# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THAT BLESSED BABY—VARIETIES MYTHOLOGIQUES ET RELIGIEUX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LA FETE CHAMPETRE—FISHERMAN'S DREAM—GREEN MONSTER.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE QUEEN OF SPADES—GAMEN—THAT BLESSED BABY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—CAMILLE—NOVELTY.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—BLACK EYED DUSAN—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—BY THE JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—DOUBLE BEFORED ROOM.

ATHENÆUM, 654 Broadway—DIAOPTIC, SCRIPTURAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, ORATORICAL EXHIBITION.

New York, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

## The News.

The Atlantic brings us four days later dates from Europe. Her news is of the highest interest. Simultaneously with the assurance which it gives us that peace, if not actually signed, is fully concluded and agreed upon, we receive the announcement of the birth of an imperial heir to the throne of France. This interesting event took place on Sunday, the 16th ult., at a quarter past three in the morning. The sufferings of the Empress were very great, but at the last accounts both mother and child were doing well. The young prince has received the following names and titles:—Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, *fils de France* and King of Algiers. The birth of a prince has of course thrown the good people of Paris into extacies, and, as it will prove interesting to many of our own readers, we publish full details respecting it. We also copy, from one of the Paris papers, a poetical tribute in honor of "the nativity," from the pen of Theophile Gautier. It is said that the Emperor was so overcome by his emotions at the accomplishment of his long deferred hopes that he fell into a state of temporary syncope.

It is affirmed that despatches had been received by Commodore Watson directing him not to commence hostilities in the Baltic.

It appears from an official declaration of the Danish Minister, Von Scheele, that our government has consented to a prolongation of the obligations of the treaty which is to expire on the 14th of this month for a further period of two months—that is to say, until the 14th of June next. The object of this extension is to give time for some diplomatic arrangement to be arrived at.

One of our correspondents, writing from Rome, says that the relations between Austria and Sardinia, which have not been very friendly since 1848, are about to be placed on a more amicable footing, and as soon as peace is definitely concluded in Paris an Austrian ambassador is again to be accredited to the Court of Turin.

It is affirmed that Louis Napoleon is actively intriguing in the affairs of Spain, with a view to introduce such a government there as will further certain designs which he entertains in regard to Cuba.

The King of Oude has been deposed, and his dominions annexed to the territories of Great Britain.

The European news yesterday produced no effect of moment on the cotton market, which continued to be more or less governed by the reports received from New Orleans and other Southern ports. The sales embraced about 2,500 a 3,000 bales, without change in prices. Flour was dull and lower for common grades, while the medium and higher qualities were without change of moment. The transactions were moderate. Wheat was quiet; a sale of North Carolina common red was made at $1 65. Corn was heavy, but without change of moment in prices. Pork again advanced, with sales of mess at $18 75, and of prime at $14 37½ a $14 50, and a sale of Albany inspected, to arrive on the opening of navigation, was made at $14 75. Coffee was steady; a cargo of St. Domingo was sold for export at private terms. Sugars sold to the extent of 600 a 800 hhds., particulars of which will be found in another column. A fair business was done in freights to Liverpool and London, without change of importance in rates. For flour and grain, however, rates were nominal.

The steamship Star of the West arrived yesterday from Punta Arenas, bringing details of the important news from Central America, a brief summary of which, received by telegraph from New Orleans, had been previously laid before our readers. Letters of our correspondents and copious extracts from our files, giving full particulars of the interesting events transpiring in Nicaragua, may be found in to-day's paper.

Among the important subjects brought up in the Legislature yesterday were the amendments to the city charter, which passed to a third reading in the Senate; the Albany Bridge bill in the Assembly, which, after a desperate struggle, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges by a vote of 68 to 26, thus indicating the eventual success of the measure; the reports of the committee on the City Tax bill, reducing the total estimate $272,000; also the report in favor of selling the Arsenal property, and the bill repealing the Prohibitory Liquor law.

In the United States Senate yesterday a resolution permitting Dr. Kane and his associates in the Arctic expedition to accept whatever tokens of appreciation the government of Great Britain may bestow upon them, was reported, discussed at some length and finally laid over. The three million armament bill was then taken up. Mr. Fessenden spoke on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He was in favor of settling our differences with Great Britain by negotiation. Mr. Cass replied, arguing that we should take a decided stand for the maintenance of our rights. Messrs. Bell and Clayton, after mutual explanations, settled their difficulty of the previous day, growing out of the debate on the action of the Naval Board. The House was occupied in discussing the Senate's amendments to the West Point Deficiency and Pension Appropriation bills.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, but did nothing beyond conversing informally on the probable issue of the application to the Legislature for $200,000 to aid their depleted treasury. The course of Senator Sickles in moving to lay the bill for their relief on the table was animadverted upon with much severity. The Commission is in imminent peril of bankruptcy, as their overdraft in the bank is now $90,017 34, and they are limited to $100,000, beyond which point they have no resource, while their total liabilities are over $300,000. The State Legislature adjourns next Wednesday, and unless some provision is made the Commission must necessarily be dissolved before the year is out. In that case the sick and destitute under their charge, who now number 1,915 persons, would fall on the Ten Governors for support, while the property on Ward's Island and Quarantine would be held until some disposition of it could be made by the State. For the first three months of the present year 9,899 emigrants have arrived at this port, against 16,176 for the same period last year, being a decrease of 6,277. During the months of March and February 7,375 bondable passengers arrived, bringing with them $346,079 97 in money, being an average of $47 61 a person.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen yesterday had under consideration the proposition to extend the lease of Reservoir square to the Crystal Palace Association for a term of five years. It is understood that the committee, on Monday next, will report adversely to the extension.

A young German, named William Marx, was arrested on Monday, by Fire Marshal Baker, charged with burglary and arson, in entering and setting fire, on Saturday night, to premises rear of 59 Spring street. After his arrest Marx confessed his guilt, and was duly committed for trial.

An active demand existed yesterday for cattle in the drove yards. The supply was limited, and prices very firm at our quotations. Not much extra beef was on the market, the qualities generally being good to common, with some very inferior. Sheep and lambs scarce, and quality generally, with some few exceptions, rather bad. See report in another column.

The Board of Education last evening re-elected S. S. Randall City Superintendent of Schools for two years from June next. Mr. R. received twenty-nine of thirty-one votes cast. A report appropriating $13,650 for repair of ward schoolhouse No. 12 was adopted.

The election in Rhode Island yesterday probably resulted in the choice of the Know Nothing and nigger worshippers' candidates for State offices, but it had not been satisfactorily ascertained which party would have a majority in the Legislature.

### The Pacification of Europe.

The news brought by the steamship Atlantic is the best that Europe has sent us for many a month. Peace is made, and the Emperor of the French is settled on his throne by the birth of a fine healthy son.

It appears that the diplomatists of Paris began their labors by signing over again the protocol or preliminary bargain which was originally made at St. Petersburg. Having done this, deliberations were commenced, the fifth point being the first debated; then the fourth, and so on backwards, the first being the last. We are led to believe that some of the discussions were warm and excited, as, indeed, was to be expected. But the desire of the Allies for peace and the peremptory instructions given by the Emperor of Russia to Count Orloff and his colleague, overcame all obstacles; and a day or two before the birth of the King of Algiers, an understanding was fairly arrived at, and a treaty of peace signed. The question then was to follow out that document, and give to its provisions such actuality as was needed by specific alterations in the national distribution of Europe. This could not be done, as it seemed, without the intervention of Prussia, as the treaties of 1840 and 1841, to which Prussia had been a party, would necessarily be affected and altered by the new treaty. Prussia was accordingly summoned to send plenipotentiaries to Paris; we noticed their departure from Berlin and their arrival at the French capital, in our account of the news by the Canada.

Thus, as it seems, the war is over. If the treaty of peace was agreed upon on the 12th March, as there appears to be some reason for believing, it is not the least extraordinary feature of the business that so important an event should have been kept a secret till the 16th; doubtless the French Emperor, who is always bent on producing theatrical effects, may have desired that the advent of his son should be simultaneous with that of peace; but it would require something more than an imperial mandate to achieve such a miracle in this country.

At all events, whenever the treaty was signed, that it has been signed there is now no good reason to doubt. Criticism will not be opportune till the terms of peace are made public. In the meanwhile, it would appear, from the whole course of events since January, that the conclusion of the war is a concession to the peace sentiment of Europe, but future historians will allude to it as one of the extraordinary passages in the history of the Russian Empire.

NICARAGUA ON A WAR FOOTING.—As we predicted some months ago, Nicaragua has been forced into a war with Costa Rica. We have a large mass of letters and documents from our correspondents in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, from which we have given copious selections and translations in another place.

The State with which Nicaragua is now at war adjoins its territory on the south. It has an area of about fifteen thousand square miles, and a population estimated at two hundred thousand. There are about ten thousand Indians, and the rest are chiefly mixed—what we would call quadroons. The regular army is very small—two hundred men—but there is a militia force of five thousand. We are told that the latter is good for nothing. That remains to be proved. The President is elected for six years. San Jose is the capital, and has thirty thousand inhabitants. The chief seaport is Punta Arenas, on the Pacific. Costa Rica is the only Central American State that has paid its debts and has a balance on the right side of its cash book. The source of its wealth is the cultivation of coffee, which is shipped chiefly to Europe from the port above named. There is a large French and German population which is inimical to Walker.

The declaration of war came from Costa Rica, and in two days after its reception at Granada, Colonel Schlessinger, of Cuban notoriety, was *en route* to invade Costa Rica, with a rifle battalion numbering three hundred men. As there is no Nicaraguan navy, at present the operations must be carried on by land, and at the last accounts Schlessinger's troops had already crossed the frontier. Nicaragua is pretty safe from invasion by Costa Rica, as there are but two available roads, and these wind through narrow passes, which could be defended by a very small number of determined men against almost any force that could be brought against them. It seems probable that if, as we are told, the Costa Ricans made no resistance to Schlessinger's troops, they intend to fall back upon San Jose, and defend it to the last. It is supposed that Walker will receive large reinforcements from California and New Orleans, and that he will take the field in person, and march direct for San Jose, which is about ten days' journey; but as the road winds through three chains of mountains, and is chiefly through the enemy's country, the commissariat must be supplied for three weeks at least. The statement that a French man-of-war had arrived at Punta Arenas, to assist the Costa Ricans, is contradicted by this arrival. If it were the fact it would annoy Walker to a great extent. It would prevent him from operating by sea, in case he should get transportation, and during three or four miles of his land march his troops would be under the ship's guns. The democratic party in Nicaragua have received the declaration of war with exceeding joy, and Walker's Napoleonic promptness seems to have delighted his friends and frightened his enemies. No doubt he will further follow the example of the great Corsican by making the Costa Ricans pay the expenses of the war, and something handsome besides.

This appears to be the state of things. Our readers will naturally inquire for the real cause of war. It has not yet appeared. The Costa Ricans have doubtless been deceived by the enemies of Walker in the other Central American States, and hoped to frighten him. Nicaragua claims a large slice of territory now included in the boundaries of Costa Rica, and this is one cause of bad feeling.

The war is the chief feature of the news. The new government was without money, but otherwise prosperous. The North American residents were generally healthy and happy. No progress seems to have been made in settling the affairs of the Transit Company, but the California passengers, treasure, &c., were brought over the Isthmus as speedily and comfortably as usual. Trade was paralyzed by the war, which will no doubt be short and bloody.

We may expect to see lively times in Central America during the next month or two. At the end of that time we should not be surprised to see a new confederation of the States, with General Walker at its head, and his minister received by the Secretary of State of the United States.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

### Interesting from Washington.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE MOSQUITO GRANT DISPUTE—PLAN FOR RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC—MOVEMENTS OF THE KANSAS MISSIONARIES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1856.

General Walker has suggested the basis of a settlement between himself and the claimants of the Mosquito grant. Mr. Phillips, former Secretary to Colonel Kinney, has left for Nicaragua, with full powers to accept and close the arrangements.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House met to-day, and decided to report a bill for the construction of the road; the details to be settled in committee on Friday next.

Messrs. Robinson and Lane, of Kansas, are considered as lions among the nigger worshippers. Lane has the original copy of the free State constitution, and will present it to the House. Mr. Robinson leaves here to-morrow to to join the Kansas Commissioners at St. Louis. Mr. Lane leaves here on Friday for Harrisburg, Pa., where he intends to address the people. From thence he goes to Columbus, where he speaks on Monday. Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, leaves to-morrow for home, but will go by way of Connecticut, where he intends making a few speeches prior to the election in that State.

General Cass made another excellent speech to-day, on our difficulty with England, partly in reply to Mr. Fessenden.

### Highly Interesting from the State Capital.

THE CITY CHARTER IN THE SENATE—TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE—BRIDGE BILL REFERRED TO APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE—STARE ARSENAL TO BE DEMOLISHED, ETC.

ALBANY, April 2, 1856.

The city Senators have agreed upon amendments to the charter of New York, and reported it to the Senate. It changes the day for holding election for municipal officers from November to May. It reduces the Board of Councilmen to the number of fifteen, to hold office for two years, to be elected in districts as equally divided with regard to population as may be without cutting up any wards. The Board of Aldermen is to remain as now, except that they be elected annually. More power is conferred on the Mayor and Comptroller, in a supervisory point of view, together with several other immaterial alterations from the present charter. If the city delegation shall be left to manage their own affairs, without an officious interference of politicians in the Legislature from other parts of the State, this judicious amendment to the charter is likely to succeed.

A resolution lies on the table of the Senate providing for the election of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, on Saturday, in place of B. F. Harwood, dismissed.

The Albany Bridge bill was to-day, after a contest of three hours, referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, under the previous question, by a vote of 68 to 26. This was a test vote, and insures the passage of the law.

The New York city tax bill was reported to the House this morning by Mr. Reilly. It reduces the estimates in the original bill two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| County contingencies | $50 000 |
| Contingencies Common Council | 7,500 |
| Docks and slips | 50,000 |
| Donations and claims | 5,000 |
| Belgian pavement, Broadway | 70,000 |
| Street expenses and paving | 15,000 |
| Officers' fees | 20,000 |
| Building county jail | 25,000 |
| Wells and pump | 500 |
| Railing Tompkins square | 30,000 |

This is signed by four of the committee.

Mr. Spinola submitted a minority report, reducing the estimates some forty thousand dollars lower.

It is believed every item has been closely scrutinized, and every dollar struck out which was justifiable.

The effort to demolish the State Arsenal in the city of New York, was revived in the House this morning. There is a very strong country combination to deprive the city of that structure. Mr. Prescott, chairman of the Military Committee, wanted no more discussion on the subject, and succeeded in referring the bill to his committee to report complete. Though Mr. Arthur, Mr. Grant and other city members strongly remonstrated against this summary disposal of the arsenal, their appeals were fruitless and the military of the First division, need not be surprised to hear that the arsenal is doomed to demolition.

## THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1856.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT BUFFALO.

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., reported the House resolution for the enlargement of the Custom House, Post office, and federal court building at Buffalo. Passed.

THE KANE ARCTIC EXPEDITION AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution to permit Dr. Kane, and the officers associated with him in the expedition to the Arctic seas, to accept such tokens of acknowledgment therefor as the government of Great Britain may please to present, in accordance with its wishes on the subject.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., hoped the resolution would be immediately passed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (K. N.) of Ky., was quite willing that all proper acknowledgment should be given to Dr. Kane; but he thought it a bad precedent to depart from ancient usage.

Mr. SEWARD inquired whether, under the resolution, a title of nobility could not be conferred on Dr. Kane.

Mr. MASON had no idea that the British government would think of offering an acknowledgment of that kind, which it might well suppose would be unwelcome to a citizen of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD desired to express, in behalf of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, who furnished the funds with which the expedition was prosecuted with so much energy, with so much sacrifice, and such great results, his hope that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., opposed the resolution.

Mr. MASON admitted the wisdom of the provision in the constitution relative to the reception of presents from foreign governments; but as that instrument has reserved to Congress discretionary power in the matter, they could determine whether this was not a proper occasion to make an exception to the general rule. He cited the case of Lieut. Maury, who was permitted to receive a gold medal from the King of Sweden.

Mr. BUTLER, (dem.) of S. C., could not vote for the resolution unless he knew what the British government intended to give Kane.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed.

THE THREE MILLION ARMAMENT BILL

was then taken up, and

Mr. FESSENDEN (nigger worshipper), of Me., in allusion to the enlistment question, expressed the opinion that Mr. Crampton ought to be dismissed, because, after the publication of the official correspondence, it is impossible that he can receive that respect which should be entertained for the representative of a foreign Power. Speaking of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he censured Senators for taking so much pains to prove that Great Britain has no good title in Central America, for, if our construction of that treaty is correct, it makes not the least difference whether her title is good or bad, or whether she has any at all, since she has abandoned it all, be it more or less. A refusal or neglect to carry out treaty stipulations, although involving a desecration of faith, does not necessarily justify war. Great Britain does not pretend to interfere with our rights, nor to do anything conflicting with our interests, and we should wait until she gives occasion before we interpose in Central American affairs. If we expect her in that quarter, not one foot of the territory will be ours. We have no claim to it. As to giving a year's notice to Great Britain to vacate, and in the meantime to prepare for war, he was opposed to it.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., said he had watched the manifestation of public sentiment in England, and he could see no use in continually protesting, unless some more definite action be taken. He did not suppose England would retract at all, and it was not probable she would declare war against us. Why should she, when she has got all she wants? The true question is, what ought we to do? Shall we continue to submit, or shall we take a decided stand that we will enforce and maintain our rights? Great Britain has changed her grounds three times in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. As fast as she is driven from one untenable position, she takes refuge in another.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that he should discuss the bill as a war measure.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., alluded to the rupture between himself and Senator Clayton, yesterday. He regretted the occurrence, as it resulted from a misapprehension on his part. If the Senator from Delaware shall say he did not mean to be personally offensive in his remarks relative to Lieut. Maury, he was prepared to make the *amende honorable*.

A VOICE—"That's right." General good humor prevalent.

Mr. BELL, resuming, wished, however, to have it understood that without such disclaimer on the part of the Senator, it was no bargain.

A VOICE—"That's fair.

Mr. CLAYTON replied—He had no doubt that the Senator, with himself, regretted the disagreeable occurrence, especially as it originated in a misapprehension. He (Mr. Clayton) confessed that he felt warmly on that occasion, and was sorry for its exhibition. He could not bear malice, after the frank and manly explanation of the Senator from Tennessee, and he was glad to renew that friendship existing between them for more than twenty years. He tendered him his hand with all his heart.

Adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1856.

The entire session was occupied in the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the West Point, Pension and Deficiency Appropriation bills, without coming to any conclusion thereon.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

ALBANY, April 2, 1856.

PETITION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.

Mr. SICKLES reported from the select committee, a bill to amend the charter of New York. The bill was made up from the several propositions before the Legislature. All the propositions concur that the two things mainly needed to give New York a good government, are an improvement in the form of government, and an opportunity to electors to put better men in office. The representatives of the Senate and Assembly of New York concur in recommending three forms for accomplishing these objects. The bill proposes—

1st. A change in the legislative branch of the city government, known as the Board of Councilmen, by changing the number of the Board from 60 to 15, to be elected by districts, according to the population.

2d. Proposes a change in the Executive Department by doing away with the election of heads of departments by the people—to have one responsible executive head, and make the other subordinate heads of departments subject to him for their appointment, and for their removal for misconduct—thus restoring the principle of the charter of 1830.

Mr. Sickles, as an instance, cited the head of the Croton Water Board, who was appointed, not elected, to show the advantage of the former system.

3d. Proposes to reform the election of municipal officers, by changing the time for such election from the fall to the spring—making the charter election a separate election, thus concentrating public attention upon the candidates, and removing therefrom the influence of State and national elections.

The bill does not interfere with the terms of office of any officer elected by the people, but provides for a change as vacancies occur.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

THE USURY LAWS.

A motion to reconsider the vote killing the usury bill was defeated.

Nothing further of interest occurred.

### Assembly.

ALBANY, April 2, 1856.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the Colonial History was passed.

The Albany Bridge bill was received from the Senate.

A protracted debate ensued.

Upon a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, it prevailed by ayes 68, nays 26. This vote was considered a test indicating the certain passage of the bill.

A remonstrance was presented against the Broadway Railroad, signed by residents and property holders on Broadway, setting forth in strong terms opposition to the proposed railroad.

Mr. B. SMITH reported against the bill creating Jones Park, New York. Agreed to.

Mr. FOOTE reported from the Judiciary Committee, that no legal difficulties exist in the way of the sale of the New York arsenal by the State.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Sailor's Snug Harbor Hospital at New York was presented.

The bill to provide for the extension of the Genesee Valley canal was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorise the construction of two additional State Lunatic Asylums was referred to the committee to report complete.

The bill to prevent intemperance and repealing the Prohibitory law was discussed, but the third reading was cut off by adjournment.

### Rhode Island State Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 2—10 P. M.

The election returns indicate the choice of a General Assembly composed of all the parties to the contest, without a large majority of either. So far as heard from, there are sixteen Americans and republicans and nineteen democrats elected, exclusive of the Providence vote, which is not yet counted. As regards the State ticket, it is probable that William W. Hoppin for Governor, John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State, and Charles Hart for Attorney General, are elected—these candidates being on both the American and republican tickets. For Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer there is probably no choice.

### Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1856.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c. Sales to-day, 11,000 bales; middling, at 9⅛ a 9⅜. The amount of stock on hand is 30,000 bales less than at the same time last year.

CHARLESTON, April 1, 1856.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c. since last quotations. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales.

### The Steamer Fulton—An Opening Fete.

A pleasant party gathered last night on board the United States mail steamship Fulton, of the Havre line. The Fulton is the companion of the Arago, and the twain one among the finest ships afloat. The Fulton has made one trip to Havre, and returned. A number of ladies and gentlemen visited the ship last evening, and were entertained by the commander, Captain Watton. The Fulton looked as neat and spruce as a new pin, and the convenience and beauty of her furnishings were the theme of universal admiration. The inspection made of the Fulton satisfies us that one may have everything as comfortable about him during a voyage to Europe as in his own hotel. On board the Fulton, for example, you may have a suite of rooms, if you feel inclined to pay for them. The Fulton is of the largest class of ocean steamships, and will comfortably accommodate three hundred passengers. In point of accommodations for passengers she is superior to any vessel of the Cunard line, not excepting the Persia. The Fulton is built with five water tight compartments, nine inches thick and zinced, a most excellent improvement, which would have saved the Arctic, and which should be adopted on all ocean steamers. In all respects the Fulton is a credit to her name and the flag she carries.

The party last night was first entertained with a view of the ship, and then introduced into a *salle de danse* fitted up for the occasion. A couple of hours were spent in devotion to Terpsichore, and the company was then summoned to the main cabin, where an elegant *petit souper* was served to about sixty ladies and gentlemen, the commander in the chair. The supper, wines and attendance were capital, and the steward deserves particular credit for the excellence of his department—a great matter for a sea-going steamer, where one's dinner is the great event of the day.

Captain Wotton's health having been proposed, he returned thanks, and paid a gallant compliment to the ladies. Then there was singing, dancing, &c., until the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," when the company separated, much delighted with the Fulton and her commander. May her flag never be struck!

### Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in steamship Atlantic—John Davis, Mrs Jehu, Miss Bessie, L Stats, W Tucker, R Newton, H Willing, J B Kierstead, Mr and Mrs Tregay, G Hamilton, J Rhodes, H W Merrill, H Kent, T Hugo, W Gordon, S Mugfor, J Mugtor, W Hammar, G P Canney, Mr C Stewart, Jas Lee, W Rundle, Mr Richbaum, Mr Crowhurst, J Harker, Mr Hill, T O'Brien.

From Punta Arenas, in the steamer Star of the West—Mrs Vreedenburg, Capt E S Hardy, N H Wood, Judge Hydenfeldt, Miss Ella Hydenfeldt, Mr Hydenfeldt, Mrs Hubert, S Hamilton, Dr H Foster, Dr S Pitkinton, S Hyman and servant, E Hyman, Dr Van Zant, W Wilson, A Mason, Mrs Bothis, Mrs Gage, Mrs Austin, J Bell, Mrs Bell, S L Munsell, Mr Silver, Mr Olivari, Mrs Olivari, Mrs Bontine, G W Wilkins, Wines & Co's express messenger, Pacific express messenger, W H Perrine, J Lobdell, Mrs Burns, Mr and Mrs Fitzduff, P H Picket, J C W Davis, Capt W Lyster, Mr Dysenbury, J Heron, wife and child; J C Holton, Mrs Zozensky and two infants, Mrs Buck and infant, Capt Creighmiles, Mr and Mrs Pollock and seven children, Mr and Mrs Dewesse and five children, Mrs H C Williamson, Dr Van Dyke, Mrs Van Dyke, B Miles, Capt Woodward, B Cox, R Woodruff, P Woodruff, Capt Pierson, G Rhodes, Capt R Gemlock and lady, H Horton, J Munsol, W P Linden, A W Don, H Brown, W Beaty W Leonard, H Coon, G McCoppen, J Smith, G Garvey—and 123 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool, in steamship Persia—A Graham, Sc[illegible]; Mr and Mrs G Rogers and son, Canada; Mr Dorrant and child, ang; Mr Brown, Phil; Mr Alburtis, NY; Misses Eliza and Mary Dean, Louisville, Ky; R Maury, L Rutter, NO; Mr Cohen, lady and daughter, St Louis; Mr and Mrs Ramil, NY; Dr Maurran and two daughters, Providence, RI; Mr E Blackburn and lady, four children and servant, NY; R Makin, do; W Mead, do; W B Bennett, Phil; E Kirkpatrick, NY; Mr Johnson and lady, do; F H Stout and lady, Phil; C Scott, NY; Mr Pastor, do; Mr Asbury, Phil; N J Florence and lady, NY; Mr Teltz, Liverpool; J C Jones, do; Miss Durham, NY; Miss Stott, Phil; Mr Marie and lady, Mr Stewart, Mrs H L Morris, three children and two servants, NY; Mr Stewart and lady, WI; Mrs Medlicott, child and servant, NY; E S Morris, C W Tyler, Mr Lassiter, Va; Mr Ralph and lady, L Cook, Mr Mitchell and lady, NY; N F Fenwick, Eng; J Callender, Miss Anne Haugiswort, Mrs G Babbidge and daughter, G Pearce, Mr Linder, NY; Mr Cash, Miss Alice Norris, Miss Lizzie Norris, J Kenrick, Phil; R H Johnston, Mrs A Walker, 2 children and maid, Mr Taylor, lady and daughter, Mr Latimer, NY; Mr Still, Eng; Mrs Dunbar and children, Providence, R I; Mr and Mrs Guild two children and nurse, New York; Miss Butt, do; Mr and Mrs Julian, New York; Mr and Mrs Etorned, and servant, New York; H Denny, Jr, Pittsburg, Pa; Hyman Joseph, New York; Oscar Vigin, Philadelphia; Monsand Madame Lomeau, France; W R Dean, Lyman A Jacobus, New York; E Lalourcade and friend, New Orleans; Edouard Auzerias, France; J A Lehman, Philadelphia; J Brunner, Mr Cohn, New York; Mr Duncan, Scotland; Mr Bell, Mr and Mrs Barbour, Mr Struthers, Mr Fanshawe, New York; Rob Fearon, Duncan C Winter, England; L Weizman, New York; Mr Kelgour, Scotland; Hy A Middleton, Charleston, S C; E Row, T Andrews, Boston; M Miller, France; John H Bach, Jas Cooges, Baltimore; Mr Combe, England; Messrs Graef, Moore and Gibb, New York; G Granier, France; Chas G Hopkins, J C Orem, C G Herman, New York; Jas Crawford, N Benefield, Scotland, Hy Bales, New York; J W Liggins, Mademoiselle Resuche and maid, France; Mr and Mrs Barrett, San Francisco; Isaac Seeligman, Mr Marlin, New York; Mr Ludwig, Germany; John D Wilbur, Philadelphia; E M Benjamin, F E Lawrence, C F Haberland, New York; Duane Williams, Philadelphia; Mr Fleitman, New York; Colin Wilson, Scotland; Dr Maurran, Providence, R I; R Wells, James Reardon, N Y; Mr Anderson, Eng; C Parce, France; Mr Peralta, New Granada, S A; R Travers, England; H Topping, NY; F A Heeder, B B Smith, W Appleton, Boston; W Macdonald, Scotland; Mr Green, England; C W Love, Toronto; Westbead, Manchester, Eng; John Connab, A and B Lehmaier, Col A Van Buren, Fower, N Y; Johnson and Means, Boston; C R Goodwin, J C Cropper, W Herrick, Thos Rhoads, N Y; G B Bell, E J Richards, Philadelphia; A C Barclay, London; J Longmire, Geo Grant, Mr R Y; Mrs Malcolm, Cameron, Robt V Hill, Canada; Mr Julien, Mr Eollet, France; Mr Rocker, England; Mrs Ellen Beasley, Toronto; F M Strange, Philadelphia; C Fleischer, Mr Turner, John and J P McKewan, Mrs Susanna Ulyat, L Israels, Simon Guggenheime, N Y; W Brown and friend, Toronto; Mr Perry, John Fientoth, lady and child, Mr Nicholls, John H Merick, Canada; Edward Cadwell, Mr Jewitt, F Tracy, NY; Hy Perrers, England; Hosfeld, Germany; Austin, J A Wells, London, C W—Total, 227.

## THE CONTESTED COMPTROLLERSHIP.

### Giles versus Flagg.

THE CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Emott.

SECOND DAY.

APRIL 2.—This case was resumed at eleven o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. The audience was not so numerous as on the first day of the trial.

Mr. Mills, the witness whose examination took place yesterday, was re-examined by Mr. Brady in regard to his employment in the Street Commissioner's office, but with the same result. He said that he did not expect to get a situation in Mr. Giles's office in the event of his election. He was then examined by Mr. O'Conor, counsel for defendant, to whom he made the following statement:—I know a man named Thompson; I never made a statement to him about this matter; I had a conversation with him a week or two a go; it appears he was promised the same situation that I was; he said he had been promised it by Mr. Crane and Mr. Taylor; I told him they had promised it to me; he wanted to know how long I was going to hold it, and I said I could not tell; nothing was said as to my hope, or promise, or expectations of anything from Mr. Giles.

John S. Ketchum, sworn, deposed as follows:—I was one of the inspectors of the election in the First district of the Nineteenth ward; I was present during the canvass of the county ticket; I might have been out about ten minutes when the canvass first commenced.

Q. Was Mr. Rich present during that canvass? A. He was absent during part of the time; he was not present when the result was announced.

Q. How long had he been absent? A. I could not state exactly; about one or two hours; we unlocked the box and threw out the tickets on the table, and commenced to count; we counted all the tickets through to see that they tallied with the poll list; we saw they did; we placed those containing the same names for the same offices together, that is, the regular tickets; when we had finished assorting them we counted each of the separate piles separately; we put the splits by themselves; one of the inspectors, I think it was Mr. Burke, counted five, and passed them to me; I bocked them down and passed them to Rich; he counted them and placed them on file, and said "One," when the clerk marked "one" on the tally; we had separate files for each of the regular tickets, and one for all the splits; I think they marked one only at the first name, as each name had the same number; we went through with this process with each regular ticket.

Q. What became of the tally papers of the regular ticket? A. The aggregate vote of each was counted and added together at the end of the paper, which was then laid upon the table.

Q. Where are the tables of the regular tickets? A. I don't know; the clerks, in the case of the split tickets, wrote out the names rather lengthy, on three pieces of paper; [papers marked A, B, C, shown to witness]; these are the tally sheets of the split ticket; they were put together with sealing wax; only the splits were tallied on this; in calling off the splits, they called all the names on each ticket, marking one opposite each name called; every five that was counted, they would say "Tally;" Mr. Bolster and Mr. Herrick marked the tally; I called a portion of the names on the split tickets, and Mr. Burke a portion; while I was calling off he was looking over me, to see that I called them right; I could not testify to the handwriting on this paper; it appears to be in Mr. Bolster's; the figures are mine; the figures were made after we got through with the splits; I added up the tallies and carried out the whole number; when we had finished this tally sheet we took the scraps containing the regular votes and put them on this, and added them to the splits; Giles, Flagg, Haws and Engs are on this paper, and are in my handwriting; they were put there when I completed this sheet; no change appears in the figures, except two or three, which don't appear to be mine; they are opposite the name of C. Godfrey Gunther; opposite his name the figures appear to be altered from 104 to 141; 12 seems to have been altered to 21; they don't appear to be my figures; when this sheet was completed I announced the result; I looked around, and not seeing Mr. Rich, I asked Mr. Burke to announce; he said he would rather I should do it; I then did so, saying, "I will now announce the result of the vote for the whole city and county ticket;" I announced 316 for Giles and 186 for Flagg; there were between eight and twenty persons present at the time; Messrs. Burke, Herrick, Bolster, Mills, Fitch and Rockwell were present; I think there were two policemen there also; when that was done I laid this paper down upon the table; this was on Wednesday, the day after the election; I saw two or three persons who had lists keeping the tally of the tickets as they were counted; I think Mr. Drew was keeping the tally part of the time; I think he left before the result was announced; Mr. Burke took a book and from the sheet made a memorandum; no other that I saw did so; part of the tally marks are in pencil and part in ink; he used the pencil because the pen did not make proper marks; I gave him the pencil; the return was made up from this sheet immediately after the canvass was completed.

Q. Is that the return made out? (Return handed to witness.) A. Yes, sir, and my name is signed to it; one of the returns, two being made out, was given to the County Clerk and the other to the Board of Canvassers; they were delivered on Thursday after the election.

Q. Is that return correct? A. It appears to have been transposed; Mr. Giles' vote is opposite Mr. Flagg's, giving him 306 instead of 186; my attention was called to this mistake by Mr. Herrick, the clerk; I can't say what day of the week following the election; it was Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday; I heard on Sunday there was a mistake, but I don't know who said so; I didn't mind it, as there is always grumbling after elections; I did not go to look after the returns, but I requested Mr. Herrick to do so and look after the other inspectors, and if necessary we would correct the mistake; Mr. Burke came the next day, and said there was a mistake—a clerical error—we ought to correct; he showed me an affidavit he intended to present to the county canvassers.

Q. Is that the affidavit? [Affidavit handed to witness.] A. Yes, sir, that is the affidavit he showed me and to which he wished me to testify, by another, as having seen; it is dated November 23, 1855; I don't know, personally, what became of these affidavits after; I did nothing personally towards the correction of this alleged error; the writing on the return I have just seen is Mr. Bolster's; I was teaching in one of the public schools, in Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

Mr. Brady offered the tally paper in evidence, and the two affidavits of Ketchum and Burke—the affidavits to be presented, not in evidence, but to prove the fact of their having been made. They were admitted by the Court. Mr. Brady then read from the tally list referred to in the evidence, the votes in the following order, as made up on that list:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John S. Giles | 183 | 133 | 316 |
| Azariah C. Flagg | 111 | 75 | 186 |
| Robert T. Hawes | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Philip W. Enge | 37 22 | 22 | 42 123 |

One of the jurors desired to know what individual made the transposition of the votes of Giles and Flagg.

Mr. Brady said the witness had stated that the handwriting on the return was Mr. Bolster's.

Witness—Yes. I suppose he made it himself.

Cross-examination by M