THE SPECTRE ROUGE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

formation, which I transmit for the use of the HERALD:—

MENOTTI GARIBALDI IN COMMAND.

Menotti Garibaldi, it is reported, now commands the Montmartre insurgents.

AN INSURGENT MINISTRY.

The insurgent official journal announces the nomination of Lullier as General of the Nationals. Colonel Endes has been appointed delegate Minister of War and Sanglier delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FORT VINCENNES OCCUPIED—MORE FRATERNIZATION.

The Nationals, under the orders of the Central Republican Committee, have occupied Fort Vincennes unopposed, the garrison fraternizing with them as soon as they appeared.

AN ATTEMPTED SURPRISE.

During Tuesday night the insurgent Nationals endeavored to surprise the Eleventh battalion, occupying the Place de la Bourse, but were unsuccessful.

LYONS AWAITING THE SIGNAL.

It is announced by the Paris insurgents that the Nationals at Lyons only await the arrival of a delegation from Paris to form a central committee on the plan of that at present operating in Paris.

ARISTOCRATIC NATIONALS TO BE DISARMED.

The insurgent Central Committee has decided to disarm the Nationals of the quartier St. Germain.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The Paris insurgents have obtained from the Bank of France a million of francs against the deposit of a formal treasury bond.

A requisition made by them upon the Rothschilds was refused payment.

A MAYOR EXPELLED.

Deputy Clemenceau has incurred the hostility of the insurgents and been expelled from the office of Mayor.

A REINSTATEMENT.

The National Guards on Tuesday reinstated the Mayor of the Sixth arrondissement, who had been expelled from office by the insurgents.

ORGANIZING FOR ORDER.

It is stated that the National Guards in several of the arrondissements of Paris, which are hostile to the insurgents, are organizing and arriving for the purpose of aiding in suppressing the insurrection and restoring order.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is reported in Versailles that the mob in Paris have assassinated General Raphael.

General Chanzy is still held prisoner by the insurgents.

General Cluseret has installed himself at the Ministry of War.

The Bourse is deserted.

THE SANS CULOTTES LEADERS.

We publish below brief sketches of the leaders of the Paris insurgents whose names have been made public. As will be seen all belong to the old red republican party.

General Duval.

This officer, who appears to hold the position of commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, is a soldier by profession. He entered the French army in the second quarter of the present century, and was one of the first to agree to the overthrow of Charles X. Soon after the accession of Louis Philippe he gave evidence of holding republican sentiments, and immediately after the overthrow of the "Citizen King" gave in his adhesion to the republic. He opposed the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, but retained his position in the army until after the *coup d'état*, when he sent in his resignation. From that time until the overthrow of the empire in September last he remained in private life, taking no part in politics, but recognized as an unswerving republican. After the 5d of September he again took up arms, was commissioned a general and served during the siege of Paris. He seems to have been one of the leaders of the Montmartre insurgents from the start, and his recent proclamation, a synopsis of which we published yesterday, indicates that he is a communist.

General Cremer.

It is a difficult matter to state what are the politics of General Cremer. As will be seen in our cable despatches he has been summoned to appear at Versailles for trial by court martial, for participation in the insurrection. He is one of the military leaders of the insurrection. At the outbreak of the war with Prussia he was a *capitaine de l'état-major* (staff officer) of the imperial army. After Gambetta went to Tours Cremer and a captain of engineers, named Bretolles, had an interview with him, which resulted in Bretolles' appointment to a major generalship and to Cremer's receiving a brigadier general's commission. It appears that this sudden promotion resulted from the two young officers laying before Gambetta a plan of campaign which that fiery official at once adopted, and recognized in the planners officers of the first military genius. Cremer was placed in command of a brigade of some 7,000 men, forming part of Bretolles' division. The troops lay near Dijon, and one fine day Cremer, in disobedience of the orders of his superior, marched them to Dijon. Bretolles hurried to Tours to complain to Gambetta, but before he could reach that place Cremer had telegraphed a report of a victory he had gained over the Prussians. It was a trifling affair, but victories were scarce, and Gambetta at once promoted him to a major generalship in the army of Bourbaki. Cremer's division did good service during the fatal campaign to relieve Belfort, and fought hard during the retreat which it covered. After the preliminary treaty of peace Cremer went to Paris, and has since been there. He is said to be both ambitious and unscrupulous, and is altogether a dangerous man.

M. Assy.

Almost every reader of the HERALD has heard of M. Assy, one of the leaders of the Workingmen's International Society. He is a native of southeast France, and was at one time an employé at the great iron works of Creuzot, belonging to M. Schneider, late President of the Corps Législatif under the empire. Some years ago he drifted into politics, and soon became prominent in the political and social questions which have agitated France. While Secretary to the Association Internationale des Ouvriers, the politico-social disturbances at Creuzot took place, and he was arrested and tried for complicity in them, and was acquitted. Subsequently he left Creuzot and took up his residence in Paris, where he has been since conspicuous for his participation in public matters affecting the workingmen. Personally he is said to be a most agreeable man, but politically he is regarded as one of the ablest and most dangerous demagogues in France. He is a socialist, and holds with Blanqui, Flourens and the rest all the absurd and Utopian social and political theories of his party.

M. THIERS' GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Favre Trying to Oust Thiers—Another Proclamation—Precautions in Lyons—Insurrectionary Manifestoes—The Army in Brittany—Cremer Summoned—The Paris Municipal Bill—General Matters.

LONDON, March 23, 1871.

I have received the following intelligence from Versailles, of yesterday's and to-day's dates, and forward the same for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

FAVRE TRYING TO OUST THIERS.

There is a report in Versailles that M. Favre is endeavoring to oust M. Thiers from the office of Chief Executive.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation to the people of France, approved by the Assembly and issued by President Thiers yesterday, after reciting the occurrences in Paris and calmly reviewing the situation, closes as follows:—

"France repudiates the movement. Do not fear our weakness. We, your sole representatives, shall maintain our trust; make no compromise with the guilty."

PRECAUTIONS IN LYONS.

All remains quiet at Lyons, but precautions have been taken against an outbreak. The Prefect of Lyons has issued a proclamation, declaring his adherence to the Assembly. The proclamation is well received.

INSURRECTIONARY MANIFESTOES.

Countless manifestoes are issued by the insurgents, ordering elections. The established authorities everywhere protest against them.

THE ARMY IN BRITTANY.

The army in Brittany momentarily expects orders to march to Paris.

CREMER SUMMONED TO VERSAILLES.

General Cremer has been summoned to Versailles, but, failing to appear, he will be tried for disobedience of orders.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL BILL.

In the National Assembly on Wednesday an adverse report was made from the committee upon the bill providing for the election of a municipality in Paris.

A REQUEST.

The government has requested the Germans not to bombard Paris, lest the innocent may suffer.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Generals Lecomte and Thomas, recently murdered in Paris, were buried in a ditch.

Several of the Paris newspapers have removed to Versailles.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Imperialists Retiring from the French Army—Return of French Soldiers from Switzerland.

LONDON, March 23, 1871.

I forward the following reports for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

IMPERIALISTS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

A telegram from Versailles, dated yesterday, reports that all the principal officers of the imperial army have returned to France from imprisonment in Germany, and are, without exception, retiring from the military service.

FRENCH SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM SWITZERLAND.

By order of the Swiss Council soldiers of the French army interned in Switzerland who are provided with railway tickets or money for their fares are permitted to return to France.

GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Letter from Bismarck on the Paris Revolt.

He Threatens to Bombard the City.

Co-Operation With the Germans Hinted at by Favre.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 23, 1871.

A telegram from Versailles, dated yesterday evening, which I forward for the information of the HERALD, contains the following important intelligence. The despatch says:—

BISMARCK ON THE REVOLT—GERMAN INTERVENTION THREATENED.

M. Jules Favre read a letter from Count von Bismarck, who says:—

Events in Paris do not indicate the execution of the convention entered into with the German commander which forbids any approach to the lines before the forts occupied by the Germans. Count von Bismarck claims the restoration within twenty-four hours of the telegraph leading to Pantin, which has been destroyed, or Paris will be treated as an enemy, and should there be any more proceedings in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts will be opened upon the city.

REPLY OF M. FAVRE.

M. Favre stated to the Assembly that he had replied to Count von Bismarck that "the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to the government, but would be repressed. If there was delay in its suppression it was because the government was still hopeful of avoiding bloodshed. The government had no means of repairing the telegraph, but would ask its reinstatement of the Mayors of the arrondissements through which it passed."

A HINT AT CO-OPERATION WITH THE GERMANS.

The London *Daily News* special despatch from Versailles says the letter of Count von Bismarck created a sensation in the Assembly, and that M. Favre, in his remarks thereon, hinted that if Paris holds out the government will co-operate with the Germans.

PARIS TO BE OCCUPIED.

A Paris journal says that Count Von Bismarck has informed M. Thiers that the Germans will occupy Paris on Sunday unless by that time M. Thiers is master of the situation.

FRENCH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from Mr. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, member of the London distributing committee:—

41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C., March 7, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult., addressed to Messrs. Moran, Morgan and myself. Ere this you have received advices of the action of the committee in the distribution of the money placed in the hands of Mr. Morgan, but it may be proper for me to say, that the best means within our control have been used to extend relief to those parts of the rural districts of France that have suffered most severely by the war. It may also be proper for me to say that the committee and other Americans in London are much gratified by the liberality manifested by citizens of the United States, and especially by citizens of New York, in the donations they have made to sufferers in France. Such a practical illustration of sympathy for these distressed people is an evidence of what Christian civilization is doing to create fraternity between the inhabitants of different and widely separated nations. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, CHARLES LANIER, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, } Committee.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	40	46	3 P. M.	44	55
6 A. M.	36	42	6 P. M.	40	52
9 A. M.	40	48	9 P. M.	39	51
12 M.	42	54	12 P. M.	37	46

Average temperature yesterday 49½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 39⅞

James Sheridan, a man sixty-eight years of age, late on Wednesday night was found in the dock foot of pier 60, East River. He had only been missing from his home, 34 Pitt street, for three or four hours. Coroner Young was notified to hold an inquest on the body, which, by his permission, was removed to the late residence of deceased.

The remains of an unknown man in a nude state were found floating in the dock at Catharine ferry and removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Young will hold an inquest on the body. Deceased apparently was about thirty-five years of age and five feet eight inches in height.

The ninth of the series of University law lectures will be given in the chapel of the New York University this evening, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, of the firm of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, the subject being "Public Civil Officers."

The Commercial Union and the commercial men of this State have called a convention, to be held in this city on Friday, the 31st inst., to consider the necessary canal legislation, and have invited the attendance of delegates from all the commercial bodies in the State and business men generally.

John, alias "Blinky," Sheridan and William McGuire were brought to Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with felonious assault. These are the parties who attacked John and Julius Burckhardt and William Loomis in Tompkin's square on Monday night. Loomis is laying in Bellevue Hospital dangerously wounded. They were held under $1,000 bail. "Blinky" Sheridan is the same man who was arrested last week for taking a gold watch and other valuables from Hank's Hotel, 435 Ninth avenue. He was brought to Jefferson market but discharged for want of evidence.

The seven committees for outside collections for the new Cathedral met at the residence of Archbishop McCloskey last night, and, after reporting progress, adjourned to meet next Thursday evening. The treasurer announced that the contributions had reached $125,000, all of which had been paid in. It is the intention, if the entire amount needed cannot be obtained within the next month, to fall back upon the original plan. The several committees are working strenuously, and all those who have been invited and have not yet come forward will be visited by members of the committees or their representatives within the following month.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Members Eager for Adjournment—Hoboken Chented Out of Its Charter—Another Grab Game.

There was a rush of bills through both houses yesterday, and the members seemed eager to draw the session to a close. All the big plums in the shape of railroad bills have been disposed of, except the Erie bill, which was postponed till Tuesday next.

In the Senate the bill to increase justices' and constables' fees was amended and made the special order for Monday night.

The act to incorporate the South Orange Horse Railroad was passed, as was the supplement to the Newark and Paterson Railroad.

Mr. N. D. Taylor introduced a supplement to the charter of the city of Hoboken.

In the House a resolution was offered that each member receive $200 worth of stationery, but after a lively debate this latest grab game proved a failure. There was honesty and independence enough left in the Assembly to defeat it.

The House then went into a night session for the purpose of disposing of unfinished bills.

Not a word was heard about the Hoboken charter in the House, although the Hoboken Citizens' Committee watched and waited patiently for weeks and received promises in abundance. The Committee on Municipal Corporations, through Mr. Hornblower, repeatedly made promises, not one of which was ever fulfilled, save the formal reporting of the bill once. There is scarcely a possibility that it can pass now during the few days left of the session. The Hoboken Police bill shares the same fate. The desire of the people of Hoboken, according to the statement of the Citizens' Committee, will be overwhelming for annexation to Jersey City if the charter be not passed.

The Governor has not yet signed the Jersey City Charter. Scores of letters from prominent men in Jersey City, including Mayor O'Neill, have reached the Executive Mansion, calling on the Governor to interpose the veto and protect the people against so infamous a measure.

THE SMUGGLER MANHATTAN.

There is now lying in the Passaic river, near the Centre street bridge, Newark, a sloop called the Manhattan, which has recently been condemned as a smuggler by the United States Court at Trenton. She is to be sold at auction for the benefit of the government to-morrow two weeks. It would appear from the evidence adduced on the trial that the Manhattan had been sailing under a coasting license, and last summer was in the habit of running outside the Hook, intercepting a certain British merchantman and returning to New York laden with liquors and merchandise. Her master and owners for a time defied all efforts of the authorities; but finally, on information received, Collector Silvey, of Newark, felt warranted, on the 28th of last January, in seizing her. Her owners, it is believed, made a handsome thing out of her, and now manifest a delightful degree of *sangfroid* at the disposition made of her. The Collector feels justly proud over the matter, as it is one of the few white feathers in his official cap. The interests of the government are easily taken care of in Newark, at least those superintended by the silvery-locked Silvey.

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The session of the Newark Methodist Conference at Morristown yesterday was occupied with routine business. It was resolved to visit the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison to-morrow. Reports were received from the elders of the Jersey City, Elizabeth and Morristown districts. The venerable Father Boehm, now in his ninety-sixth year, delivered an address, which was listened to with great interest.

FIRE IN CEDAR STREET.

About half-past eleven o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the rear of No. 44 Cedar street, occupied by James Hogan & Co., lithographers and engravers, causing a loss to stock of $800. The second floor, occupied by B. W. Ball and W. E. Webster, druggists, was damaged $500. The fourth floor, occupied by Donner & Coffman, druggists, was also damaged $300. The building was damaged $500. All the parties are fully insured.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Unsettled State of Affairs in Porto Rico—Possibility of a Revolution.

Inflammatory Manifesto of the Spaniards Against the Creoles.

Dissatisfaction in Havana—The New King Unpopular.

Rumored Landing of an Expedition Under Quesada.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 23, 1871.

The news received from Porto Rico by the Spanish mail steamer proves the agitated state of affairs on that island. The radical party, consisting of creoles, and the conservative Spaniards, are yet only waging a war of words, but the latter threaten a recourse to arms. A committee, called "Comite Liberal Conservator," with the Marquis Esperanza as President, has been formed, and a manifesto issued, which means proscription of the people. They declare the time for speech-making past, and that the time for action has arrived. This committee, they assert, is to be the nucleus of a great conservative party, and it must have for a motto the word "action" if it is to give the home government an idea of what it wants and means. It must not allow illusions in the country where they possess wealth, and, above all, Spanish honor, to lose their statement.

They say that causes for alarm are both lugubrious and ludicrous. Our adversaries, they declare, some moved by flattering theories and others by ambition, have been for some time fencing cunningly against us with arms the government gives to all—viz., the right of assembly and freedom of the press, and these arms have been artfully and successfully used, and unless opposed by others of the same class with better temper, they will surely triumph by reason of our inertia. Precious time has been lost, during which our adversaries have excited the public credulity so marvellously. Though painful to confess it, they have impregnated the political atmosphere with dissolving principles, revolutionary and anti Spanish ideas, which our activity must destroy; Porto Rico will become another Hayti or St. Domingo, if we have not recourse to the power which is ours. History will point with shame to the fact that, while our brothers in Cuba were fighting armed bands and sacrificing blood and money, we were idle spectators of the beginning of a revolution in our own island. Above all, we should have a newspaper with sufficient means to defend with intelligence and valor the great interests at stake, to combat idea with idea, meet sophism with truth and treason with loyalty.

This inflammatory document is supplemented with like arguments from the *Diario de la Marina* of this city, which offers them assistance in crushing the people, and reminds them of the wealth of this island and the strength of its army and navy. The Spaniards here and in Porto Rico are earnestly fanning revolution into a flame. The resignation of Captain General Baldrich was compelled, for proving friendly to the liberals. The determination to crush the creoles is very strong, and before long you may hear of bloodshed; and all this because the Spanish party failed in the elections.

The appointment by the Spanish government of General Cabolino as Segundo Cabo, in place of General Carbo, has resulted in a peculiar outburst from the Casino Español de la Habana, that political body again aspiring to rule the island. At a meeting held last night it was resolved to repudiate the appointment. As General Carbo is their tool the opposition took the apparently harmless shape of desire to have things remain as they are. Valmaseda gave consent to sending telegrams to the home government expressing this desire, and the reply has not yet been received, but if unsatisfactory it will be the signal for quietly ignoring the authority of King Amadeus, perhaps, after the fashion of Captain General Dulce's expulsion.

There is much secret discontent with the new King, and the events of the past few days show that Spain is in greater danger than ever of losing her remaining American colonies.

There is a rumor in Cuban circles that General Quesada has landed an expedition successfully in the vicinity of Trinidad.

Surrender of Another Insurgent General—Opinions of the Havana Press on the Proposed Sale of Cuba.

HAVANA, March 23, 1871.

The insurgent General Machado, with over sixty armed men surrendered to the Spaniards. Antonio Vellegas, who surrendered last week, acted as go between. This leaves two small bands of insurgents in the Cienfuegos district.

Long articles are published in the journals here protesting against the reported negotiations for the sale of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

The *Diario* says Cuba never will be sold, because the Spaniards here will not consent. There is not enough money in the world to purchase her.

The *Voz de Cuba* protests in a similar strain against the sale of the island.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Disaffection Among the Haytiens—Reported Defeat of the Baezists by Cabral—Luperon Marching on Savanete.

HAVANA, March 23, 1871.

Advices from Hayti to the 20th inst. are at hand. The people were murmuring against the government, owing to its refusal to disclose the results of the interview with the St. Domingo Commissioners.

It was reported that Cabral had routed the Baezists at Lapabran, and that Luperon was marching with a large force toward Savanete and Guayubia.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The Steamer Tennessee Runs Aground At Key West—Her Departure for Charleston Delayed.

KEY WEST, March 23, 1871.

The United States steamer Tennessee, on leaving the coal wharf last evening to anchor in the stream for the night, was run aground by the harbor pilot just as the order was given to let go the anchor. She ran on soft sand, and easily got off this morning without the least damage. She will be delayed by waiting for the tide until the middle of the afternoon, and will then sail with the Commission for New York via Charleston.

ENGLAND.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, March 23, 1871.

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has increased £141,000 since last report.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

List of American Cotton Cargoes Arrived at Liverpool March 23.

LIVERPOOL, March 23, 1871.

The following vessels arrived here to-day with cargoes of American cotton, viz.:—

Vessels.	From.	Day of Sailing.	No. of Bales.
Bark Charles Auguste	New Orleans	Feb. 14	1,881
Bark King Oscar	New York	Feb. 27	820
Ship Oxford	Mobile	Feb. 1	2,568
Total			5,269

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

Quiet Restored in the Northern Counties—A Schoolmaster Whipped Near Aberdeen—Governor Alcorn Removing Corrupt Officials—The Legislature Asking for Government Troops.

JACKSON, March 23, 1871.

All is quiet in Mississippi. The reported Ku Klux outrages in the northeastern part of the State are greatly exaggerated. It is rumored that Huggins, a school teacher, was whipped, though not severely, near Aberdeen, by unknown parties, for social equality with negroes. Lacy, the Mayor, did not flee that city from Ku Klux, but from Grand Jury indictments for malfeasance in office. He came here, but, receiving no encouragement from the State authorities and fearing civil prosecution, left for parts unknown.

Governor Alcorn is making many removals of dishonest and corrupt officials and feels able to preserve order and punish crime with the civil authorities, and opposes sending federal troops into the State until he calls for them. Notwithstanding his official telegram to the Department at Washington, saying that troops were not needed, the lower branch of the Legislature passed a resolution yesterday asking for them.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Another Government Defeat—Duties on Agricultural Products to be Removed.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1870.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Blanchet, has been passed by the House of Commons:—

Resolved, That the duty be removed from salt, peas, bran, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all grain and Indian meal, oatmeal and flour.

After an exciting debate the government was obliged to give way, and the resolution was carried by a vote of 102 to 23.

A BALTIMORE SWINDLER.

Forgery on a Well Known New York House—The Third National Bank Victimized.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1871.

Yesterday afternoon a man aged about twenty-eight, giving his name as John B. Thompson, called at the Third National Bank in this city and presented a letter of introduction, purporting to be from T. B. Coddington & Co., of New York. He stated in conversation with the cashier that he intended to enter into business here and desired to keep an account with the Third National Bank, and, before leaving the bank, deposited a certified check in the name of T. B. Coddington & Co. for $13,000. He returned shortly afterward, and, saying he had immediate use for some money, drew a check for $6,500, which was cashed. After he left the bank the second time a telegram was sent to New York, and the reply came that the letter and check were forgeries. The affair has been placed in the hands of the detectives.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

Senator Clayton's Aspirations—The Ex-Governor's Corruption Fund—Buying Off Troublesome Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, March 23, 1871.

A despatch from Little Rock says:—The impression prevails here that Senator Clayton will be a prominent candidate before the next National Republican Convention for Vice President.

It is stated by responsible parties in Little Rock that Lieutenant Governor Johnson received $15,000 for resigning, and that Mr. White, the former Secretary of State, got $10,000 for giving up his office so that Johnson might have it.

PICTURE SALES.

This evening and to-morrow evening a large number of pictures by eminent artists of the Flemish, French, Italian and American schools will be offered for sale at the Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway. The collection comprises works by Verboekhoven, Koek-Koek, Robbe, Gerard, Willems, Carolus, Kruseman and other foreign painters, as well as by De Haas, McCord, Lewis, Marple, Young, Bush and their American *confreres*.

The collection of Messrs. Johnston and Van Tassell, which will be on exhibition at their salesrooms, 37 Nassau street, Monday and Tuesday, next week, and sold on Wednesday and Thursday, offers several fine examples from such American artists as Kensett, Cropsey, Gifford, James Hart, William Hart, J. G. Brown, Casilear, Gignoux and Church. It includes also several European pictures of more than average merit.

ARMY ORDERS.

The War Department publishes the following in general orders:—

Private correspondence from persons in the military service of the United States abroad, which they may desire to have forwarded through the despatch agents of the United States, should be addressed under cover to the War Department.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Clerk's office of Harrison county, Ind., was broken into Tuesday night and $6,000 stolen from the safe.

Three thousand new names have been added to the poll lists in St. Louis during the registration of electors just closed.

John Gordon's jewelry store, New London, Conn., was robbed Wednesday night of goods of the value of $10,000.

In Boston two cases of dry goods, valued at $5,000, and the team conveying them to the Philadelphia steamer for consignment to Barnesward & Co. and W. B. Thomas & Co., of that city, were stolen yesterday by an artful operator, who induced the teamster to accompany him for a package to the fourth story of the Boston *Post* building, where he was induced to wait while the thief passed out by another entrance and disappeared with the team.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92⅛ for the account. American securities quiet, steady and unchanged. Stocks unchanged.

The Continental securities remain "flattened" by the news from Paris.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23—4:30 P.M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 7⅛d.; middling Orleans, 7¼d. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Beef, 114s.; pork, 80s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL March 23—4:30 P. M.—Common rosin, 6s. 3d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 23—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d. Calcutta linseed, 63s. 9d. Linseed oil, £34 10s., & £32 15s. per ton.

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

Extension of Contract With the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TRIAL OF MARINE CASES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Ja., March 23, 1871.

The Governor in council passed a resolution extending the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for steam communication between Jamaica and New York to a period of twelve months.

The new Attorney General has been sworn in, and will hold the brief against Captain Dickinson, of the brig Penniman. The trial is fixed for the April term, and excites much interest.

BRAZIL.

The Ministerial Crisis.

RIO JANEIRO, March 4, Via LISBON, March 22, 1871.

The Cabinet crisis is still unsettled, Señor Paranhos being yet unable to form a Ministry.

THE FENIANS.

Continuation of the Convention—Important Resolutions.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. After the transaction of some formal business the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Colonel John O'Mahony as chairman.

Mr. Savage was present and addressed the committee.

The object of the committee was to elicit the opinions of the delegates as aids and information to the Committee on Organization. Over thirty delegates gave expression to their feelings individually, and also made known the instructions received by them from their various circles. The determination unanimously come to without any qualification was:—

That the name of Fenianism should be maintained; that the policy of the organization should be preserved; that the organization be open and not secret; and that the governing body should continue representative.

A letter was read from Dr. Power in reply to an invitation to the Directory of the Irish Confederation, offering these exiles representation in the convention. Dr. Power's letter stated that, owing to the absence of the majority of the Directory, he could not at present give a definite reply.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 24.

1855—The steamer Bulletin burned on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg; twenty-three lives lost.

1603—Queen Elizabeth, of England, died.

1387—A Flemish fleet defeated and eighty of its vessels captured by an English fleet commanded by the Earl of Arundel.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid Cartoon representing Judge Bedford clearing the Court House of the Beasts of Prey, together with the very latest News by Cable up to the hour of publication of the situation in France; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; the Wedding of Princess Louise, of England, to the Marquis of Lorn; St. Patrick's Day in New York; the Execution of Henderson Oxendine, a North Carolina Outlaw; Conclusion of the Holden Impeachment; the South Carolina Troubles; Doings of the Joint High Commission; Railroad Collisions, and Conviction of Two Negroes in South Carolina for Murder. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements, Chronological; Facetiæ; Obituary; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

All Perfect Fitting Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and SLIPPERS, at E. A. BROOK'S, 575 Broadway.

A.—Soiled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Fine Stock of Spring Coatings, Vestings and Trowserings. J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant Tailor, 505 Broadway, corner of Prince street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlandt street.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.—Most People neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then—that is, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehensions of danger. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Miller & Co.'s is the Best Place in New York to buy Boots and Shoes, all styles, at moderate prices. MILLER & CO., Union square.

A. Oakey—Meet Me at Angell's Turkish BATHS, Lexington-Twenty-fifth, to-morrow at 5 precisely. GUNNING S.

Cristadora's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.— Salesroom 298½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs— Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick street.

Moet & Chandon Champagnes.

DRY SILLERY, VERZENAY, DRY IMPERIAL, VIN IMPERIAL (Green Seal), for sale by all first class dealers in wines in this city. ANTHONY OECHS, Sole Agent in the United States. NEW YORK, March 16, 1871.

No Remedy in the World Ever Came into such universal use or has so fully won the confidence of mankind as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Phrenological Examinations Daily at 388 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best business.

Spring Foliage, Flowers and Fragrance are close at hand and all the world will rejoice when they are fully developed. Among the most prominent of the forthcoming spring beauties will be the Hats and general head gear of the æsthetic KNOX, in whose world renowned establishment, at 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, the busy hum of preparation is heard continuously from early morn to dewy eve.

The Especial Attention of Brewers and Those interested in Brewing is called to an advertisement in columns of Special Notices, first page, headed "Important to Brewers."

Warnock & Co.'s $7 Hats.—Citizens Buy them because they know the makers; strangers buy them because they are posted. 519 Broadway.

Wood Hangings—Patent Perfected. Warranted if put on walls by KELTY, 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor place.