WASHINGTON

Proposed Mediation in Mexican and Franco-Prussian Affairs.

End of the Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

Hegira of Politicians, Lobbyists and Office-Seekers.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

End of the Extraordinary Session of the Senate—The New York Appointments.

The extraordinary session of the Senate terminated at nine o'clock to-night, after settling some important New York appointments. General Roberts, who was twice before rejected, was sent in again and confirmed for Brooklyn Postmaster. Tom O'Callaghan, one of Fernando Wood's pets, carried off the prize of the Collectorship of Revenue for the Ninth district, and Homer N. Franklin remains the Assessor. There was a slate made up some time ago to secure the confirmation of O'Callaghan for Collector and Sydney Gay for Assessor of this district. Gay was formerly a *Tribune* editor, and, having secured the support of Fernando Wood and the radical Senators, succeeded in getting himself confirmed once, but he was reconsidered by the uncertain Senators and rejected; then Allen, formerly secretary of Comptroller Hawes, was pressed for the position; but he was finally withdrawn, and through Senator Nye's influence Mr. Franklin is left in his snug berth. No action has been taken on the nomination for New York Naval Officer; so the President may appoint whom he pleases until next December.

Flight of Politicians and Office Seekers.

The exodus of politicians, legislative jobbers and candidates for office, has commenced. So long as the Senate remained in session but little diminution could be observed in the assemblages of these classes of Washington residents, because hope still whispered encouragement in behalf of each and every darling scheme that promised future glory or a goodly harvest of greenbacks. The proceedings of the Senate to-day, however, indicates no further postponement of the recess, and the sudden termination to the exciting and fascinating game of office-filling has created a commotion among the government policy dealers that has caused an unusual number of trunks and valises to find their way to the depots and steamboat landings. To say the least of it, the members of the lobby have had a brilliant season. In the work of filling official vacancies alone a fruitful field has been found for enterprising operators. The disparity of views existing between the nominating and confirming powers, as to the fitness and deserts of candidates, has afforded a wide opening for the exercise of political influence, and even when a candidate has received the joyful intelligence of his confirmation he has sometimes discovered that he had been "reckoning without his host," by finding that his confirmation had been "reconsidered," and another man was carrying off the commission that should have been filled out for him.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day:—

United States Consul—Benjamin Lefever, of Ohio, at Nuremburg.

Additional Paymaster—Frank M. Eitting, in the army.

Agent of Pawnee Indians—Charles H. Whaley, of Nebraska.

Postmasters—George C. Tichenor, Des Moines, Iowa; T. H. Masten, Cohoes, N. Y.; Calvin W. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Hitchcock, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; William McIlrath, Chillicothe, Mo.; Isaac R. Higgins, Palmyra, Mo.; Henry Walker, Aurora, Ind.; Williams P. Brook, Plumer, Pa.; William Merrifield, Hyde Park, Pa.; Bowling Embry, Nashville, Tenn.; James C. Luttrel, Knoxville, Tenn.; David N. Magee, Peoria, Ill.

United States Attorney—Moses Veale for Montana Territory; Edwin H. East, Middle district of Tennessee.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Abraham Heistand State, Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Caleb E. Wright, Twelfth district of Pennsylvania; William Johnson, Fifth district of Wisconsin.

Governor of Washington Territory—Marshall F. Moore, of Ohio.

Naval Officer—Dewitt Clinton Baxter, at Philadelphia.

Surveyor of Customs—William Harbeson, at Philadelphia.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Thomas J. Tarlton at Montgomery, Ala.; Angus Vaugt, at Mobile, Ala.; Real Lancaster, at Nachitoches, La.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—J. H. Roberts of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geoffrey J. Ayres, Williamsport, N. Y.; John B. Watson, Pulaski, N. Y.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Theophilus C. Callicoot, Third District of New York; Alexander Cummings, Fourth District of Pennsylvania; Fielder C. Barnes, Ninth District of Kentucky.

Nominations Rejected by the Senate.

The Senate rejected the following nominations this afternoon—

Postmasters—Robert M. Paden, at Litchfield, Ill.; William D. Ferguson, Pulaski, N. Y.; John Musgrove, Northumberland, Pa.; Charles Huston, Williamsport, Pa.; John L. Lerter, Pana, Ill.; Daniel G. Burr, Paris, Ill.; W. N. Caler, Champaign, Ill.

Consul General—Andrew J. Lippitt, of Connecticut, at Havana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. Wade Gardner, Fifth district of Missouri; George M. Robinson, Fifth district of Wisconsin; B. A. Seaver, Ninth district of Kentucky.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—George Harrison, Second district of Indiana; Geo. W. Jones, Ninth District of Illinois; D. W. Maxon, Fourth district of Wisconsin.

Surveyor of Customs—Thomas W. McFall, Quincy, Ill.

The following nominations were rejected to-night:—

Postmasters—Clark C. Buffington, Jerseyville, Ill.; Robert F. Young, Litchfield, Ill.; Joshua Dickerson, Champaign, Ill.; Albert G. Neal, Pana, Ill.; William H. Rives, Paris, Ill.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—John Harding, Second district of Indiana; Joseph Wegner, Fourth district of Wisconsin; Daniel Brewster, Tweifth district of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Philip L. Miller, Fifth district of Missouri; Green Adams, Fourth district of Pennsylvania.

Financial Affairs.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau for the week ending to-day, $349,500. The shipments of fractional currency during the week were $418,212, including $100,000 each to the Assistant Treasurers at New York and Boston, 40,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and the remainder to National Banks, and others. The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week, $486,616 45.

The disbursements for the week are as follows:—

War Department	$1,306,965
Navy Department	432,885
Interior Department	655,092
Total	$2,394,942

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $49,700, and the actual amount in circulation at this date—the currency returned—including worn out notes, which amounts to $3,607,963, being deducted—is $298,980,474.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amounted to $378,320; for the week they foot up $1,976,942; the aggregate for the fiscal year to this date is $224,680,463.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks, reported to-day, are as follows:—

For circulating notes	$340,610,950
For deposits of public money	38,160,950
Total	$378,771,900

Copper from Mexico.

Commissioner Joseph S. Wilson, of the General Land Office, received to-day a very fine specimen of outcropping from the Nanclemente Copper Mines of New Mexico, situated sixty-five miles west of Santa Fé. The specimen is of the black axide of copper, weighs over nineteen pounds, and assays sixty-three per cent.

General Schofield's Appointments.

Major General Schofield, commanding the first Military district, has announced the appointment of Brevet Colonel H. B. Burnham as Judge Advocate of the district; Brevet Major C. Rodney Layton, Eleventh United States infantry, is ordered to continue on duty as Acting Assistant Judge Advocate of the district, reporting to Colonel Burnham.

The Surgeon General's Office Now Open for Business.

Ford's theatre, which has so long been undergoing alterations to render it suitable for the occupation of the Surgeon General's Department, is at length completed and open for business. The lower floor is occupied by one hundred and twenty clerks of the Record and Pension Division, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States Army. Applications for pensions are referred by the Commissioner of Pensions to this division, where the records are searched to ascertain the kind and degree of disability of the applicant. The second floor is occupied by fifty clerks of the Division of Surgical Records, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon G. A. Otis, United States Army. In this division is kept a history of the case of every man who was wounded during the war, specifying the nature of the wound, the manner of treatment, kind of operation performed, if any, and its success. The information is exceedingly valuable in a scientific point of view, and is being arranged under the direction of Surgeon General J. K. Barnes for publication, in a work to be called the "Medical History of the War," in accordance with a resolution of Congress. The third floor contains the Army Medical Museum, also under the charge of Dr. Otis, embracing an extensive collection of anatomical curiosities and specimens of skilful surgery, as well as cases that have been improperly treated. There is also connected with the Surgeon General's Department, and located in this building, as adjuncts to the Museum, a photographic establishment, under Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis; a microscopic division, under Assistant Surgeon Edward Curtis, and a laboratory, under Assistant Surgeon B. F. Craig.

The Virginia Tax Bill—Efforts to Secure the Colored Vote for the Radicals.

The Tax bill, providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt, passed both houses of the Virginia Legislature to-day, and is now a law The following are the main features of the bill:—Real estate, not exempt from taxation, thirty cents on every hundred dollars of assessed value; male persons not exempt by bodily infirmity, sixty cents; personal propesty, thirty cents on every hundred dollars; on all salaries in excess of $1,000, one per cent per annum; on the gross earnings of all railroads and canals, two-fifths of one per cent; on the gross earnings of all express companies in the State, one per cent for each quarter; on the dividends declared by banks and insurance companies, five per cent on the amount declared; on foreign insurance companies, two per cent on the premiums received. Merchants, commission merchants, and all the professions, are also taxed, the tax on liquor dealers being one hundred dollars if by wholesale and forty if by retail. On the manufacturers of ardent spirits thirty dollars, and on all malt liquors twenty-five dollars. On theatres six dollars for each week of any performance; shows and circusses ten dollars each show, and five per cent on gross receipts. This bill is also intended to defray the expenses of a Convention to be held in Richmond in September next, when it is supposed the registration will have been completed, and elections will have been held under the terms of the military bills and the order of General Schofield.

Since the adjournment of the radical Virginia colored convention the question of the negro vote in that State has been the subject of earnest discussion. Hopes are still entertained by prominent Southern politicians that the negro vote will be conservative on the whole. This opinion is, however, dissented from by many, who aver that the entire State has been canvassed by emissaries in the radical interests. This has not been done by means of public meetings, issuing handbills, or any of the ordinary modes of political canvass, but agents, both negro and white, have been travelling through the remote portions of the State, and have had personal interviews with every colored voter, in which the negro has been pledged to vote radically. Secret societies, maintained by the radicals, is another measure adopted by that party to inevitably secure the colored vote in Virginia. It is still doubtful which influence will prevail.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

MEDIATION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The doors being temporarily opened, Mr. SUMNER submitted the following resolution, proposing the good offices of the United States between the contending parties of Mexico:—

Whereas the republic of Mexico, though relieved from the presence of a foreign enemy by the final withdrawal of the French troops, continues to be convulsed by a bloody civil war, in which Mexicans are ranged on opposite sides; and whereas the United States are bound by neighborhood and republican sympathies to do all in their power for the welfare of the Mexican people, and this obligation becomes more urgent from the present condition of affairs, where each party is embittered by protracted conflict; therefore

Be it resolved, That it is proper for the government of the United States, acting in the interest of humanity and civilization, to tender its good offices by way of mediation between the contending parties of the republic of Mexico, in order to arrest a deplorable civil war, and to obtain the establishment of a republican government on a foundation of peace and security.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., gave notice that he intended to offer the following as a substitute:—

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That in case Maximilian shall at an early day see fit to abdicate his authority in Mexico, and shall signify a desire to withdraw himself and his foreign troops, to the end that civil warmay at once be terminated, the Senate would be gratified that the President would tender the good offices of our government to secure, at the hands of the republican government of Mexico, for the native followers of Maximilian, such kind and humane treatment as characterizes the conduct of civilized warfare.

The resolution and proposed substitute were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MEDIATION IN THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., submitted the following, which lies over for consideration:—

Whereas a misunderstanding exists between Prussia and France, springing out of the ownership of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and war between those Powers is imminent; therefore

Be it resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to offer its friendly mediation, to the end that the effusion of blood may be avoided.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate further postponed its time of adjournment *sine die*, and took a recess from five until eight o'clock this evening, to act upon nominations.

Evening Session.

MEDIATION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

When the doors were opened, at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., offered the following resolutions, namely:—

Whereas during the civil war in Mexico the government of the United States, acting in pursuance of its long and firmly established policy, has refused in any way to acknowledge the imperial government, of which the Archduke Maximilian was the head, but, on the contrary, continued to recognise the republican government of that country as the only legitimate government, and by this conduct has done much to frustrate the attempt of Maximilian and his supporters to overthrow such government, it is the opinion of the Senate that the government of the United States should adopt every proper measure to avert the unnecessary further effusion of blood, and to restore at the earliest moment peace to that now distracted land; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the President be and he is hereby requested to offer to the contending parties the friendly mediation of the United states, so as to bring the civil war to a termination on terms honorable to both, and to secure to the native followers of Maximilian and all foreign citizens and subjects residing in that country the benefit of the laws of civilized warfare; it being understood, however, that such mediation is tendered with the understanding that Maximilian shall abdicate his assumed authority, and that he and his foreign troops shall leave the country at the earliest practicable day.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Further Increase of Burglaries—An Incident on the Cars—A Railroad Project—Heavy Wager on a Canal Boat—Fire, &c.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20, 1867.

Since my last letter robberies along the Hudson have seriously increased, and the good people along both banks of the stream are wonderfully exercised thereby. The thieves are working south, the majority of the burglaries being reported in that direction. Since those already mentioned by me the following are recorded:—Residence of Leonard Skedgel, Peekskill, $50 in money and clothing; barge John Johnson, stock of new rope, rigging, &c.; residence of Mrs. Rodgers, Peekskill, jewelry, money, silver ware, &c.; residence of Philip Van Rensselaer, Clinton Point, a short distance south of this city, bedding and other property. Up river news state that the residence of David Schryver was entered by burglars last night and robbed of silver ware; also that several burglaries have occurred at Rondout this week.

A Welsh woman, while going north on the emigrant train on the Hudson River Railroad, on Thursday night, between this city and Rhinebeck, gave birth to a fine, healthy male child. When the train stopped at Rhinebeck station the mother got off the cars and walked to the Rhinebeck House, where she now is, herself and child doing "as well as can be expected under the circumstances."

The citizens of Catskill have pledged themselves to raise $500,000 towards the construction of a railroad from that village, to connect with the Albany and Susquehannah road.

A bet of $2,500 was made that a cargo of coal loaded in Honesdale, Pa., would reach Rondout on the 1st of April. It arrived at the latter place on the morning of 30th of March. The big bet was won by the Delaware and Hudson Company's agent. The usual time for coal to reach Rondout in former years was on the 1st of May.

A fire at Wappener's Falls, six miles South of this city, last night, destroyed a barn and three horses owned by a man named McClennan. The loss amounts to about fifteen hundred dollars. Insurance not ascertained.

Fishermen complain of the late opening of the shad season. The hauls are not near as large as they were this time last year. At different points along the river the largest size sell readily for one dollar and a quarter per pair. It is thought that the crop will not be as large this season as in former years.

ALLEGED POISONING OF THREE NEGROES AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 20, 1867.

A negress named Ella Garvin was arrested to-day, charged with poisoning three negroes by mixing arsenic with flour.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SAILORS ROBBED IN A PORTER HOUSE.—On Friday night two sailors, named William Morgan and Bartholomew French, recently from a foreign port, left their boarding house 190 Cherry street, in company with William Ryder, who took them to the porter house corner of Water and Oliver streets, where Michael Feeny is employed as barkeeper. Liquor was freely given to the seamen and eventually they became intoxicated, and while in that condition $72 in English gold coin and Treasury notes were taken from Morgan's pocket, and French was similarly relieved of $25 in gold and other money. Ryder was seen fumbling about Morgan's pockets, after which he and Feeny left the place together. Officer Dorsey of the Fourth precinct subsequently arrested Feeny and Ryder, and found in their possession some gold and bills which Morgan identified as belonging to him. The prisoners were taken before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. They both pleaded not guilty. Ryder is a seaman and was born in Boston. Feeny is a native of Ireland.

THREATENING TO SHOOT BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—John C. Lyst, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, and Charles Hammond, 165 East Eleventh street, had a slight altercation in the vicinity of Fulton market yesterday afternoon, during which Lyst, as charged, drew a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot Hammond. Officer Worden, of the Second precinct, interfered and arrested Lyst, who was taken to the Tombs, where justice Dowling held him to bail in $300 to answer before the Court of Sessions.

BITTEN BY A FEROCIOUS DOG.—Yesterday afternoon Peter Farrell entered the premises of Charles Hernkind, 125 Washington street, to sell a quantity of onions, when it is alleged Hernkind ordered him out, and at the same time set a ferocious dog upon him. The dog caught Farrell by the breast, tearing his clothes and partially mutilating the flesh. Hernkind then ran up stairs, whither he was pursued by officer Griffin and arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice Dowling and held to bail to answer a charge of assault and battery. Farrell, the complainant, lives at No. 85 Sheriff street.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—James McKeon was yesterday arrested by officer Reilly, of the Fifth precinct, on the charge of cruelty, in driving through the streets a horse which had two sores on his back beneath the saddle. Justice Dowling held Reilly to bail in the sum of $300 to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

VAGRANT POCKETBOOK DROPPERS.—Stewart Wilson, Albert Wheeler and Robert Neil were brought before Justice Dowling yesterday morning on the charge of being idle persons and vagrants, having no lawful employment or visible means of support. The prisoners are known as pocketbook droppers, who hang about the North river piers watching their opportunity to swindle verdant countrymen by means of the drop game. Wilson, Wheeler and Neil were committed to the Tombs for examination.

VIOLATING THE BOAT LAW.—Two young men named John Brown and John Cantron were yesterday arrested on board the ship Andrews, where they were holding intercourse with persons on board, in violation of law. Officer Doyle, of the Twenty-fourth precinct, took the prisoners before Justice Dowling, who required them to give bail to answer the charge before the Court of General Sessions.

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.—A young man, who gives his name as John A. Nugent, was yesterday brought before Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, for forging and counterfeiting an order in the name of Philbin & Quinn upon the firm of Hayden, Gere & Co., hardware merchants. From the testimony adduced it is shown that Nugent, who is only nineteen years of age, was in the employ of the firm in whose name the orders were forged, but had been discharged some months since. Being hard up, he determined to make a raise, and choose the very dishonest mode of forging an order on his former employers to accomplish his purpose. The parties to whom he presented the orders, believing them to be genuine, furnished the property, consisting of a number of brass cocks, valued at $45, and which the accused disposed of to various parties for considerably less money. On being arraigned before the Justice he acknowledged his guilt and gave such information as led to the recovery of the property. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF DIAMONDS.—George Lauray, driver of a Fifth avenue stage, was arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court upon a charge of larceny, preferred against him by Ferdinand Zoybaum, of No. 10 Maiden lane. The circumstances under which the offence is alleged to have been committed are thus related by the complainant:—About eleven o'clock A. M., September 16, he in company with his wife, a lady friend and her two children and nurse, got into a Fifth avenue stage, driven by the accused, going down, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street. Mrs. Zoybaum had with her a small valise, containing, besides other property, a pair of diamond earrings of the value of $600. There were two other persons in the stage. When they had reached the corner of Fulton street the complainant got out and proceeded to his place of business as above, while the others continued on their way. In the course of the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Zoybaum called at complainant's office and informed him that she had left the valise containing the above described property in the stage, when accordingly he went down to the ferry, in order to made inquiries respecting it. This he did of the accused, whom he met about five o'clock, and who, in response to such, replied that "he did not know anything about a damn bag," while he confessed to a recollection of the complainant having ridden down town with him that morning. Information recently received from Mr. Cosse that Lauray had found the bag and appropriated its contents to his own use was the cause of the present arrest. Justice Shandley held the accused for examination.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 36.—Mr. A. D. Dubois, upon whom an attack was recently made as he was entering the school house in Ninth street, at midday, particulars of which have been published, appeared before Justice Shandley yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, and entered a formal complaint against the parties in custody. They were afterwards committed, without bail, to answer to a charge of felonious assault and battery and robbery.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—Anthon Osten, No. 802 Washington street, and James Hayes, No. 245 Ninth avenue, were brought before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with violating the Excise law. They were both held to answer in the sum of $300.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.—In the matter of the alleged libel suit instituted by G. L. Fox against Frank Queen the defendant appeared before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and gave bonds to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Michael Haggerty was arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, charged as above in setting on a dog to worry a sow in Suffolk street. Justice Shandley held him in $300 to answer. Matthew Rudden was held to answer in $100 by Justice Kelly for keeping, as alleged, two cows in a stable in East Fifty-sixth street, which is in a filthy condition, and having the cows tied together by the heads with short ropes, so as to prevent a natural movement of the bodies, thus obliging them to keep their heads down in a constrained position, said cows being in a diseased and unhealthy state.

DESCENTS LAST NIGHT.

Raid on a Den of Ill Fame.

At a late hour last night Sergeant Schoonmaker, of the Fifteenth precinct, acting under the instructions of Captain Caffrey, and with the co-operation of officers Barker and Cosse, made a descent upon the house No. 199 Greene street, on one floor of which Marie Deboché, a French woman, has long maintained a most disorderly establishment. Marie Deboché, with Flora Hunting and Rosina Messetrei, inmates of the place, was taken into custody and locked up for the night in the Mercer street police station.

Descent on a Disorderly House.

Acting on a warrant issued by Justice Dodge, yesterday, Sergeant Burden, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, with a squad of men made a descent upon the premises No. 23 Greene street, and arrested all found within the precincts of that establishment. The raid was made about quarter before twelve o'clock. At the time the sergeant entered, and introduced his visitors, there were not more than four males in the place, but shortly after midnight strangers commenced dropping in by twos and threes until the party present numbered fifteen males and five females. The Sergeant kept open house until about one o'clock this morning, when he politely informed his guests they would have to accompany him to the Eighth precinct police station, where they were locked up for the night. The following are the names of the persons arrested:—Herman Brunkhurst, proprietor; Ellen Mosely, Sarah Macdonald, Agnes Avery, Sophia Devoe, Eva Sherwood, inmates; George Cummings, William Lewis, August D. Locke, Charles F. Wallor, John J. Brooks, Charles Reid, Charles Hay, William Smyth, William Grey, John Thompson, Charles Brown, Henry J. Erie, Henry Thompson and Joseph Carson, visitors.

Raid on an Alleged Gambling House.

Shortly after midnight yesterday Captain Caffrey, of the Fifteenth precinct, with a posse of men, acting upon a warrant of arrest, made a descent upon the alleged gambling house kept at No. 55 East Twelfth street by John Paston. The reputed keeper of the place was taken into custody and locked up, previous to his arraignment in court to-day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

President Johnson has accepted an invitation from the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., to be present at that place about the middle of May, at the laying of a corner stone of a monument in memory of the President's father, whose place of burial has only recently been discovered. He will be accompanied by Mr. Seward and one or two others of his Cabinet. He will go via Richmond, and may extend his trip further South.

Paymaster J. C. Eldridge, attached to the navy yard, is seriously ill of pneumonia, at his residence Brooklyn.

Mr. Samuel Clemens, of San Francisco, ("Mark Twain," of humorous celebrity) is in town, at the Westminster Hotel.

THE NEW HERALD BUILDING.

SKETCHES OF THE ARTISTS.

The following are brief sketches of the gentlemen who were engaged in the erection of the new HERALD Building:—

The Architect.

JOHN KELLUM, to whose skill in design the symmetry and completeness of the new building are due, has been for some years especially identified with the progress of classicism in American art, and has probably succeeded more felicitously in plans of this order than any New York builder.

Mr. Kellum won his spurs as a knight of the pencil and a master of constructive art through some controversy in regard to the building of Messrs. Ball & Black, on Broadway, of which the plans were drawn by him—some rather minute calculations in regard to the weight of the several floors in determining the relative bulk of material necessary to support them having elicited considerable discussion among members of the profession, and given rise to seemingly plausible objections from those who had been accustomed to calculate the weight to be supported, and the material necessary to its solid support, with less mathematical nicety than the draughtsman of the designs. By objections of this sort the work on the building was stopped and some delay occurred, though, upon due explanation and demonstration of the validity of his reasonings on the part of the young professional, the work was soon resumed and the building completed. With considerable invention and unusual powers of calculation the success of Mr. Kellum was a certainty from the beginning, and it is not a matter of wonder to find his name more closely identified with the progress of the metropolis than the name of any other single artist. The finest business edifices in this city—particularly those latterly erected, of which the establishment of H. B. Claflin & Co., may be taken as an example—are due to a happy hit of his in the application of the essential elements of the Grecian to business purposes; and that this style will gradually work its way into general favor is sufficiently obvious from the fact that it combines tastefulness with utility to a greater extent than any other which has yet been introduced, and cannot, therefore, fail of popularity, unless superseded by some more felicitous adaptation.

Of adaptation of the classical to the purposes of modern civilization, the new Court House, the drawings of which are due to Mr. Kellum's fertility of invention, is probably the best example in New York city, and, though modelled upon the principles set forth in the treatise of Palladio, has some originality of effect, being far less servile than the Girard College or the Philadelphia Custom House. In this building Mr. K. has adopted the Roman-Corinthian column in all its proportions; and, though the remainder of the building is in the manner of Palladio, the portico has certainly no superior as an example of Corinthian in the United States—if Girard College, the columns of which are copied from those of the monument of Lysicrates be excepted. Stewart's new building, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, the lower story of which is very pure Corinthian, forms another of the unique triumphs of Mr. Kellum in the adaptation of design to location, and, when completed, will probably present the *renaissance* in its utmost susceptibility to harmony and grandeur of effect.

In the new HERALD Building, which is ornate Italian, with windows in the manner of Palladio—a building which bears a closer resemblance to the new Louvre, at Paris, than, perhaps, to any other edifice known to the travelling public—the difficulty occasioned by the superimposition of several stories has been felicitously masked, and thus, in effect, overcome by the use of so simple a device as the Mansard roof; thus imbuing the building with a certain Ionicism of grace and loftiness, which, without the device of the Mansard roof, would have been utterly unattainable. Without being Ionic, and being, in fact, ornate Italian, the HERALD Building in point of effect is very felicitously imbued with the Ionic feeling—and this, indeed, without the introduction of any one distinctive feature of the Ionic anatomy. The use of the Mansard roof affords the key to this attaining of Ionic grace and loftiness without the introduction of elaborate Ionic devices; and to this happy hit of invention critics ascribe the unique harmony and grace of the edifice, which is rather unsurpassable in these qualities. Mr. Kellum is now engaged upon the designs of A. T. Stewart's projected building, to occupy the whole block now occupied by his large retail store, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Goupil's gallery and several other buildings, and covering several acres of ground.

Mr. Kellum is about fifty years of age, self-cultured to a great extent, and began life as a civil engineer, becoming finally a builder and afterwards a designer. He is reckoned by critics the best master of *renaissance* and classicism in America, and has succeeded passably in Tudor Gothic, especially in the construction of several elegant villas in the vicinity of New York.

Mr. Kellum's office is located at 179 Broadway, where, in connection with his business, he employs several of our best draughtsmen. He has amassed a large fortune in his profession, though in appearance he has still the hale, hearty, English appearance of a man of leisure. Mr. K. has done more for the progress of the classical Italian in building than any living compeer.

The Builders

were Messrs. Stuart & Smith, one of the oldest firms in this city, both gentlemen being consequently of large experience in connection with the best draughtsmen, and especially in connection with John Kellum, now in the van as a master of his art. These gentlemen have latterly been entrusted with contracts for some of the finest buildings erected and now being erected in New York, having been knighted in their trade in connection with the very extensive building of Claflin, Mellen & Co. Subsequently proposals were received by them from A. T. Stewart to take the responsibility of the mason work in the erection of the new marble edifice, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, upon which they have been engaged for several years, and which is reputed to be, as to its mason work, one of the most solid and thoroughly durable structures in the metropolis. A great part of their work for the past five years has been done after the designs of Mr. Kellum, in connection with whom they contracted with James Gordon Bennett for the work in their department on the new building, now the residence of the NEW YORK HERALD, which they reckon among their masterpieces of finished elegance and solidity.

These gentlemen have been engaged in business about twenty years, within which time they have erected several of the noblest structures which now ornament the city, having their office at No. 111 West Thirty-third street, and regularly employing from one to two hundred men.

The Iron Work.

The iron work has been supplied by the old firm of J. B. & W. W. Cornell, who have, in connection with this building, won a triumph in the application of iron to the art of building. The Messrs. Cornell are proprietors of the largest, most extensive and most thoroughly equipped works in the United States for the construction of fireproof buildings. The firm was founded in 1847, when the two brothers (J. B. and W. W. Cornell), having served the duly appointed apprenticeship of seven years to the trade, began business with a small capital, employing at first only one man and a boy; though they now employ not less than five hundred persons and occupy with their foundries and workshops about twenty-six lots of ground of ordinary building area. The original manufactory is located in Centre street, upon which it has a front of two hundred feet, extending back a distance of one hundred feet. The new foundry—and now the principal one owned by this firm—erected in 1867, is located in Twenty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and is in area four hundred and twenty-five feet by one hundred, and in height from one to four stories. The moulding floor alone has a superficial area of fifteen thousand square feet.

The progress of the use of iron in building may be gathered from the fact that twenty years ago there was hardly a building in the United States in which more than $10,000 worth of iron was employed, while to-day edifices are numbered by the dozen in the construction of which from $200,000 to $300,000 have been expended upon the iron work alone; and not a little of this progress has been due to the enterprise and invention of this firm, Mr. J. B. Cornell having been long noted for fertility of invention in this department of science, and a great part of the iron work now used for building purposes being manufactured under patents granted to him, of which about twenty are on record at the Patent Office.

The first buildings constructed by these gentlemen were the United States Custom House, Savannah, Georgia, and the Sun Atlantic Mutual Insurance building. But the new HERALD Building is reckoned among the latest and most perfect examples of the application of iron to the art of construction. Among the principal buildings the iron work of which has been supplied by this firm are the following:—A. T. Stewart's buildings, H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, J. C. Howe & Co.'s, B. L. Solomon's, W. Sloane's, J. M. Billings', J. M. Beebe & Co.'s, Slade & Colby's W. B. Astor's, Bank of New York, Bank of the State of New York, Duncan & Sherman's Bank, Bank of Commerce, Union Bank and Ball & Black's building. To these may be added dozens of others of lesser note. In fact, the use of ironwork in building has become almost universal; and so perfect is the susceptibility of this material to be wrought into delicate forms of ornamentation, that it is very likely that of progress in the use of it the present generation has only seen the beginning, and cities of iron of ethereal mould and decoration will hereafter spring up, reflecting the ideal more perfectly than is possible in clumsy wood and stone, dispensing with the heaviness which is a necessary element of the latter, and introducing an airy and palatial grandeur of *ensemble*.

The Engineering and Gas Fitting

have been superintended by Mr. W. K. Thomas, a gentleman who has considerable experience in connection with the building of iron-clads, and one who has been long known as an able, inventive and skilful engineer, having filled with credit to himself various positions of responsibility and trust. Having served a regular, apprenticeship with Isaac and Seth Adams, of Boston, to whom he was apprenticed at the age of sixteen, remaining with them five years and three months, his first position of trust (in 1849 and 1850) was the superintending of the construction of the engines of the United States steamer Saranac, after which he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and was employed as superintendent of the Winter Iron Works, in which position he remained until 1852. During the last mentioned year Mr. T. removed to this State, and was employed as superintendent of Starbuck's Iron Works, in Troy, remaining for eighteen months, until the burning of the buildings in 1854. About this time, and soon after the burning of the works of his employer, the young engineer returned to New York city, where he soon found himself installed as draughtsman and superintendent of repairs for the Collins line of steamships, in which capacity he served five and a half years. While at the Novelty Works, where for a short time he was foreman of the shop, he projected the celebrated air and steam locomotive. After leaving the employ of the Collins Company, Mr. T. was the recipient of a proposition from Messrs. Nason & Dodge, 61 Beekman street, in whose employ he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he became identified with Captain John Ericsson in the construction of the monitors, and acted for some time as that gentleman's superintending engineer. In this capacity he was identified with the construction of the Patapsco, Sangamon and Lehigh, which last he delivered at the Hampton Roads, and received in reward for his services the appointment of local inspector of iron-clad war steamers from the Hon. Gideon Welles, and was immediately ordered to Philadelphia to oversee the construction of the light draught monitor Yazoo. Before this vessel was completed, however, Mr. Thomas resigned in favor of a proposition from W. Perrine, of Williamsburg, to superintend the building of the light draught monitor Nahuc, after which he was called by Messrs. Haughwout & Co. to superintend the steam-warming of the Vassar College at Poughkeepsie. Soon after, Mr. Thomas removed to Portland, Me., where he was employed in the construction of the Wassuc, subsequently returning to New York and engaging with John Ashcroft as superintending engineer, whose employ he left in favor of a proposition from James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to superintend the steam and gas fitting of the new HERALD Building. This gentleman is forty-four years old, and has won his spurs as a scientific and practical engineer.

The Decorative Marble Work

was committed to the firm of Messrs. Fisher & Bird, whose skill as artists in marble has been employed in fashioning the ornamentation of the new building. These gentlemen are the sons and successors of the members of the firm of the same name which was founded in 1831 and occupied as a workshop a small building at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. There were at that time only six marble workshops in New York, where there are now about seventy-five. In 1834 Fisher & Bird (the elders) removed to the Bowery, corner of Houston street, then North street, above which the country was at that time no more than a vacant, unsettled farm land; and in 1859 the buildings now occupied by the firm, from 97 to 103 Houston street, were built and fitted up with all appliances of steam power for the sawing, smoothing, turning and polishing of marble. The firm has, consequently, been in existence thirty-six years, and has become more thoroughly identified with decoration in marble of American pattern and manufacture than perhaps any other existing firm. During the above period, these gentlemen have extended their business into every department of marble work, from the cutting of headstones, tablets and monuments to the more elaborate fashioning of statuary and ornamental work in stone.

The New Orleans Custom House, which may be considered one of the most elaborately decorated buildings in America, shipped the whole of its marble work from the manufactory of this firm; and nearly every one of the leading hotels in New York is adorned with specimens of their handiwork—with the exception, perhaps, of the Fifth Avenue. Among these may be mentioned the following:—Metropolitan Hotel, Hoffman House, New York Hotel, Kennard House, Cleveland, Ohio; Brevoort House, New York; Russell House, Detroit; Imperial Hotel, New Orleans.

The Decorative Wood Work

was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Vandewater, to whose skill and invention are to be ascribed the designs of the interior decorative wood-work. He has long stood at the head of his profession as a decorative designer in wood, having, perhaps, carried the art to a greater degree of perfection than any person in America. The biography of Mr. Vandewater is, therefore, to an unusual extent, the biography of the decorative art in New York. Few buildings on Broadway are without some specimens of his handiwork, and the interior decoration of a large number of the finest business edifices on that thoroughfare is due altogether in point of art design to his fertility of invention.

It has been to the study of the art as an art that the attention of Mr. Vandewater has been mostly directed, and hence his success in having engrafted upon simplicity of design—for all true invention is necessarily simple—the utmost attainable variety of effect without *bizarrerie* and without infringing upon the limits of the grotesque. Among his principal and most felicitous designs in interior decoration have been those of the following named buildings:—Security Fire Insurance, Manhattan Fire Insurance, Phœnix Insurance, Sun Mutual Insurance, Atlantic Mutual Insurance, New York Life Insurance, and Clinton Insurance Companies; Park Bank, Market Bank, City Bank, Empire Bank, North River Savings Bank, and First National Bank, Galveston, Texas; buildings of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.