CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

RIOT IN IRELAND.

A Sanguinary Conflict Between Home Rulers and Nationalists.

THE PORTE TO THE GREAT POWERS

Japanese State Officers Preparing to Visit America.

FIRE IN HONG KONG.

Mexican Revolutionists and Lerdists in Active Motion.

THE MIKADO AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

BELGIUM.

ROLLINS AND HARMENS LIBERATED WITHOUT BAIL.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, April 17, 1876.

Rollins and Harmens were liberated without bail on Saturday, by a decision on appeal of the Tribunal de Première Instance, of Brussels.

IRELAND.

POLITICAL AGITATION AND RIOT—NATIONALISTS AND HOME RULERS IN FIERCE CONFLICT—MANY PERSONS WOUNDED—THE STREETS OF A HISTORIC CITY STAINED WITH BLOOD.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

DUBLIN, April 17, 1876.

Great disturbances took place in the city of Limerick to-day.

THE CAUSE.

A home rule open air demonstration was arranged. The meeting was to be addressed by Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P., and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M. P., representatives of the Limerick constituency.

PROCESSIONISTS ATTACKED IN THE STREETS.

These gentlemen arrived by railway. They were met and received by their friends. A procession numbering 10,000 men escorted them from the railway station to the O'Connell monument, at the Crescent.

THEIR MARCH OPPOSED, WITH VIOLENCE.

Arriving there, they found 100 men, headed by John Daly, armed with heavy bludgeons, loaded whip handles and other weapons.

A FIERCE AFFRAY.

The nationalists attacked the processionists. They knocked down and dispersed the musicians, smashing their instruments. Many persons were injured on both sides, and the banners of the processionists were torn.

THE HOME RULERS VICTORIOUS.

The conflict raged fifteen minutes, but the home rulers succeeded in compelling the nationalists to retreat to the back streets, where skirmishing ensued, and was maintained during a longer period.

THE WOUNDED.

Numbers of men were found lying in the streets, many of them dripping blood. These were conducted to different surgeries.

QUIET RESTORED.

Quiet was restored at three o'clock in the afternoon.

THE ORATORS TO THE FRONT.

Messrs. Butt and O'Shaughnessy delivered brief addresses to a considerable gathering, while some hundreds of their sympathizers kept up a *mêlée* on the outskirts of the assemblage with the nationalists, who continued their interruptions to the close.

THE ARMY NEUTRAL.

The military were confined to barracks.

AN ENGLISH REPORT OF THE IRISH RIOT—THE NUMBER OF THE FORCES ENGAGED—THE POLITICAL POINT AT ISSUE.

LONDON, April 18, 1876.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Limerick says the home rule procession numbered 4,000, and consisted of the trade guilds, with bands and banners.

Messrs. Butt, O'Shaughnessy and O'Sullivan occupied a carriage in the line.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED.

The nationalists were only a few hundred in number, but they were well armed with stones, bludgeons and knives, and had evidently drilled for the fight.

THE BATTLE.

The nationalists, in the first onset, succeeded in smashing the musical instruments and destroying the banners of the home rulers, but they were at last driven into a public house, which was completely wrecked.

WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT.

The cause of the riot was the discontent of the nationalists, who form a remnant of the Fenian party, at what they declare to be the utter neglect of the home rule question by the so-called home rule leaders during the present session of Parliament.

THE BUTT MEETING.

The intended demonstration in favor of Mr. Butt was a failure. The crowds which were expected from the country did not come in. The speeches could not be heard, as the nationalists renewed the disturbances.

More fighting was feared during the night, and there was considerable alarm, as the nationalists are known to have revolvers.

THE POLICE ON NIGHT PATROL.

The police consequently patrolled the streets.

At ten o'clock P. M. some arrests were made.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS WOUNDED.

It is thought that over one hundred persons were wounded in the riot, of whom forty are seriously and six it is feared fatally injured.

HOME RULERS' HOPES.

At the meeting Mr. Butt spoke hopefully of the prospects of the cause. He pointed to the efforts of the party during the session to obtain reforms in connection with Parliamentary and municipal franchise. He declared if Ireland had a native Parliament to foster Irish industry, Galway and Limerick would each have transatlantic packet stations.

ENGLAND.

AN ORTON-TICHBORNE RELEASE MEETING IN HYDE PARK—THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET DURING A WEEK—THE GRAIN TRADE, SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

There was a large demonstration in Hyde Park, to-day, in favor of the liberation of the Tichborne claimant. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 persons were present.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE—THE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS AND DEMAND.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says great progress has been made with all farm labor. Spring ploughing, sowing and harrowing have proceeded satisfactorily. The quantity of wheat sown, however, is below the average, as farmers prefer to use their land for other purposes, the present prices not enabling them to compete with the cheap labor of America, Russia or India. Trade during the past week has undergone no marked alteration. Sales have been strictly of a consumptive character. All quantities, except fine white sorts, have realized rather less money. The results of stock taking at the beginning of the month show a very small diminution, London showing about 450,000 quarters, against 560,000 quarters at the end of 1875.

DEMAND.

For the quarter of a year now commenced a larger consumption of foreign wheat may be fairly anticipated.

SUPPLY.

The granaries in London are fairly filled with barley and oats, but maize is scarce, the present quantity being only about 15,000 quarters, which shows how low prices have increased the demand.

SPAIN.

CABINET NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN BROKEN OFF—THE POPE ADDRESSES THE KING.

ROME, April 17, 1876.

Negotiations between Spain and the Vatican have been suspended. The Spanish government has announced that it will accept the Concordat of 1851, except the clause decreeing religious unity.

Spain will await fresh proposals from the Vatican before resuming negotiations.

A REMINDER FROM THE POPE.

It is announced that the Pope has written an autograph letter to King Alfonso reminding him of his promises to maintain religious unity and the Concordat.

CARLIST REFUGEES OBTAIN AMPLE TIME TO RETURN.

LONDON, April 18, 1876.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris states that the Spanish government has extended the time during which the Carlist refugees in France can take advantage of the *indulto*.

FRANCE.

A MONARCHIST CANDIDATE RETURNED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, April 17, 1876.

In the elections on Sunday to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies there was no choice in Bourges, and another ballot is necessary.

At St. Sauveur the candidate of the monarchists received 5,240 votes, and M. Rollet, republican, 5,149.

ALGERIA.

PARIS, April 17, 1876.

The insurrection in Algeria is ended.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN CALLS ATTENTION TO THE REBELLION IN SERVIA.

BERLIN, April 17, 1876.

The Porte has again drawn the attention of the Powers to the attitude of Servia, whence, as it is stated, the insurrection is continually drawing supplies.

ANOTHER BATTLE—THE TURKS DEFEATED.

RAGUSA, April 17, 1876.

Slavonic advices from Zubzi state that an engagement has been fought between the Turks and insurgents, in which the Turks were defeated.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY AT VARIANCE WITH THAT OF THE OTHER POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17, 1876.

It is stated that Russia supports the demands of the insurgents.

The Porte, however, refuses to discuss them, and other Powers approve the Porte's action.

THE GARRISON OF NICSIC TO BE RELIEVED.

Mukhtar Pacha, with seventeen battalions, left Galako Saturday to revictual Nicsic.

A RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BELGRADE, April 17, 1876.

The Russian Consul General leaves for Vienna at the end of the present week. He will probably proceed to St. Petersburg for instructions.

TURKISH TROOPS AGAIN DEFEATED.

RAGUSA, April 17, 1876.

News has arrived here, from Sclavonic sources, that 700 Turks, attempting to relieve Grahovo, were routed by the insurgents under Usalaz Bodich.

BRAVERY AND DARING OF THE INSURGENTS.

Sclavonic advices have it that the insurgents fell on Mukhtar's rear guard on Friday and drove it to Danga, and that Mukhtar's army is surrounded by Peko and Soccia between Nogdrev and Prosjeka.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

PARIS, April 18, 1876.

Considerable attention has been directed in Paris to the alarming articles in the German papers concerning Turkey. The news from Turkey appears to be purposely exaggerated. Efforts are unquestionably being made to excite difficulties between Austria and Russia.

BARON RODICH'S ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE PORTE—NO CONCESSION TO ARMED INSURGENTS.

LONDON, April 18, 1876.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency is informed that Baron Rodich finds the Turkish pacification commissioners will concede no guarantees beyond the promises of the Porte.

NO HOPE OF AN ARRANGEMENT.

Rodich declares such instructions leave no hope of an understanding. The insurgents adhere to the conditions already known. Rodich referred them to direct negotiations with the Porte. Austria deems it impossible to support any conditions except those contained in the programme. Rodich, however, asked Mukhtar Pacha to renew the armistice. Despite this request Mukhtar is marching on Nicsic. The Porte has received the insurgent demands very unfavorably, and adheres to the programme, which is nowhere being carried out.

The Cabinets, exchanging views on this new phase of the crisis, are resolved to pursue the work of pacification with common accord.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

EXTENSIVE FIRES AND BUSINESS LOSSES—A NEW AND MOST FATAL DISEASE—FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION AGAINST THE CHINESE EMPEROR — AN ENGLISH COMMISSION AT WORK—JAPANESE STATE OFFICERS TO VISIT AMERICA—THE FOREIGN MINISTERS BANQUETING WITH THE MIKADO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1876.

The advices brought by the British steamship Crocus, which arrived yesterday, are of Hong Kong to March 15, Shanghai 16th, and Yokohama, Japan, 25th.

English submarine divers are now at work on the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan.

FIRE IN HONG KONG.

The extensive business premises known as Fletcher's Buildings, in Hong Kong, were destroyed by fire on the 12th of March.

A NEW AND FATAL DISEASE.

A disastrous epidemic has broken out near Soochow. The disease is imperfectly known. Death is almost immediate upon the seizure of the victim. Several villages have been depopulated by the disease.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia continue to be despatched from various ports of China.

INSURRECTION AND ALARM.

Two formidable insurrections are now disturbing the peace of China, one in Kivor-ying, which has gained great strength, the rebels having been joined by the imperial troops sent to quell the rebellion. Several interior cities have been taken and are now held by the rebels.

The second insurrection is in Shan-see, the importance of which may be estimated by the fact that the Viceroy of Kiang-see is endeavoring to negotiate a loan of $13,860,000 expressly to pay the troops and purchase arms and material to subdue the rebels. The payment of the loan is to be secured by the hypothecation of the customs collections at the ports on the Yang-tse-kiang River.

BRITISH INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Grosvenor and his party arrived at the frontier of Yunnan on the 3d of February, and the investigation of the Margary case by Li Hung Chang was proceeding in Yunnan.

YIELDING TO THE PORTUGUESE.

The difficulties at Macao have been settled by the Chinese yielding and abandoning their position, having been intimidated by the threats of the Portuguese. The intention was to establish a custom house on Patera Island, near Macao. The Portuguese authorities declared their purpose to resist any such attempt by force, and they garrisoned their forts and occupied the island with a large body of troops.

In consequence of these energetic preparations the Chinese stopped proceedings, notwithstanding the well known fact that no part of the territory held by the Portuguese was ever ceded to them and is occupied in defiance of the laws of China, of which it is as much a part as any place in the Empire.

AGAINST PROGRESS.

The attempt to establish a railroad between Shanghai and Wosung, a distance of a few miles only, is vehemently opposed by the Chinese authorities, and the work is temporarily suspended. The enterprise was projected by foreigners to avoid the difficulties of navigating the river so far up as Shanghai, Wosung being more accessible.

JAPAN.

The United States steamer Tennessee was expected at Yokohama on the 1st of May. The Saco leaves for San Francisco early in April. The Ashuelot remains at Yokonama during the summer.

HIGH FUNCTIONARIES TO VISIT AMERICA.

San-jo Saneyosi, Prime Minister, or Daijo-Daijin, of Japan, is preparing to visit America and Europe; but his purpose for doing so is not yet divulged.

THE ARMY.

A military station is to be established at the Loo Choo Islands at a cost of $85,000.

AN IMPERIAL BANQUET—REJOICING OVER VICTORY.

A reception and banquet was given by the Mikado on the 24th of March to celebrate the settlement of the Corean question. All the foreign Ministers were invited.

FIRE.

A fire in Jeddo March 13 destroyed 200 houses.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two firemen were killed and several wounded.

The German frigate Hertha had sailed from Yokohama to join the squadron destined to enforce the claims against China in the case of the German vessel Anna.

SWEEP OF A HURRICANE.

A violent hurricane visited Japan on the 14th of March. Houses were blown down in Yokohama and Jeddo and ships in the harbor were capsized and sunk.

Only one foreign vessel was lost, the British ship Mary Jane.

THE COREA.

The British man-of-war Sylvia had sailed for Corea with the intention of imitating the Japanese proceedings there in hopes of similar success.

COMPANIES' COMPETITION.

The competition between the Japanese steamship line to Shanghai and the Peninsular and Oriental Company continues to be energetic. The Japanese line have reduced the fare to the rate of $1 per 100 miles, and the rates for freight to $1 per ton per 1,000 miles. The government indirectly supports the native ships in this struggle by compelling Japanese subjects who travel in foreign bottoms to procure special permits. The foreign Ministers protest against this, and the result is a fine diplomatic as well as a mercantile quarrel.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Stringent rules for preventing the spread of the cattle pestilence have been circulated and enforced in all parts of the Empire.

MEXICO.

THE LERDISTS AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN ACTIVE MOTION—REBEL EXACTION OF A FORCED LOAN—DIAZ'S GAIN AT MATAMOROS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 17, 1876.

A special despatch to the *News* from Brownsville, yesterday, says that a government force has occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and demanded of Governor Corales whether he has pronounced for Diaz. He is at San Fernando, together with the State Legislature.

ESCOBEDO'S MARCH.

General Escobedo reached Monterey yesterday, with 600 government cavalry.

REVOLUTIONIST EXACTIONS.

The revolutionists are exacting forced loans from the merchants of New Laredo, Mexico. The consular officers are understood to be endeavoring to obtain military assistance to resist it.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

Diaz seized several hundred stand of arms in Matamoros yesterday.

CUBA.

INSURGENT RAIDERS IN BATTLE WITH THE SPANIARDS—FOUR MEN KILLED—VOLUNTEERS ON THE ALERT—CROPS INJURED BY DROUGHT.

HAVANA, April 17, 1876.

The Matanzas *Aurora* reports that on the night of the 10th inst. 200 insurgents, commanded by Cecelio Gonzalez, crossed Cienaga de Zapata from the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos and penetrated into the jurisdiction of Alcoanes, between Hacienda Zapata and Mateo Alonzo, about twenty-five miles south of Matanzas.

ROUTED BY THE SPANIARDS.

The troops met the raiders near Mateo Alonzo, killed four and compelled the others to retreat.

VOLUNTEERS ON DUTY.

The Governor of Matanzas assembled the volunteers, and, after reconnoitring Mateo Alonzo and Cocodrillos, went to the Canas plantation, whence he returned on the 13th.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

The drought is severe in the island and is ruining growing corn and other crops.

In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop is in bad condition.

A WESTERN FREIGHT POOL.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17, 1876.

A meeting of the managers of the various railroads operating east of St. Louis was held at the Pacific Hotel on Saturday afternoon to effect a pool arrangement on all business originating at that point somewhat similar to the Eastern railroad combinations. The character of the movement was set forth several weeks since. It was proposed to pool the gross earnings of all the lines, as is done by the Eastern trunk lines, but owing to the fact that a number of the roads are bankrupt this idea was abandoned at the meeting on Saturday, and it was arranged to pool the gross earnings on all competition business to and from St. Louis on the basis of the earnings of the various roads for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. The roads concerned in the arragement are the Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago and Alton, Toledo and Wabash, Vandalia and the Indianapolis and St. Louis. An executive board composed of J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago and Alton; J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia, and E. Wakiron, of the Ohio and Mississippi, was selected, with power to agree upon a tariff to be observed. The new arrangement will enter into effect to day.

LOUISIANA'S STATE DEBT.

THE BONDS ISSUED TO THE MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD INVALID.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1876.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the issue of $2,500,000 of State bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, under act No. 95 of 1871, to be invalid and unconstitutional on the grounds that the constitutional limit of the State debt had been reached when the bonds were issued, that the issue was fraudulent, and that the State received no consideration therefor. This decision is in accordance with the general public sentiment.

A statement furnished by the Auditor shows the present condition of the State debt to be as follows:—New consolidated bonds, issued in place of the valid bonds exchanged, $9,035,387; valid outstanding bonds and warrants not yet funded, $4,710,000, which, if all funded in new consols of sixty cents on the dollar, will make the total State debt $11,861,387

DR. WORMS' EXTRADITION.

MONTREAL, April 17, 1876.

An order was given for the extradition of Dr. Worms, who was found guilty of forgery, to-day.

A CANADIAN STATESMAN ILL.

OTTAWA, April 17, 1876.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron is very ill and not expected to recover.

A LABOR CONVENTION.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM—THE HARD AND SOFT MONEY QUESTION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17, 1876.

The National Labor Convention, composed of delegates from different labor organizations throughout the United States, met this morning at eleven o'clock in Lafayette Hall. The Convention was called to order by George Murcott, of Philadelphia. J. L. Wright (tailor), of Philadelphia, was elected temporary chairman. After the reading of a telegram from Detroit Chairman Wright made a short speech explanatory of the telegram, or rather of the organization of the Social Democrats, who, he said, were in session to-day in Detroit. Whatever were their views on the political questions of the day it was understood that they were all right on the labor question and would act with this Convention. He then went on to remark that this Convention had no political significance, but it was called simply to promote the interests of the workingmen and to improve their condition. After appointing committees the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock for business, the hall showing a very full attendance. An inquiry made at this time developed the fact that the main object of the Convention is the more perfect uniting of the interests of the laboring classes as opposed to the massing of capital and influence by employers. After the appointment of a committee to secure a cheaper hall for the Convention the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read, with the following list of permanent officers:—President, John M. Davis; Vice Presidents, J. L. Wright, F. M. Harland, John Stine, A. Storr and L. Loubrept; Secretaries, Frederick Farner, H. M. Talbot and F. Widemer; Sergeants-at-Arms, George Stouvesant and John Conway; Treasurer, George Blair.

The report was amended in a few instances, speeches being limited to ten minutes and the time for assembling fixed at half-past eight A. M., and then adopted.

President Davis took the chair and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. George Murcott, of the Committee on Credentials, presented their report, which was adopted.

The roll was called, showing the presence of delegates from 150 trade organizations. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the object of the Convention were read and referred. The names of the Committee on Resolutions were announced.

Mr. Wydemeyer read a paper favoring the adoption of the co-operative plan by the laboring classes and the combination of trade unions as the most efficient methods of improving the condition of workingmen. Schiller Hall was decided upon as the future place of meeting. After discussion on the policy of holding secret sessions the matter was postponed.

A communication from Horace H. Day, of New York, favoring the adoption of hard money resolutions, was read and referred pending the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

IN SUPPORT OF TILDEN.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., April 17, 1876.

Seneca county sends as delegates to the Utica Convention W. V. Bruyn, J. T. Miller and James McLean. Resolutions indorsing Governor Tilden's administration and the other State officers were adopted.

FATAL COLLISION.

NINE MEN DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17, 1876.

The tugboat Dictator, belonging to Messrs. Hues, Loomis & Co., ice dealers of this city, collided with the bridge at Hannibal, Mo., at eight o'clock this morning, and was completely wrecked. Harry Young, the clerk, and eight of the crew, whose names are not reported, were drowned. The particulars of the accident have not yet been received.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE DICTATOR—NAMES OF THE DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, April 17, 1876.

A special from Hannibal, referring to the wreck of the towboat Dictator, says the boat struck the bridge at half-past three instead of eight o'clock. She was going up the stream and as she emerged from the upper end of the draw she was swung around by the current and struck the pier amidships, where she hung about three minutes, when she careened, parted in the middle and went down, but in doing so her barge was raised up and the shore span of the bridge, lifted from the pier, was thrown into the river. The following are the names of the lost:—Pat Carey, Dick Cause and Frank Sheineman, firemen; Charles Brown and —— Seizer, deck hands; William Foster, second engineer; Henry Young, clerk, and the cook, cabin boy and pumper on the barge, whose names are not known. The boat is a total loss, and even the whereabouts of the wreck cannot be found.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, April 17, 1876.

The steamer Legal Tender, which left here on Saturday evening for Little Rock, struck a snag and sunk about forty miles below Pine Bluff last night. The latest reports state that she is settling and badly broken, and will probably prove a total loss. She was owned by Messrs. Harbin and Nowland, of this city, and was valued at $9,000. She was insured for $6,000, which was equally divided between the Old Dominion, of Richmond; the Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers' of Hamilton, Ohio; and the Globe of Chicago. Her cargo was valued at about $8,000, was insured for $6,000, principally in local companies here, and the bulk of it was saved in a damaged condition.

HIGH WATERS.

THE MERRIMACK UP.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 17, 1876.

The Merrimack River is very high and about 4,500 mill operatives are out of employment in consequence. No danger is apprehended.

THE MISSISSIPPI RAGING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17, 1876.

Advices from Bolivar county, Miss., state that the levee broke in front of Colonel Wade's plantation, on Friday evening, about a mile below Buck Ridge crevasse. The water rushed through with frightful velocity, and it was with difficulty, that Mrs. Wade and her daughter were rescued; the whole of this alluvial region being submerged. The following plantations are already inundated:—Waby, Meyers', Meyers & Pollock's, L. W. Wade's, J. G. Yerger's, Morgan Easton's, Greene Clay's, Field Miller's and Major Edmund's. The water is pouring into Williams' Bayou and Seers' Creek, and will overflow many valuable places, including Colonel Moore's and the Hedge place. The water is now running over Egypt Ridge, which never occurred before.

FLOODS IN ONTARIO.

ALTON, April 17, 1876.

The rapid thaws and rains which have prevailed here for some time have swollen the streams and caused much destruction to property on the river Credit. In a distance of two miles three mill dams were badly damaged and two entirely destroyed.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 18—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest veering to northeast winds, warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, stationary followed by falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, south and east winds, increasing haze or cloudiness and higher temperature.

For the lake region, rising barometer, westerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and lower followed by higher temperature.

For the Middle and Eastern Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest winds, cooler, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi River will begin to rise at Memphis, and continue at or near danger line from Memphis to Vicksburg during the rest of the week.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	29	43	3:30 P. M.	37	50
6 A. M.	28	41	6 P. M.	32	52
9 A. M.	32	47	9 P. M.	30	45
12 M.	32	53	12 P. M.	26	41

Average temperature yesterday 46¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 30¾

THE YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17, 1876.

Yale and Harvard representatives met here to-day and chose Professor A. M. Wheeler, of Yale, referee in their eight-oared race, which is to take place at this city June 30. A course beginning near the upper end of the city will probably be chosen.

LA CROSSE.

LONDON, Ont., April 17, 1876.

The London La Crosse Club will send a team to the Centennial Exhibition this summer, where a match with an Indian twelve will be arranged.

AN ACTOR DYING.

BOSTON, April 17, 1876.

Owen Marlowe, the eminent actor, is lying dangerously ill at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in this city, and no hopes whatever are entertained of his recovery. Since his removal to the hospital, where the best of medical care has been given him, his condition has grown steadily worse. The operations for the removal of the cause of sickness failed to produce the effect desired and hoped for. On Friday Mr. Marlowe passed into a semi-conscious state, being unable to recognize his friends; and he remained in that condition until a return of delirium set in. Last night Mr. Marlowe was very low, and the hopes of his recovery were very slight. It was even doubtful whether he could survive till morning. Many friends visited the sick room yesterday, and the expressions of regret and sympathy were universal. In no other place has Mr. Marlowe made warmer friends than in Boston, the scene of some of his most artistic and successful performances upon the stage. He is of English birth and about forty-six years old. Coming to America at the age of twenty-five, he made his first bow to the public behind the footlights of the old Barnum's Museum in New York in September, 1855, playing Lamp in O'Keefe's "Wild Oats." After a short and successful season Mr. Marlowe played in Buffalo, Toronto and several Southern cities, proving himself an artist of no small ability. He appeared next at Laura Keene's theatre in New York, winning the popular favor. In 1863 he became a member of the Arch Street theatre, on its opening under the efficient management of Mrs. John Drew. He remained in the City of Brotherly Love for four seasons, and then once more returned to New York. At Wallack's old theatre he gave the first performance in America of Captain Hawtree in "Caste," gaining for his personation the warmest praise of press and public. For three seasons he was a member of Mr. Wallack's company, and became one of the most popular actors. Then Mr. Marlowe went to San Francisco, and played for two seasons at the California theatre. He was a great favorite in San Francisco, professionally and socially. After a brief series of engagements Mr. Marlowe paid a flying visit to England; and, returning to New York, played "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the Academy of Music. While here negotiations for his appearance at the Globe theatre were made, and, in accordance with them, Mr. Marlowe began, last autumn, his series of brilliant performances to Boston audiences.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—THE DEBUT OF MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA.

"Il Barbiére di Seviglia," the master work of Rossini, was the opera selected last evening by Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for the début of the Russian prima donna, Mlle. Anna de Belocca. The house was pretty well filled, especially down stairs, where the managers wish to profit by the audience. The boxes were somewhat empty, but, considering that the boxes of the Academy are like the Scriptural quotation in a financial point of view, "empty and void," the question of the appreciation of the musical public was entirely undetermined, as far as Mlle. de Belocca was concerned. The début of the prima donna was a grand success. She was the Rosina the composer designed. Mlle. de Belocca is not a great artist, such as one can say of other Rosinas in "Il Barbiére." But she is an artist that charms even in this difficult *rôle*. She is a consummate actress and an accomplished singer. Mlle. de Belocca has a superb contralto voice, and is evidently well versed in all that appertains to her art. She is a charming little lady, and wins her way into the hearts of the audience by the sheer force of dramatic and musical talent. In her first aria, "Una Voce Poco Fa," the excellence of her school of singing was plainly manifested. Every phrase came out as if delivered from the lips of Alboni. The little lady that personated Rosina sang as a nightingale. Youth, beauty and voice combined to make a grand operatic impersonation. Mlle. de Belocca has succeeded in making a decided impression at her début. The rest of the cast was wretched. Mr. Karl has no idea of the requirements of the *rôle* of Almaviva, and he neutralized the music accordingly. Signor Ferranti seems to have entirely lost his voice, and as singing is an essential feature in the *rôle* of Figaro, the effect of Mr. Ferranti's efforts may be imagined. Nothing but the most unqualified praise is due to the admirable direction of the opera by Maretzek. The master work of Rossini has been given in this city with very good casts, as may be seen from the following:—1851, Bosio, Salvi, Badiali and Marini; 1852, Sontag, Pozzolini, Badiali, Rovere; 1854, Alboni, San Giovanni; 1856, Lagrange, Brignoli, Morelli, Amodio; 1860, Adelina Patti, Brignoli, Susini, Amodio; 1862, Mme. Gassier, M. Gassier, Signor Errani; 1867, Parepa-Rosa, Brignoli, Rouconi; same year, Kellogg and other artists. Therefore it may be seen at a glance that America has seen many great Rosinas, and a greater compliment could not be paid to a prima donna than what we are compelled to say about Mlle. de Belocca. She acted and sang the part as if it were written for her. The opera was first presented at the Teatro Valle, Rome, 1816, during the carnival season, with Garcia, Zamboni and Botticelli in the principal *rôles*. Mme. Pappenheim appears as Marguerite in "Faust" on Wednesday.

THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT.

Steinway Hall was fairly crowded last evening on occasion of an extra symphony concert given there by the celebrated *chef d'orchestre*, Theodore Thomas. The orchestral selections were played as only a Thomas' orchestra can play them; Miss Drasdil sang as a thorough artist, and Mr. Mills played the E minor concerto of Chopin with that rare delicacy, poetic feeling and completeness of effect that places this artist in such a high position as an interpreter of the works of Chopin. With all Mr. Bilow's great qualities and fame as a piano virtuoso, he failed utterly when he attempted Chopin. Mr. Mills seems to have made the works of the Polish tone-poet an especial study. Beneath his fingers the tones of the centennial grand piano rolled out as if from a grand organ. It was a concert delightful to those who heard it, and one worthy of the director and the artists.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

To a crowded audience at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening Mr. Sothern appeared as Lord Dundreary in the comedy of "Our American Cousin." The well worn jokes and the familiar, stupid witticisms called forth prompt and unanimous peals of laughter from an audience that was not made up of those who usually fill the theatres at Easter holidays, but evidently of frequent attendants upon theatrical performances. Interspersed throughout the piece a few new jokes were welcomely received and some of the old ones were so cleverly reset as to be provocative of laughter to those of the audience who had probably laughed at the originals many times previously. Mr. E. Lamb as Asa Trenchard blended the comic and pathetic in this character so evenly as to be equally excellent in both portrayals. Mr. Sothern and Mr. Lamb were well sustained by the favorites of the company, and the piece will no doubt fill the house for the remaining two nights on which it will be played. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday Mr. Sothern appears in "David Garrick," and in "Dundreary Married and Settled."

"HUMPTY DUMPTY" AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

It is eight years since the original pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" was first produced at the Olympic Theatre, when it had an uninterrupted run of 1,001 performances. It is not only its past history but its present success, which proves its vitality. From 1868 to 1870 "standing room only" was the nightly order at this theatre, but even during that period the house was never more completely filled than last night—the immense multitude in the family circle seeming to impend over the balcony as if ready to drop in one mass into the parquet—and in all matters of detail and elegance in presentation the piece was never so well given before. As a matter of course poor Fox, who did so much to give the pantomime its great reputation, was missed from the familiar scenes, and Mr. Robert Fraser, who took his place, was necessarily subjected to a comparison with that great master of the pantomimic stage; but the new clown acquitted himself in a way to show that he is a worthy successor of the distinguished original.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The attraction at this theatre last evening was Mr. Oliver Doud Byron in a new sensational play, known as "Rebel to the Core." The house was well filled, and the thrilling situations with which the piece abounded afforded Mr. Byron ample opportunities for the display of his histrionic powers. The production seemed to arouse the patriotic feelings of the audience, and the result, as might be expected, was a thorough indorsement of the sentiments expressed.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The announcement of "No standing room" would have justified last night at this theatre. When the curtain rose a crowded and fashionable assemblage greeted the performers, and throughout the evening the house rang with peals of laughter at the really brilliant entertainment presented. It comprised three or four rollicking sketches, in which some very talented artists appeared. Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. Goodwin quickly established themselves in favor, while Miss Jennie Hughes displayed some excellent qualities as a comedienne. Her artistic impersonation of Kitty Vinks was thoroughly relished by the audience, and there is little doubt that a new held is open to her. Apart, however, from the tempting features of the programme, the main attraction centred in the production of the dramatic sketch, "Jessie," which, by the way, ought to be seen to be appreciated. The piece abounds in startling situations, and the handsome manner in which the management presented it to the public last night won universal approbation. Especially worthy of attention is the faithful representation of the ice-bound vessels, and Mr. Hart is entitled to credit for the excellence of the entire picture. "Jessie" is a success.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The programme at the Lyceum embraced three sparkling selections last evening, "Love in Livery," "The Wrong Man" and the burlesque "Black-Eyed Susan." The attendance was somewhat slim, although the entertainment possessed many elements of attraction. In the first mentioned little comedy Miss Annie Mack played the *rôle* of Violet admirably, Messrs. Villiers, Livingstone and Lennox also contributing to the success of the performance. Mr. Sidney Smith, a clever actor, pleased the audience by his interpretation of Benjamin Bobbin, and afterwards in the *rôle* of Captain Crosstree. The audience seemed to be well disposed toward the performers, and altogether the entertainment gratified the anxious expectations of numerous friends.

GLOBE THEATRE.

A good entertainment was given at this house last evening. The programme was full of life, variety and fun. The performance commenced with the sketch of "Patience with Patients," and took well. Miss Julia Wilson sang her selection of songs very prettily, Queen and West were comic in their negro specialties, the Freeman Sisters proved attractive in their characterizations, and Hart, in his great stump oration on "Science Unveiled," provoked much laughter. The pantomime of "Nicodemus" concluded the night's bill.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

There was not a large audience at this house last evening. The great female minstrel troupe does not seem to possess the attractions for the public that was anticipated. A number of variety acts were given as part of the programme, and were fair in their way. The "Parisienne Bal de Masque," a rather tame affair concluded the night's entertainment.

TONY PASTOR'S.

Tony Pastor's Theatre, in Broadway, continues to draw fine houses, and the olio last night was fully equal to the standard at this house. Mr. J. W. McAndrews, Miss Jenny Yeamans and Miss Henrietta Mollenhauer were among the specialty artists who took part in the performance, but the entire bill gave great satisfaction.

A DISAPPOINTED AUDIENCE.

Mr. George C. Davenport and a number of other players were billed to play "Arrah-Na-Pogue" last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. When the hour for the curtain to rise arrived there were about 150 persons in the house and a corresponding number of dollars in the hands of the treasurer. The audience began to manifest some impatience occasioned by a protracted delay, when Mr. Charles Gaylor, son of the well known playwright, appeared before the curtain and announced that "owing to circumstances over which he had no control the play could not be performed." He also announced that those present could have their money refunded upon presentation of their ticket coupons at the box office to-day. The audience dispersed without any marked expression of feeling.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. William H. Crisp, an old-time favorite at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, who has been at the Boston Museum during the last three years, returns to Mr. Daly's company next season. There is also some talk of Mr. Le Moyne coming back to New York.

The statement that Miss Rosa Rand, who is at present playing "Rumor" at Booth's Theatre, is engaged for next season at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, is incorrect.

OBITUARY.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON, LL. D.

A telegram from Detroit, Mich., under date of the 17th inst., announces the occurrence of the death of Orestes A. Brownson, LL. D., the well known American author. He expired in that city, where he resided since the discontinuance of the publication of his *Review* yesterday, at the age of seventy-two years.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The deceased gentleman was born at Stockbridge, Vt., on the 16th of September, 1803. His early education received careful attention. In the n