TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Conference on the Eastern Difficulty to Commence in Paris To-Day.

The Request for Its Postponement by the Sultan Refused.

Alarm Over the Firm Attitude of Turkey.

INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

Fears of Another General Outbreak in Spain.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Proposed Emancipation of the Slaves by the Revolutionists.

Reported Maltreatment of an American Consul in Hayti.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan's Request for a Postponement of the Conference Denied—Instructions to the Turkish Ambassador in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1869.

The request of the Sublime Porte for a postponement of the Conference on the Eastern question for a few days, in order that time might be gained for instructing the Turkish representative, has not been acceded to. Sessions of the conference will certainly open in Paris to-morrow. The Sultan consequently has been compelled to telegraph at length from Constantinople his instructions to Djemel Mehemed Pacha, the Turkish ambassador at Paris. There is no question that part of those instructions are that if the discussions in the Conference extend beyond the Sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian government that the Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw.

The *Turquie*, the official newspaper at Constantinople, in its issue of yesterday, said that if the Turkish representative withdraws from the Conference war with Greece is inevitable.

Firm Attitude of Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Evening.

The firm attitude of Turkey on the Eastern question excites much alarm.

The Position of Greece in the Proposed Conference on the Eastern Question.

VIENNA, Jan. 8, 1869.

The *Presse* of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek government at the Paris Conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to the subjects under discussion. The Conference will frame a project of settlement which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

SPAIN.

Agitation Throughout the Nation.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

Despatches from Madrid report that much agitation prevails in all parts of Spain.

Establishment of a Corps of Observation.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

The Spanish government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenees.

ITALY.

Reported Insurrection in Milan.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

A rumor is current here that an insurrection has broken out in Milan.

FRANCE.

Weekly Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of France still continues. The regular weekly statement is made public to-day, whereby it is shown the amount of bullion in vault is 27,500,000 francs less than at the corresponding period last week.

TENNESSEE.

Shooting Affray in Memphis—A Cotton Factor Killed by a Gambler.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

A shooting affray occurred in this city this morning at ten o'clock at the corner of Second and Market streets, resulting in the death of Edward Whitfield, of the firm of Moore & Whitfield, cotton factors, by S. A. Doran, a gambler. Doran had rented a house from Whitfield's father and kept such disreputable company that an attempt was made in the courts to eject him. Doran this morning published a card in the *Avalanche* denouncing both of the Whitfields as thieves, liars and poltroons. Edwin Whitfield and Major Moore went to his house for the purpose, it is supposed, of chastising Doran. On knocking at the door it was opened and Whitfield entered. The door was slammed in Mr. Moore's face and locked. The shooting commenced simultaneously with the locking of the door. When Moore and a crowd, who were attracted by the firing, burst the door open Whitfield was found lying on the floor dying and Doran and two women standing in the centre of the room. Doran cried out that he surrendered, and he and the women were taken to jail. Whitfield's pistol was found on him, never having been drawn. He was shot through the body five times and beaten over the head with a pistol. There is strong talk of lynching Doran.

ILLINOIS.

The Indiana Express Robbers—Statement of Detective Pinkerton—The Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1869.

Allan Pinkerton denies detective Falker's statement that Reno and Anderson were innocent of the express robbery at Seymour, and that Falker knew and could have arrested the guilty parties. Pinkerton reiterates his statement that Reno and Anderson were the criminals.

In the Superior Court to-day the Board of Trade of this city interposed their answer in the injunction suit to prevent their expelling Murray, Nelson & Co. from the privileges of the Board. The directors deny that they were parties to the late corner in corn, and uphold the bylaws and regulations of the Board as legal, and assert that their action is based upon those bylaws. The case will come up for hearing to-morrow on motion to dissolve the injunction.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Murderer Convicted—Fire in Alleghany City.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8, 1869.

Louis Lane, colored, who has been on trial for poisoning his wife, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. This was the second trial.

Six frame buildings on Federal street, in Alleghany City, were destroyed by fire this morning. They were occupied by McKnight & Smith, grocers; insured for $7,500. Charles Reizenstein, queensware; loss $6,000; insured. A. J. Pentecost, hardware; loss $3,000; no insurance. I. & C. N. Brown, shoes; loss $3,000; insured.

CUBA.

Favorable Effect of General Dulce's Proclamation—Negotiations Between the Captain General and Leading Revolutionists—The Revolutionists to Issue an Emancipation Proclamation.

HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1869.

The proclamation of Captain General Dulce is favorably received by the majority of the people, but is disliked by the extremists of both Spanish and Cuban parties.

It is rumored that an interview will soon take place between General Dulce and prominent revolutionists in Havana. Should the meeting be successful it would tend materially to the restoration of peace on the island.

News has been received here from Nassau that a schooner recently arrived there from Cuba, after successfully landing fifty recruits and 2,000 muskets for the insurgents.

Many reports of engagements between the troops and the rebels in the interior are circulating here, but none of them have yet received confirmation.

A correspondent at Bayamo says the revolutionary chiefs have concluded to issue a proclamation making all slaves free, and fixing a day after which they shall receive pay for their labor, and they propose to carry this resolution into immediate effect.

Additional Proclamations to be Issued—Absolute Amnesty for All Political Offences—Military Commissions to be Dissolved—Freedom of the Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 8—Evening.

The *Gaceta* will publish to-morrow a proclamation by the Captain General granting a general and absolute amnesty of all political offences, pardoning all persons, whether now confined in prison or in hiding or absent from the country.

General Dulce will issue another proclamation to-morrow, dissolving the military commissions and restoring full jurisdiction to the civil courts.

Within a few days General Dulce will promulgate the law establishing the liberty of the press. The public prints will be permitted to discuss, without the intervention of the censorship, all questions except those relating to slavery and the dogmas of the Catholic religion.

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1869.

Sugar—The market is more animated; the stock on hand is small and some grades are scarce.

HAYTI.

Seizure of a British Schooner from St. Marc—The American Consul at Aux Cayes Reported Roughly Handled—Expected Attack on Aquin.

HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1869.

The British war steamer Eclipse has arrived here with later and important news from Port au Prince.

The Haytien steamer Salnave seized the British schooner Conch, Captain Pearl, from St. Marc, with a cargo of coffee and cotton, and carried her into Port au Prince as a prize.

It was reported that the United States Consul at Aux Cayes had been roughly handled by the revolutionists, but the story is not credited.

An attack was about to be made on the port of Aquin.

President Salnave has ordered his steamers to attack the port in front while he will personally superintend the landing of forces in the rear of the place. The women and children have all left the town and taken refuge in the ships in the harbor.

There was a fight at Aux Caves on Christmas in which the citizens and troops defeated the Piquets.

CALIFORNIA.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8, 1869.

Trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are running on schedule time to Carlin, in the northeast corner of Nevada, 600 miles distant. Tracklayers are at Humboldt Canon, twenty-five miles further east. No interruption has occurred from snows so far, the twenty-two miles of snow sheds at the summit of the Sierras working satisfactorily. The commercial business of the Central for December exceeded $340,000.

VIRGINIA.

Particulars of the Disturbance in Princess Anne County—One Soldier and Three Negroes Killed—The Leader of the Rioters a Member of the Constitutional Convention.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8, 1869.

Details of the negro *emeute* near Kempsville, in Princess Anne county, have been received. Lieutenant Farragut and force, while *en route* to the farm occupied by the negro squatters who were to be ejected, passed an armed force of seventy-five negroes in the woods, who made no demonstration. Upon nearing the squatters' quarters a fresh number, variously armed, retreated to a house which was surrounded. Sergeant Cullen advanced to the door and was instantly shot, which so infuriated the troops that they returned the fire, and rushing into the house bayoneted one or two of the negroes. Three were killed outright. The troops were withdrawn from the scene of the affray after effecting the arrest of two of the ringleaders. A delegation of negroes then waited upon the officer and demanded the arms that were captured, which were refused. The spokesman retorted, "If that is the way things were going every white man would be run out of the county." The citizens of Kempsville picketed that village, the woods being filled with armed negroes the entire night. This morning they had disappeared, and with a view to a more speedy pacification the troops returned to the city. Apprehensions are still entertained of a renewal of the *emeute*, and great excitement continues in the vicinity.

Battery A, Fifth artillery, arrived here this evening from Richmond, to reinforce the troops.

A negro named Hodges, a former member of the Constitutional Convention, is reported to have occasioned the resistance to civil authorities by an inflammatory speech, in which he told them to "hold on to the property and fight to the last."

ARKANSAS.

Surprise Among Citizens at the Character of General Porter's Report.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

A special despatch from Little Rock to-night says that great surprise was felt there at General Porter's report of the affairs of this State, as he was here only one day and could have had no opportunity of obtaining information as to the bad conduct of the militia in the various parts of the State.

LOUISIANA.

Burial of General Rousseau—Discharge of Freedmen's Bureau Clerks—Order Concerning the Freedmen's Hospital.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1869.

General Rousseau will be buried here to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

General Buchanan assumed command to-day, by virtue of seniority. His order, assuming command, simply announces that fact.

Generals Babcock and Porter, of General Grant's staff, have returned from Texas.

Sixty civilian agents and clerks of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State have been discharged, thus reducing the establishment to small proportions.

An order was issued yesterday prohibiting further admissions in the Freedmen's hospital of this city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Veteran Union—Oration of General Kilpatrick.

CONCORD, Jan. 8, 1869.

The fourth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Veteran Union was held to-day at Union Hall. There was a large attendance of officers of the veteran regiments of the State. The following officers were elected:—Major General S. G. Griffin, President; Brigadier General John Bedell, Vice President; Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Stevens, Jr., Secretary; Major Henry McFarland, Treasurer.

A resolution was passed that all arrangements as to the time and place of the next reunion and the nature of the entertainment provided on the occasion be left to the Executive Committee.

The orator, Major General Kilpatrick, was received with cheers, and he spoke for nearly an hour in an eloquent and impassioned manner, which no mere abstract of his oration could do justice to.

The ball this evening is a brilliant affair.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1869.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Saturday, January 9:—Nos.—26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40½, 40¾, 43, 44, 46, 47.

MISSOURI.

The Struggle for the Senatorship—Speeches of General Schurz and Senators Drake and Henderson Before the Legislative Caucus.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8, 1868.

A general caucus of the Missouri Legislature was held at Jefferson City last night to hear Generals Schurz and Loan, candidates for the United States Senatorship, define their position. The caucus turned out to be a mass meeting and was largely attended by citizens generally as well as members of the Legislature. General Loan, being unwell, was not present. The discussion was intended mainly to give General Schurz an opportunity to reply to the charges of his opponent that he is in favor of immediately enfranchising rebels and turning the States over to the hands of the enemy.

A special despatch to the *Anzeiger* gives the following account of the proceedings of the meeting:—

General Schurz distinctly denied the above charge, and stated that he was astonished at it after so frequently and emphatically declaring his position on the question. He divided the question into two parts—federal and State—and said in the United States Senate he would support the following amendments:—First, general suffrage, without distinction of color or previous condition; but recognizing the right of a State to disfranchise on account of felony or rebellion. Second, an amendment to reduce every rebellious State to a Territorial condition. So far as Missouri was concerned negro suffrage was a justice done the negro and rebel suffrage was a grace to be done to the disloyal. He was first for justice and second for grace. He was for repealing the disfranchisement act only after negro suffrage was adopted. He ridiculed the constitutional performances of Drake & Co., and said had he been a member of the convention he never would have consented to make enfranchisement easier than negro suffrage, as the Drake constitution did. He severely criticised both Drake and Henderson for leaving Washington at so critical a moment only for the purpose of defeating him. He stigmatized the charges made against him as wilful lies. He declared that he had never belonged to any ring, and treated the subject of patronage as of no consequence to him. He concluded by observing that his name was known far and wide, and never had a Senatorial election commanded so much attention, both in America and Europe, as this one had. He believed that his election would greatly encourage emigration to this country and State.

General Loan not being present Mr. Drake was invited to speak. He said he could not be expected to reply off-hand to a well prepared speech assailing him so violently, but he offered to answer at some future time, whereupon the caucus invited him to name the day before sitting down. Mr. Drake made some very bitter remarks against General Schurz, striking hard blows, and saying he would show in his response whose heart best answers to the pulsations of the great radical party.

Mr. Henderson was then called upon and spoke. He ridiculed many of the remarks of General Schurz, advocated his own re-election and made a strong effort in behalf of the repeal of the disfranchisment act.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8, 1869.

Governor Chamberlain was inaugurated to-day in the presence of both branches of the Legislature and a large concourse of people. He has been in feeble health for several days and had some difficulty in delivering his address, which was unusually short. On national matters the Governor spoke as follows:—

In the recent decision of the people at the critical hour when the great issues which have distracted the country were to be finally determined they have shown that they are not willing to give the government over to the hands of our adversaries as a rebuke for our errors and weakness, and that neither the renewal of violence nor of treachery shall cause them to lose sight of the high mission laid upon them for the enfranchisement of men. The firm hand raised up by Providence to quell the violence of the rebellion is chosen once more to guide in the victories of peace. The task is not indeed light to restore financial confidence and industrial prosperity, but we may now pursue it under more favorable auspices. The different branches of the government will no longer have occasion to bend their energies to baffle each other. The States of the South will see that our quarrel is not with them, but with the implacable spirit of secession and slavery, and it is to be hoped they will acquiesce in the manifest will of the people. Diversity of interest and multiplicity of plan will be harmonized to one great end. We shall have peace. Conciliation, magnanimity and fraternal regard may safely resume then their benignant sway. Our State, which bore so honorable a part in the strife of arms, may congratulate herself on the important share she is to take in the greater and more difficult acts of reconciliation.

The Governor shows a very good condition of the State finances. Last year the receipts were $135,853,367; expenditures, $114,280,774. The public debt has been reduced $37,000. The whole debt now outstanding is $5,053,500, which falls due in 1871. To meet this we have the accumulating sinking fund, which, with the sum paid in on our claim against the general government, already amounts to $846,000.

The Governor takes strong ground in favor of capital punishment, and intimates that unless the law is changed he shall feel it his duty to issue his warrant for the execution of every person convicted of murder. On the question of the Constabulary act he says it is repugnant to the deep-settled notions of municipal rights. It was an independent and abnormal power in the civil system. He says there is a valuable water power in this State to the amount of upwards of a million horse power—a power equal to that of 15,000,000 men. No one can fail to see that the seat of manufactures of New England is yet to be within the limits of this State. When we consider that in Massachusetts and Rhode Island water power is worth from one hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars per horse power and rents in some places for seventy dollars per year for each horse power, we see how immediate and great a source of wealth lies in our natural resources. He recommends that the State loan its credit to the railroads, and favors the biennial election of State officers and sessions of the Legislature.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 8, 1869.

In the Senate to-day no business was transacted.

The House reorganized to-day by electing M. L. Sterns Speaker. A slight demonstration was made to reappoint an investigating committee, but it met with little encouragement.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8, 1869.

Governor Fletcher's message was submitted to the Legislature to-day. It recommended he submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution enfranchised all persons now disfranchised, except bushwhackers, guerillas, persons who after having voted or held office claimed the protection of foreign governments during the war, and persons having voted or held office under the Confederate government during the war and persons having falsely taken the oath of loyalty. The Governor also advises the abolishment of the voter's oath. The population of the State has increased about fifty per cent in four years. The assessed value of property has increased almost $200,000,000 over that of 1860, including at that time $44,000,000 in slaves. Since January 1, 1865, have been paid and retired bonds, coupons, military bonds and defence warrants, with interest thereon, amounting to $23,145,130. Over $6,000,000 of this sum was paid for over-due and accruing interest. There have been issued during the same period consolidation and renewal bonds amounting to $4,126,000. The total bonded debt is $18,654,000, the balance in the treasury at present is $2,411,000, and the permanent school fund is $7,689,760. The whole number of children in the State, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, are 544,664, of whom 510,183 are white and 34,481 are colored. There are 6,040 public schools and 7,100 teachers. There are in the State 1,460,000 acres of United States lands, which the Governor recommends the Legislature to memorialize Congress to turn over to the State for the purpose of colleges of agriculture and medicinal arts, settling all claims for land or money against the United States under the Swamp act of 1850. There are now 1,392 miles of finished railroad in the State and 569 miles in process of construction. The Governor recommends the Legislature to memorialize Congress to extend the same subsidies to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as have been given to the Union Pacific, and to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for such measures as will obtain that end. He also recommends the abolishment of the office of Public Printer and the establishment of a State Printing Office.

NEW YORK.

The Accident at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8, 1869.

Thus far but eight persons have died in consequence of the falling of the schoolhouse floor on Wednesday night. There are nearly fifty of the wounded, but most of them are out of danger. Six of the killed were buried this morning. One funeral was held for all at the St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic churches. The coroner's investigation shows that the cause of the accident was neglect to put a stone cap of full size upon a brick pier in the cellar.

LONGSHOREMAN KILLED.

Last evening Thomas Labey, a longshoreman, who resided at No. 533 Washington street, while engaged at work on the steamer England, lying at pier No. 47 North river, accidentally fell through the hatchway and was instantly killed. The body was removed to his late residence, and the coroner having been notified an inquest will be held in the case this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last evening this comfortable little theatre was filled to overflowing, and the reception accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, on the occasion of their farewell benefit, was enthusiastic in the extreme. Throughout the entire evening the progress of the piece was frequently interrupted by loud tokens of approbation, for perhaps never was the "Emerald Ring" represented to such advantage. That the production is meritorious is evident from the nightly crowds that have thronged the establishment, and the manner in which it has been presented to the public is well worthy the hearty approval with which it has been favored. The benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Williams last evening was in every respect successful. Both artists, it is needless to state, sustained their respective *roles* as they only can do, and the cordial manifestations which greeted them were as deserved as they were sincere.

PARK THEATRE.—The play of the "Peep o' Day" was produced at this theatre last night, on the occasion of Mr. Walter Lennox's benefit, and performed in an unexceptionable manner. The house was crowded, and the audience showed their appreciation of the manner in which this popular drama was rendered by frequent applause. The piece being a familiar one it is unnecessary to describe the plot. Mrs. Conway sustained the character of Kathleen Kavanagh with genuine spirit, and was well sustained by the company. By the close of the first act it was evident the audience were deeply interested in the plot, for the applause was a hearty one from all parts of the house. The company were, as usual, well up in their parts, and nothing occurred through the entire performance to detract from the interest which the audience took in the piece. Mr. Lennox took the character of Barney O'Toole, and kept the audience in a broad grin at his genuine good humor and Irish wit. Mr. W. Harris performed the character of Harry Kavanagh with a proper conception of the part, and in a manner which left no doubt as to his abilities. The part of Mary Grace was well performed by Miss F. Prestige. The minor parts were equally well taken by the rest of the company.

STEINWAY HALL—RENTREE OF MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.—It is seldom even in this popular hall that such a large and truly fashionable audience is seen as that which greeted Madame Parepa-Rosa on her safe return from those terrible San Franciscoans. And the occasion was worthy of such an audience. The departure of this great songstress for California last summer left a void in the concert hall which it was found impossible to fill, and the consequence has been that the concert season so far has been unsatisfactory and to some degree unsuccessful. People may talk what they please about instrumental performers, even of the most wonderful order of talent, but there is nothing that reaches the public heart, and retains its place also, like the human voice when it is represented by such an artist as Mme. Parepa-Rosa. Her song the beautiful prayer from "Der Freischutz" and a couple of ballads with her old fire and power. The same liquid tones, extending far above the compass of other singers, filled the hall and electrified the audience. To speak of Parepa's voice would be to repeat what has been said a hundred times over. We need only say that it has lost nothing in sweetness and power since her departure. Levy, the cornet player, made his first appearance also after a long absence. We must say that we do not like his playing as well as when he was here before. Whether it is the fault of the instrument or not, the fact is that the tone is harsh and uneven, and although his execution is irreproachable, there is too much forcing, as we may term it, of the tone to give pleasure. The tone is either *pianissimo* or *fortissimo*, and has no medium. This was painfully perceptible in Rode's air with variations. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler sang the war song from "Eli" in excellent style, and Ferranti rolled out his "Tra, la, la!" and gesticulated as usual. Colby accompanied in a style which gave universal satisfaction. Carl Rosa in the fantasia on "Der Freischutz," by Moeser, proved himself the accomplished artist that made him a favorite with the New York public.

Theatrical and Musical Notes.

The Philharmonic Society's second concert this evening at the Academy of Music.

Mme. Von Baerndorf will appear in comedy at the Union League Club theatre this evening, assisted musically by Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer, the distinguished pianist.

Ole Bull's last concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday.

Miss Fannie Stockton has gone to Indianapolis to play the part of Oberon, in "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The grand carnival ball, in aid of the Dramatic Fund, which takes place on Monday evening next at the Academy of Music, will doubtless be numerously and fashionably attended, as it promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

A new feature was added to the attractions of the Tammany in the shape of a beautiful transformation scene, which was displayed for the first time on Thursday evening. A matinée takes place to-day.

The Florences crowded the theatre at Baltimore last evening on the occasion of Mrs. Florence's benefit. Many seats sold at a premium.

Chanfrau is shortly to appear at the Varieties theatre, New Orleans.

Parepa-Rosa and troupe will give two concerts in Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday.

"The Scamps of London" is the attractive title of a play to be produced at Toronto on Monday.

The Richings Opera troupe perform the "Crown Diamonds" and the "Bohemian Girl" at Springfield on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is playing a successful engagement in Cleveland.

The Paris manager whom Wilkie Collins would not fight now gets "satisfaction" by asserting that the "Dead Secret" is a plagiarism.

Miss Agnes Ethel appears this evening in New Haven in "Camille."

"Paris, City of Luxury," by Olive Logan at Toledo, Monday next.

Jefferson will make his last appearance at Indianapolis this evening in "Rip Van Winkle." The "Midsummer Night's Dream" is to be produced there on Monday.

It is said that the King of Saxony pays nearly one-fourth of the civil money to the Dresden theatre.

"Tame Cats," the late London sensation, is shortly to be brought out in Chicago. Lotta took her farewell benefit in that city last night.

Flotow is in Paris completing his new work, "L'Ombre." M. de St. Georges is the author of the libretto. The story is carried on by four characters only, without the aid of a chorus.

It is said that Kellogg bids fair to be Patti's successor in London, if not in the new Italiens of the French capital.

Farewell sweet "Geneviève!" The eightieth and last performance of Offenbach's brilliant production will be given to-night at the French theatre. Beyond question "Geneviève de Brabant" has achieved a triumphant success, a success not more deserved by the merits of the composition itself than by the magnificent manner in which it was presented to the public of this city. Since its first representation in New York the French theatre has been nightly crowded, and the universal expression of opinions has invariable been that whether in respect to the individual talent or combined force of the company, the splendor of *mise en scene* or the sparkling gems of the work, it has well earned the enthusiastic reception which has been accorded to it. After a most prosperous career at the Français, "Geneviève" is to be withdrawn, for, although its popularity has not by by any means decreased, the musical world is ever eager for novelties. "L'Œil Crevé" will be the grand substitute, and its representation on Monday evening is awaited with interest.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 92¾ for money and 92¾ a 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds quiet at 75. Stocks heavy. Erie, 26½; Illinois, 95½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 8.—Bourse weak; rentes, 70f. 17c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 8—Evening.—American bonds closed firm. Five-twenties, 79½ a 79⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firmer, and the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales; middling uplands, on the spot, 11d.; to arrive, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 8—Evening.—Cotton market closed dull. Tres ordinaire, on spot, 127f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—Evening.—No. 2 red Western wheat, 10s. a 10s. 2d. per cental. Flour, 27s. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn, 37s. per quarter for old mixed Western, 35s. for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—Evening.—Lard, 72s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Rosin, 6s. per cwt for common North Carolina and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7d. per gallon for spirits and 1s. 7d. for refined. Tallow, 47s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £30 per ton. Linseed cakes, £17 per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £27 15s. per ton. Tallow, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed, 56s. 6d. a 57s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum firm but unchanged.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 8—3:30 P. M.—The steamship Westphalia, which sailed from New York on the 29th of December, arrived at this port at three o'clock this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Advices received here from Fayal state that the bark Wallace, Captain Adams, from Newcastle for New York, had put into that port with her foremast gone, having experienced a heavy gale.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature in this city for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M.	45	3 P. M.	56
6 A. M.	45	6 P. M.	54
9 A. M.	46	9 P. M.	50
12 M.	50	12 P. M.	49

Average temperature 48¾
Average temperature Thursday 45¾

The following is the weather report, from different points, at 12:30 this morning:—

Plaister Cove—Cloudy; wind strong.
St. Johns—Cloudy; mild.
Boston—Clear; very pleasant.
Providence—Clear and pleasant.
New Haven—Foggy and damp; wind northwest.
Philadelphia—Cloudy and mild.
Baltimore—Cloudy and mild.
Fortress Monroe—Delightful; no wind; clear.
Washington—Clear and mild.
Augusta—Cloudy; thermometer 6.10
Lake City—Extremely pleasant.
New Orleans—Raining hard since 6 P. M.
St. Louis—Stormy here since last night.
Chicago—Heavy storm; sleet prevailing.
Toledo—Raining slowly since noon.
Cleveland—Rained hard in evening; more cloudy and moderate.
Cincinatti—Cloudy and mild.
Pittsburgh—Clear and pleasant.
Buffalo—Rained a little about nine o'clock; now cloudy and mild.
Rochester—Raining since half-past nine o'clock.
Albany—Clear and mild.

A severe rain and sleet storm is prevailing in the northern section of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The official vote of Maine for Governor is 131,782; Chamberlain's majority, 19,264.

The iron foundry of Rogers & Owen, in Philadelphia, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $8,000.

Colonel Thomas N. Burwell, captain in the war of 1812, died at Richmond, Va., yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

A meeting of delegates from the sportsmen's clubs of the State of New York will be held at Albany on Tuesday, January 12. Each club is entitled to send two delegates.

While a party of boys were playing on the ice, in Webster, Mass., yesterday afternoon, the ice gave way and one of them, named Frederick Piatte, about fourteen years of age, was drowned.

The great Senatorial contest in Maine is virtually settled, and it is now conceded that Mr. Hamlin will receive the unanimous support of his party at the election, which takes place one week from Tuesday next.

A meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Va., is called for to-day to make preparations for the funeral of the late John M. Botts. The bells of the city were tolled all yesterday and the State House flag was at half-mast.

The standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania on Thursday night refused by a unanimous vote to sign testimonials for Rev. Dr. Doane, recently elected bishop of the new diocese of Albany, N. Y.

The man found dead in his room at a hotel in Danielsonville, Mass., on Thursday, was identified yesterday as Edward B. Stowell, of Oxford, Mass. A bottle containing prussic acid was found beside his bed, and it is supposed sickness and poverty caused him to commit suicide.

The large flouring mill of S. S. Stevens, at Big Flats, about twelve miles from Elmira, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The insurance on the mill is $5,000 and on the contents $2,500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.

Hon. A. S. Welch, of Iowa, Michigan and Florida.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* gives the following account of one of Florida's Senators, whom it dubs a "carpet bagger extraordinary." It will seem so to all who will read what the *Sentinel* says of the Senator. The Hon. A. S. Welch, of Iowa, president of the Agricultural College of that State, it says, "with $4,000 a year and a furnished house, and Senator from Florida (until March next), will soon be announced by the Jacksonville *Union* as a candidate for the task of ousting Mr. Gilbert from his seat as United States Senator from this State. Mr. Welch was elected last July, to serve the unexpired term, and shortly after accepted the lucrative position of president of the Iowa college, gave up his residence in Florida, removed his family to Iowa, and his property here was left for sale. His saw mill sold for $12,000. His residence is held at $5,500, with furniture. Mr. Welch has just returned to Florida. He proposes to stay if the Legislature will oust Mr. Gilbert and put him in his place. He proposes to pull up stakes instanter if the Legislature will be so naughty as not to gratify him.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, we have the high honor to take the bull by the horns and introduce to your acquaintance in January the Hon. Mr. Welch, of Michigan, president of a college in Iowa, and at present United States Senator from Florida.

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age—Bartlett White Lead and Zinc Company.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, CORNER FORTY-NINTH STREET AND FOURTH AV., NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1868.

PRESIDENT BARTLETT LEAD COMPANY:—

DEAR SIR—The Bartlett lead which I saw manufactured at your works at Bergen Point, and which I have carefully analyzed, consists of an intimate mixture of zinc and lead, which can only be produced from ores such as you are working.

This natural mixture of zinc and lead possesses the most valuable properties—properties which are entirely wanting in the artificial mixtures.

I have subjected the "Bartlett Lead" to a series of practical tests in comparison with the other pigments in general use, with the following results:—

1. Owing to its great opacity it covers much better than pure oxide of zinc or the best white lead.
2. It covers more surface, weight for weight.
3. It makes a harder and more durable coating.
4. It will wear much longer when exposed to the weather on outside work.
5. It resists for a greater length of time the action of sulphuretted hydrogen and other deleterious gases, which so quickly discolor white lead. This gives it a great advantage for inside work.

These are the strongest recommendations for a pigment, and as I believe you add to these the item of cheapness, I do not see that any higher encomium is possible.

Respectfully, yours,
C. F. CHANDLER,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

ENDORSEMENT OF WOODWARD & PEARSE.

As practical painters we endorse what Professor Chandler states in his report in regard to the Bartlett lead and zinc.

WOODWARD & PEARSE, New York.
MORTON & McCORMICK, New York.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE AT FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

We confirm the statements of Professor Chandler and of Messrs. Woodward & Pearse on the merits of the Bartlett Lead.

We have used the Paint for some time on the Staten Island ferryboats and find it goes further and wears better than any other ever used in our time.

J. H. VANDERBILT, President.
J. W. BRAISTED, Superintendent.

The undersigned, having jointly concluded arrangements with the above company for the entire product of their extensive mines and works, desire to bring to the notice of the paint trade the following facts in relation to the new article of Bartlett Lead:—

When ground in oil it produces a paint which, for every desirable property, we put in direct competition with the purest of American and English white leads. It is whiter, superior in body and fineness and of greater durability, can be supplied at a much lower price, and there is no doubt but that it will command the preference over all other pure white leads.

The superiority of this Paint over pure ground lead is acknowledged, and our own tests confirm everything that has been claimed for it. We are thoroughly convinced of the positive excellence of the article and we solicit for it simply a fair trial.

The Bartlett Lead will be ground strictly and absolutely pure, in refined linseed oil, the trade mark of the Company on every package being a positive guarantee to this effect, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

The Company are proprietors of their mines, and no other lead ore of this description has been found elsewhere; and as the trade mark, brands, labels, &c., are secured by copyright, any infringement or counterfeit will be dealt with according to law; and, to prevent the article from being sold as an adulterated form, the dry material will not be offered in the market.

To parties using it with pure boiled or raw linseed oil, and pure spirits of turpentine, we guarantee it, in respect to peeling, against any white lead.

We call attention to the above facts, and would be pleased to send prices and samples.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., New York.
J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Boston.
WORCESTER, LAIBLE & STANDISH, Detroit.

The Bartlett White Lead is warranted to be impervious to dampness when used on brick or wood, and is recommended for iron work of any description, for vessels, either of iron or wood, above or below water, and for railroad cars, wheels, trucks, and for any kind of machinery where paint is used.

The company also offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, a pure brown paint, made directly from the mineral, warranted to be the best material ever offered to the trade for all kinds of iron and out of door work, iron vessels, &c., &c.

Whereas certain parties engaged in the white lead trade have, by a circular, pretended to doubt the superiority of this paint over their own manufacture, we make the following proposition:—That two buildings shall be selected in the most exposed situations, say at Newport or at Long Branch, one of which shall be painted with the best white lead and the other with the Bartlett lead, the same to be permitted to stand for a stated time to be agreed upon, when, upon the judgment of scientific men or experienced painters, the representatives of the unsuccessful paint shall pay over to a committee, to be selected by different associations of the trade, the sum of $10,000, to be by said committee distributed among the sick and destitute families of painters throughout the United States.

Any information on the above subject, or in relation to the Bartlett white lead and zinc, will be furnished at the office of the company, No. 30 Cortlandt street. FRANKLIN OSGOOD, President.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European news by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mexico, the New Dominion and other points. It will also contain the Speech of George Francis Train upon the occasion of his reception by the Fenian Brotherhood in this city; Particulars of the cause that led to the Assassination of the late M. Rives Pollard; Interesting Interview with General Grant—He Speaks his Mind; Particulars of the Execution of Gus Holmes (mulatto) for the Murder of Matthew King (negro), and of Thomas Jones in London, Canada, for the Murder of his Niece—a Dark Deed in the Woods—History of a Terrible Tragedy; Starvation and Death in a Populous City; Romantic Story about Carl Schurz; the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Varieties; Foreign Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Industrial