THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Confirmation of the Capture of Zacatecas by the Troops of Juarez.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 14, Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 14, 1872.

The official express messenger from Tampico has just arrived, bringing despatches which confirm the retaking of the city of Zacatecas by the government troops and the complete defeat of the rebels under Generals Trevino, Guerra and Martinez, who had consolidated their forces. The despatches contain particulars of the battle, the retreat of the revolutionists and the entry of General Rocha into Zacatecas. Rocha claims to have captured all their infantry, artillery and munitions, the leaders only escaping with a small force of cavalry.

There is great rejoicing among the adherents of the government in this city, who regard the capture of Zacatecas, combined with the retreat of the revolutionists from San Luis Potosi, as the death blow to the rebellion. The bells are ringing, the cannons firing and the military parading through the streets in celebration of the victory.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress Towards the Perfection of the Ballot Bill.

Fatal Disaster to a War Ship's Boat Crew—A Frigate Relieved from Distress—Powerful Reinforcements to the Navy—Orton—"Tichborne" More Hopeful.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1872.

In the House of Commons this evening members went into committee on the Ballot bill. Several amendments were discussed and rejected.

A telegram from Gibraltar reports the occurrence of a distressing disaster in that harbor, by which a number of people belonging to the Royal Navy lost their lives. A boat belonging to the British steam frigate Ariadne, at anchor off the town, while going from the vessel to the shore capsized, and eleven persons were drowned, including two officers.

The latest despatches received at the Admiralty from Gibraltar this evening state:—"The disaster to the Ariadne's boat did not occur in the harbor, as was at first stated, but some distance out at sea; hence the deplorable loss of life, there being no means of rescue at hand."

A DISTRESSED WAR VESSEL RELIEVED.

The British screw frigate Aurora, which was ashore on Nicholas reef, in Plymouth Sound, has been hauled off by tugs. The vessel sustained some damage, and no doubt will go into dock for repairs.

POWERFUL REINFORCEMENTS TO THE NAVY.

Five new English war vessels have been launched during the past two weeks.

ORTON "TICHBORNE'S" BAIL CASE.

It is understood that the requisite amount of bail for the release of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury now pending against him is ready, but the Court has postponed its acceptance until Monday next.

THE FLOW OF SPECIE OUTWARD.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows a decrease in the amount of bullion in vault of £287,000.

IRELAND.

Patriot Consolation to a Press Man and Politician.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, March 14, 1872.

Mr. Richard Pigott, the press editor who was sentenced to undergo three months imprisonment for a libel on the Chief Justice of the Queens Bench, published during the trial before his Lordship of the man Kelly who was charged with the murder of Head Constable Talbot of the police, has been discharged from jail, after the expiration of his term of judgment.

Mr. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honor upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained by them at a public breakfast.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Resolve for Repudiation and Persecution of the International—Thiers and the Commercial Treaty with England—The Prince of Wales' Tour.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 14, 1872.

The Deputies of the Left in the Assembly unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society. The bill for the suppression of the organization passed the Assembly to-day without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for holding office in, belonging to or having connection with the society, and in some cases deprives the offender of civil and domestic rights.

THE COMMERCIAL PROTECTIONIST POLICY.

It is reported that President Thiers yesterday gave final notice to England of the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty between the two nations, in accordance with the stipulations to that effect provided by Napoleon Third and the late Richard Cobden at the time of the negotiation of the paper, which empower either of the contracting parties to do so.

BRITISH ROYALTY EN ROUTE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, have departed from this city for Cannes and Nice.

ITALY.

...ini's Memory in the Capital of a Consolidated Nation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 14, 1872.

A public demonstration in honor of Mazzini, is to take place in this city on Sunday next.

SUICIDE OF A UNITED STATES ASSESSOR.

HUNTINGDON, L. I., March 14, 1872.

Edward A. Bunce, a much respected citizen of Comac, United States Assessor, shot himself fatally this afternoon, placing the muzzle of his gun in his mouth. He had been unwell only a few days. An inquest will be held to-night.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Secretary Fish's Reply to the Granville Note Delivered to Minister Schenck—The American Paper Not Yet Officially Communicated.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1872.

The reply of Secretary Fish to the note of Earl Granville relative to the Alabama case reached Hon. R. C. Schenck, United States Minister at the Court of Great Britain, last night.

The tone of Mr. Fish's communication is eminently pacific, and an intimation is given "of the regret and surprise" of the American government at the English interpretation of the Treaty of Washington.

The American State Paper Not Officially Communicated.

LONDON, March 14—P. M.

During the session of the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli asked for the production of Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note on the Alabama claims.

Mr. Gladstone answered that the despatch had been received by the American Minister, Mr. Schenck, but had not yet been communicated to Her Majesty's government.

GERMANY.

The Executive Contest with the Roman Catholic Prelacy—The Bismarck Murder Conspiracy Exploded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 14, 1872.

The Prussian government has requested the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ermeland to revoke a sentence of excommunication pronounced by him contrary to the laws of the country.

THE COURT "REMEMBERS AN APOTHECARY."

The man—an apothecary from Posen—who was arrested in this city on the 21st ult., on suspicion of contemplating a murderous attack on Prince Bismarck, has been released from custody.

CUBA.

Rumored Landing of an Expedition—A Fugitive from Justice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 14, 1872.

An unconfirmed and untraceable rumor is in circulation that Carlos Garcia and twenty men has landed on the Vuelta-Abajo coast. In view of the probable landing of Garcia the people are on the alert, and the coasts of the island are closely watched.

A German merchant named Stephani has absconded, leaving liabilities amounting to $150,000.

A BLOODY FEUD.

A Disgraceful Scene in the Virginia Legislature—A Young Member from the Valley Threatened to Cut the Entrails Out of an Old Representative.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1872.

There was a very exciting scene to-day in the House of Delegates between two conservative repudiation members, both from the Valley, which, but for the prompt interference of the Sergeant-at-Arms might have had a bloody conclusion. The disposition of the land scrip granted by Congress for educational purposes was the question before the House. Mr. George De Neale, of Rockingham, a very old man, who had been in the State Senate for seventeen years before the war, was making some remarks, when he was interrupted by Captain Riddlebarger, of Shenadoah, a brilliant young Representative, who is also the editor of a paper in that section of the State.

A D——D PUPPY AND SCOUNDREL.

Mr. De Neale turned upon Riddlebarger and very angrily denounced him as a "damned puppy and scoundrel." Riddlebarger at once went for De Neale—making directly for his seat—saying, "I'll cut your entrails out, if you are an old man!" Whether he drew a knife or not is not known, but the Sergeant-at-Arms caught him before he reached his objective point, and both the honorable members were arrested. They were subsequently brought before the bar of the House, and were bailed in the sum of $5,000 each to answer in the morning for a breach of privileges. There was a political feud of long standing between the Valley members, which has thus assumed the form of open war.

NON-COALITION ELEMENTS.

The old whigs and old democrats may be forced by the exigencies of the times to sleep together, but it is impossible to keep them from kicking one another, and therefore they make very unamiable bed fellows. This incident of course caused intense excitement in the House, and for a time all business was suspended. The old aristocracy of Virginia has but few Representatives which are still to be found lying around the Capitol and these were terribly outraged at this innovation upon the dignified manners of the ancient *régime*, and they denounce the whole Legislature as the shabbiest set of vulgar imbeciles and ignorant incompetents that ever disgraced the Capitol of the good old Commonwealth, not even excepting the "Black and Tan" Radical Constitutional Convention of 1867-68.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

An area of diminished pressure has moved from the southwest north, eastward to Eastern New York and Maryland, accompanied by rain and snow, the former now prevailing from Maryland to Rhode Island, and the latter along the lower lake region. Rising barometer, falling temperature and northwesterly winds have extended southeastward over Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and the lake region.

Probabilities.

The lowest barometer over Eastern New York and Maryland will move eastwardly, with continued rain during the night over the East and Middle Atlantic States, and snow thence to the lower lakes. Rising barometer, falling temperature and northwesterly winds will extend over the Southern and Middle States very generally on Friday morning, with clear and clearing weather, which latter will prevail over the New England States by Friday noon. Northerly to westerly winds, with clear weather, will prevail from the Ohio Valley northward and westward. Brisk and very brisk and cold northwesterly winds are probable for the East and Middle Atlantic coasts on Friday.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

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 Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.....	44	33	3 P. M.....	52	51
6 A. M.....	39	34	6 P. M.....	49	45
9 A. M.....	42	37	9 P. M.....	48	39
12 M.....	48	44	12 P. M.....	48	38

Average temperature yesterday..... 40½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 46¼

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1872.

The United States steamship Portsmouth, now at New York, will be ordered to the South Atlantic squadron, with the officers and crew, to relieve the crew of the Lancaster, flagship of that squadron. The Yantic, at Norfolk, is being fitting out for the East India squadron.

Second Lieutenant John L. Lambert, Fifth infantry, has resigned.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 14—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅞ a 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 92⅞; ten-forties, 89⅛.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 14—P. M.—Rentes closed at 96f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 14—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy. Middling uplands, 10¾d. a 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, have been made at 11⅛d. 3,323 bales of American cotton from Charleston were landed to-day.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 14—Noon.—The market for breadstuffs is dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 14—4:30 P. M.—Lard, 41s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 14—Evening.—Clover seed, 54s. a 56s. per cwt. for American red.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Traviata."

Although it is a subject of discussion as to which of Nilsson's numerous *rôles* is her best the majority of her admirers unite in giving Violetta, "La Dame aux Camelias," that proud position. Mlle. Nilsson was the first artist on the operatic boards that rescued Camille from the depths of degradation into which the author and his interpreters had placed her. "La Traviata," in the crucible of Nilsson's genius, becomes a new creation, a transfigured being, whose sufferings touch the heart and whose pure nature shines out the more resplendent on account of her unfortunate surroundings. Her entire originality in the part and her exquisite singing of the various well known morceaux will be remembered in this city while an opera-goer survives. The Traviata and Lucia of Nilsson we will venture to assert, will never be replaced by any of her successors on the boards of the Academy. Certainly her predecessors, many and eminent as they have been, have never presented such exquisite pictures of both of these characters. The crowded house Wednesday night, the deep, earnest attention of a brilliant audience, the frequent applause and the emotion which the superb acting in the last scene created, all testified to the genius of the artist. She leaves America in a month hence, and will carry with her the kind remembrances of the thousands who have listened to her with delight. In her case it will be the old adage, slightly changed—"*La Reine est morte! Vive la Reine!*" Lucca comes after her—a great artist, indeed, and one who will likely stir up operatic circles to a pitch of excitement such as has rarely been known. But it will be long before the memory of Nilsson will fade from the minds of the New York public. As is stipulated in the engagement of Mlle. Nilsson, the management is compelled to produce Thomas' opera of "Hamlet" before the close of the season here. It will be brought out on Friday week, despite the assertions made by other journals to the effect that it will not be represented this season. The HERALD mentioned that its representation was certain, and circumstances will prove the truth of the assertion. The Parepa-Rosa-Phillips-Wachtel-Santley season, commencing in Easter week, bids fair to eclipse in brilliancy and financial success all its predecessors. Such a combination cannot be surpassed at present in any opera house in the world. The season subscriptions now reach the neighborhood of twenty-seven hundred dollars for each performance.

Anna Mehlig's Pianoforte Matinee Recitals.

The second of the trio of these admirable series of pianoforte recitals was given in Steinway's large hall Wednesday, the reason of the change from the small hall being fully manifested by the admirers of Miss Mehlig filling the auditorium to within a row or two of the ground floor. The programme which Miss Mehlig arranged for the occasion included Weber's sonata in A flat, Mozart's andantino in A minor, Chopin's "Etudes de Concert," Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses," Schumann's "Concert Stuecke," and Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," as arranged by Tausig. These different selections from the works of the best composers for the pianoforte were rendered with that full and ample justice which might have been expected from so thoroughly an accomplished artist as Miss Mehlig, whose complete mastery of the mechanism of the instrument and deep poetic thoughtfulness was perhaps never more favorably exemplified. The third and last of this series of recitals will be given on Monday next.

Brooklyn Theatre.

To a very large audience, for the first time in the city, Sardou's play of "Fernande" was presented, on Monday night, at the Brooklyn Theatre. There was a powerful distribution of the characters, including Mrs. Conway as Countess Clotilde, Minnie Conway as Georgette, Miss Burns as Fernande and Miss Reeves as Peach Bloom; Mr. Roche as the Marquis and Mr. Lamb as the Commander. The piece was put on the stage very effectively, with elaborate appointments and superb toilets. Without entering into any particular analysis of the representation of the prominent characters of the piece, which we may give on a future occasion, it will be enough to say that the cast has been made with excellent judgment. Minnie Conway made a decided hit in her character, and probably has never appeared before in one for which she was more suitable either by nature or by acquirements. The versatile character portrayed by Mrs. Conway was in every way successfully rendered, while the minor characters were well played up to that higher standard which the leading actors sustained so well. The piece will continue during the week, and crowded houses will be a nightly event, for the enthusiasm on Monday night of the audience was quite demonstrative.

Wood's Museum.

"The Workingmen of New York," a sensational drama of the strongly realistic school, was produced on Monday at this theatre. The piece has some stirring situations, but is clumsily constructed and devoid of originality. It is eminently a temperance drama, conveying in the case of one model workman the moral that drunkenness leads to degradation, dissolution of family ties, loss of wife, children and of everything worth having. With this as the main theme of the piece, a subsidiary plot is introduced, presenting a number of characters of the old, well-known stage type. Mr. T. W. Keene gave an effective rendering of the model workman and drunken father. Miss Kate Rynar played the drunkard's wife in a satisfactory manner. Miss Jenny Arnot was naive and interesting as the millionnaire's granddaughter, and Miss Gussie de Forrest too stagy in the part of the drunkard's daughter. Mr. O'Connor as Vendeport, "the aristocrat," looked anything but aristocratic. The other characters were respectably performed.

New York Circus.

Levi J. North, the equestrian, who has been an active manager, proprietor and performer for upward of forty years, has a testimonial benefit at the New York Circus this afternoon and evening. Upon each occasion he will appear in his celebrated act of horsemanship, entitled "Bacchus, the God of Wine." An address will be delivered upon the occasion of the matinée performances. Professor Magner, the distinguished horse educator, will also give illustrations of his wonderful ability in the humane treatment of horses, &c.

A large number of the prominent leading artists of the profession will appear in addition to the full string of the regular troupe connected with the New York Circus.

ART SALES.

The proceedings at Leavitt's auction rooms, Clinton Hall, during the two nights' sale of the Goupil collection, furnish satisfactory evidence of the just appreciation of really good art in our city. In all cases where paintings had merit the public displayed an unwearied readiness to purchase, which, considering the large sums already expended in art works this season, gives the strongest proofs how deeply the love of art has taken root among our more refined citizens. This circumstance is full of promise for the future, and it is now placed beyond question that dealers and artists may confidently send to us works of value with the certainty of disposing of them to advantage. On the other hand, this Goupil sale shows clearly that the name of a firm, no matter how eminent, can no longer induce our people to give extravagant prices for works of inferior merit—a lesson which we hope all interested in this rapidly developing branch of commerce will take seriously to heart. The following are the prices realized by the more important paintings in the second night's sale:—Harlin's Toilet, $125; Giacometti's Maidenhood, $155; Schneider's Pets, $250; Leyendecker's Cavalier and Lady, $180; Hammon's Battle of Segrano, $335; Seige of Vienna, by the same artist, $490; Plattel's Upset, $230; Compte Calix's Taking Leave, $145; Going to Market, $145; Dubufe's Four Seasons—Spring, $270; Summer, $310; Autumn, $270; Winter, $350; F. Brochart's Feeding Ducks, $172; Dressing the Pet, $172; Chavet's Reading, $200; Brillouin's Ladywith Greyhound, $125; Diffenbach's Scene in the Black Forest, $250; Girardet's Defeated, $200; Hamon's Pompeiian Scene, $490; Girardet's Holy Water Font, $180; Zuhn's Harbor View, $145; Girardet's Swiss Landscape, $180; Delanney's Spring Time, $375; Salin's Neapolitan Fruit Seller, $245; Paulsen's Orphan Girl, $200; Chavet's Dejeuner, $195; Duverger's companion pictures, Vice and Misery, Happiness and Industry, $595 each; Girard's Flower, $160; Lobrichen, $275; Verboekhoeven's Sheep, $495; De Nitti's Wandering Musician, $400; Werner's First Pipe, $280; Diffenbach's Two Mothers, $297; Toudouze Firing the Cannon, $290. The prices realized showed an advance on those of the preceding night's sale.

ARRESTS BY THE DETECTIVES.

Detective Riley, of the Central Office, arrested Simon Engle yesterday afternoon charged with having stolen two diamond rings from his brother, a resident of Philadelphia. Detective Riley went to that city last evening with his prisoner, who was taken upon a requisition.

Spence Pettus was arrested on the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue by Detectives Lemington and Farley, charged with having been accessory to a forgery committed on a banking firm in Boston during the month of March last. Pettus would have been sent on to Boston yesterday but that his lawyers procured a writ of habeas constraining Captain Irving to retain possession of the prisoner until they try to get an examination for him. Pettus has been already arrested twice for this same affair, and stands a good chance of getting into trouble this time, as the Boston police have been for a long time hunting evidence in the matter. The forgery was committed on the house of Boles & Co. for the sum of $5,000, a portion of which they were able to buy back at a low figure.

WASHINGTON.

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

A Republican Democratic Convention.

Parkersburg the Place and Chase the Man.

The Platform Built and Barkis Willing.

A Rival to Judge Davis with the Cincinnati Liberals.

The Wisconsin Land Grab in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1872.

A Democratic-Republican President-Nominating Convention—The Platform and the Man.

There is to be another Convention of the elements opposed to the re-election of President Grant. This Convention is to be held at Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 18th of April, its purpose being to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and to put its nominees on an equal footing with Judge Davis before the Cincinnati Convention. The movement is understood to be in

THE INTEREST OF JUDGE CHASE,

and it is said that many recalcitrant republicans, especially among the friends of Senator Trumbull, are in it as a means of securing the nomination of the latter and the withdrawal of all other candidates. A declaration of principles has been agreed upon, and these are embodied in the call for what its originators are pleased to term

A DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

It is as follows:—

We, the undersigned, liberal republicans and liberal democrats, do respectfully call upon all persons, irrespective of party, who accept the following declaration of principles, and who desire State and national reform and reunion, to meet in Convention at Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 18th of April, 1872, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President:—

First—That the American Union is a union of States, and this union is perpetual, and that the States and people thus united are one sovereign and independent nation.

Second—That the general government is, as it ought to be, a government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the government not for the purpose of conferring general, indefinite, unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well-defined and specified objects; that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the States or the people thereof; that while the central government is not the agent of a confederacy or of a mere league of States, but a government proper, founded upon the adoption of the people and creating direct relations between it and all the citizens, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial, consolidated government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that while the central government has its distinct and recognized spheres of action, and that it is to the last degree important to the harmonious co-operation of both to the preservation of local independence, the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should for ever be kept distinct and inviolate.

Third—That the three departments of the general government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—are co-ordinate in their powers, and the independence of each should be sacredly maintained and upheld.

Fourth—That the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, having been promulgated by all departments of the government, and having been accepted by the people, are parts of the constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such.

Fifth—That justice and sound policy forbid the general government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other; that free trade being just and right as a principle we maintain that our tariff laws should be so modified as to approach as near this principle as possible, and, therefore, that duties be levied for revenue only.

Sixth—That sound financial policy, no less than a true interpretation of the constitution in regard to its financial provisions, demand a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and the restoration of gold and silver as the only legal tender in the payment of all debts, both public and private.

Seventh—That as every American citizen should be entitled to the enjoyment of all his rights under the constitution, as amended, we demand of Congress full amnesty for all past political offences, and the restoration of all rights and privileges withheld by the fourteenth amendment.

Eighth—That we are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations; that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Ninth—That no fears need be entertained of evil consequences from the extension of the area of the United States. While, therefore, we have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions by force or fraud upon any people we shall welcome the accession to the American Union of neighboring States whenever they are willing to come in and can be received without breach of international obligations, or without the corruption and fraud attending the proposed acquisition of St. Domingo.

Tenth—That the full weight of American assertion and influence should be given to the doctrine that the citizens and subjects of all civilized States have the right to choose in what country and under what government they will live, and we especially insist that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized, shall be promptly and efficiently protected by the national government, in every part of the world, against the oppression and injustice of all governments whatever.

Eleventh—That labor is the true source of all wealth, and the men of labor are not only the real authors of the material wellbeing, but the best defenders of the honor and interests of the country. It, is therefore, not less the dictate of wise policy than of sound principles that the rights of labor be fully maintained and every possible opportunity of individual improvement secured by just laws to the workingmen of the country.

Twelfth—That honor and duty alike require the honest payment of the public debt and the faithful performance of all public obligations; but we do not admit that creditors more than other men are entitled to special favor in the interpretation of the laws by which their rights and the public duties are determined. The interpretation of laws in cases of conflicting interests belong to the Courts.

Thirteenth—That it is the duty of Congress to arrest all wasteful expenditures, to alleviate the burden of taxation by wise distribution, to reduce and remove as far as practicable those which bear especially upon labor, and to prevent by wise laws mismanagement, fraud and corruption in the collection of the revenue, and it is equally the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in the conduct of our public affairs.

Fourteenth—That we invite and welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who are willing to unite with us in our determination to maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States and the rights of citizens; to arrest the progress of consolidation and the arbitary exercise of military power, and to bring back to the government economical, vigorous and beneficial administration, and to the States and to the people peace, progress and prosperity.

The friends of this movement, few of whom have yet signed the call, say that Parkersburg was selected as the place for the Convention because it is nearly the centre of the population of the United States and West Virginia, the stronghold of the democracy and of the liberal republicans who accept what is known as

THE "CHASE PLATFORM,"

which was republished in the HERALD last summer as a relic of the canvass of 1868. This declaration of principles has been submitted to Chief Justice Chase, and he has given it his unqualified approval. He said that he will support any candidate, whether republican or democratic, who will accept it in good faith. Samuel Tilden and Congressman Roosevelt are spoken of as proper persons to run for Vice President on the Chase ticket. John Quincy Adams is also favorably alluded to, and his nomination would be entirely acceptable to the Chase men.

The Quartermasters' Fight.

The House Military Committee gave another hearing to-day to the persons interested in the fight over promotions in the staff of the army. The controversy, beginning with half a dozen officers of the Quartermaster's Department claiming certain grades guaranteed to them, as they allege, by the express provisions of a law passed as recently as July 28, 1866, is running through the whole line and staff, and threatens to imperil the whole system of promotion recognized for over fifty years as governing a particular class of vacancies in the military service, known as original vacancies, in contradistinction to those described as accidental, arising by casualty, as well as overturn a great number of the promotions and appointments made in the army for half a century. The quarrel is engendering a bitter feeling in army circles, which found illustration to-day in a bitter attack by the advocate of the Quartermaster's Department, passed over in 1866, upon an officer formerly in charge of the division of appointments and commissions in the War Department, who had been brought before the committee to explain the law and custom of promotion uniformly understood in that department. The impropriety was at once rebuked by the committee and the assailed officer informed that no self-vindication from the assault was necessary.

The Bayfield and St. Croix Job in the House—The Struggle with the Lobby.

The Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad job was the feature in the House to-day, Mr. Ketcham, of New York, opening the discussion with a speech in which he showed by the records of the Land Office that General Cox, formerly Secretary of the Interior, had been guilty of the little offence of falsifying the records of the departments and making the patents for the public lands uncertain. The war cry of the measure has been the alleged desire of the Northern Pacific Railroad to defeat the bill in the interest of that road, and the lobby used this cry to weaken the effect of General Ketcham's speech, but were squarely met by an amendment, offered by Mr. Holman, providing that the land claimed under the bill should not revert to any other corporation. The speech of General Ketcham was so strong and conclusive that Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, who is compelled to favor the bill by his State interests, declared that the attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad could not have drawn it more carefully. This jibe was unmerited, as far as General Ketcham is concerned, and it is unworthy of Mr. Eldridge. In addition to all this, Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, again made himself ridiculous by offering his amendment requiring the company to use American iron in constructing the road. This feature of the debate at once aroused the attention of Mr. Cox, of New York, who in reply was very felicitous upon the pig iron question. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who at this point became absorbed in the St. Croix Railroad bill, walked up and down the aisles, and finally crossed over to the other side of the house, which Mr. Cox aptly illustrated by comparing his unrest to the perturbed ghost of pig iron. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, then took the floor in support of the bill, and may fairly be said to have won the reputation of being the "funniest man" in the House. This discovery was especially noticeable in view of the established reputation of the gentleman as being the man who never laughs. Mr. Conger left his seat and went over to the opposite side, as he said, to get "better air." He was especially severe on Mr. Holman, whom he characterized as a man having "too large a heart for his diminutive body;" but Mr. Conger's witty speech, while it prolonged the life of the bill, has not saved it. It is impossible to tell what the morrow may bring forth, but if determined virtue on the one hand or lobby influence on the other can destroy or pass it the triumph will be noted only by the majority one way or the other. Mr. Cox and Mr. Holman, who have the charge of the bill, are determined to defeat it, and even if it passes great credit will be due to them for the amendment which renders it comparatively harmless.

The lobby was very busy to-day, and Ezra Cornell, of New York, an ex-Member of Congress, and noted as a philanthropist of the first water, was particularly active in behalf of the bill, because its passage would greatly enhance his pecuniary interests.

Sam Ward and other lobbyists, who have been working the measure, were on the floor, and the whole affair was an apt illustration of the HERALD'S exposure of the machinations of the "rings."

Reviving American Commerce—Bills for Introducing Ship Materials and Purchasing Foreign Vessels.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had an extended meeting this morning, and talked over the revival of American commerce. This committee has nearly completed a bill for this purpose. It will provide for taking from bond all materials and supplies that enter into shipbuilding without tax, and to allow all ships that carried the American flag before the war, and raised foreign colors during the strife, to reregister as American merchantmen, and also to allow the purchase of foreign-built ships and their registry as American vessels, provided they enter into foreign merchant trade.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a bill to give American registers to foreign-built vessels owned by citizens of the United States, under certain restrictions. This bill has been submitted to the Secretary of State and meets his approval. It has also been forwarded to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives.

This bill provides that any vessel of foreign build, of not less than five tons burden, wholly owned by a citizen or by citizens of the United States, or by a company incorporated or organized under the laws thereof or of any State or Territory, or by both, such citizen or citizens and such company, and commanded by a citizen of the United States, may be registered in the manner and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in the following sections, which are proof of ownership to be made by oath or affirmation, in the form of a declaration setting forth the names, nationality or citizenship and residence of the respective owners and the corporate style and title of any company owning or interested in such vessel, with date of organization, title and date of the act under which organized, and place where effected, and place of business of such company, the declaration to be signed by the owner or owners of at least three-fifths in interest of such vessel, or by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of such company or both. The declaration must also set forth the name by which such vessel was previously known, together with her build, rig and tonnage, and such other particulars as may be proper for her identification. The owners must also produce a bill of sale or some instrument of that nature, showing wherein and whereby the entire ownership prohibiting interest in and of such vessel is duly, lawfully and effectively transferred, conveyed to and vested in the owner or owners described in the declaration. The declaration may be made before any Collector of Customs, or Surveyor acting as such, Consul or Vice Consul of the United States, or before the Clerk of any court of record in the United States, or before any notary public of a State or secretary, provided it is certified by the seal of the Court or of such notary as the case may be; and further provided that when it is made by or in behalf of any company organized as aforesaid the truth of the same may be certified by the President under the seal and attested by the Secretary; but if the company has no seal oath or affirmation is necessary as in other cases. The bill of sale must be legally executed, and may be considered so when signed and acknowledged by the respective venders before and certified to by a collector of customs or surveyor acting as such, or Consul or Vice Consul of the United States. The form and method of the registration is to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate is to be known as the register of a foreign built vessel, and only to remain in force as long as the ownership shall remain, as set forth therein; but in case of change of ownership not involving an exchange of nationality or identity such register may be renewed under proper regulations. Every vessel registered under this act is declared a vessel of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges lawfully enjoyed by vessels registered under the existing laws, except that of importing or exporting goods to or from any port of the United States, or transporting the same from one port to another port of the United States; or of engaging in any fisheries in the waters of the United States; but such vessels are declared to be subject to the same requirements and entitled to the same privileges in foreign countries and before Consuls and Consular officers of the United States as other registered vessels of the United States.

The Japanese Embassy and Our Centennial.

This evening, by appointment, General David Atwood, Chairman, together with Messrs. Cleveland, Byrd, Prosser, Dexter, Spink and Claggett, the committee appointed by the Centennial Commission, called upon the Japanese Embassy at Arlington House, when General Atwood delivered the following remarks:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES—A commission has been organized under a law of the Congress of the United States, consisting of representatives from each State and territory comprising this republic, to prepare for commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, to which the people of all nations will be invited to join. The Commission has appointed us as a committee to wait upon your Excellencies to express the high personal respect and kindly feeling of that body and the people they represent toward yourselves individually and toward the government and people of Japan, and to invite you to participate in this commemorative exposition. The details concerning the exposition will be officially communicated by our government, to the diplomatic representatives for publication, in their respective countries; but the Commission deems it fitting at this time to invite your attention to the subject, to explain that it is the purpose of the people of the United States to celebrate the centennial anniversary by an exposition of the natural resources of the country and of our progress in the arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with the arts and progression of other nations. The appearance of the Imperial Embassy from Japan in our country is a subject for hearty congratulation. Coming as you do, for the purpose of social intercourse with our people, and seeking information in regard to our institutions, is an indication of the sincere friendship and respect of your people for ours. The liberal and enlightened policy which brought you here must result in good to the people of both nations. Intimate social relations will naturally be followed by more extended commercial intercourse. Let us hope that a reciprocal friendship will continue between the two countries that can be sundered or estranged only with the end of time. I now, in behalf of the committee, have the honor to present to Your Excellencies a copy of the resolutions of the Centennial Commission. Permit us to hope that you will use your personal and official influence to induce a full representation of the imperial government of Japan in this International Exposition at Philadelphia in the year 1876.

Iwakura received the copy of the resolutions and responded in Japanese, of which the following is a translation:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—On behalf of the Embassy and our Emperor and people we thank you for the kind invitation extended to our country to assist at the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in the year 1876. It will afford us great pleasure to recommend to His Majesty, our Emperor, such steps as may be necessary to unite with you in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the existence of the government of the United States.

The Embassy gave a grand entertainment tonight at the Arlington House, at which were present a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including many in high public positions.

The French Arms Sales.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day resumed the examination of Colonel Buret. He stated the total number of arms retained by volunteers on the termination of the late war was 158,244, and sabres and swords 14,619. Since January 1, 1865, 56,149 have been issued to the militia. There are now on hand 682,869 serviceable arms at arsenals throughout the country, and the total number of arms of all kinds now on hand is about one million (1,151,088). There are now 39,731 in the hands of troops in the field.

Colonel Crispen, ordnance officer at New York, was examined at some length in reference to the sales. His testimony was similar to that published a few days ago, after he was before the House Committee.

The Connecticut Campaign Opening.

There is considerable interest manifested among politicians here in reference to the approaching election in Connecticut, and both parties are active. Senator Ferry and other republicans go there early next week to enter the canvass, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees and other prominent democrats go to talk for the democracy.

Invalid Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions, General Baker, appeared before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions this morning, and presented his views in reference to a complete revision of the existing pension laws.

Attractions of Knox's Spring Style of Gentlemen's HATS are drawing crowds of eager and delighted buyers to his popular store, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. This is an emphatic evidence of public taste.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Style, for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—The Great Erie Battle, Which Resulting in the deposing of Jay Gould as President of the Company and the election of an entire new Board of Directors, has caused an excitement in this city only equalled by the enormous sale of magnificent WATCHES at 763 Broadway, where the bankrupt sale of the world-famed Geneva Watch Company continues from day to day, from early morning till late at night. The scene at the counters of the establishment is marvellous. All classes of people are there. The wealthy, the middle classes and the poor are purchasing according to their means, and all express themselves satisfied. The sale will be continued at 763 Broadway until the immense stock is disposed of.

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

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the only known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the Face. Depot, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Dougan's Spring Styles of Hats are Marvels of Beauty and Elegance. 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A.—"Scrofula and All Scrofulous Affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASSWELL'S COD LIVER OIL is preferred by physicians.

**A.—Rupture, Hernia.—White's