NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy, $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European edition, $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, each to include postage.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

VOLUME XXII ..... No. 99

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE RENDEZVOUS—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—M. DU TOUPET—LE BOUQUETIERS—JOCKO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—GOLDEN EAGLE—MERCHANT OF VENICE—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—NEW YORK FIREMAN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond st.—SHAKSPEREAN REVIVAL—WINTER'S TALE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—WILD OATS—KILL OR CURE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—YOUNG NEW YORK—THE ELVES, OR THE STATUE BRIDE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Afternoon—TWO GAILY SLAVES. Evening—SATAN IN PARIS—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—NEW YEAR CALLS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—OLD FOLKS CONCERT.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—NEGRO MELODIES, &c.—BOB RIDLEY FESTIVAL—BY BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

New York, Friday, April 10, 1857.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Alps, Capt. Inglis, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 51 King William st.
PARIS— Do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
LIVERPOOL—Do. do. 9 Chapel street.
LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.
HAVRE—Am. & European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

Notice to Advertisers.

It will be necessary for advertisers to hand in their business notices before eight o'clock in the evening. Time is of the first importance to us after sundown.

The News.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday with Liverpool advices to the morning of the 26th ult. The news is interesting. The election agitation absorbed public attention in England, and it is reported that appearances indicated that Lord Palmerston would be sustained by the popular voice. Austria has suspended diplomatic intercourse with Sardinia, fearing the revolutionary tendencies of the liberal policy of the last named government. From Spain we learn that the first division of the expedition intended to operate against Mexico would sail for Havana on the 28th ult. The Spanish government intend authorizing a line of submarine telegraph to connect Cuba with the United States.

There is news from China to the effect that the Emperor disapproved of the course of the Governor of Canton, and had ordered him to conciliate the English.

Brief particulars are given of the English demonstration at Japan. The Emperor has given orders that the three ports of Simodi, Hokadadi and Nangasaki be opened to ships of Great Britain, France and the United States.

The London money market was tight. Consols for money are quoted 93¼ a 93½—a trifling improvement. At Liverpool cotton and breadstuffs were dull.

The Legislature during the past forty-eight hours have acted on several measures of great importance. The Senate has passed

The New York City Charter bill.
The Exterior Harbor Line bill.
The Port Wardens bill.
The District Courts bill.

The Metropolitan Police bill has passed to a third reading. A bill was yesterday introduced in the Senate providing for the election of police and civil court justices on the same day as the charter election. The bill paying the Commissioners of Emigration thirty thousand dollars also passed the Senate.

The Assembly yesterday passed the the Port Wardens bill, and the bill authorizing a railroad through Seventh avenue, Broadway, Greene street, &c. The latter, which is gotten up under the plea of relieving Broadway, passed by a vote of eighty-one to seventeen. A report reversing the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the United States case, accompanied by resolutions condemning that decision, and a bill in effect nullifying it, were presented yesterday in the Assembly. The bill was referred to the Committee of the whole.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last night are important. Remonstrances against the passage by the Legislature of the Broadway Relief Railroad, Harbor Line, City Charter and Police bills, were adopted. The Board non-concurred with the Councilmen on the resolution increasing the pay of members from four to eight dollars per diem. The committee having the subject in charge reported in favor of a new edifice for a City Hall.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Coroners' bills, amounting to $3,394, were referred. The accounts of the Sheriff and keeper of Eldridge street prison were ordered to be paid.

Our Bahama correspondence, dating at Nassau N. P., 21st ult., states that the Legislature had voted a bonus of £100 per annum for five years, for the import of ice. Heavy rains had impeded salt raking operations at the out islands, but there was a good supply notwithstanding. The House of Assembly had offered a bonus of £2,000 per annum for five years for the promotion of steam communication between Nassau and New York. The project of the West India and North and South American (Submarine) Telegraph Company was recommended by the executive. The military corps of the island were to be placed under better regulations. Mr Bailey, the new Governor was, expected to land by the 10th inst.

We have additional files from Bermuda to the 31st ult. Admiral Fanshawe had embarked on board the Boscawen, his flag ship, for England. The Spanish war steamer Don Antonio de Ulloa, from Havana, arrived at St. Georges, and having received coal from the depot lately established there, left for Cadiz. The pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in the islands had devolved upon the Rev. Alexander W. McKay, who had arrived from Nova Scotia.

We have news from Cape Town (C. G. H.) to February 19. The frontier was peaceful. Natal papers to the 17th of January represent the commotion among the Zulus as nearly over. The rebellious young chief Ketchwayo, deserted by the great body of his followers, had fled or retreated to some place near St. Lucia's Bay. Pand, the old King, is reinstated in power.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday John Neafie and Charles Miller, two young men, were tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Rinaldo & Lasky, No. 155 Water street, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th of March. The evidence against them was remarkably clear, and Judge Russell sent each of them to the State prison for five years. He said that merchants could not place any confidence in locks and bars, and he was determined to punish burglars to the utmost extent of the law. The Court adjourned till Saturday morning. The investigation into the charges against Coroner Connery was continued before Judge Daly yesterday. Dr. David Uhl was the only witness examined. His testimony was with a view to show that he was the family physician of Mrs. Cunningham, and that on the 9th of February last he was denied admission to her by Coroner Connery. Most of the three hours session was consumed by the objections of counsel. The case was adjourned until Saturday morning.

This being Good Friday, there will be no business transacted in the law courts.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 3,000 bales, about 2,000 of which were in transitu, at full prices. Cotton in store was very firmly held, while there seems some more disposition manifested to sell in transitu. Flour of the higher grades was in good local and Eastern demand, and prices unchanged, while inferior brands were dull and easier. Prime wheat was firm, and common grades dull; small sales of Southern white were made at $1 60 a $1 62½. Corn was rather easier; new Southern yellow sold at 68c a 68½c., and old do. at 71c; Western mixed was held at 69c. Pork was in moderate demand at $23 35 a $23 40, and in small lots sold at $23 45. Lard was in good demand, with free sales at 14½c. Sugars were firm and in good request, with sales of about 1,000 a 1,100 hhds. Cuba muscovado, and 275 boxes Havana, on terms given in another column. Coffee was firm, with moderate sales. Freights were inactive, and engagements limited.

The Objects for which the New City Charter was Concocted.

The new city charter passed the Senate yesterday, and only awaits the concurrent action of the other branch of our State Legislature on a few immaterial amendments, and the signature of the Governor to become a law.

We have already called the attention of the public to some of its worst and most objectionable features; but there are others which do not appear on its face, and which only require to be exposed to render the measure still more obnoxious. The whole movement which originated the bill was corrupt and insidious from its very inception, the great object of those engaged in it being to increase their own gains by an increased expenditure of the public moneys. It was, in fact, a coalition of republicans, democrats and Know Nothings, having this improper purpose in view, and the success which they have achieved shows with what wonderful unanimity they have worked.

The Departments of Repairs and Supplies and Streets and Lamps have been abolished, but the general business of both will hereafter be transacted by the Street Commissioner, who is one of the principal parties in this piece of official scheming, and who will be one of the greatest gainers by it. The expenses of his department will, it may be expected, amount hereafter to between two and three millions a year, which will be divided among Know Nothings, democrats and republicans, in proportion to the services rendered by each in securing the passage of the new charter. It should be particularly noted that while this officer is allowed to serve out the full term for which he was elected, the Mayor, who has yet more than a year and a-half to serve, will be deposed from that office, in which he was placed by a large popular vote, before he shall have entered on the second year of his administration, as the election for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen takes place on the second Tuesday of December next.

The Comptroller, whose powers and authority remain untouched, whose department is charged with the collection of all the taxes and revenues of the city government, and without whose consent not a dollar can be paid out of the city treasury, has not been disturbed, and will remain in possession of his office and emoluments for the full period for which he has been elected. Here, then, we have a grand coalition of the most corrupt politicians of the three parties for the purpose of continuing in power those who are favorable to their designs and of removing all who would not become parties to them. The result must be that we will have the most extravagant, the most corrupt and the most inefficient government that we have had yet, with an increase of our taxes from seven to ten or eleven millions of dollars a year, an utterly useless police, and a gang of public officials whose sole object is the plunder of the public treasury.

The Kansas Question—The New Movement of Land Speculating Companies.

It is very extensively believed that the late arrangements of the pro-slavery Legislature of Kansas will result, before the summer is over, in the adoption of a slave State constitution. It is also feared in some quarters that, as the action by the convention to be elected in June is to be final, according to the plan of the late Legislature, that the fate of Kansas is fixed, and that her destiny as a slave State is beyond any immediate remedy.

But there are other elements and causes at work in Kansas more powerful than pro-slavery Legislatures or border ruffian candidates for the United States Senate. We undertake to say that the Kansas emigrant aid societies and stockjobbing land operators and speculators will settle the question in favor of Kansas as a free State, even should the pro-slavery party succeed in the complete fulfilment of their plans for a slave State State constitution. It is understood that the free State party of Kansas intend neither to participate in nor to recognise, in any shape or form, these pro-slavery proceedings. On the contrary, the free State settlers intend to have their own independent election and convention, as if no such thing as the late Kansas Legislature and its election laws had ever existed.

Now let the pro-slavery party hold their election, call together their State convention, adopt a slave State constitution unanimously, and conclude that it is not necessary to submit their work to the ratification of the people of the Territory—what will follow? They will submit their constitution to Congress; the free State party at the same time will submit theirs, and both will be referred back to the people; or, at best, should Congress accept the pro-slavery constitution as the genuine one, it will still (in view of the counter-proceedings of the free State party) have to go back for the ratification, *bona fide*, of the people of the Territory, before the Northern democrats of either house will dare vote Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State.

We may conclude, then, that Kansas will not be admitted into the Union at the next session of Congress. In the meantime, the spring emigration from the North, which is pouring into the Territory, has given an impetus to town lot and land speculations which overshadows niggers, border ruffians, and everything else. The New York State Kansas Emigration Company, lately organized at Auburn, will probably throw into the Territory some considerable free State reinforcements, land or no land, before the expiration of the summer, and numerous other companies of this sort may shortly be expected to take the field from most of the northern States. The consequence must be that by December, the bulk of the free State local population of Kansas will be so great as to overwhelm in any popular movement, the disposable border ruffian Missouri force of thirty-five hundred men. So, too, by December, the mass of the Kansas settlers and the speculators in her lands, city sites, town plots, factory seats, &c., whether such speculators may be pro-slavery or no-slavery, will be in favor of Kansas as a free State, according to the pressure of fifty or seventy-five per cent discount pro-slavery, and one, two, three, four or five hundred per cent profit, no-slavery, on the same town lot.

Thus the pocket argument of the landjobbers and real estate owners of Kansas will make her a free State. Nor will this new and powerful element of Northern joint stock colonization and land speculation companies stop with Kansas. Before ten years shall have elapsed, these waste land homestead companies will very likely revolutionize public sentiment in all the present northern border slave States. But the field here opening before us is rich in its materials; we have numerous vouchers at hand of a most remarkable character; and we shall recur to the general subject again and yet again. Let it suffice for the present, that the question of the price of lands and town lots in Kansas, pro-slavery or no-slavery, will inevitably make Kansas a free State.

THE GREAT SUBMARINE CABLE—THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE WORLD IN A CONNECTICUT PEDDLER'S POINT OF VIEW.—The refusal of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey, to comply with the request which we made, that a reporter should be permitted to go on board each of the vessels that are to be employed in laying down the great submarine telegraphic cable between the Old World and the New, has become a subject of general comment and surprise. In our application we stated that the gentlemen sent on the expedition would place themselves under the control of the rules and regulations in force in the United States naval service, and that all their wardroom charges and other expenses would be paid; but Mr. Toucey, overlooking the fact that this is an enterprize in which the whole commercial community and the country at large have a peculiar interest, has narrowed the question down to a matter of convenience, and on that ground will not grant the application. In his reply, dated April 4, he says it is "inconvenient to the service to have passengers on board vessels of war," and this, too, in face of the fact that several persons who have had no connection whatever with the navy have been allowed at various times the privilege which Mr. Toucey in this instance has refused. Newspaper correspondents were on board the vessels engaged in the expedition to Japan, and the *Times* and other English papers had not only representatives in the camp of the British army during the siege of Sebastopol, but they were allowed regular rations. And there was not a General in the American service during the Mexican war one of whose aid-de-camps was not a correspondent for some paper in the United States. The pretext, also, upon which he bases his refusal is so flimsy and shallow that it will not bear even a moment's inspection. The request was in every way proper—a request which, under the circumstances, no statesman of enlarged and liberal views would have denied.

The course which the Secretary of the Navy has thought fit to pursue in this matter, and the contrast which his conduct presents to that of the English Board of Admiralty under similar circumstances, is particularly deserving of attention. In the great British naval review which took place at Spithead, April, 1856, a vessel of war was placed at the service of the press, as will be seen from the following arrangements which were made for their accommodation, the officials of government and distinguished visiters:—

Ships Names.	*To Embark at*	*To Whom Appro'ated.*
Black Eagle.....	Saltyport.	Cabinet Admiralty.
Lightning.....	do.	Admiralty.
Princess Alice....	do.	do.
Pactie.....	Portsm'h D. Yard.	Lords of the Treasury, Heads of Government Departments, Lord Mayor.
Vivid, Dasher	do.	Ambassadors.
TRANSIT.....	Southampton.	PRESS.
Perseverance.....	do.	Commons.
Himalaya	do.	Army Department & Admlt'y Officers Marine Depart't.
Vulcan.....	do.	
Porcupine, Widgeon, Monkey	do.	Army.
Driver	Portsm'h D. Yard.	Admirals & capt's.
Prometheus	do.	Half pay officers.
Otter	do.	do.
Megaera.....	do.	Dock Yard officers. Departments, &c.
CUCKOO	Portsmouth.	THE PRESS.

But this is not all. The Duke of Wellington, one of the largest ships in the British Navy, and other vessels engaged in the review, had visiters on board. What does Mr. Toucey think of the "inconvenience to the service" which these must have caused?

There is another consideration which must not, however, be lost sight of here. The vessels which have been appointed from our navy—the Merrimac and Niagara—are to be employed in a very different service from that for which they were constructed. They will be engaged in laying the great submarine cable, and the better to qualify them for this work their guns will be removed, their captains will act under the orders of the Telegraph Company, and even the "rules of the department" will be made to a certain extent subordinate to the great object of the expedition. When the Russian war steamer Kamschatka was constructed here, one of our reporters not only went on her first trial trip, but her commander extended us an invitation to cross the Atlantic in her; and the fact must be still fresh in the memory of our readers that the government of Russia, which is regarded as one of the most absolute in the world, permitted the daily publication of despatches from the Crimea during the late war. The conduct of Mr. Toucey in this instance contrasts strangely with the cases to which we have referred, and places him in a more conspicuous than dignified position before the country.

THE LAST RESORT OF THE STOCKJOBBERS.—We see that the latest Broadway Railroad scheme has passed the Assembly, and the whole pressure of the lobby will undoubtedly be used to induce the Senate to concur. This scheme has been gotten up by the stockjobbing proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, and it is expected to net a cool million at least. Within a month the *Times* satirized the patriarch of all the schemes for a Broadway Railroad, and within three days the same journal puffs the new concern, which is headed by the same person who was recently abused. The same hand without doubt penned both articles, but in the new scheme the hand has an interest in the spoils, which makes all the difference in the world. These stockjobbers have lately been a little unfortunate in their speculations in old churches, dead men's bones, small theatres, broken down country banks and other fancy stocks; so they desire to get their money back by cutting up Broadway and still further obstructing that thoroughfare, the great artery of the metropolis. That is the real state of the case. The bill was kept very quiet and pushed vigorously by one of the *Times attachés*. Had the matter not leaked out in the HERALD the scheme would have succeeded without opposition, but now there will be a strong opposition to it. A monster remonstrance against the bill has been circulated within the last three days, and it will go to Albany with the names of thousands of our worthiest citizens, who are justly indignant that the chief thoroughfare of the city should be used for the aggrandisement of a clique of stockjobbers.

THE HARBOR ENCROACHMENT BILL.—Our telegraphic despatch from Albany informs us that the Senate has passed the exterior harbor line bill. This measure has been a long time under discussion, and as a number of property holders are interested in having the lines carried as far beyond the present limits of the city as possible, they have made every effort in their power to control the action of the Legislature in their favor. For this purpose they procured the passage by the Common Council of an ordinance which would give them an addition to their landed property on the East river of three and a half millions of square yards, and which embraces the whole of the space between Fourteenth and Eighty-sixth streets. Owing to the narrow channel way between New York and Blackwell's Island only a bulkhead is admissible, on account of the abrupt descent of the shores into from forty to sixty feet water, so that for four miles there would be no safe harborage for vessels, and very limited accommodations for the lading and discharging of cargoes. The lines marking the boundaries of this extension would also cause such an alteration in the currents of the river as to materially interfere with the navigation and commerce of the harbor. Thus with the new charter, the new police bill, and three or four other corrupt measures before the Legislature affecting the interests of this city, we are in a fair way of reaching the millenium before this generation passes away.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Washington.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA—THE APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN MINISTERS—REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON, ETC.

The Administration has had under consideration the subject of the Indian difficulties in Florida, and such measures are now in progress as lead to the belief that their removal will be peacefully effected.

Mr. Denver, an ex-Congressman from California, at present residing in Ohio, has been notified of his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is asserted on good authority that the general question of the appointment of foreign Ministers will not be considered in the Cabinet for a month or two.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to-day that the steamers Minnesota and Mississippi and the sloop Germantown be immediately prepared for the East Indies. The officers are not yet designated. The frigate Cumberland will be the flag ship of the African squadron.

General Scott's headquarters will continue to be in New York. He has taken rooms in Washington, and will visit the city occasionally. He is now here.

Municipal and Judicial Elections, &c.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1857.

In the election of officers for this county the republican ticket has been generally successful.

Walton, republican, has been re-elected Chief Justice of Wisconsin, but by what majority is yet unknown.

We have nothing definite in regard to the elections in Iowa. Dubuque City has gone democratic, with the exception of a ward, but shows a republican gain. Davenport city is democratic, but the county is republican.

The Illinois Central and Rock Island Railroad connection at Lasalle has been completed.

Railroad Ticket Swindles.

ALBANY, April 9, 1857.

Three passenger ticket swindlers, named Dayerman, Ryder and McCann, who are connected with McCotter's establishment, in this city, were tried at the Court of Sessions this morning for selling fraudulent railroad tickets, and sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, April 9, 1857.

Orders have been received at the Gosport Navy Yard to fit out the sloops-of-war Germantown and Marion, and the brig Perry. The steam frigate Roanoke is now ready to receive her officers. The Colorado is nearly ready, and the Powhatan has been taken out of the dry dock after undergoing thorough repairs.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BOSTON, April 9, 1857.

The second trial of James Magee, for killing Mr. Walker, the Deputy Warden of the State prison, which commenced on Tuesday, came to a close at twelve o'clock last night. The jury, after two hours session, brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

Destruction of the Crops in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 9, 1857.

The thermometer here on Tuesday morning stood at 27 degrees above zero. The frost has killed all the cotton, corn and wheat crops in this region.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1857.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5's, 84; Reading Railroad, 39; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8, 1857.

Cotton—Sales to day 4,000 bales. The Canadian's news had no effect on the market. Receipts to day, 1,850 bales. Flour, $5 a $5 25. Corn, 60c. Freights extremely dull. Sterling exchange, 8¾ per cent premium.

CHARLESTON, April 9, 1857.

The market closed quiet. Cotton—Sales of the week, 4,000 bales. Good middling is quoted at 14¾c.

Musical Matters.

Mr. Dempster, the popular vocalist, recently arrived at this port, and intends to give, very shortly, a series of his entertainments. Mr. Dempster is, without doubt, the best living singer of the English and Scotch ballads—an accomplishment as rare as it is delightful to the public.

The Italian Opera, under Marezisek and Paine, will commence a season of sixteen nights at Niblo's Garden, on Monday next. The opera is Verdi's "La Traviata," with M'me de Gazzaniga, Signori Brignoli and Amodio in the principal *rôles*.

Thalberg's concerts in Boston will close this week, when he will go West to join Mr. Strakosch and M'lle Parodi.

M'me Cora de Wilhorst will give two subscription concerts, under the direction of an influential committee.

Ole Bull's concert on Saturday at Niblo's Saloon, for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief, promises to be one of the finest entertainments of the season. The Mendelssohn Union and the Philharmonic Orchestra are among the attractions. The cause is a worthy one, and the programme is equal to the occasion.

Madame de la Grange took her benefit at the Theatre d'Orleans last week, and is about going upon a concert tour with Tiberini, the tenor.

The Marezisek Opera Company give the "Stabat Mater" at the Philadelphia Academy this evening.

The concert of Mr. and Mrs. Schmeisser at Niblo's, on Monday, attracts much attention, as Mr. and Mrs. S. play only their original compositions, which have enjoyed a high reputation among artists and amateurs of the piano, but which are almost unknown to the public. The vocal part of the concert will be given by Mme. de Wilhorst and Signor Morelli. Conductor, Signor Manzocchi.

Signor Jacopsi (Charles Jacobs, of New York), tenor, has been engaged for the season at the royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's theatre, London.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—An arrangement has been made by which the steamship Alps will sail on Saturday next, to-morrow, as the United States contract packet. This arrangement was concluded by Mr. Cunard and the Postmaster, and has no reference to the Collins contract, the Alps having been accepted by the Post Office Department as the United States packet, and not as a substitute tendered by Mr. Collins in place of the Atlantic

Naval Intelligence.

The steamship Niagara will start to-day or to-morrow on a six days trial trip, after which she will return to New York to await the completion of the Mississippi. Both vessels will probably fulfil our prediction as regards sailing for England on the 1st of May—certainly the M. cannot leave before that time. The Niagara took her powder on board in the stream on Wednesday afternoon. The only guns she carries are four medium 32 pounders for signalising.

They are working hard to get the Vincennes out of the dry dock, a feat which will be accomplished in a few weeks.

STEAMSHIP QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC.—This fine vessel which was to have been launched on Wednesday morning, from the foot of Houston street, is yet laying on the ways with about one-third hanging over the dock. She started at the appointed time, and when she reached the water's edge her bilge struck the ground and prevented her from moving any further. The earth was immediately dug away, and on Wednesday afternoon she started again, and when one third of her length had passed over the dock she again became fast, and it has been found necessary to employ a large derrick to sustain the weight of her stern. It is reported that she is considerably strained, and that a large number of her bolts have parted.

Coroners' Inquests.

A VICTIM OF UNREQUITED LOVE—A STRANGE FANCY.

George B. Smith, a man about 28 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from epilepsy, brought about by intemperance. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when facts were revealed which gave the case a tone of the most marked romance, and made the listeners to the tale involuntarily exclaim, "Truth is stranger than fiction." The history of deceased's life was found to be full of interesting and exciting events. Springing from a highly respectable family in New England, Smith was well educated and fitted for the bar. When he had attained his majority he became enamored with a lovely young lady, (whose name, perhaps, it would not be proper to mention,) and after an ardent suit his love was turned, and the young man was full of bright hopes for the future. But his dream of bliss and happiness did not last long. The lady was coquettish, and loved dearly to flirt with other gentlemen. Her conduct made Smith desperate. Jealousy took possession of his soul, and the "green eyed monster" prompted him to pursue a revengeful course towards the most favored rival. He challenged him to mortal combat, but the request was coldly declined. Soon afterwards the rivals met; an altercation sprang up, when Smith drew a pistol and fired it at his antagonist, but happily without any serious effect.

Well knowing that he had set the laws of his State at defiance, Smith fled from Massachusetts, and escaped to New York. While here, the fugitive pursued a most intemperate course of life. He drank incessantly, and finally became a confirmed inebriate. Intemperance brought on epileptic fits, and while suffering under the dreadful malady, he died, neglected and unknown.

The sequel to the story is far more melancholy than the story itself. Upon an examination of the body of deceased, a sickening sight met the view of the observer. The arms were tatooed in red and black ink. On his right arm was his name in full, the initials N. H., and also two hearts pierced with an arrow. On the left arm was the strange and fearful inscription

I LOVE RUM

in large Roman capitals. That the deceased did "love rum" his melancholy death fully attested. The observer had not much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the cause of death. The emaciated and care worn features, together with those fearful words, "I love rum," inscribed upon the left arm, told the fearful tale too truly. In the prime of youth and manhood he had been cut off and sent to an untimely grave, a victim to intemperance.

SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC.—Coroner Perry held an inquest at the Fifteenth ward station house yesterday, upon the body of Carl Lidel, a young man about twenty years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing a dose of arsenic while laboring under a deranged state of mind caused by want and starvation. A brother of deceased testified that they arrived here from Germany on the 29th of January last; that they were gilders by profession, and endeavored to obtain employment when they arrived in this country, but were unfortunate and could get none; that for three days previous to the commission of the suicide deceased and witness had not tasted food, and were literally starving to death when their situation was discovered by the police. And all this occurred in Great Jones street, where wealth and luxury is so abundant, and where hundreds might be fed daily with the very refuse that is not denied to the dogs of the opulent.

Investigation of the Charges Against Coroner Connery.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—BEFORE JUDGE DALY.

The Court opened yesterday at a quarter past twelve o'clock. Mr. Henry L. Clinton stated to the Court that he had been requested by the District Attorney to act in his place during his absence. John McKeon, Esq., appeared as associate counsel for Coroner Connery.

David Uhl, M. D., was called by Mr. Clinton, and sworn.

Mr. Jordan, on behalf of Coroner Connery, desired to know upon which specification this witness was to testify. Mr. Clinton answered that it was on charge first, specification second. "That the Coroner denied Mrs. Cunningham's family physician access to her when she was sick."

Mr. Jordan objected to the inquiry.

The Court ruled that the direction of the Governor was to take the testimony under the charges, and that when any testimony was offered, decision would be made as to whether it was admissible.

The witness then testified as follows:—

I am a practising physician; have been such for seven years; I delivered lectures on medical jurisprudence at the New York Medical College; prior to the inquest by Coroner Connery as to the death of Harvey Burdell I attended the family of the lady called Mrs. Cunningham several times during the eighteen months previous on several occasions; I prescribed for her family in sickness during that period; I do not know of the attendance of any other physician upon her family during the time specified; during that inquest I attended her part of the time as her family physician; I applied to the Coroner during the holding of that inquest for leave to attend Mrs. Cunningham as her physician. [Objected to.] I called to see her on a certain afternoon; I was visiting her from day to day; I did not call for; I had been attending her as her physician. [Objected to.] Pending the inquest I was sent for; on the 6th of February; this was three days before the time when I called to see her on a certain afternoon referred to in a previous answer; I made her three visits; I visited her on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February; the Coroner informed me, on the certain occasion which I before referred to, that some of the jury, and other parties, had desired that no physician should be permitted to visit Mrs. Cunningham, except those engaged in conducting the examination; the microscopical examination, and I presume the examination of the rooms, and that information of the proceedings at the inquest had been conveyed to Mrs. Cunningham; that is all that he said at that time; I told him in reply that I had been very careful not to give her any information, and had refused her request to do so; he said in reply that newspapers had been introduced into the room, and I told him that I was willing to be examined; the Coroner said that he had no desire to do so, and if Mrs. Cunningham desired very much to see me the next morning, he would himself go into the room with me; I cannot recollect any other conversation; I did not inform the Coroner that I would visit the lady in company with him; I did not visit her at that time; this conversation was on the 9th day of the month of February.

Q. State whether you have been allowed by the Coroner to visit her on the 6th, 7th or 8th of February last?

Objected to, as having no bearing on the question as to whether the Coroner excluded the physician on the 9th of February. The question was allowed.

Testimony continued—I visited her during those three days as her physician; I was permitted to visit her as her physician on the 6th, 7th and 8th, by the Coroner.

Question by the Court—What knowledge, if any, had the Coroner of the actual condition of Mrs. Cunningham at the time you referred to, when you applied to see her on the 9th of February last? A. I wrote the Coroner a short note stating that—

By the Court—Do you know whether he received it?

Witness—He came to me and spoke in relation to the note within five minutes after I sent it; the conversation I have already detailed occurred then; I am under the impression that I sent the note by an officer to the Coroner; I was in the front parlor of 31 Bond street when I sent the note—the Coroner was in the back parlor, on the first floor; the folding doors between the two rooms were open; I cannot say whether the proceedings of the inquest were going on at that time; I cannot state the time of day; I know it was in the afternoon.

Mr. Clinton gave notice that he should demand the production of the note by the Coroner.

The Court held that it must be first proved that the note was received by the Coroner.

Testimony continued—I received an order from the Coroner to visit her; I visited her the first time in company with Dr. Woodward; I don't know whether the Coroner had knowledge of that visit; the Coroner allowed that visit by an order which I received; I continued to visit her, by authority of the Coroner, during the inquest down to the 9th of February; the order which I received for the visit with Dr. Woodward I returned to the Coroner; I enclosed it in the note which I sent to him; I do not know that he got it.

Cross examined by Mr. Jordan, counsel for Coroner Connery—Q. Have you told all you know of improper conduct on the part of the Coroner in regard to the subject of your direct examination? A. I have not.

Q. What have you been asked in regard to his misconduct that you have not answered? A. I cannot recollect all the questions that have been asked me.

Q. Is that your whole answer? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Clinton proceeded to read to the witness the questions which had been asked him, and after some discussion as to the accuracy of the record, the witness signed it, and the Court adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—During the early part of our circuit court, a Mrs. Eno and her husband (formerly of Bardstown, now living in or near New Haven) made complaint that she had been seduced by means of chloroform, &c., by Robert Ford; that she had become *enceinte* by him; that he had endeavored to produce abortion. Finding it not probable under the circumstances, that she could get any satisfaction at law, she determined to get satisfaction some other way. On Wednesday last, while Ford was in a store in New Haven making some purchases, Mrs. Eno entered, drew a pistol, fired, and shot him through the body. He died next day. Mrs. Eno was arrested, and is now in the hands of the officers of the law.—*Bardstown (Ky.) Gazette.*

City Intelligence.

GOOD FRIDAY.—To-day is Good Friday, the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Christ, and throughout Christendom, but more especially in Roman Catholic countries, the event will be significantly observed. It is a day of fasting and prayer and of mournful religious ceremonies. In the Catholic churches solemn masses are said, and the *tenebræ* performed in the sacred rites. No food is to be eaten this day, and the department of all who believe in the Romish creed is to be in accordance with the character of the event recognized, viz: the death of the Saviour. The Episcopalians also observe this day, and religious exercises are performed in their houses of worship. There are many old popular superstitions connected with this day. The eating of hot cross buns is one, and even in this city bakers are advertising them for sale. The making and eating of these buns, by the way, can be traced back to an old Egyptian custom celebrated in the days of Georgus. It was a moved bread made of fine flour and honey. It was supposed to have medicinal virtue, and was even offered to the gods. In an old almanac it says:—

Good Friday comes this month; the old woman runs
With one or two a penny hot cross buns.
Whose virtue is, if you believe what's said,
They'll not grow mouldy like common bread.

It was also the custom on this day for the King of England to hallow rings, which, it was thought, were a preservative against the "falling sickness." Eggs that are laid on Good Friday it was supposed, if kept, would extinguish fires into which they were thrown. This is a hint to those who may wish to save their insurance. Lent will end with next Sunday, which is Easter, when Christ is reputed to have risen from the dead. That day, unlike the rest of Lent, is a festivity.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER commenced yesterday, it being the 14th day of the first month Abib, or Nisan, of the Hebrew calender. The Passover is so named from the slaying of the first born of Egypt by the angel of the Lord, who swept over the land and spared only those houses the lintels of whose doors were annointed with blood, as the Hebrews were notified to do by their prophets. This festival lasts seven days, the first and last of which are observed with rigorous solemnity by all true Israelites. The Paschal lamb was killed yesterday in Jewish families, and offered as a peace offering and as a burnt offering to the Lord. This lamb is to be roasted whole, and according to the law as set forth in Exodus xii. 9: "Eat it not raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire, his head, with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof." In commemoration of the hasty departure of the children of Israel from Egypt, the lamb was to be eaten standing, with the loins girded and a staff in the hand. Unleavened bread, called Matzoth, made of pure flour and water, was to be eaten with the lamb, also a token of the hasty flight of the Hebrews. Bitter herbs are also eaten. Yesterday there were solemn services in all the synagogues in the city, and as a general thing the Jews abstained from secular business. The next feast to be observed by the Jews is the Pentecost and the feast of the Tabernacles.

NEW YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—This organization held its yearly meeting yesterday at the Bible House. There was a large attendance of ladies. Rev. Dr. Milton Badger occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. King read the 19th Psalm, and Rev. Dr. Holdich made the opening prayer. Mr. Fisher then read the annual report, from which it appears that $11,691 22 have been collected and disbursed for the objects the association had in view at its organization. The report fittingly acknowledges the donation of $5,000 made by the late Mrs. Banyer, and mentions her death and the death of Miss Jay, her sister, both active members of the society. Some time since this society made a present of a magnificent Bible to Queen Victoria. It was forwarded to Mr. Dallas, who transmitted it to Lord Clarendon, and he sent it to Windsor Castle, where the Queen received it. The correspondence between Mr. Dallas, Lord Clarendon and the Keeper of the Privy Purse was read to the ladies. The Queen desired to be remembered to the members of the society, and accepted their gift with thankfulness. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Stevens then addressed the meeting, and alluded feelingly to the deaths in the society during the past year. At the close of the exercises the following ladies were elected officers for the year:—Mrs. David Codwise, first directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, second directress; Mrs. John Wurts, recording secretary; Mrs. Dr. Olin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. LeRoy, treasurer.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD—MOONLIGHT PARADE.—Washington park was the rendezvous yesterday afternoon of numbers of our citizens, as it was announced that the Seventh Regiment of National Guard would there form in army style at 5 P. M. Somewhat after the hour specified the regiment effected