course, say that all the other provisions, aside from that, are such as I would have thought best and wisest under all the circumstances. I presume that no person could say that of any constitution in the United States, all being more or less the result of compromises made between the opinions of a hundred or more men and may not in every particular please every one. But as far as I can see your constitution in all essential particulars is neither better nor worse than the constitution of any of the States now in the Union. Whether the government established under it will prove good or bad will simply depend upon the kind of men you elect to fill the different offices. If good men are elected you will have a good government; if bad, you will certainly have a bad one. Especially is this true of the men you elect to form the first legislature. That legislature will have a work to do scarcely less important than that devolving upon this Convention. It will be necessary to modify the code of laws to correspond with the new order of political principles on which the constitution itself is based. The manner in which that work is to be done and also the necessity that may exist for future changes and the modes prescribed for making them should determine the qualifications of those elected to that body. I say, then, whatever your government organized under this constitution will be, a good or a bad, one is to be determined by the qualifications of the men elected to carry it on. In this view of the case you should have left open the widest field from which to choose these men, and I have no doubt that both parties will exert their utmost strength and put forth their best and ablest men to inaugurate the new government. If this is done I see no reason whatever why Virginia may not at once enter upon a course of prosperity and happiness, rapidly tending toward that great destiny which I fully believe a kind and beneficent Providence has in store. I see no reason why, under a wise constitution, if inaugurated and put in operation throughout the State, she may not at once resume her proper place among the sisterhood of States. Gentlemen, I wish you all success in your laudable aspirations, and especially in your efforts to restore Virginia to her place in the Union. Nothing will afford me greater pleasure (and I hope the time is very near when I can experience it), than to turn over to the constitutional representatives of the people of Virginia the power I now have the honor to exercise here, to salute with the title of Governor my successor and to tender to them and to him my cordial support in executing the laws and in maintaining the supremacy of the civil government. (Applause.)

The General then withdrew, and Mr. Hine, author of the iron-clad proposition, rose and stated that the General was mistaken. Instead of thirty there would not be five officials on an average excluded by it. An effort was then made to repeal the test oath, which gave rise to an exciting debate, the negroes to a man being violently opposed to it, while the more respectable republicans favored it. The conservatives did not participate, and the motion was voted down.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Adoption of the Constitution by the Convention—Call for a Conservative Nominating Convention—Severe Storm.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.

The Convention to-night at eleven o'clock adopted the constitution by a vote of 51 to 26. Three republican members voted against it. The Convention is still in session.

The Conservative Executive Committee to-night adopted a call for a State convention, to meet here Thursday, May 7, to nominate State officers.

The storm yesterday washed away the bridge of the York River Railroad, throwing three cars down an embankment. Nobody was hurt. The road is in running order to-day.

Three negroes were killed by lightning in Amelia County during the storm.

Two houses in this city were washed away by a rise in the creek.

OHIO.

Arrest of Prize Fighters—A Man Buried Alive.

CINCINNATI, April 17, 1868.

O. Keating and Holliwood, feather weight pugilists, who were to fight in this vicinity next Monday for the championship, were arrested to-day under the new law prohibiting prize fights, and were brought before Judge Murdock, who required them to give bail in $5,000 not to fight in or out of Ohio within one year, and in default were imprisoned. Their friends are trying to procure the required bail. The affair occasions considerable excitement, and an attempt will be made to-morrow to have the parties relieved on a writ of habeas corpus.

Henry Bergen, a German, while engaged digging a vault to-day, was buried alive in twelve or fifteen feet of filth. His body has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and six children.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE RETURN OF THE FENIAN GENERAL NAGLE.—The question of the propriety of extending a reception to General Nagle upon his return to Brooklyn is being canvassed in Fenian circles in this city. The General is now on his way to this country, having been released from custody by the British government on condition that he would leave the United Kingdom and never more show himself there.

THE LATE EX-MAYOR HALL.—Yesterday the flags on nearly all the public buildings were displayed at half mast in respect to the late ex-Mayor Hall, and to-day there is to be a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to take some appropriate action in regard to his funeral.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Devine was arrested and locked up to answer yesterday, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on Michael McNamara. The accused stabbed McNamara in the back with a pocket knife, injuring him severely.

THE CARPENTERS.—The Carpenters' Union met in the Assembly Buildings, in Washington street, on Thursday night, when speeches were made favoring the increase of wages. It was contended that they should have $4 per day and should not work more than eight hours.

FATAL RUN OVER CASUALTY.—Richard Martin, a lad five years of age, whose parents reside at No. 453 West Forty-ninth street, was run over yesterday evening by a feed wagon belonging to the Belt Railroad Company and instantly killed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1868.

The Russian-American Purchase.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will, when the House fully resumes business, report a bill making the appropriation required by the treaty for the purchase of the Russian-American possessions.

Sale of Iron-Clads.

The Secretary of the Navy has sold the iron-clads Catawba for $380,000 and the Onoto for $375,000—both to Messrs. Alexander Swift & Co., of Cincinnati, and the entire amount has been deposited in the Treasury.

Proposed Military Celebration at Chicago.

Arrangements have been made to have the four armies—of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Ohio and of Georgia—meet at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December next, to have one common celebration, instead of having separate meetings as heretofore. As soon as certain arrangements are completed at Chicago the official announcement will be made.

The Bequest of Ralph S. Fritz.

The bequest of $20,000 left some time ago by Ralph S. Fritz, of San Francisco, for the purpose of extinguishing in part the national debt, was yesterday paid into the Treasury of the United States in Seven-thirty notes, and the same cancelled by the Treasurer.

Visit of Northern Knights Templar.

A number of Knights Templar from Boston, Hartford and other Northern cities, who are now in Washington, were engaged this morning in visiting the different places of interest under the escort of the members of the Washington encampment. They called on the President, Generals Grant and Hancock, Secretaries Stanton, Welles and others, and have been everywhere kindly and courteously received.

The Pacific Railroad Laid on the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a telegram from General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, stating that on the 16th inst. the rail was laid upon the summit of the mountains in the presence of a large number of distinguished army officers and citizens. According to Blinkerderfer's survey the railroad crosses the mountains at this point at an elevation of 8,242 feet, being the highest point reached by any railroad in the world.

Statistics of United States Tonnage.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has compiled and published a complete list of all the merchant vessels of the United States by name, register, tonnage and home port. The total number of vessels is 12,207, of which 542 are ships, 745 barks, 608 brigs, 8,862 schooners, 2,841 sloops, 46 yachts, 58 longboats and 2,505 steam vessels of various kinds. The total tonnage of the vessels contained in the list is 2,755,004.

The Accounts of the Secretary of the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses have so far progressed with their investigation of the affairs of the disbursing branch of the office of the Secretary of that body that they have decided to report in a few days exonerating Colonel Forney from the charges made against him by Senator Cameron. They have found the accounts adjusted to the last cent.

Custom House Receipts.

The following are the receipts from customs from April 6 to the 11th, inclusive:—

Boston	$360,574
New York	2,227,000
Philadelphia	207,820
Baltimore	185,909
Total	$2,979,303

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1868.

COTTON CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., it was resolved that the clerk of the Court of Claims be directed to inform this House of the number of judgments rendered in said Court of Claims in the cotton claims, the amount thereof and in whose favor rendered, and also state the nature and the character of the claims presented and by what attorneys prosecuted.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a statement showing the amount of tax collected on distilled spirits since the 1st day of January last.

THE REPORT OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, (rep.) of Pa., it was resolved that the Committee on Printing be and they are hereby directed to inquire into the propriety of printing ten thousand additional copies of the report of the impeachment trial for the use of the members of this House, and to be by them distributed.

The SPEAKER, by the authority given him, notified the members that if they should return from the Senate before three o'clock he would proceed to call them to order for the purpose of business. If the court should not adjourn until after that hour the members would be privileged to leave the capital for their homes.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Garfield, said that there was more than a quorum of members in the city (110 of them).

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

Mr. CHANLER, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the members of the New York Corn Exchange in favor of the construction of the New York and Washington Railroad, and asking for the passage of the bill now before Congress.

The members of the House then proceeded to the Senate.

After the House re-assembled, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., reported the progress of the trial, and that the Senate, sitting as a court, had adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., objected, and on a division no quorum was present.

The SPEAKER then stated that as the hour of meeting could not be changed without a vote of the House, he would himself take the chair at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and, with the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and such other members as might join, accompany the Managers to the Senate Chamber as a mark of respect.

The House then adjourned.

NEWS ITEMS.

During a storm in Laurinburg, Richmond county, N. C., on Thursday, Rev. John B. McKinnon and Lauchlin McLaurin were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Maryland State Convention of Soldiers and Sailors meets in Baltimore on Wednesday next and will elect delegates to the Grand National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Chicago on the 19th of May.

Of the eight coal oil distilleries seized on the 12th of March by the Internal Revenue officers in Baltimore two have been released by instructions of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue—those of George P. West and Merritt, Poultney & Co.

A railroad collision occurred on Thursday on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, between a freight and a passenger train, near Dayton. One locomotive was smashed and an engineer had his leg broken.

Hollywood and Keating, two Cincinnati pugilists, were arrested yesterday afternoon and held in bonds to keep the peace. This will make no difference, as the fight for which they are training will take place in Kentucky, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati, on Monday.

Abraham Knowiton, of Wilbraham, was examined at Palmer, Mass., yesterday and committed to jail in Springfield to await trial on a charge of murdering the illegitimate child of his daughter.

John S. Waterman, of Malden, Mass., a well known citizen, was run over on the Eastern Railroad yesterday forenoon and instantly killed. His head and arms were cut off and he was otherwise horribly mangled.

The Denver *Tribune* reports the capture of the notorious leader of a gang of horse thieves named Fox, near Pueblo, and that the excited people hanged him.

The ice on Lake Champlain broke up on Thursday. The ferryboats from Plattsburg to Burlington commenced running yesterday. The boats between Whitehall and Rouse's Point will begin their regular trips on Monday next.

Salt Lake papers report that $50,000 have been collected to aid in the emigration of Mormons in the spring from Europe, and money is still coming in. A large amount of grain, cattle and goods have been contributed, which are still untouched. The Indians have lately killed two men in South Utah.

The Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis went into involuntary bankruptcy yesterday.

The remains of the late General John H. Morgan, of the rebel army, were reinterred at Lexington, Ky., yesterday morning. A large concourse of citizens from various portions of the State and the South, including many companions in arms, attended the funeral.

John Brodery, who was arrested in St. Louis about a year ago for having in his possession a plate for making counterfeit postage currency, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Treat, of the United States Circuit Court in that city, to ten years in the Penitentiary.

The ice has left Montreal harbor and navigation is open to Sorel. The ice in the upper Kennebec broke yesterday afternoon and logs were running freely yesterday. The river is rising and will be open to-day.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Details of the Late Occurrences on the Plate—The Assassination of Flores.

RIO JANEIRO, March 9, 1868.

The following is a detailed account of the successes gained by the allies over the Paraguayans:—

On the 17th February three monitors passed Curupaity, and on the 19th six iron-clads succeeded in forcing the passage of Humaita. The ships were much battered, but none lost; ten men were wounded. On the same day the Marquis de Caxias stormed a work north of Humaita, taking fifteen cannon and a quantity of stores. The loss on each side was about 600 men. On the 21st three iron-clads steamed on to Asuncion, and found that place and all the river towns abandoned. A corps of 11,000 men was about to march thither.

A revolution broke out at Montevideo on the 19th of February, caused by a rising of the Blanco party under Berro. General Flores was murdered, receiving eleven stabs. Manoel Flores and twenty of his friends died suddenly and were supposed to have been poisoned. Reprisals were made by the population and the troops that remained faithful to the government. Berro, the leader of the revolution, was shot, and order restored. General Battle was elected President, and all was quiet when the mail left.

La Plata was tranquil and the cholera had disappeared from Brazil.

There were great rejoicings in Rio on the 11th of March, in celebration of the news from the seat of war. The Minister for Foreign Affairs was dead. Alagoas had been pacified. The following is the Brazilian account of the operations at the theatre of war:—On the 19th of February six Brazilian armor-plated ships forced the passage of Humaita, which was defended by one hundred and eighty pieces of artillery. Three ships remained before Tagi, which was occupied by the Brazilians; the others ascended the river as far as Asuncion, which they found had been evacuated. On the same day Marshal de Caxias, with six thousand men, carried at the point of the bayonet a redoubt situated to the north of Humaita, capturing fifteen cannon. The losses in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to sixteen hundred men.

THE RETURN OF RISTORI.

Madame Ristori will leave Havana on the 25th of this month for New York and will arrive here on or about the 20th inst. The great tragedienne is advertised to commence a series of farewell performances in this city on the 2d of May, at the French theatre—the same place, by the way, where she made her début in the autumn of 1866. These last performances of the inimitable artist are limited to five nights and two matinées, as the irrepressible Grau, not originally intending to prolong the Havana season beyond the 25th of April, made other arrangements for the occupancy of the French theatre after the 11th of May which it will now be impossible to interfere with. "Sister Teresa," or "Elizabeth Suarez," by Camoletti, will be the great sensation in Ristori's farewell representations, and will be produced upon the first night of her reappearance before the New York public. This play has suddenly grown famous, owing to its interdiction by the Bishop of Havana, whose orders, however, were overruled by the Captain General after the Bishop's departure from the "ever faithful isle" for Spain. The Bishop's opposition to the play arose from its portraiture of the compulsory taking of the veil by a young woman, and a solemn scene in the piece representing the ceremony of the taking of the veil with all the usual formularies observed upon such occasions. This to the venerable Bishop seemed a desecration, if not a sacrilege; but after he left the island the piece was played eight times to crowded houses during a season of ten subscription nights. As Sister Teresa Madame Ristori is said to surpass all her former efforts, even her Elizabeth and Marie Antoinette.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Jenny Busk and Blind Tom are in the Monument City.

"Robert le Diable" was given on the 6th inst. at Galveston by the New Orleans opera troupe. It was a novelty there.

John Brougham will succeed Edwin Booth at the Walnut.

The Zuccoli sisters, Diani and Pepita will be the stars of the ballet at the "Black Crook" at the Chestnut next week.

A symphony concert for the Cretans will be given at the Boston Music Hall next Monday.

Alice Kingsbury had a bad house at De Bar's, St. Louis, on the 9th inst.

Maggie Mitchell concluded her engagement at the National, Washington, on Saturday last. She goes thence to Chicago.

The La Grange and Brignoli Opera Company appeared Thursday night in Lowell, under Gilmore's management.

According to one of the Chicago papers nine-tenths of the audience at the last Philharmonic concert there did not know a symphony from a sardine.

The Gye's opera season opened at the end of last month at Covent Garden with "Norma," and Mapleson's, two days after, at Drury Lane, with "Lucretia Borgia." The former manager has Patti, Vanzini and Lucca, and the latter Nilsson, Kellogg and Titiens.

The Easter festival of the Sunday school of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, N. J., took place Monday night with a very attractive performance.

Mme. Jenny Van Zandt (Signora Vanzini) was announced to make her début at Covent Garden in the *rôle* of Gilda, in "Rigoletto," this month. Mario and Graziani will support her.

Mr. H. Grau, late director of German opera, and Mr. J. P. Smith have formed an engagement with Hartz, the illusionist, for the fall season.

Miss Kate Bateman is creating a sensation in Scotland with "Leah."

EXTENSIVE PECULATION BY A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

Ten Thousand Dollars Carried Off.

[From the Chicago Republican, April 10.]

One of the boldest and, for the criminal, most successful cases of peculation, whereby a well known business firm was swindled out of a large sum of money, has just come to light. Although the discovery of their employé's crime was known by the firm several days ago, for obvious reasons the facts, which are as follows, were withheld from the public:—

Morris Foegel for six years past has been in the employ of Messrs. I. Waixel & Brother, cattle dealers, whose office is on the corner of Madison and La Salle streets. Acting for them in the capacity of bookkeeper and cashier he enjoyed their fullest confidence and was looked upon as a young man of honesty and much worth. He was accordingly trusted with the greater part of their money matters, collecting bills which had become due and frequently having checks signed in blank left at his command with which to draw funds from the bank and pay off the debts of the firm. This latter circumstance was especially the case a few weeks since, when the senior member of the firm went East on business. Before leaving the city he signed, in blank, several checks and left them to be used if necessary.

Last week Foegel, who had probably waited for such a favorable opportunity, filled several of these checks out at different times and sent them to the bank, drawing in all the sum of $6,800 from the banking house where Messrs. Waixel deposited their money. Not satisfied with this large sum and determined to swindle the firm as much as possible he collected bills which had become due, to the amount of $3,400 more, and with the entire amount, $10,200, left for parts unknown. Not alone, however, for with him went a woman of the town, called Katie Newton, but whose real name is Catharine Reynolds. Foegel has been keeping her for some time as his mistress. The two left this city on last Saturday afternoon at half past four o'clock via the Michigan Central Railroad. They were seen at Niles the same evening, in the upper room of a hotel there, by a gentleman of this city connected with the Union Stock Yards.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 17	Moon rises . morn	3 15
Sun sets	6 42	High water....eve	5 25

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 17—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hood	SW	Raining	50 above.
Halifax	S	Raining	50 above.
Portland	NE	Hazy	55 above.
Boston	SW	Cloudy	60 above.
New York	SE	Cloudy	62 above.
Philadelphia	NW	Cloudy	65 above.
Richmond	W	Cloudy	60 above.
Key West	N	Clear	80 above.
Havana	N	Clear	81 above.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1868.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool—E Cunard.

Steamship Hibernia (Br), Munro, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, Havana—Smith & Dunning.

Bark Siloma (Br), Davidson, London—Booth & Co.

Bark Hyfoged Christensen (Norw), Thesen, Cadiz—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Eva (Br), Kidd, Matanzas—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Zulma (Br), Hewitt, Matanzas—Jones & Lough.

Brig Elizabeth (Dan), Nielsen, Cronstadt—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Balear (Br), Button, Port au Prince—H Bishop & Co.

Brig Solo (Br), Brown, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Kanlina (Br), Duncan, Matanzas—F Alexandre & Sons.

Schr Carrie Aldack, Law, Grenada, WI—Middleton & Co.

Schr S H Merrill, Rowe, Baracoa—J Dougaas.

Schr Island Belle, Bunker, Yarmouth, NS—Jas Frye & Co.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr S W Smith, Tooker, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr Francis Edwards, Hayes, Wilmington, NC—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr R E Hickman, White, Norfolk—Bryan & Pease.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, Philadelphia—Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Ida Lee, ——, Hartford—

ARRIVAL.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cordova (Br), Couche, Havana March 24, with mdse and 470 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. April 5, was detained 24 hours by a disarrangement of machinery, and 48 hours off Sandy Hook by a thick fog.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New Orleans April 6, via Charleston 14th (where she put in for coal), to H B Cromwell & Co. Very heavy weather in Gulf of Mexico; 15th, off Hatteras had a heavy gale from SE and NW, passed two vessels hove to.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston April 8, via Key West 13th, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Made the run from Key West to New York in 4 days and 12 hours.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, 65 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with naval stores and cotton to James Hand. 15th, off Cape Hatteras, saw steamship W P Clyde, hence, bound to Wilmington; same day saw quite a lot of yellow pine planks, probably some vessel's deck load; 16th, off Chincoteague, one of the engines gave out, and had to proceed with one engine.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, 3 days, with cotton and naval stores, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Encountered thick and heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse, to J F Ames.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool, Feb 9, via Mobile, 34 inst, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons. Had strong head winds N of Hatteras. The Progress has anchored at the SW Spit for orders.

Ship E H Taylor, Anderson, London, 50 days, with mdse, to E E Morgan & Son. Took a pilot 12th inst 14 miles east of George's Shoals, from pilot boat Wm H Aspinwall, No 21.

Bark Burgomeister Kirstein (NG), Kirstein, Taganrog via Malta, 70 days, with wool, to order.

Bark Duke of Wellington (Br), Bolton, Havana, 11 days, with sugar, to Jas Edmiston &