with relentless force against a class who leave their transatlantic homes by reason of the enforcement of similar statutes there, namely, the poorer Irish and Germans. We do not disparage the spirit of the law, but we must question its unavoidable effect as it at present stands and urge its modification.

TWO MORE LOGANS.—Bring in all the Logans, dear policemen, and then tell us how much nearer you are to what you want. The three thousand dollars offered for the murderer's associate is good; but the way to make it effective is for the police to make this associate's haunts so hot that he will have a good excuse or pretext for surrendering, to satisfy the peculiar "honor" of these fellows.

VELOCIPEDES IN THE PARK.—It appears that velocipedes are allowed in the Park; so Commissioner Green says, and he ought to know. They are, however, confined to the walks, and are not permitted to be worked among the carriages and against horses' heels on the roadways.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Tribune* has been fortunate enough to have another libel suit. It was a demand for only fifty thousand dollars damages for a reporter's account of a fire. In this case the defence was successful, the plaintiffs having the preponderance of lawyers—only six.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Contest—The Grand Army of the Republic.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1869.

The committee on caucus for the Senatorial nomination met this evening at the Delavan House. After a brief session they adjourned to-morrow evening without naming a day for the caucus. The proposition came from the Fenton men. This is regarded by his friends as an indication of strength, which during the day seemed failing a little. A host of Morgan's friends arrived from New York to-night, and some very strong ones are expected to-morrow. Affairs here are as shifting as a quicksand. Griswold's name is on the tapis again to-night, but it does not indicate much.

The Grand Army of the Republic meets to-morrow. General Graham will preside.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1869.

Mr. MORGAN presented the nineteenth annual report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BEACH—To incorporate the New York Crosstown Railroad.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To extend Madison avenue southward to Broadway.

By Mr. CALDWELL—To authorize the construction of certain railroads in the city of New York and across Harlem river; also to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions of Westchester county.

By Mr. GENET—To construct a surface railway in Broadway and other streets of New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—To aid in the completion of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad and amend the laws of 1867, and renew the appropriation made thereby.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—To authorize the town of Perry, Wyoming county, to issue construction bonds for a railroad from the town of Perry to the Erie Railway.

By Mr. CALDWELL—To repeal the act in relation to bridges over the Croton river in Westchester county.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To incorporate the Central Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. THAYER—To provide for the rebuilding of a free bridge over the Hudson river at Fort Edward.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1869.

The Speaker announced the pages for the first half of the session.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the annual report of the Captain of the Port of New York, the report of the Capital Police Board and the report of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STEWART presented several petitions relative to State aid for the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEED—To revise the charter of the city of Auburn.

By Mr. CALKINS—To amend sub-division thirteen, section sixty-four of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. WALKER—To amend the act incorporating the Genesee Annual Conference.

By Mr. CULLEN—In relation to Ninth street, Brooklyn, and to fix the term of office of the engineers of the Kings county Court House.

By Mr. ALLAIREN—Declaring the Register's office of Kings county a salaried office and regulating the same.

By Mr. WALTMAN—To authorize the Second Avenue Railroad to extend their track.

By Mr. BURNS—To allow criminals to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. WALTMAN—To incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To amend section 335 of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Conferring certain privileges in the courts on persons charged with bastardy.

By Mr. G. CLARK—To change town boundaries in Schuyler county.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To incorporate the Flushing Library Association.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—To designate a place of meeting of the Supervisors of Oswego county.

By Mr. COOK—To restore discharged soldiers and sailors to the exemption from military service granted by the military code of 1862.

By Mr. SUMNER—Relating to the Jordan Academy.

By Mr. STEWART—To aid in the completion of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. HITCHMAN.—Relating to copying certain records and papers in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in New York, and increasing the compensation of the deputy and assistant clerks of the said court; also incorporating the New Amsterdam Savings Bank, of New York.

By Mr. FERRIS—Incorporating the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, and conferring power to consolidate it with other companies.

By Mr. SCHOONMAKER—To incorporate the Ellenville Savings Bank.

By Mr. CONANT—To amend the act relating to Sag Harbor.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. H. RAY called up the resolution for a committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS it was laid on the table.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill amending the Excise law.

Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1869.

The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Thursday, January 14:—Nos. 7, 37, 44, 48, 49, 52, 61, 65, 73, 78, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Sunday School Union and the quarterly meeting of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday afternoon at the Book Rooms, 200 Mulberry street. The annual reports were read and officers for the current year were elected. The Secretary's report of the Tract Society showed that the receipts during the year 1868 amounted to $14,875 and the expenditures to $18,561. The society wants $20,000 for 1869. Nearly forty million pages of tracts were issued during the year, besides books. The *Good News* has an average circulation per month of 62,450 copies and the *Sunday School Advocate* a circulation of 360,000 copies. An appropriation of $750 in gold was made for the Sunday school and tract work in India, together with $100 (currency) for the purchase of paper and cuts to be forwarded from this city; $1,200 in gold were also granted to the missions in Foo-Chow, China, for the same purpose.

The following officers of the Sunday Sooot Union were elected:—President, Rev. Bishop Morris; Vice Presidents *ex officio*, Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. Bishop Scott, Rev. Bishop Simpton, Rev. Bishop Baker, Rev. Bishop Ames, Rev. Bishop Clark, Rev. Bishop Thomson and Rev. Bishop Kingsley; Vice Presidents, E. H. Brown and John Truslow; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. H. Vincent; Recording Secretary, Rev. W. H. De Puy; Treasurer, S. J. Goodenough. A board of fifty managers, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, was also elected.

The following officers of the Tract Society were elected:—Right Rev. Bishop Janes, President; Vice Presidents, the other Bishops of the Church, together with Ira Perego, Jr., and S. A. Furdy, M. D.; Dr. Wise was re-elected Corresponding Secretary; D. Denham, Jr., Recording Secretary, and Dr. Lanahan, Treasurer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE

Action of the Greek Government Regarding the Exclusion of Its Representative.

Another Scheme for a Mexican Empire.

How and By Whom the Plan Is to Be Carried Out.

Minister Rosecrans Announces the Cordial Feeling of the United States Towards the Mexican Republic.

Count Valmaseda's Expedition Advancing on Bayamo, Cuba.

End of the Civil War in Japan.

SPAIN.

A European Plan to Re-establish the Mexican Empire—The Projectors and How the Project Is to Be Carried into Execution—Men Wanted and Money Supplied.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1869.

Special despatches received in this city to-day from Madrid, state that one of the late Emperor Maximilian's Mexican Generals is secretly engaged in that city making arrangements with a number of Spanish scientific and military officers, with the view of placing Count Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples, on the throne of Mexico.

Two hundred officers of high rank are wanted to carry the movement into execution. Their pay will be secured them from the time they enter upon their duties.

Several of the European governments assist secretly this enterprise.

General Prim grants a number of officers desirous of joining unlimited leave of absence for the purpose of taking part in the expedition.

The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, secretly favors the project.

The Spanish Throne.

FLORENCE, Jan. 13, 1869.

The *Epoca* asserts that the governments of France and Italy, Señor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to Paris, and at least one member of the provisional government of Spain advocate the claims of Prince Amadeus, the Duke of Aosta, to the throne of Spain.

Men and Money for the Suppression of the Cuban Insurrection.

MADRID, Jan. 13, 1869.

The authorities are in receipt of offers of men and money from all quarters of Spain to recover Cuba from the hands of the insurgents.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Recall of the Present Grecian Ambassador.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1869.

It is stated to-day that Rangabe, the present Ambassador at Paris from Greece, has been recalled to replace Bulgaris as President of the Ministry.

The Paris Conference—Reasons for the Exclusion of the Grecian Representative.

PARIS, Jan. 13, 1869.

The official journal reports that the Conference on the Eastern Question held a brief session yesterday and adjourned until Thursday next. Mr. Rangabe, the Grecian Minister, was not present. The conduct of the Greek government, in taking exception to the exclusion of its representative from the Conference, is condemned; for, it is argued, Greece assented to the propriety of a similar exclusion from the Congress of 1866, though the Sublime Porte was then represented in that body, and this is held as a precedent for the action of the present Conference.

Opinion of the Turkish Government Regarding the Paris Conference.

VIENNA, Jan. 13, 1869.

A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European Powers justifying its recent action against Greece is published here. It says that the Turkish government does not expect that the Conference of Paris will arrive at any settlement. The ultimatum sent to Greece was a declaration that the internal affairs of the Ottoman empire must not be interfered with.

A Crisis Reached in the Conference, Owing to the Attitude of Greece.

PARIS, Jan. 13—Evening.

The exclusion of the Grecian Ambassador threatens to break up the Conference. It is not considered probable that the Greek government will acquiesce, and its reply to the demand of its representative for instructions is not likely to prove favorable, in which case the Conference will in all probability adjourn indefinitely. In the meantime the plenipotentiaries have applied to their respective governments for further instructions.

It is understood that Russia condemns the attitude which Greece has assumed toward the conference.

Confirmation of the Reported Capture of Cretan Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1869.

The reports of the capture by the Turkish forces of the members of the Cretan insurrectionary government are confirmed. Four of the Cretan officials were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. The books and documents of the government fell into the hands of the Turks.

ENGLAND.

The English Merchants and the Transportation of American Mails.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1869.

London merchants are extensively petitioning the government to restore the mail service between Southampton and New York by contract with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The petitioners show that the average time made by the Hamburg-American steamers is better than that of several others and equal to the best to which mail service is accorded.

ITALY.

The Mill Tax Disturbances Ended.

FLORENCE, Jan. 13, 1869.

All disturbances attending the collection of the mill tax have ceased.

AUSTRIA.

Unpleasant Relations Between Prussia and Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 13, 1869.

The *Evening Post* (official journal) said in its issue of yesterday that Count Bismarck, the Prussian Prime Minister, had told Count de Wimpffen, the Austrian Minister at Berlin, that the retention of Baron Beust in office would provoke serious action on the part of Prussia.

CUBA.

News from Nuevitas—Return of Valmaseda's Expedition—Volunteers Joining the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, via KEY WEST, Jan. 13, 1869.

We have news from Nuevitas to the 10th.

General Valmaseda had been unable to reach Sibanicu, on his march towards Las Tunas and Bayamo, and is reported to be surrounded and hard pressed by the insurgents.

A portion of the Matanzas volunteers had gone over to the insurgents. The troops are reported to be returning to Nuevitas, destroying the plantations as they move.

Arms are said to be arriving for the insurgents.

A Secret Deposit of Arms Discovered in Havana—Government Account of Military Operations—Defeat of the Rebels—Count Valmaseda Advancing on Bayamo.

HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1869.

The police were recently informed that there was a secret depot of arms in a house on Carmen street. They proceeded to the spot and found there 200 carbines and revolvers and other weapons, together with ammunition, &c.

On attempting to take possession of the arms yesterday they were fired upon by the populace. A policeman and a soldier were killed and two celadors were wounded, one mortally. The arms were finally taken away and quiet was restored. The person who led the attack on the police has been arrested.

A steamer has arrived from Santiago de Cuba with important news. According to despatches received by the goverment, Villa Coire has been retaken by the Spanish troops.

Official accounts also represent that Count Valmaseda defeated the rebels at Sibancion, Cascorro and Guaimoro. He then marched on to Tunas and effected a junction with the forces of Colonel Lono. The united forces had commenced to advance on Bayamo.

A report from Manzanillo declares that Valmaseda has actually captured Bayamo. It is also reported that the revolutionary chieftains, Cespedes and Aguilera, were in the vicinity of Manzanillo and had offered to surrender to Valmaseda on the condition that their present rank in the Spanish army be guaranteed them. This account is discredited as incompatible with the reputed character of the men, and it is deemed improbable that their companions would permit such action.

The official report of affairs in the interior are flatly contradicted by the advices privately received by friends of the insurgents of this city. It is denied that Valmaseda has captured Bayamo; it is maintained on the contrary that he has been defeated with the loss of many men and part of his artillery and baggage train.

The next steamer from Santiago will bring fuller news and is anxiously awaited.

Sailed to-day, steamer Juniata.

Sugar continues in demand.

Exchange is declining.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Another Fight with the Indians—Capture of a Comanche Village by Colonel Evans.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1869.

The following telegram has just been received, dated at Fort Hayes, Kansas, January 12:—

Major General W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General:—

Major Sheridan, commanding at Fort Dodge, reports that Lieutenant Martin, of the Third Infantry, has just arrived from camp, and states that Colonel Evans has captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges. Three men of the Third cavalry were wounded. No Indians were killed. Colonel Evans had returned to his depot camp on the Canadian river. W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant General.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, A. A. G.

GEORGIA.

Assembling of the Legislature—Colored Men Expecting to be Seated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13, 1869.

The General Assembly reassembled to-day in the new capital building, formerly Kimball's Opera House. A quorum of both Houses was present. A committee was appointed to notify the Governor that they were ready for answers. They then adjourned till Friday when the Governor's message will be read.

Several colored men who were recently expelled from the Legislature are now here expecting to be reinstated.

The Grand Lodge of the Union League of Georgia held a meeting to-day and elected new officers and adopted resolutions emphatically endorsing Governor Bullock's memorial to Congress.

The Negro Troubles on the Ogeechee—Statement of the Sheriff.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13, 1869.

The *Morning News* publishes a report of a conversation held by one of its editors with the negroes concerned in the Ogechee troubles. The negroes say that Colonel Williams, whose report was forwarded by General Sibley, only visited one plantation three miles from the scene of the disturbance, and did not go to other places to ascertain the correctness of the report concerning the outrages. He asked no questions except whether they had any complaint to make against the planters? Whether they were at arms against the United States, and what injury was done by the Sheriff's posse? He asked no questions about resistance to or robbery of the sheriff. He went down at night and returned before daylight the next morning and was accompanied on the trip by one of the leading disturbers of the peace of Savannah. It is reliably reported that the party was arrested by the negroes, and were released upon Colonel Williams explaining who he was. Sheriff Dooner publishes a card in the morning papers denying Colonel Williams' statement.

NEW YORK.

Protestant Episcopal Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 13, 1869.

The special convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to elect a bishop for the diocese of Central New York assembled at St. Paul's church in this city this forenoon. Bishop Coxe presided, and the attendance of clerical and lay delegates was full. The morning was devoted to religious services. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn. The services were closed by the ordination of Rev. Mr. Desting, of Oneida.

Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad—Election of Directors.

MAYVILLE, Jan. 13, 1869.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad held here yesterday the following persons were elected directors:—Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, L. D. Rucker, J. C. B. Davis, Thomas Struthers, Wm. H. Seward, Wm. H. Whiteside, John F. Phelps, Matthew P. Bemus, Daniel Williams, Ames K. Warren, Geo. W. Gifford.

Jay Gould was elected President, Thomas Struthers Vice President, and M. P. Bemus Secretary and Treasurer.

Meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade—Widening and Deepening of the Canals Recommended.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13, 1869.

An adjourned meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade to take into consideration the canal interests of the State was largely attended this morning. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Legislature to abolish the contract system and to provide for repairs by the superintendent or other responsible agents, so that the canals may be kept in navigable condition and rendered available for the increased demands of commerce; denouncing the past corrupt management; demanding reform and that integrity, experience and undoubted capacity be the first requisites for appointment to offices of the canals; also that the Erie canal throughout its whole line, from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany and the Champlain canal, should without delay be repaired and completed to seven feet in depth and seventy feet in width, and double locks substituted for the old bench walls; also that there be an early revision of the present toll list, so as to retain, protect and increase trade. A committee of five was appointed to attend to the canal interests before the present Legislature.

Meeting of the Dairymen's Association at Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 13, 1869.

The Dairymen's Association assembled in this city at noon to-day. Governor Seymour, president, in the chair. The attendance was very large, comprising gentlemen from many of the States of the Union and from Canada, as well as one or two representatives from the Old World. Various committees were appointed, whose duty it will be to report to-morrow. The subject of cooling milk was the first discussed, which was followed by the reading of a paper on the importance of systematic experiments in cheese-making, by Mr. Farrington, of Canada West. In the evening an able lecture was delivered by Professor Gamgee, of the Veterinary College of London. The Convention will again assemble to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock.

JAPAN.

Surrender of Prince Aidsen—The Civil War at an End—The Tycoon Retires to Private Life—Yokohama Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1869.

Ship King Philip arrived to-night from Yokohama She brings advices to December 15. The reported surrender of Prince Aidsen is confirmed, and the civil war in Japan is considered at an end. The capitulation was concluded November 6, on the birthday of the Mikado. Jeddo has become the permanent residence of the Mikado. The Tycoon has retired to his private possessions with all of his people who wished to follow him. Those who were willing to take employment under the new government were retained. The removal of the people of the Tycoon from Jeddo was commenced on December 15. Some 13,000 were to be sent to the Tycoon's new province of Shiraidiza. The ship King Philip was chartered and made one trip to the province, carrying 1,350 passengers. The ship Sullote arrived at Yokohama from New York December 12. The ship Agra, from Cardiff, had arrived. The ship N. B. Palmer had completed her cargo of silk and teas and was about to sail for New York. The United States gunboats Maumee and Monocacy were at Yokohama.

MEXICO.

Diplomatic Pacific Assurances—Grant for a Railroad to Guaymas.

HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1869.

Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 2d inst.

At a Cabinet breakfast recently given by President Juarez General Rosecrans assured Secretary Lerdo de Tejada that the present and the incoming administrations at Washington entertained only the most cordial feelings towards Mexico.

Mr. Emile La Sere, of Louisiana, has obtained a concession from government for the Guaymas Railroad, which waits only its last reading in Congress.

Governor Bustamente Found Guilty—Rumors of American Designs Upon the Republic.

HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1869.

The following intelligence has just been received from Mexico:—

Governor Burtamente, of San Luis Potosi, has been tried by the Legislature and found guilty of all the charges against him.

Great misery prevails among the laborers in some parts of the country on account of scarcity of money.

The Indian war continues in Sonora.

Much excitement has been caused among the Mexicans by artful reports that the treaties with the United States are intended to entrap the Republic into the acknowledgement of debts heavier than she can pay,

whereupon, in default of the payment, the United States will seize her territory and dismember the country.

The *Globe*, an opposition journal, had suspended.

It was reported that Porfirio Diaz and his brother Felix, Governor of Oaxaca, are quarrelling. The latter is a strong adherent of Juarez.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reciprocity with British Columbia—San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1869.

The Legislative Council of British Columbia are considering the question of reciprocity with the United States.

The English gunboat Chanticleer arrived at Victoria to-day from Panama.

Flour dull at $4 75 a $5 75. Wheat—Sales good shipping at $1 75, and choice $1 80. Legal tenders, 74½.

KANSAS.

Governor Harvey's Message—Favorable Exhibit of Finances—Equal Suffrage Recommended.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1869.

A special despatch from Topeka, Kansas, says Governor Harvey's message was sent to the Legislature to-day. He says the bonded debt of the State is $1,095,175. The State warrants outstanding December 1 were $296,254. The amount of taxes due and now being paid for the year 1868 to meet these warrants is $234,450, and the unpaid taxes for the previous year are $156,385. The estimated expenses for the current year, exclusive of State institutions are $157,502. Nearly $100,000 will have to be raised to meet the expense of calling out a battalion of militia and the Nineteenth regiment to defend the border against the Indians. The Governor recommends that two regiments of militia be organized, armed and equipped, composed of men now living on the frontier, to meet raids, and also urges the Legislature to petition Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He favors a recommendation to Congress providing for equal suffrage without regard to sex or color. There are 45,140 children in the public schools, against 39,491 last year. The amount paid to teachers is $203,878. Received from land tax for school purposes, $342,421. The total value of the school houses is $813,069. The number of school districts organized is 7,237. He recommends liberal appropriations to the Emigration bureau and the publication of pamphlets in English, German and Scandanavian languages setting forth the advantage of Kansas to the emigrant. The extension of the Pacific Railroad to New Mexico and Arizona is considered very important. The population of the State has doubled in four years, but a very large portion of its fifty million acres of land is still open to homestead entry.

WISCONSIN.

The Senatorial Contest—Ramsey's Re-election Certain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1869.

A despatch from St. Paul says that Ramsey's re-election to the United State Senate is certain. Donnelly is said to have retired in favor of Wilkinson. A. W. Thompson, of Jonesville, who favors Carpenter has been elected Speaker of the Wisconsin Legislature. Washburn and friends claim 43 out of 87 votes in the legislature caucus, and Carpenter is sure of 35.

NEW JERSEY.

John P. Stockton Nominated for United States Senator.

TRENTON, Jan. 13, 1869.

The democratic joint caucus met to-day at three P. M. After organizing Senator Robins moved for the nomination of United States Senator, which motion was carried. Mr. Janes, of Middlesex, moved that John P. Stockton be declared by acclamation the choice of that caucus. Under the rules the roll was called, every member voting for Stockton. The result was received with applause. Senator Robins and Captain Whallen were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Stockton of his nomination and invite him to the caucus. As he entered the hall every member arose and received him with loud applause. Mr. Stockton delivered an excellent address to the caucus, and retired.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.—Money market easier, but not quotably lower. Consols for money and the account, 92⅞; United States five-twenties, 75½; Railway stocks quiet; Eries, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 96¼.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 13.—Bourse heavy; rentes, 70f. 22c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—United States five-twenty bonds opened heavy and unchanged at 79½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.—The market closed active and advanced ⅛d. per pound. Middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. Sales of the day, 20,000 bales. Despatches from Bombay report that the shipments of cotton from that port from the 2d to the 8th of January amounted to 2,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 13—Evening.—Cotton market closed active; low middlings, to arrive, quoted at 134f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—Evening.—Lard has declined 3d. and is quoted at 72s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—Evening.—Linseed oil is easier but not lower; quoted at £30 10s. Other articles in the produce market unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.—Sugar firm, both to arrive and on the spot; on the spot is quoted at 38s. 6d. Linseed and oils unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Petroleum opened firmer; standard white, 55f.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The steamship Smidt, from Bremen bound to New York, got aground in Great Yarmouth harbor and damaged her propeller.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—The steamer United Kingdom has arrived out from New York.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

Departure of the Fleet for Pensacola.

SOUTH WEST PASS, LA., VIA NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1869.

The Peruvian iron-clad monitors Atahualpa and Manco-Capac, accompanied by the steam transports Monterey and Maranon, have started on their voyage to Pensacola, where they will be further repaired. It is not stated at what time the fleet will start on its voyage for Peru.

LOUISIANA.

Explosion of the Red River Steamer Glide—Six Persons Killed and Several Others Fatally Wounded—Sinking of the Idaho.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1868.

The sternwheel steamer Glide, hence for the Red River, ran aground and exploded her boiler about midnight last night about fifty miles above this city. She burned to the water's edge and is a total loss. Five or six persons were killed instantly or have died since and twenty-five injured, several of them fatally. The steamers J. G. Blackford and Thomas Powell reached the scene in about twenty minutes and rescued the survivors, who were brought to this city by the Governor Allen. The Governor Allen also brought the officers and crew of the sternwheel steamer Idaho, which sunk in the Ouachita river on Sunday last. The Idaho and cargo are a total loss, but no lives were lost. The loss on the Glide is $25,000.

TENNESSEE.

Legislative Proceedings—More Ku Klux Outrages.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13, 1869.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to send the militia to Columbia to investigate matters there.

The President of the Coffee County Board of Commissioners arrived in town to-day and reports that last Saturday night the Ku Klux went to the house of Alexander J. Arrazin, one of the Board, and took him into the woods and whipped him unmercifully. Mr. Arragin is about sixty years old, and a quiet subject. His offence is not known to the public.

MISSOURI.

Fighting Arrangements Between Gallagher and Allen—Nomination of Carl Shurz for Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1869.

Articles of agreement were entered into to-day between Charles C. Gallagher and Tom Allen, both of Cleveland, to fight, for $1,000 a side, to come off on the 23d of February.

The battle money in the fight between Allen and Davis yesterday, will be given to the victor tomorrow afternoon.

The raidal caucus last night, nominated General Schurz for United States Senator on the first ballot.

Message of Governor McClurg—Radical Measures Proposed—Enfranchisement of Rebels Opposed—Negro Suffrage Recommended.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1869.

Governor McClurg, in his inaugural message, says he will appoint none but loyal and strictly honest men to office, and that if his appointees should at any time give evidence of disloyalty he will exercise the power vested in him to effect their removal. He favors an amendment of the registration law which will enable the Executive to remove registrars for proper cause, and recommends that the militia law be altered, so that the militia of the State shall be under the sole control of the Governor. He opposes any proposition looking to the enfranchisement of rebels in exchange for negro suffrage, and says the rebels ought not to be restored to the right of the ballot so long as the right of suffrage is denied to the negro. He recommends that the constitutional amendment striking the word "white" from the constitution, which was defeated last November, should be again submitted to the people at the next general election. He says the State institutions should be removed from the control of the people of Boone and Calloway counties, on account of the rebellious tendencies of the people of those counties.

MAINE.

The Senatorial Caucus Imbroglio—Card from the Speaker of the House.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13, 1869.

Mr. J. H. Drummond, Speaker of the House of Representatives and a member of the Committee to receive the votes of the Senatorial Caucus, has issued a card in relation to the Senatorial matter, in which he says:—"The blank piece of paper was not recognized by the committee as a ballot, and no one of them pretended it was a ballot. The committee reported 149 ballots, of which Mr. Hamlin had 75. I cannot help regarding a refusal to support the nomination on the ground that the nomination was not formally declared by the chairman of the caucus, as no more nor less than bolting a nomination regularly and fairly made.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Kings county Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, the President, Supervisor Osborne, in the chair.

Supervisor Cropsey, from New Utrecht, presented a communication, to the effect that among the proposals for building an armory in the Sixteenth ward was one from James Duffy for the mason work for $44,278. This was received and reported to the Board. That on the 12th of October, 1868, the Board by resolution directed the Military Committee to contract with the lowest bidders. On the 13th of October Mr. Duffy's contract was signed by two of the committee for $54,278, Supervisor Cropsey, the third member, being unaware of the fact. Other contracts were signed without the knowledge of the Supervisor. The communication was referred to the Law Committee.

Supervisor Howell offered a resolution that the Law Committee of the Board be authorized and directed to lease for the term of two years from the 1st day of May next, and to the best interests of the county, the premises belonging to the County Court House extension grounds.

A debate ensued in regard to the right of the Board to lease property taken by the county through an act of the Legislature for county purposes. It was finally resolved to refer the matter to Judge Troy for his opinion and make it the special order for the next meeting.

Supervisor Cropsey offered a resolution that hereafter the County Treasurer pay no bills for work done by contract on buildings in process of erection by the county unless the certificate is signed by the architect and all the members of the committee. Adopted.

Supervisor Little called up a resolution offered at a previous meeting asking the Law Committee to report as to the propriety of establishing a veto power over the Board and as to the proper person to exercise that veto power. Adopted.

Supervisor Foran moved that the Board approve of the act drawn up and submitted to the Legislature last year in regard to authorizing the judges of the several courts of the county of Kings to send prisoners convicted for terms less than five years to the Penitentiary of the county. The Board approved of the act.

The following important preamble and resolutions, concerning the assessment for the new Park improvement, was introduced by Supervisor Howell:—

Whereas among the causes to which is to be attributed the present high rate of taxation in the First, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of the city of Brooklyn, foremost is the fact of being required annually to raise upon said wards sums of money to meet interest on bonds issued for the cost of Prospect Park; and, whereas, there has already, within the past five years, been raised upon said wards, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of $750,705, adding greatly to the burdens of the taxpayers of the district aforesaid; and whereas the residents and taxpayers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth wards of said city and town of Flatbush enjoy signally with those of the wards just mentioned the benefits and advantages accruing from said improvement; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the cost and expenses of Prospect Park should be borne and paid for equally by the taxpayers of the several wards and town mentioned, and that proper effort should be made by the Park Commissioners of said city and by the Common Council thereof to have the several acts relating to said park so amended as to make the cost and expenses of the same a charge upon the wards and town aforesaid.

It was laid on the table for one week, and the Board then adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

Great Agitation Among the German Democrats—Their Proposed Organization To-Night.

The Germans of the Tammany school are in a great effervescence. Their General Committee is to organize to-night and from several wards delegates claim seats whose personal presence is not at all wanted in the sacred conclave of the few controlling the concern. On Saturday last the meeting called in the Seventeenth ward to elect delegates to this Central German Democratic Committee was as largely attended as any mass meeting in this largely democratic ward has ever been. No less than 2,000 persons were in attendance and five tickets were being voted for, of all colors except black. The set of delegates elected at this gathering are not at all acceptable to the powers that be, and as three or four of the other sets voted for claim seats the decision is quite difficult. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a secret caucus was held at a room not far from French's Hotel, and it was there determined not to admit any one as a delegate who has not been known as a devout adherent of Tammany and its saints for several years past. The organization of this General Committee is expected to be attended with some difficulty, as two very popular men compete for the Presidency, the one being Dr. William Schirmer, the Coroner, the other, Judge John A. Steummler, of the Nineteenth ward. Some effort will be made to keep out of the committee Dr. Ernst Vogel, lately returned from Europe, who has always been the *enfant terrible* of the up town democracy, and has secured an election as delegate from the Eighth ward. There are contesting delegations from the Nineteenth, the Twenty-second and other wards, and what the upshot may be to-night will disclose.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

COSMICAL CHEMISTRY.

Lecture before the American Institute on The Primeval World.

Steinway Hall was well filled last evening, in answer to the announcement by the American Institute that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., would lecture on Cosmical Chemistry, or rather the primeval causes of the formation of the globe. On entering the hall one was impressed with the plain appearance of the platform. There could be seen none of the diagrams, maps, charts, machinery, bowls and tubes and other paraphernalia, and such like requisites generally exhibited at scientific lectures for the amusement of the public. The doctor stepped forward, in plain attire, with no cabalistic contrivances to aid him, and, being introduced by Judge Daly, he went into *medias res*, and showed himself fully acquainted with the subject he proposed to lecture on. After some few remarks on the various theories which learned geologists have propounded in regard to the manner in which the earth, such as we know this planet, assumed her present appearance, the doctor spoke of the mistakes to which even the most scientific of men, like Sir William Hershell, are sometimes exposed, who believed in the nebular hypothesis, and that in these nebulous masses there was hid cosmic matter. Subsequent discoveries, with better aids to science, like the spectroscope, disclosed the nebulæ to be, like the milky way, a group of stars, a mass of solid bodies, only surrounded by vapors, a purely gaseous matter. The Doctor then, drawing conclusions from the appearance of the luminous bodies in the sky, as they are reflected in the spectroscope, came to the condensation of vapors around our own globe. The hardened crust was evidently produced by cooling. At a certain temperature all bodies possess what the doctor called "chemical indifference." But to reach that the body of the earth must have had a higher degree of luminousness; it must have been self-luminous, like the sun. From time to time the earthly oxydes in the vapors were decomposed and the cooling process began. But the supposition of a consolidation of matter at the surface was erroneous, as was the idea of a liquid nucleus of the earth. This idea was taken from water, which freezes first at the surface; but, in reality, the formation of the earth by the cooling process began first in the centre. The doctor continued this elucidation for some time, stating many chemical experiments from which the theory of the cooling of the earth's crust as advanced by him may be proven. Very interesting was his exposition of the subaqueous and subaërial process, which he regretted not to have the time to elucidate still further. The fallacy that granite was a kind of primitive rock he showed up by a chemical analysis of granite. The abrasions by the winds and oceanic currents were explained and the sedimentary deposits spoken of as instrumental in forming the present physiognomy of the earth. The doctor spoke at length of the volcanic phenomena and of the influence exerted by heat and water upon deeply buried sediments near the centre of the earth. Metalliferous deposits, as products of the chemistry of the globe, were referred to, and the doctor closed with a description of the causes of eruptive rocks and dynamic movements of the surface of the globe. The lecture was loudly applauded.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Lecture by General Kiernan, United States Consul to China.

This was the subject of a lecture delivered by General James L. Kiernan, United States Consul to China, last evening, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton avenue and Gallatin place. The lecturer alluded to the extent of Chinese territory, the manners and customs of the people, the peculiar characteristics of the Chinese merchants and their confidence in Americans beyond that in the people of any other nation. This confidence he attributed chiefly to the selection of Mr. Burlingame for his present mission, whom they regard as eminently fitted for the vast and important trust confided to him. The progress of ideas and civilization in that country was spoken of, showing that they had long been acquainted with many of our arts, but that we have improved upon them. In Japan they were busily engaged in copying closely our arts and our virtues, together with many of our vices, and conclusion assured his hearers that we were rapidly gaining ascendancy in the estimation of the Oriental nations.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE