NEWSPAPER SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

The Herald's Special War News from Abyssinia.

Our Antalo Despatch of February 15 Published in the London Times.

Revolution in the Management of the Press and Great Excitement.

The European mails of the 7th of March, bearing the following interesting reports of the deep excitement produced in England by the publication in the London *Times* of the 5th inst. of the special telegram of the HERALD correspondent attached to the British expedition in Abyssinia, dated at Antalo on the 15th of February, and announcing for the first time the difficult position of the army under Major General Napier, and the symptoms of the radical revolution in the management of the press which was likely to ensue from our enterprise and courtesy.

The Herald's Special Telegram.

[From the London Times, March 5.]

We have been favored by the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in London with the following despatch, received by him yesterday:—

ANTALO, Feb 15, 1868.

Arrived with advance brigade. Short halt made here. Then Magdala. Napier meets Kassai of Tigré on the 20th to propose peace. Grand review of native chiefs then. Envoy from Kassai treated badly by Merewether. Peace doubtful. We are in enemy's country now. Stragglers shot. Six Arabs shot. Enemy mutilated (them) horribly. Three English officers disappeared. Theodore advancing with 30,000 men. He cannot march over three miles a day. Waeheite (as received) and Menelek surround Magdala. News from prisoners last week; all well. No forage beyond Antalo. Fifteen days' short marches to Magdala.

The British War Office Telegram.

[From the London Times, March 5.]

Sir Stafford Northcote has received the following telegram from Sir Robert Napier, at Attegerat:—

Information received from Magdala up to the 17th of January, and from Theodorus' camp up to the 9th of January. All prisoners safe and well up to those dates. The imprisoned Europeans who were with the King had been made over to a detachment of his army, to be escorted to Magdala. The King's progress towards Magdala was very slow, owing to his incumbrances, but by abandoning the latter he could still at any time reach Magdala. It was reported in Magdala that Menelek, King of Shoa, had again left Shoa for Magdala for the purpose of acting against Theodore. The information received affords no clue to Theodore's views or purposes at the present crisis.

The above telegram was not dated.

Press Telegrams to the London Times.

SUEZ VIA MALTA, Feb. 28, 1868.

It is rumored here that Menelek, the King of Shoa, is again advancing on Magdala with an army of forty thousand men.

TELEGRAMS IN CONFIRMATION OF THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.

[From the London Times, March 6.]

Our special correspondent with the Abyssinian expedition telegraphs under date Attegerat, February 17:—

The advanced guard has arrived at Antalo.

Kassai will meet Sir Robert Napier on the 20th inst., two marches south of this place.

[This message was forwarded from Alexandria on the 28th inst., at two P. M.]

[From the London Times, March 7.]

Our special correspondent with the Abyssinian expedition telegraphs, under date Adabaga (?), February 22:—

The headquarters are here to-day with 1,000 men, about fifty miles from Antalo, and are likely to remain for several days, awaiting the advance of more troops and supplies, which are delayed by the deficiency of the Transport Corps.

The British forces have occupied Antalo with 1,000 men.

It is doubtful whether Kassai can leave Adowa to meet Sir Robert Napier.

The captives were in good health up to the 30th of January.

King Theodore has not yet entered Magdala.

[The above despatch was forwarded from Alexandria, March 4, eleven A. M., by the new route, via Nordernay, Hanover.]

The Effect—The Herald Enterprise and Newspaper Revolution in England.

[From the London Spectator, March 7.]

If old John Walter were alive what would he say? Here is the *Times*, which for half a century has beaten every journal in Europe in energy and enterprise, actually publishing the latest news of a British expedition per favor of a London correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD. According to a message received by that gentleman on Wednesday, and apparently ten days later that the latest official intelligence, Sir Robert Napier reached Antalo on February 15, was to meet the "Prince" of Tigré on the 20th, and was then to press on to Magdala, fifteen marches off. The telegram is a little confused, but the statement that Sir Robert Napier has reached Antola is confirmed by a subsequent telegram from the *Times'* own agent.

[From the London Review, March 7.]

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in London has forwarded to the *Times* a despatch which he received on Wednesday. It is dated Antalo, February 15, and states among other things, that Waehette (*sic*) and Menelek had surrounded Magdala; that Theodorus was advancing with thirty thousand men, but could not march more than three miles a day; that news had been received from the prisoners "last week," and that all were well; that the advance brigade was fifteen days' short marches to Magdala, and that there was "no forage beyond Antalo." Napier was to meet Kassai of Tigré on the 20th to propose peace, when there was to be a grand review of native chiefs. The despatch further states that the envoy from Kassai had been badly treated by Merewether and that peace was doubtful. Moreover, stragglers were being shot, three English officers had disappeared and the enemy had horribly mutilated six Arabs whom they had shot.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 7.]

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in London has received a despatch dated Antalo, February 15, which is not very intelligible, though in general it tends to confirm the information which comes from other sources. According to this despatch, Theodore was approaching Magdala with thirty thousand men, but only marching three miles a day. Some stragglers are said to have been shot (Arabs, it would appear), and "the enemy" (Theodorus' people, it is presumed) are said to have mutilated them horribly. Three English officers (names not given) have disappeared. A Reuter's telegram from Suez gives the numbers of Menelek's army at forty thousand.

[From the London Post, March 6.]

A very startling telegram, purporting to have been sent to the NEW YORK HERALD by a correspondent at Antalo, will be found in another part of this impression. We are of opinion that it should be received with, to say the last, the greatest caution until some confirmation of it be obtained, for it contains internal evidence tending to throw suspicion on its authenticity. For instance, it is extremely unlikely that General Merewether would have "treated badly" Kassai's envoy. Again, as Sir R. Napier was expected to have had his interview with Kassai over by the 10th ultimo, it is very improbable that so great a further delay as ten days could have interposed. Further, it appears absurd to state that they "are in the enemy's country now," when that country is the territory of the Waagshum, who, although there have been hints of his possible insincerity, has given no reason for reckoning him an open enemy. It is not improbable that individuals straggling away from their companies may have been lost, or even killed by prowling robbers, and upon this may have been built the theory that our advanced guard had evidence of being in an enemy's country. Again, it is well known that very recently Theodore had no such army as thirty thousand men with him, and it is highly improbable that he has been reinforced.

It is very possible that Menelek may have been in the vicinity of Magdala, but not that he surrounded it, which, from the nature of the country and fortress—as described in our impression of the 4th inst.—and from the position of Theodore, would be a most difficult and hazardous undertaking. Would that it were true, for then the captives would be safe. Besides, who is Waeheite? We, at any rate, cannot find him mentioned among the native chiefs. Again, if the advanced brigade had only arrived at Antalo, how comes it that reliable information had been obtained to the effect that there was "no forage beyond Antalo." Besides, it must be remembered that travellers have asserted that the country beyond Antalo is well cultivated in many parts, and we have abundant proof of the persuasive drawing effect of the dollar upon the native possessor of supplies. We should be very happy to believe, if we could, that it was for our troops only "fifteen short marches to Magdala" from Antalo. This telegram, in our opinion, does not contain either the authority or the accuracy necessary to justify such a belief; in fact, judging by our present light, it does not appear to be genuine.

The rumored information contained in the telegram from Sir R. Napier that Menelek, King of Shoa, was advancing from his southern kingdom upon Magdala, will, we trust, prove to be true, for Menelek operating in that direction would probably cut off Theodore's retreat south, and, hemming him in on that side, greatly facilitate the solution of the problem before us. It is satisfactory to know that the captives were quite well up to the 17th January and that Theodore was still anchored to his big resolve.

[From the London Morning Advertiser, March 6.]

The news about the Abyssinian war which reaches us is not particularly reassuring. That the European captives are still safe we indeed learn, but they were in the safe custody of our enemy King Theodore, who had just sent them off, under a strong escort, to Magdala. According to three telegrams received from three distinct sources of information, Menelek, King of Shoa, who was said to have been worsted by Theodore and driven away, seems to have taken heart of grace and to be again returning to the charge.

Sir Robert Napier's despatch to the government, received and published by Sir Stafford Northcote, tells us it was reported at Magdala that Menelek had left Shoa for that city, for the purpose of acting against our enemy Theodore. Another telegram, coming through the London correspondent of a New York paper, also states that Menelek and some other chief called Waeheite, whoever he may be, were surrounding Magdala. The first of these advices is without date, the latter bears date from Antalo on the 15th of last month. Besides these we have Reuter's telegram of the 28th ultimo from Suez, which states it was "rumored" there that Menelek was again advancing on Magdala with an army of no less than 40,000 men.

According to the second telegram—the American one—Theodore himself was advancing with an arm of thirty thousand, it is to be inferred against our own troops, but that he could not march "over three miles a day." Here we find another coincidence with the government telegram, from which we learn that Theodore's progress towards Magdala was exceedingly slow; it is added, however, that by abandoning his encumbrances he could reach Magdala at any time. There is, indeed, some apparent discrepancy between the two statements, for according to one it would seem as if Theodore was marching from, and according to the other upon Magdala. The head of the British advance would appear—at least so we gather from the American telegram, which is somewhat oracular in its brevity and obscurity—to be "fifteen days' short marches" from Magdala. But here another difficulty arises. It is stated that there is "no forage beyond Antalo"—the place whence the missive is dated.

Again, as Theodore cannot march over three miles a day in his own country, it is to be presumed we could not with all our difficulties and *impedimenta*, so that if we take three miles for a day's march this would give us forty-five miles. But the fact is these telegrams, some without dates, others unconnected, incoherent, unintelligible, are in some respects almost beyond the reach of interpretation, or even speculation and divination.

The American telegram, however, is in some things by far the most interesting and communicative of the batch. An extract will at once illustrate what we mean by giving the pith of the intelligence, and affording a specimen of the style in which it is conveyed:—"Arrived with the advance brigade. Short halt made here (Antalo). Then Magdala. Napier meets Kassai, of Tigré, on the 20th (Feb.) to propose peace. Grand review of native chiefs then. Envoy from Kassai treated badly by Merewether. Peace doubtful. We are in the enemy's country now. Stragglers shot. Six Arabs shot. Enemy mutilated them horribly. Three English officers disappeared." So that it would seem that the work was getting hot.

Sir Robert Napier's telegram states that the information that had been received afforded a clue to Theodore's views and purposes at the present crisis; but if, as the American telegram declares, he is "advancing with thirty thousand men," there is not much room for doubt on the subject. If we may judge from his reputation and antecedents he will make a fight of it; not, however, a pitched battle in which he will let the issue rest on the point of the bayonet, but as harassing a guerilla war as he is able to carry out, taking every advantage the difficulties of the country and his knowledge of it give him.

This will, no doubt, be his system of tactics, unless, indeed, he could make a rush with overwhelming numbers. But if his enemy, and an ally, Menelek, has forty thousand men in the field against him he will have plenty of work on his hands, and embarrassments enough to tax his cunning and his courage to the utmost.

The shooting of stragglers, the "horrible" mutilation of the dead and the disappearance of three English officers—if the account be true—may serve to give us some idea of what we have to expect in the war that is just beginning to open in good earnest. Nominally we may be at war with a Christian empire; in reality we are engaged in a death struggle with a horde of savages, headed by a man who, in point of humanity and good faith, is about on a par with the chief of a tribe of wild Indians. If Theodore has not yet made away with his European captives, it is because it would not have been politic to do so. While he holds them safe he knows it is not too late for negotiation. The question is, whether, in case he suffers a serious defeat and finds his power utterly broken and gone, he will not sacrifice them to his spirit of African vengeance in a fit of desperate, reckless passion. What this war will cost, how long it will last, whether we shall be able to get anything in the shape of expenses out of Theodore's exchequer, or even whether we shall get what was primarily the sole object of the expedition, namely, the restoration of the captives, safe and sound, it is difficult, nay, impossible, to foretell. Of course there is one thing we are sure to get if we like, and if it should be thought worth having, and that is, as much of this out of the way country as we might choose to occupy and hold. But such an acquisition would be something like the acquisition of the "white elephant." It would be no use to us, and would cost us a very great deal. The French, who hardly know what to do with Algeria, might find their jealousy turned into ridicule. They would have the laugh against us in one sense, though in another they would, no doubt, be very envious, and charge perfidious Albion with all sorts of ambitious schemes.

And herein lies our difficulty. If the country we have invaded were a profitable acquisition its seizure would be as fair, as justifiable and as desirable as any acquisition of an enemy's country ever was yet. There is hardly a foreign colony or possession belonging to England, France or any other European Power that has been acquired in a more legitimate way than a part of Abyssinia would be if we chose to hold the territories we have occupied. Here is a savage, outside the pale of civilized ideas and usages, who has dragged us into this war by the worst and grossest provocation, and who will no more be able to pay us the costs, whatever they may be, even if not more than some half dozen millions, than we ourselves are to pay off the national debt in gold to-morrow. There never was a stronger case, if we chose to insist upon it, for a material guaranty or a permanent occupation. The only question, therefore, is, would it pay? would it be the least or the greater of the two evils? The French, who hold Algeria, or the Prussians, who have just seized Hanover and Hesse and Nassau and Frankfort, would not be entitled to throw the first stone at us if we found it necessary to take out our indemnity in land actually in our possession, instead of money, which our enemy, Theodore, does not possess to pay us with.

But these are only speculations, for no one can tell at present what the actual course of events will be except that, according to all appearances, the war will not be over so soon as was expected, because it was formerly supposed that Theodore was in much greater difficulties than he really seems to be. If he could obtain, or even only fancy he had obtained, an advantage, this would not fail to add to the prolongation of the contest. It would make our foe arrogant and presumptuous, and render such terms as alone we could accede to quite impracticable.

If we could inflict upon him a speedy and crushing defeat his ruin would be hastened, because his native friends, with characteristic fidelity, would be sure to desert him, and his enemies, with characteristic generosity, would be sure to fall upon him. This would no doubt pave the way for us to march whithersoever we listed: but it might still go hard with the prisoners, who might be sacrificed to the wounded pride and furious revenge of this African king.

But until he has been made to feel our power more than he has done as yet, there is not much hope of Theodore listening to reason and coming to terms. Every possible forbearance has been shown him, with no other effect than increasing his arrogance and making him set us at defiance.

He is quite shrewd enough to know the advantages which his knowledge of the country and our ignorance of it gives him over us, and he seems determined to make the most of our difficulties. On the other side, we ought to make the most of whatever advantage our power may give us. We have been dragged into the war entirely through the fault and fury of this savage potentate, and it would not be just to the people of this country to let the burden of expense fall upon them instead of exacting it, by one mode of payment or another, from our enemy.

[From the London Telegraph, March 7.]

Authentic news was received yesterday, showing that, three weeks since, Antalo was the most advanced post of the British army in Abyssinia. The leading brigade, which left Senafé at the end of January, had marched above a hundred and twenty miles through an unexplored country in about a fortnight, rest days included. Some deduction must also be made for hours lost in reconnoitring, and in overcoming the obstacles encountered on the route. Although the column moved along the eastern plateau of Tigré, experience has shown that the undulations of the summit level are considerable; and that the resources of the engineers must have been frequently taxed to carry the transport safely down a precipitous descent or over a rocky ravine. Unfortunately the telegram on which most reliance can be placed does not indicate the line across country selected by the brigade. All we learn is that some days before the 17th of February our soldiers had entered the chief town of Enderta. An earlier telegram, from a doubtful source, tells us a great deal about Theodore and Menelek, but not a word of the track followed by the troops. Some expressions in that questionable communication, however, imply that the column, guided by Colonel Phayre, pursued the upper or easternmost route, leading by Lach and Atsbi upon Chelicot and Antalo. We infer from the mention of savage enemies that the brigade passed through the track indicated, because the mountains to the eastward, overlooking the salt plain, are infested by robber tribes who think all travellers fair game. Should the road to Atsbi have been followed that would account for the loss of stragglers and for the mutilation of the bodies. The "disappearance" of three English officers is also mentioned; and, although we have yet to learn that the report is accurate, it would be intelligible on the assumption that they had strayed from the line of march in pursuit of game or of the picturesque. The Taltals and Black Gallas are no respectors of persons. They lie in wait for the unwary, and find no profit in giving quarter. Unless the Tigrean chiefs proper are hostile, it is incorrect to describe the region between Ategerat and Antalo as an enemy's country. Foes no doubt abound, but they are ordinary robbers, who own no allegiance to the Prince of Tigré or to any other Abyssinian chief.

Sir Robert Napier was to meet Kassai on the 20th of February, two marches south of Ategerat. Since it is not likely that the Commander-in-Chief, unaccompanied by a considerable force, would receive the Prince of Tigré, this statement indirectly informs us that the second brigade marched on the 18th. The dubious telegram, dated from Antalo, says that peace was doubtful, and implies that a rupture would be the consequence of the reception given by General Merewether to Kassa's envoy. There are one or two correspondents in Abyssinia who have a grudge against General Merewether, and consequently statements to his discredit are suspicious. The most trustworthy information supplied to the public does not support either the allegations of Merewether's detractors or statement that Kassai was inclined to be hostile. Sir Robert Napier, through Major Grant, had sounded the disposition of the Tigrean Prince; and we may fairly infer, from the appointed interview on the line of march, that the relations between our headquarters and Kassai were friendly. The Abyssinian leader, if an enemy, would not ride all the way from Adowa to the eastern boundary of Haramat in order to meet the British general. We may assume, therefore, that the enemies mentioned in one despach were not Tigreans, but, as we have said, the robber tribes inhabiting the eastern hills; that Sir Robert Napier has had a satisfactory interview with Kassai, and that long ere this the second brigade has entered, perhaps passed through, Antalo. Of course, if Kassai were inimical and active part of the troops would be required to hold him in check and cover the line of communication with Senafé. Were that the course of events, however, we should by this time have heard that the remainder of the troops held in readiness at Bombay had been directed to embark and proceed to reinforce the army in Abyssinia. Such intelligence has not been transmitted from Bombay, and there is no ground for supposing that Kassai or his people resent our presence in their land. The fact that the interview was fixed for some place two marches south of Ategerat indicates the route followed by the second brigade. They have probably marched by the valley of the Soleh, an affluent of the Tacazze, upon Sossube Gabia; and the interview between Sir Robert Napier and Kassai took place somewhere north of that halting place. If the second brigade have followed this pathway to Antalo they must have encountered the rugged defile of Dongolo, and after surmounting the difficulties of that ascent they would reach Anza and thence proceed directly upon Chelicot and Antalo. There are several reasons why the second brigade should march by a route different from the first. The road by Dengellet, besides being well furnished with water, would be a fresh and undrained field, whence supplies could be drawn by the brigade. Moreover, the selection of that track will have brought the British general several marches nearer to the road which Kassai must have traversed from Adowa, and will have involved a further display of our force to the country people. After issuing from Dengellet the troops would have the advantage of two or more paths leading through the fertile tableland of Enderta to Antalo, and the silver dollars they carried with them would attract supplies from all sides. Assuming that the second brigade was not delayed longer than the first, we have the ground for believing that on the 1st of March Sir Robert Napier was in Antalo.

When he arrived at that town the first brigade must have been several marches to the south, on its road by Ashangi and Lake Haik, towards the eastern side of Magdala. The telegram from Antalo, which we have characterized as doubtful, tells us that the First brigade intended to repose but a short time, and then to resume its forward march. The reporter does not even hint at an intention to occupy Sokota; and we are, therefore, led to assume that Sir Robert did not consider it needful to move so far out of the direct road, but had determined to press onwards and follow the nearest practicable track towards his goal. If that were so the column would march straight upon Lake Ashangi, and the obstacles in its path would be inconsiderable until it reached the mountains of Lasta. We are told that fifteen short marches would bring it to Magdala; and, if this somewhat sanguine estimate turned out to be correct, our troops would be brought within hail of the prisoners in the first days of March. But we must observe that the country which lay before the invading force had to be explored; and, moreover, it is most probable that the first brigade would be directed to halt at some point short of the prison fortress, in order to give the second time to effect a junction. Perhaps the halt might be made most profitably near Lake Haik, or in the province of Yeju, beyond the Lasta defiles. But we are outrunning the facts, and entering too far into the region of speculation. It is enough to know that the foremost troops have passed Antalo, and that the whole active force must by this time be far on its way towards the stronghold of Theodore.

NEW YORK CITY

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific Railway Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The case of Hatch vs. the Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific Railway was up again for argument yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. An injunction had been obtained in the State courts at the suit of Mr. Hatch to restrain the defendants from using a certain amount of stock in the construction of a road, and demanding that the company should call in that stock. The case was removed from the State to the Circuit Court on the ground of jurisdiction, and a motion had been made to remit the case back to the State court. The arguments on this branch of the case have closed, but the decision will not be given upon it till the discussion has closed in reference to the injunction above adverted to.

Several affidavits, papers and documents having been read, Mr. Charles O'Conor, who appeared as counsel on behalf of the defendants, spoke in opposition to the injunction. He said, in the course of his argument, that it had been alleged on the other side that this company had no right to sell its stock below par. He would admit, for the sake of argument, that that was so, but he repeated that the stock was sold only about two per cent below par. The conduct of the directors had been censured, but he had shown that their actions had been highly beneficial to the interests of the company. Counsel adverted to the affidavits, purging, as he said, the directors from any sinister motive. Mr. Tracy, one of the directors, said that at the time he commenced to sell the stock he had no interest in any stock contract whatever; he merely bought and sold as any private party might. After the 20th of December he availed himself of his knowledge—he purchased some stock; he did acts then which were free from any just exception. All the railroad companies were now thinking of getting steel rails. Mr. Tracy, after selling the 49,000 shares, thought of raising 10,000 more shares for the purpose of obtaining these steel rails. He launched out these shares for the good of the company, and found that his broker sold 5,000 of them. But upon ascertaining that the company would not adopt his act in this respect he stopped the sales of the remaining 5,000 shares and adopted the act as his own private act. He merely availed himself of the knowledge he had to make some money. That had nothing to do with this case at all so far as he (Mr. O'Conor) could see. Mr. Charles Durant was a member of the executive body. Mr. Durant knew how the matter was, and he confessed that he did make some contracts, but that they proved disadvantageous to him. It was said that the secretary sold three thousand shares short, and made only about $400 by the transaction. He (counsel) said that in agreeing to and in issuing these forty-nine thousand shares Mr. Tracy and the other directors had no other interest or motive but to subserve the good of the company. The company were called upon to bring in this stock and to be restrained from making the proposed extension. The defendants were charged with deviation from legal rules. With respect to the charge against the company that they did not transact their business in their own State Mr. O'Conor quoted a case to show that the business of the board of a Connecticut transportation company had been performed in New York. He adverted to the fact that in New York they were very much in the habit of establishing corporations with directors in Boston, Philadelphia, London, Paris and other cities, and he liked to know how there could be a meeting of such directors, scattered abroad as they were; and in such a case it was quite desirable that there should be a sub-committee to manage the affairs of a company, for a board of directors could not meet without proper notice. Mr. Hatch denied the power to make the extension. That power had been conferred, so he (Mr. O'Conor) therefore passed that by. It had been decided that the disposal of all corporate matters belonged to the directors and governing officials, and not to the masses of the shareholders. The moment the other side commenced these suits they commenced a harassing line of examination of the directors, the very questions put to them being insults. They wanted to examine all the papers and books before the proper time for making such a motion came. The company said that they would not allow any such thing to be done until it could be done by legal process. They had got mighty liberal rules in the State of New York as to the examination of parties to a suit. Parties who conducted a suit of this kind wanted to examine their adversaries right off. It had been decided by the courts that, in the matter of examination, a party must know the facts he wishes to prove. He must ascertain nothing; there must be no fishing for facts. Counsel said that the gentlemen examined were reluctant before the referee to answer as to all their business operations for the company without pleadings and before issue had been joined. They declined to answer irrelevant questions because by the law of the land they were not bound to answer them. The examination was conducted in a most disorderly way. Mr. O'Conor adverted to the fact that there was a monstrous habit growing into use in this country of putting inquisitorial questions to witnesses without a moment's warning, and putting them through interrogations as to all the acts of their lives, including their correspondence with their wives and children. No such practice existed in England. He (Mr. O'Conor) resisted it always, as it was a scandalous abuse that should not be tolerated. He claimed, in conclusion, that this being a suit brought by professed stockholders as such to regulate and rectify some action of the internal government and conduct of this Iowa corporation, the courts of the State of New York had no jurisdiction over it, and so far as it merely rectified a violation of the law of Iowa, under any circumstances of this case, his Honor's court had no jurisdiction over it. The jurisdiction over a foreign corporation was confined to making them pay their debts. Mr. O'Conor, for the purpose of pointing his argument, adverted to the case of two bodies of English gentlemen who had obtained concessions from the Sultan of Turkey for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking in the Turkish empire. One of these bodies sought, by legal proceedings in England, to restrain the other from conducting its banking operations in Turkey; but it was held that, as Turkey was a government legally recognized by the crown of Great Britain, the courts of England could not interfere in the internal affairs of the Ottoman empire.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Sherry Wine Trial—The Case Given to the Jury—Twenty-second and Last Day—The Judge's Charge.

The United States vs. One Thousand Two Hundred and Nine Casks of Sherry.—On the opening of the court yesterday morning Judge Blatchford proceeded to charge the jury, prefacing his remarks by referring to the commendable and unwearied attention which the jury had manifested during the progress of the trial, which for twenty-two days of actual trial had occupied the consideration of the jury. The zeal and ability of the distinguished counsel on both sides were commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the interests involved the value of the wine in question amounting to $112,000. The question of undervaluation was one which the jury would decide from the evidence submitted to them on that point. He would not comment upon the evidence which had been given on either side; he would leave that entirely to the consideration of the jury, because he felt assured from the attention paid to the case the jury were fully competent to form a proper judgment on the subject. Judge Blatchford then reviewed the revenue laws passed from time to time for the collection of taxes, &c., and to the decisions of the courts in cases of a similar nature, and in conclusion referred to the propositions submitted by counsel on either side, upon which it was requested that he would charge the jury. Those propositions were nine on the part of the government and thirty-one on the part of the claimants. On some of those in each case he declined to charge, and some he explained as having been referred to in his general observations, and concluded by committing the case to the judgment of the jury. The jury retired at one o'clock, and at five Judge Blatchford communicated with them by an officer of the court, who in reply to his Honor's message, in the name of the jury, stated that they had no questions to ask, whereupon Judge Blatchford adjourned the court till eleven this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petitions Filed Yesterday.

The following petitions were filed in bankruptcy on the 24th and 25th inst.:—

Walter Hankes, New York city; referred to Register Fitch. Adolph Pearl, New York city; referred to Register Dayton. Gresset Launy, Jr., New York city; referred to Register Allen. Henry C. Pearl, Poughkeepsie; referred to Register Beale. Nathan W. Easton, New York city; referred to Register Dwight. Alfred C. Smith, Jr., New York city; referred to Register Ketchum. George A. De Lynes, New York city; referred to Register Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions Rendered.

MARCH 25—By Judge Ingraham.—*Conger et al. vs. Smith.*—Motion granted.

Elizabeth Haskins vs. John Waite.—Motion granted.

People, &c., Jacob Muller vs. Stephen Korias.—I see no reason to alter the amount of bail fixed by the justice.

Jung et al. vs Wagstaff et al.—Motion denied.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted for five per cent.

Waterbury vs. Hudson Gaslight Company.—Motion denied; costs of plaintiff to abide event.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Referred back for further proof.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 2—Nos. 1558, 1424, 1564, 1582, 1584, 1410, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 52, 98, 99, 142, 181, 185, 190, 198, 209.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 2—Nos. 3742, 3868, 2378, 3852, 3880, 3884, 3888, 3892, 3894, 3896, 3898, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 99, 146, 187, 182, 268, 296.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—This Board convened yesterday at noon, but as there were no claimants ready to proceed the Board adjourned until noon to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.—Yesterday, in the Eighth district, the rectifying establishment No. 357 West Twenty-sixth street was inspected by Mr. F. H. Purdy, Deputy Collector, seized and put in custody of keepers on charges of irregularity, for having empty barrels branded and the books of the house not kept according to the regulations prescribed by the internal revenue laws. Three barrels of whiskey were also seized by Mr. Purdy at No. 248 West Twenty-seventh street. It was stated that the whiskey came from the Second district of Brooklyn, and the parties in possession could not produce tax receipts to show that the duty had been paid.

FESTIVAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION.—This festival was celebrated yesterday in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches throughout the city. The event commemorated in this festival is too well known to need remark. "The angel of the Lord appeared unto Mary" and announced to her the divine will that she should become the mother of the man God. In many of the Catholic churches the communion, or the sacrament of the Eucharist, was administered to large numbers of the faithful. In the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Sullivan street, near Houston, the "first communion" was administered to a large number of the children who attend the schools attached to the church. This church has been in operation but a short time, comparatively, but it has already been the means of accomplishing a great deal of good. The children have been formed into societies, and yesterday in their significant regalia they approached the altar, partook of the blessed sacrament and listened to a neat and appropriate discourse from Father Francis. In several of the other churches similar ceremonies were performed, and the day in in general was fittingly observed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY.—This benevolent society, organized on the plan of the American Society two years ago, is now in full operation. During the last year and a half 1,750,000 tracts have been distributed in the United States. Of this number 140,000 were distributed in prisons, hospitals, on board men-of-war and merchant vessels, and nearly 500,000 were distributed among the garrisons and posts of the regular army.

NEW YORK METHODIST CONFERENCES.—The two divisions of the Methodist Church will begin their annual sessions on the 1st of April. The New York Conference will meet in the Methodist church in 125th street, Harlem. Bishop D. W. Clark will preside. The New York East Conference will hold its sessions in the Summerfield Methodist church, corner of Washington and Greene avenues, Brooklyn. Bishop E. S. Janes will preside, and Rev. G. W. Woodruff will act as secretary. During the session there will be "a reunion gathering" of the numerous members of both bodies in the St. Paul Methodist church in Fourth avenue. It is looked forward to with peculiar interest, as it will be the only meeting of the kind held since their separation in 1848, twenty years ago. As these Conferences are open to the public many persons are so interested in the proceedings as to attend the sessions annually. Over one hundred years ago American Methodism began in the city of New York, and its numerous members cherish, with much affection, a venerated regard for this "cradle" of their prosperous Church.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.—An important contract has just been concluded between the French government and the General Transatlantic Steamship Company for the running of a steamer weekly, instead of fortnightly, as now, between this port and Havre, so as to furnish increased facilities of transit between the United States and France.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS YESTERDAY.—Among the vessels leaving this port yesterday were the extra mail Cunarder Siberia, for Liverpool, with twenty-five first cabin passengers, a full cargo of cotton, grain, cheese and provisions and $184,003 in specie. She had among her passengers Captain North, Forty-seventh regiment; Captain Talbot, Royal Navy; Captain D. G. S. Trask and Dr. H. Evans, of New York; Dr. A. R. Oliver, of England, and Sir Walter E. Logan, of Montreal. The Nebraska, of Williams & Guion's line, for Liverpool and Queenstown, took out six cabin and seventy steerage passengers and a cargo of grain and cotton. The North American Steamship Company's vessel, the Fulton, left pier 29 North river for California via the Panama Railroad, with six hundred passengers and a full freight of merchandise for the far west.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.—A sharp competition has commenced with the opening of the season between the dealers in horses "up town and down." At a city auction mart yesterday a pair of bay ponies realized $450; a team of sorrel trotting horses, formerly the property of Governor Morgan, $400; a large sorrel trotting horse, $350; other stock from $150 to $200, and a quantity of equestrian requisites. The principal prices realized at the repository in East Thirteenth street were for an elegant dark brown team, $650; a stylish gray Messenger, time 2:45, $421; a Vermont black mare, seven years, $300; a gentleman's road gray trotting mare, seven years, $475; Mambrino Messinger mare, Fanny, $290.

G. A. R.—Post Phil Kearney No. 8, Department of New York, of the above organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, had a reunion and promenade concert last evening at Irving Hall upon the occasion of the presentation of a banner to the post. The music was furnished by the Governor's Island band, which, by the permission of Major General Butterfield, was permitted to attend, whose careful and excellent rendering of a well selected programme, comprising some choice gems from Auber, Offenbach, Gounod, Rossini and Meyerbeer, exhibiting a thorough training and orchestral experience creditable alike to themselves and their leader, was well appreciated. After the concert, which occupied about two hours, dancing was inaugurated and kept up with good spirit until one o'clock, when the heroes and their friends separated to their respective homes. The attendance was large, a number of gentlemen prominent in the militia and military circles of this city being present.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The usual weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning. The Committee on Buildings reported a resolution recommending the general adoption of the "patent dummy and self-closing hatch" as a preventive against accidents. The same committee reported a resolution granting permission to the Croton Aqueduct Department to occupy the room on the third floor of house No. 1 Centre street. The secretary was authorized to execute a lease from the Vestry of Trinity church for the premises No. 253 Spring street for an additional two years, at the present rent of $600.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD MURDER.—Henry Wescott, the man dangerously wounded in an altercation with Patrick D. Byrnes, in the premises 45 East Houston street, early on Tuesday morning, the particulars of which appeared in full in the HERALD of yesterday, died at the New York Hospital about midnight of Tuesday. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Flynn empanelled a jury and upon viewing the body subsequent to the post mortem examination held by the surgeons of the hospital, adjourned the case until ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Wescott was an only child of a widowed mother and his death under the circumstances alleged has plunged her into the deepest grief. He resided in Jersey City and possessed a fortune of some $250,000.

ROBBERY AT THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—A young man in the employ of Mr. Louis Daniels, a merchant on Pearl street, was sent on Monday afternoon to procure the cash on a check for $1,000. After the money had been paid to him by the teller the boy stepped one side to count it, and while he was doing so a man at his side remarked that he had dropped some of the money. The boy looked down on the floor, when the man seized $750 and escaped to the street.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBING A CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—SURPRISE OF THIEVES.—For some weeks past the firm of Messrs. Longstreet, Sedgwick & Co., clothing merchants, doing business at No. 380 Broadway, has missed goods, which have disappeared from the shelves and counters in a mysterious manner. Mr. Longstreet has held frequent interviews with detective Kinner, of the Merchants' Independent Police, in relation to the matter, with the view of discovering the guilty parties and causing their arrest. Yesterday morning more goods were missing, and on making search a quantity of coats, pantaloons and vests, valued at about $300, were found secreted in a dark room or closet near the hatchway on the third floor of the premises. Believing that this discovery might lead to the discovery of the thieves, Mr. Longstreet ordered the goods not to be disturbed and a watch kept upon them. Later in the morning James A. Fraser, porter in the store, on going to the closet where the clothing had been stowed away by unknown hands, and opening the door, discovered two men in there in the act of placing the clothing in large sacks. In a moment one of the men jumped out, and, seizing hold of the fall rope, glided down it to the ground floor and made his escape. The other man endeavored to follow suit, but was seized by Mr. Fraser, who held him tight till detective Kinner, then in the store consulting with Mr. Longstreet, came to his assistance. The prisoner, who is a German, forty-six years of age, gave his name as Charles Meyers, was taken in charge by officer Haverty, of the Sixth precinct, and carried before Justice Hogan at the Tombs. Mr. John Sedgwick, one of the Broadway firm, appeared and made a complaint against Meyers, who was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner claims to be innocent of the charge and a stranger in the city. He says he lives in Buffalo.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday brought before Justice Hogan two young men, giving their names as Peter Cullen and John Daly, whom he had arrested on the charge of breaking into the tailoring establishment of Patrick Congdon, No. 101 Bayard street, on the night of the 18th inst., and taking therefrom ready made clothing valued at about $220. After their arrest the prisoners, who are about seventeen years of age, acknowledged their guilt and said they sold a large portion of the stolen goods to Louis Delosky, of No. 16 Baxter street, for the insignificant sum of $16, Delosky was accordingly arrested by detective Wooldridge on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and the magistrate held all the accused parties for examination. Cullen and Daly belong to a social club known as the "Franklin Stars," the President of which is John Shea, their headquarters being at No. 67 Baxter street. The club is composed of fifteen members, who pay $1 each monthly.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Carl Noble, a youth of eighteen years of age, recently a clerk in the employ of Mr. Edward J. Dickinson, No. 71 Maiden lane, was yesterday arrested by Officer Ferre, of the Second precinct, on the charge of embezzling $25 78, which he had collected from William H. Peck, of No. 98 John street, in the name of his employer, and converting the same to his own use. Noble pleaded guilty to the offence, and Justice