TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Proposed Spanish Directory.

Return of the Papal Nuncio to Madrid.

Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

THE OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. CONSPIRACY

Another Great Storm in England.

Popular Outbreak in Mazatlan, Mexico.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN ALASKA.

SPAIN.

The Proposed Spanish Directory—Further Reinforcements for Havana.

MADRID, Feb. 2, 1869.

It is probable that Marshal Prim, General Serrano and Señor Rivero will constitute the proposed directory. All those opposed to the monarchy base their hopes on the permanence of the directory when once established.

Reinforcements to the number of 5,000 men sailed last week for Havana.

Movements of the Papal Nuncio—Intentions of the Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 2, 1869.

Monsignor Franche, the Papal Nuncio, departed from Madrid last Sunday on his way to Rome; but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return, and was to-day received by the Governor of the city and conducted to his official residence.

The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowments of the clergy and in the expenditures for the army.

TURKEY.

Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Afternoon.

Despatches received to-day from the Continent report that a bloody battle had just taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins near Nikschitza. No particulars yet to hand.

[The place at which the battle is reported to have taken place is Nikish or Niksiki, a village of Montenegro, situated on the boundary line of Montenegro and Herzegovina. The Montenegrins nearly all profess the Greek faith.]

ENGLAND.

Probable Reduction of Army and Navy Estimates.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1869.

There is reason to believe that the Ministry in their forthcoming budget will reduce the army and navy estimates one million sterling each.

Bills of Indictment Found Against the Directors of Overend, Gurney & Co.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening.

The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the company.

Another Great Storm Throughout the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1869.

A very heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday. The small streams in many places overflowed their banks, causing much damage to property. Many marine disasters are already reported, but no loss of life has occurred so far as known.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Inauguration of the New Governor General—Grand Military Display.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2, 1869.

Sir John Young arrived here last night and received an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to the Court House this morning by a grand military turnout and sworn in as Governor General of the Dominion, after which he received addresses from several bodies in waiting and held a short levee. A ball and dinner are to be given in his honor this evening.

Mr. Howe left last night for Nova Scotia.

Whalen's Doom Sealed—His Appeal to the Privy Council Refused.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2, 1869.

A cable despatch has been received from England stating that the Whalen appeal case could not be taken before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. When this information was conveyed to Whalen to-day he at once sent for a priest, and it is expected that he will make a confession.

MISSOURI.

Resolutions of the Tobacco Manufacturers of St. Louis—Wild Cat Insurance Companies in Missouri—Concentrating the Grain Trade of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2, 1869.

The remains of Captain Louis McLean Hamilton, who was killed in General Custer's battle with the Indians some time since, passed through here yesterday *en route* for Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The tobacco and cigar manufacturers of this city held a meeting yesterday, at which action was taken in regard to amending the law requiring cigar boxes to be stamped with revenue stamps. A memorial to Congress has been prepared by the manufacturers and forwarded to Washington.

A large meeting of representatives of both the home and foreign insurance companies was held here on Saturday, at which the present laws of the State relating to insurance were discussed and a memorial to the Legislature adopted asking that body to pass laws which shall more thoroughly protect sound companies and make it impossible for insolvent or "wild cat" companies to do the business; and to establish an insurance department, with a superintendent, which shall have the power to regulate and control insurance matters generally.

Several gentlemen connected with the Pacific, Iron Mountain and North Missouri Railroads met yesterday to devise means by which the tracks of the various roads can be connected with a large elevator on the banks of the river. The committee will meet again to-day and decide upon some plan. The object is to connect all these roads with the elevator, so as to encourage the handling of grain in bulk from the wheat-growing sections of the State and concentrate it at St. Louis. The Chicago and St. Louis road will also have a connection with the elevator as soon as the arrangement for the transfer of laden cars across the river is perfected, which will be as soon as the necessary track can be laid from its present road bed to the river bank opposite Bissell's Point, three miles above the city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bold Robbery in Boston—Annual Meeting of the New England Agricultural Society.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1869.

Lieutenant Sisson, treasurer of Post 15 of the Grand Army of the Republic, reports that he was robbed of $600 and some personal valuables in his office yesterday by a man who suddenly seized him from behind, then threw him down bound, and presented a pistol, threatening to shoot if he made any noise. The robber made his escape.

At the annual meeting of the New England Agricultural Society to-day Mr. George B. Loring was elected president and Daniel Needham, secretary. Mr. Loring delivered the annual address.

MEXICO.

Attempted Outbreak at Mazatlan—Rumors of Revolution in Durango—The People as Ripe for Revolt as in Days of Yore.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 20, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2, 1869.

An outbreak of the people occurred here on January 11, which was quickly suppressed by the civil and military authorities. A serious difficulty is liable to break out again at any moment.

It is rumored that a revolutionary *pronunciamiento* has been issued in Durango. A military force has been sent there from Mazatlan.

Gutierrez, formerly General of the Fourth division, is said to have become the chief of a band of robbers. The military are now in pursuit of him, with orders to shoot him wherever found. It is reported that he has fled to Guadalajara.

The new federal officers of Mazatlan, including a Collector, Comptroller of Customs and Commander of the Coast Survey, have arrived and entered upon their duties.

General Corona's successor is a man of dissolute habits and gives universal dissatisfaction. He would receive little sympathy in case of an overthrow.

The new collector has called a meeting of the merchants of Mazatlan and requested them to pay over $4,000, a deficit in last year's customs, and they have complied.

Several earthquake shocks were felt at Mazatlan January 9 and 10, by which the inhabitants were frightened, but no damage done to property.

Three Germans, captains of European merchant vessels in the harbor of Mazatlan, have been grossly insulted by the customs authorities. Their treatment was similar to that of the captain of the English gunboat Chanticleer.

Rumors prevail that the Mexican Steamship Company has decided to send only one steamer every forty days hereafter to Mazatlan and to withdraw from the Acapulco service altogether.

The British bark River Thames arrived at Mazatlan on the 19th, from Bremen.

The ship Anna Decatur, from New York, arrived at Manzanillo on the 23d.

CUBA.

Havana Financial and Commercial Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1869.

Bank notes are quoted at 3½ a 4 per cent discount. Sugars, 8¼ a 8½. Arrived, bark Elba, from New York.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Serious Collision in San Francisco Harbor—Accident to a Revenue Cutter—Indian Troubles in Alaska—The War Steamer Lackawanna.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1, 1869.

As the ship Duke of Edinburg was proceeding to sea to-day she collided with the United States steamer General McPherson. The steamer suffered extensive damages. The ship was but slightly injured. Lieutenant Rockafellow and Captain Kinsman, of the United States Army, and the captain of the steamer were injured.

The revenue cutter Wyanda (steamer) from Sitka, arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 29th of January, *en route* for San Francisco for repairs, having struck a rock not laid down in the charts.

Serious Indian troubles had occurred at Sitka. An Indian disarmed a soldier and carried his gun off to the village. A guard was sent to recover the gun, when the Indians raised a flag and made demonstrations of defiance. General Davis thereupon prepared to bombard the place, when the chiefs surrendered. A few days after this occurred a canoe full of Indians, leaving the harbor contrary to orders, was fired upon by the sentries and seven of the Indians were killed or wounded.

The United States steamer Lackawanna has been put out of commission and her officers ordered East.

The bark Oswego, from New York for Portland, arrived off Columbia bar on the 31st of January.

The Honolulu mail service has been changed. In future the steamer will leave every five weeks instead of every three weeks.

Flour, export sales at $4 75 a $5 75. Wheat, $1 70 a $1 80. Legal tenders, 74¼.

TENNESSEE.

Murder on Board a Steamboat at Memphis—Negro Outrages in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2, 1869.

William Noe, steward on the steamer Caldwell, was shot through the head and instantly killed this morning by Arthur Cartwright, waiter on the same boat. The difficulty grew out of their admiration for a chambermaid. Cartright escaped into the city and has not yet been captured.

A train from Madison, Ark., brought in a large number of refugees from Crittenden county, fleeing from a party of negroes who represented themselves as the militia. They hanged a planter named Gibson this morning and committed every species of vandalism. Sunday night a planter named Cullen, who had been at Little Rock and sold his cotton, while camping six miles above the city was murdered by a negro, who after robbing him took a wagon and horses and rode into Little Rock, where he was arrested and lodged in jail.

IOWA.

Fearful Domestic Tragedy—Wife Murder and Attempted Suicide.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1869.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Merwin county, Iowa, on Saturday. A man named George Shaffer, who had twice deserted his wife, returned recently and ordered her to leave her father's house. He went there with a loaded revolver. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he knocked her down with a chair. He then knocked his wife down and shot her in the head, killing her instantly. He next fired three times at himself without effect. He also gashed his throat with a butcher knife. He was found lying with his head on the bosom of his dead wife and one of their children in his arms. He declared his predetermination to kill his wife, even if he had to murder the whole family.

GEORGIA.

The State Treasury Investigation—Card from the Finance Committee.

ATLANTA, Feb. 2, 1868.

The committee, composed of two democratic and one republican member of the House, appointed to investigate the charges made by the State Treasurer against Governor Bullock of unlawful use of the State funds have issued the following card:—

TO THE PUBLIC:—We, the undersigned, sub-committee of the Finance Committee, appointed to investigate the charges made by the Treasurer against the Governor, hope that you will not form your opinions hastily. We are investigating the whole matter thoroughly. We do not doubt from the evidence already before us that the Governor has acted with the strictest integrity. The whole question is as to his discretion, which is being fully investigated. We are induced to make this request of you because of the hasty course of the State Treasurer in making public certain communications.

H. MORGAN,
W. R. BELL,
C. C. CLAGHORN,
Committee.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds quiet at 76½. The stock market closed quiet. Erie shares, 25¾; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western—there have been marked fluctuations in this stock to-day, closing at 43.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 2.—Bourse firm; Rentes 7f. 80c.

HAVRE, Feb 2—Evening—The cotton market closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 2—Evening.—American bonds closed firmer and higher, five-twenties 79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm at an advance of a fraction. Middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12d. There has been some business doing in cotton to arrive to-day. Sales were made at 12d. a 12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 2.—Cotton—The market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—Evening.—Corn, 34s. per quarter for old mixed Western, and 32s. 6d. a 33s. 9d. for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Lard and pork firm but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—Evening.—Turpentine, 30s. 9d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 2.—Tallow, 47s. per cwt. Linseed oil firmer, but not quotably higher. Calcutta linseed, 58s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum dull, at 58½f. a 59f. for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, arrived at this port to-day.

SUPPOSED DEATH IN THE AVENUE A DISTILLERY.

Yesterday the proprietor of Hanlon's distillery, on avenue A, that was burned on Sunday, reported to the Fire Marshal that Joseph Pratt, aged twenty-five, employed in the distillery, has been missing since the fire, and fears are entertained that he perished in the flames. Pratt lived in Madison street. The police of the Eighteenth precinct were informed of the facts, but up to a late hour last night he had not been found.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Assassin Undoubtedly Captured—The Clue, the Search, the Capture—How it Was Accomplished—The Coat and Hat Proclaim the Murderer—The Search for the Accomplice—Startling and Reliable Narrative.

"Eureka!" Sergeant Lowery may exclaim. After all others, from the Chief of Police who reigns at No. 300 Mulberry street down to the ward detectives, had abandoned the search for Rogers' murderer and given the job up as hopeless, he has found the first clue that is destined to tear aside the veil that hides the assassin. While he, perhaps, deserves no especial credit for its discovery, having stumbled upon it accidentally, as the following narrative will show, justice demands that he should be accredited with excellent judgment in pursuing the clue to what has proved to have reached a partially successful termination.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED AT LAST.

That the real murderer is now an inmate of the Fifteenth precinct is beyond a doubt, and that man is Jack Robinson, alias Maher. Until Sunday grave doubts were felt as to who is the party to whom this grave offence of life-taking clings; but certain revelations were made in the afternoon of that day that directly connect James Maher with the murder. The facts are as follows, and upon their accuracy the public may implicitly rely in every particular, as the information is derived from undoubted and reliable sources:—

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.

Some time last week the mate of a sloop plying on the river between here and Sing Sing read in the newspapers the particulars of the evidence given before the Coroner's inquest and the description of the coat and hat worn by the murderer. His memory recalled the fact that some months previous a man, who gave the name of Maher, had come down the river on the sloop, and subsequently accepted employment upon it. While serving on the sloop the mate discovered that he was a fugitive from Sing Sing; but for fear of incurring the vengeance of the gang to which Maher belonged he kept his own counsel and said nothing calculated to put the police on the trail of the escaped criminal.

While on the sloop the mate gave Maher a coat and hat, as he was deficient in wardrobe.

The description given of the coat and hat and the publication of the facts that the murderer was supposed to be an escaped prisoner from Sing Sing induced him to visit the Fifteenth precinct station house, where he met Sergeant Lowery and informed him that he thought he could throw some light on the case if he was shown the coat. It was not immediately shown to him. He then stated the circumstances of Maher having been engaged on the sloop and receiving a coat and hat from him such as those described. The sergeant was at first suspicious of his motive, and a lengthy, confidential interview ensued.

APPOINTMENT ON THE POLICE FORCE THE PRICE DEMANDED FOR EXPOSING THE MURDERER.

At that interview the mate inquired if the sergeant could assure him of an appointment on the police force if he gave information resulting in the conviction of the murderer. Of course Sergeant Lowery could make no such pledge. The mate then became more communicative, and remarked to the officer:—

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS MADE—THE COAT.

"If you will examine the coat you will find upon it what appear to be blood spots. If analyzed you will find that it is black paint that I got on it while painting the vessel last fall."

The sergeant closely scrutinized the garment and found the spots on the parts as indicated. This was certainly but a slight clue, as dozens of coats might be marked in the same manner.

AN UNDISCOVERED MARK ON THE HAT—IT POINTS TO THE MURDERER.

"Now," said the mate, "if you turn up the leather binding of the hat you will find on the inside of the binding a certain mark that none of you, probably, have before noticed."

He here described a mark that he had placed there before the hat went into Maher's possession, the nature of which, it is requested, shall not at this stage of the proceedings be made public, lest it might throw further difficulties in the way of the authorities.

The sergeant took the hat and minutely examined it. To his surprise and delight he found the mark as described in every particular. Here was a clue that was of value, and Lowery at once became convinced that at last he was on the right track, and that the mate could, in all probability, give the necessary information to lead to the arrest of the murderer.

"What do you think of the case now?" asked the mate. "Is not the discovery of the perpetrator of the crime worth a patrolman's position?"

THE MATE TAKEN BEFORE A POLICE COMMISSIONER AND A BARGAIN STRUCK.

The sergeant expressed the opinion that it was, and, taking the man to the Central Office, gave him a private audience with one of the Commissioners—Mr. Brennan, it is said—who, on learning the importance of the information obtained, at once agreed to the mate's terms. The man then described Maher, who in every particular corresponds to the description given by Mr. Rogers, and further stated that Maher since leaving the sloop had been in the habit of lodging in station houses.

THE SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE.

He also gave the names of James Reilly and a man named John Collins as parties with whom Maher was in the habit of associating. To make the evidence against Maher more strong it was deemed advisable to secure the man who was with him on the morning of the murder. The mate and the sergeant were at a loss to decide whether that man was Collins or Reilly.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY TAKES UP THE CLUE—THE SEARCH.

The facts were reported to Superintendent Kennedy, and, armed with an order to turn out the lodgers in the station houses and examine them, on Sunday night Lowery, the mate and a ward officer set out on a tour of inspection. After visiting several station houses and parading the lodgers the Fourteenth precinct station house, in Spring street, was visited.

THE ARREST—MAHER ADMITS HIS NAME.

There the men, Maher and Reilly, were at once pointed out to Lowery, who took them into custody. On being asked his name Maher answered, "John Robinson."

"That is not the name you gave me on the sloop," said the mate.

"I know it is not. I may have given you the name of Maher."

THE SEARCH FOR A SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE.

The mutual recognition between the mate and Maher convinced Lowery that he had at last been rewarded for his long and laborious search. The prisoners were at once removed to the Fifteenth precinct station house and confined in separate cells. The principal in custody, the next thing to be done was to secure the man Collins, as it was doubtful which of Maher's friends was the accomplice. With this object in view the facts of the arrest were carefully guarded lest premature publication should warn Collins of impending danger and induce him to get out of the way.

THE DEFEAT OF THE POLICE.

The publication by the afternoon papers of Monday of the arrest, and the subsequent ventilation in some of the morning journals of the names of the parties and that of Collins seriously interfered with the successful prosecution of the case.

THE SEARCH FOR COLLINS CONTINUED.

On Monday night the search for Collins was continued. All the principal station houses were searched and the countenance of every lodger scanned carefully. Collins was nowhere visible. He had evidently heard of the arrest and sought more congenial and safer quarters.

FEARS THAT THE ACCOMPLICE IS NOT KNOWN.

It is not by any means certain that either Reilly or Collins is the party who was with the murderer on the morning of the 31st of December. That Collins, who corresponds to the description given of the murderer's friend, is the party wanted is a reasonable supposition, but it may be an erroneous one, and Logan, or Tallant or Robitaille may prove to be the party, as far as the authorities know to the contrary.

THE LETTER FOUND IN THE COAT.

The letter found in the pocket of the coat is a matter that baffles the officers and the mate. Some, however, profess to account for it in this way: that on the escape of Maher from Sing Sing the letter was given him to deliver, with instructions from the writer to open it and sent it, and if likely to be recaptured to destroy the enclosure, retaining the envelope so as to communicate its contents to Logan should he succeed in reaching New York.

THE PRISONER'S HABITS.

The entry on the blotter of the Fourteenth precinct station house states that James Maher, alias Jack Robinson, is a native of Scotland, twenty-three years of age and a laborer by occupation. James Reilly and John Collins as well as Maher have been *habitues* of the lodger's room at Captain Garland's precinct and their faces have become quite familiar. It is known that all three slept there on the night preceding the murder and for several nights after. Indeed, Maher and Reilly slept there nightly from the 27th of December to the 9th of January. This last circumstance by many is considered presumptive evidence that these men are not the guilty parties, as they would not likely return to the station house after committing a cold blooded murder; but persons familiar with the habits of the ruffians of the city can see that suddenly absenting themselves from their usual place of resort would at once draw suspicion upon them. Nobody knows this better than the thieves, who are from long experience familiar with the mode by which detectives pursue the slightest clue to a successful issue; hence they caused no suspicion by seeking more retired places.

THE DIFFICULTY OF A CONVICTION.

The evidence of the mate, which is of a nature given above, is considered sufficiently explicit to convict Maher of the murder before any jury. The prosecution will prove by him, and, it is rumored, by others at present kept in the background, that the coat and hat torn from the body of the murderer are those given Maher by the mate. That point is settled, and the defence have no means of rebutting the evidence except by proving that these articles went out of the possession of the prisoner into other hands. For five dollars apiece a sharp counsel could no doubt obtain a dozen witnesses to swear that Maher sold the articles to a dealer in old clothes or gave them away to a rag picker, and possibly he might be acquitted upon such evidence. For this reason it is important for the bringing of the culprit to justice that an eye witness of the murder should be secured. This can only be done by discovering the second party who was present, and until he is found the case will not be sent to the District Attorney. It is true that there is a third party who witnessed the deadly struggle between Mr. Rogers and his murderer—the colored boy—but he is generally set down as an unmitigated fraud, who knows nothing calculated to unravel the mystery. For this reason he has not been confronted with the prisoner arrested on Tuesday morning.

THE SEARCH YESTERDAY.

Sergeant Lowery, detective Gillen and other officers were yesterday on the *qui vive* of excitement lest Collins should escape them. The entire day and evening was spent in a fruitless search up to the hour of writing for the man wanted. Superintendent Kennedy personally took the direction of the matter and was all day out on the hunt, putting in an appearance for a few minutes at headquarters and disappeared as suddenly as he came. During the afternoon a sergeant of the Fifteenth precinct headquarters intimated that the entire facts attending the arrest of the parties would be given to the press later in the evening; but at eight o'clock, when requested to give the information, he stated that the Superintendent had ordered that nothing was to be given out unless it emanated from himself. The Commissioners, inspectors, chief of detectives and indeed everybody connected with the Police Department, whose facilities for obtaining information are considered good, either deny all knowledge of the case or positively refuse to talk on the subject. This is owing to Kennedy's application of the lash. The Superintendent considers that the premature publication of the particulars of the arrest has materially interfered with the successful unraveling of the mystery, and is indignant that there should have been a leakage at one of the precincts where the circumstances were ascertained. The representatives of the press are promised the full particulars of the case to-night, but nothing of importance in addition to the above truthful record of facts need be looked for unless some new delopments are made to-day.

THE PRISONER LOGAN NO. 2.

With the view of proving an alibi for James Logan No. 2, the evidence of Dolly Bennett, an inmate of No. 171 Greene street, where it is claimed Logan slept the night of December 30, was taken yesterday. It is corroborated by Carrie White, another inmate of the house. Miss Bennett testifies that at half-past twelve on the morning of the murder James Logan and William Robbitaille, the Western Union operator who testified at the inquest, came to the house and remained all night. They stated that they came from the fire in Twenty-third street. They remained in the house until morning. While they were dressing witness went to a store near by to learn the hour of the morning. It was twenty minutes to eight o'clock. The men soon after left, about fifteen minutes before eight.

It is understood that to-day counsel for Logan will again endeavor to have Logan discharged on a habeas corpus, but as it is by no means clear that he is ignorant of the murder, if not a participant in it, it is questionable whether he will regain his liberty so soon as his counsel hopes to turn him out upon the community. Logan is very sanguine of an early release.

JIM COLLINS.

This individual, for whose arrest the police are now straining every nerve, has a fine chance to supply the missing link in the chain of evidence against the murderer if he is really the person who was present on the morning of the 31st December. His arrest at some time is certain, and now that the principal is certainly in custody there is no reason why he should not come forward, and by testifying to the facts secure the large reward that has been offered for the discovery and conviction of the supposed assassin by his Honor Mayor Hall.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

What is Proposed to be Done for the Benefit of Yorkville.

A meeting of this association, which is composed of a number of the leading property holders on the upper end of the Island on the east side, was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue, with the President, Mr. Charles Crary, in the chair. On calling the meeting to order Mr. Crary said that the trustees of the association had been actively employed for some time past in studying what improvements could and should be made in and around Yorkville, and that they had prepared a petition to be sent to the Legislature asking for the construction of a boulevard from Fifty-seventh street north to Harlem river, to be located between Second avenue and the river, giving the management of the matter to the Commissioners of the Central Park; also giving the same commissioners the authority to complete Fourth avenue from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-second and from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-seventh streets. The trustees had also petitioned for the paving of Third avenue about Eighty-sixth street, and on their petition the movement was made in the right direction, and a contract had been made for paving the avenue. Mr. Crary stated, also, that the idea of a large public hall in Yorkville had been substantially carried out; that the trustees had appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Rutter, Quackenbush and Thomson to select a site for the proposed hall; that an eligible piece of property on the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street had been procured—78 feet on the avenue by 125 on Eighty-sixth street. The trustees appointed Mr. Rutter attorney, with power to negotiate on behalf of the association, and that the property was purchased for $60,000, of which $22,000 had been paid in cash and the rest remained on bond and mortgage. It was the intention of the association, he said, to issue $80,000 worth of stock, and they had been informed that a building, such as was required, could be erected for $90,000. The association, if promptly and properly aided by the residents of Yorkville, was in a position to commence the work in May and could have the building completed by the end of the year. The building was to be planned so that in rents of stores, &c., it would return an annual income of $16,000 or $18,000.

Mr. ALEXANDER THAIR then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the removal of obstructions in the East river entrance to New York Harbor is a work of national importance, and justly within the province of our national authorities.

That the prospective growth of the commerce of this city; the opening another great outlet for mercantile intercourse with the world; the equal interests of our whole country in an easy accessibility of this port for ships and steamers of largest tonnage, the thousands of lives and vast amount of freight daily exposed to the perils of Hell Gate; the constantly recurring delays to fleets of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade of all the New England States; the saving of time, distance and exposure to all transatlantic steamers; the protection in the event of war of the shores of Long Island Sound and the naval defence of this harbor are considerations imperatively demanding that the clearing of the channel should not be longer delayed by the general government.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are respectfully but urgently requested to use every proper effort to secure at the present session such appropriation as may be necessary for the prosecution of this work.

Mr. J. R. TAYLOR, of the East River Improvement Association, then addressed the meeting on the subject of the resolutions and concluded by referring to the plan proposed in the HERALD of Sunday last in regard to paving and improving the streets of the city, to make the cost a general instead of a local tax. He argued strongly in favor of this plan, and stated that many small property owners opposed proposed improvements in their neighborhood, as the local assessments were so onerous as to be a positive burden to them. He was followed at some length by General Barnum, who referred to the large appropriations made by Congress at different times for the removal of obstructions to navigation at different places in the country of less importance than those in the harbor of New York, and urged the constant agitation of the necessity of clearing Hell Gate until the work was finally accomplished.

Ex-School Commissioner ALLEN spoke briefly of the advantages to be derived from the erection of the proposed public hall, and Mr. G. W. BEALE offered a resolution setting forth the necessity of enlisting the aid of the residents of Yorkville in the work undertaken by the association. Mr. Whitbeck, of the West Side Association, made a similar argument. Assistant Alderman Roberts related the experience of the residents of Harlem in founding the steamboat company, and urged the members of the association to make the stock in shares of about ten dollars each. He urged also the immediate construction of a pier at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, stating that Yorkville was bordered by deep water, having thus a natural advantage for facilitating navigation. He referred to the map given in the HERALD some few years since, showing the route by which the Great Eastern could be brought easily into the harbor at Yorkville, and stated that if the dock were built he could find a Yankee captain who would pilot the Great Eastern or any other large vessel safely through the channel and land her alongside of the pier.

Several other gentlemen spoke forcible on the subjects under consideration, after which the meeting adjourned.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Paymaster C. J. Emery has been detached from duty as paymaster in charge of stores at Hong Kong, and Paymaster E. H. Eldridge has been ordered to that duty. Station Paymaster L. G. Billings has been ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire vice Washington, detached.

Brevet Major J. E. Holcomb, of the Thirty-fifth infantry, having been found by a board of examination incompetent for active service, in consequence of sickness, has been placed on the retired list. The acceptance of the resignation of First Lieutenant J. L. Payne, of the Fifth cavalry, has been revoked. First Lieutenant J. S. Wilson, of the Fifth artillery, has been ordered before the Retiring Board.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

Mr. W. Parsons lectured last evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth avenue, on "Michael Angelo and the Rise and Influence of the Arts." The lecturer had nothing new to tell about the immortal Angelo. The little he had to tell concerning the rise and influence of the arts was told in the most roundabout way possible; but, nevertheless, he was well worth hearing—well worth seeing, too. Mr. Parsons' delivery is extremely theatrical, and, being something of an enthusiast in art, he frequently soared to "highfalutan" heights. After a few remarks on the rise and progress of the arts and several lengthy digressions on various subjects the lecturer gave a highly colored sketch of the life of his hero, introducing all the best anecdotes. In conclusion Mr. Parsons said Michael Angelo, like Shakspeare, "was not for an age, but for all time."

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Producing a new work in *opera bouffe* is a hazardous experiment at present, when we consider the excellence and popularity of its predecessors at both theatres devoted to this line of extravaganza and the formidable opposition in the other city establishments. This opposition is of such a nature that it calls forth all the energies, skill and judgment of an *opera bouffe* manager to hold his own with the public. Offenbach's rivals in this field, Hervé and Lecocq, although to a musician their music is better constructed and more scientific than that of the Franco-German, can scarcely ever become so popular with the masses. The librettists, also, of Offenbach have helped him considerably, while those of the others have spoiled the choicest gems in their music by long, dreary dialogues, jokes entirely local, and, therefore, unintelligible to the audience, and badly constructed plots. Now, as to "Fleur de Thé," predicating a judgment on the second night's representation and the tone of the public towards it, we must say that although the superabundant *Chinoiserie* in it is curious and comical there is a lack of that sparkle, constant variety and *chic* which made "Genevieve," "La Grande Duchesse" and "Barbe Bleue" such universal favorites. There are besides too few characters of prominence in this opera. Beyond those of Cesarine, her husband, Fleur de Thé, and the two Chinese, there is nothing. The work, however, is superbly placed on the stage. No opera in this city has had a more magnificent setting, and the costumes are fully in keeping with the *mise en scène*. If liberality on the part of the management can make this opera a success it will last as a "thing of beauty" for a lengthened period. But we fear there is hardly sufficient "go" in it to be a permanent attraction. The management must remember what strong attractions are at other houses at present—the classical glories of "Boothiana" on the west side, the Shakspearian revival at Wallack's, and the "Black Crook" in a new and more attractive form at Niblo's, besides numberless other *chevelure* and limb magnets. Now, such an opera as "La Vie Parisienne," with snap and variety in it, would prove as good a card as "Genevieve," and would rouse anew the flagging enthusiasm of all *opera bouffers*.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"THE FORTY THIEVES."—"The Forty Thieves, or Striking Oil in Family Jars," is the title of the new burlesque which was thought to be a suitable vehicle for the introduction of the Lydia Thompson troupe. The play was performed the second time last night at Niblo's Garden, and after a close inspection and unburdening a load of charity we are forced to announce that the young author's sense of humor does not come quite up to the standard of New York life. The lines are vapid and often meaningless, in fact, and painfully English. To a refined ear the cockney English accent now pervading our stages is bad enough; but combined with British idiom and constant allusion, it becomes ridiculous and discomfiant. Those, however, are minor faults, which Mr. Farnie and his fair country women will eradicate by a longer residence. We cannot expect burlesque to be given by English writers and performers with that finish and elegance pertaining to the studied efforts of first class foreign artists, as it is a species of performance which has not attracted the attention of the higher classes there as it has here. There is a wonderful sameness in these burlesque ladies, when they are good at all. Between Miss Thompson, Miss Alice Dunning, Miss Weber and Miss Markham there is but little to choose. All are excellent and fascinating. The plot is simply the old story so familiar to all readers and corresponding in incident with a faithful lack of invention or interpolation. The travesty on the seven ages of man, satirizing cats, which commences, "First the kitten mewing and puking in the old arm chair," was the idea of cleverness. The bribery of justice has a forcible hit; for it drove two judges in the theatre to flight on the first night, being modest, although estimable, gentlemen; but the subject with us is a little stale, whatever may be its freshness in England, where bribery, we see by the report of a recent election swindle, is called "imprudent charity." It is a good thing to slash wrong, Mr. Farnie, but to attempt the correction of what you are pleased to consider great wrongs in our judiciary by the impotent aid of your feeble satire can only be likened to the deepest folly of a bold man who fights a tiger with a toothpick. More than that, it is exceeding bad taste to brutally denounce the institutions of a city which has hospitably welcomed you and listened patiently to your productions, thereby setting an example of charity and endurance to your native London. It is to be hoped that Mr. Farnie will abandon the political arena at once, if he is the party responsible for the reflections on our present President and our courts of justice. In concluding our review of the burlesque proper, which in many respects commends itself, we would suggest to the English show people in our country the famous epigram of Lord Byron, which brought to light his wonderful perception of human nature:—

The world is a bundle of hay,
Mankind are the asses who pull;
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John Bull.

The music of the new burlesque is unequalled. That furnished by Offenbach is excellent. The serenade from "Genevieve de Brabant" is above reproach, and the "Barbe Bleue" music is happy. The most of the song selections, however, are exceedingly unfortunate. After the sparkle and harmony which we had grown accustomed to hear from these beautiful young ladies in "Ixion" it was mournful to sit and wait in dreary expectation for a bright, lively melody which never came. The spectacular display was marked by all that profuse liberality and richness of taste which has always characterized the management of Niblo's Garden. The costumes were new and superb, displaying the ladies in much of their natural majesty. The scenery was elaborate and beautiful, well worth alone the price of admission. In no respect has Mr. Palmer failed in his duty to the public, which demands of him such representations, and which has richly rewarded him for them. That the burlesque was not a literary success was not his fault. Burlesques are not expected to be, and he doubtless paid as much for it as though he had persuaded Brougham, Gayler or Daly to distract their minds for the time from their grander labors and concoct something worthy of the magnificent stage of "the first theatre in America." Of the performers but little new can be said. Miss Thompson is, of course, very pretty, as usual, very graceful, as usual, and dressed in the most exquisite taste. Her little prolonged shriek when singing anything in which she fancies she can introduce it to advantage is as objectionable as ever. She utterly lacks, however, that mock seriousness which belongs to burlesque. Miss Thompson beams with beauty and brightness. She sparkles and plays about the stage like a ray of summer sunlight, but it is the happy vivacity of a sprightly, agreeable woman. Her voice, although sweet, was not strong enough to fill the vast space, before which she seemed like a little firefly buzzing about in space. Miss Weber's singing in the duet from "Genevieve" with Miss Thompson was rapturously encored. Miss Weber's conception of Morgiana was good and well expressed but for a pardonable tendency to overact. Miss Markham had little to do as leader of the Amazon guard, but did it beautifully. Her voice also abandoned her in the hour of need, as did Miss Thompson's, but Miss Markham displayed so many bewildering attractions that a deficiency of voice was hardly worth noticing. Miss Belle Sand, a sister-in-law of the lovely Mrs. Junius Brutus Booth, looked bewitching as a fairy queen, although she has less fine language to utter than is agreeable to a spirited, voluble woman. The acting of the piece is done by Mr. Beckett, the Hassarac, upon whose face there sits the dark, unearthly scowl of the Bowery "heavy" man. The sleeping policeman caught the most laughter. The closing carnival, in which the can-can is danced with great intensity of purpose by Miss Thompson and three young ladies of the ballet, was received with uproarious delight. Altogether the "Forty Thieves" was a success, and by slashing Mr. Farnie's piece half as much as he slashes poor, suffering mankind it may be made to run until they are tired of it. It would be well also to omit the indecorous allusions to Wood's Museum. The private animosities existing between Miss Thompson, the Bearded Lady, or the jealousies between Manager Henderson and the contemplative rhinoceros, are not of the smallest importance to the public. The pickled beetles, morphined happy family, sick bears, stuffed zebra, Bohemian glass blowers and inexplicable sea monsters are sufficiently unhappy in their lonely, humble condition of life without being driven to despair by the sharp sarcasms which emanate from the lovely Lydia's rosy lips. "Let us have peace."

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE—"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER" AND "DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868."—This is the second week of the performance at Brougham's elegant little theatre and of the above pieces. There was, as usual, a large audience of respectable and intelligent uptown people. Under good management this theatre must continue to be a fashionable place of resort, for it is in the right locality and there is a style of elegance, completeness and comfort about it not found in any other place of amusement in the city. "Better Late Than Never" is a light, pleasant comedy, by Mr. John