IMPEACHMENT.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

this divinity of party hate when it possesses a man throws him now into the fire and now into the water, and he is unsuited to be judge until he can come again clothed in his right mind. But to come down to the words of our English history and experience, "If this is not a court it is a scaffold." An honorable Manager (Mr. Stevens) has told you so. Each of you brandishes now, according to him, "a headsman's axe," having tried the offender on the night of the 21st of February last. Now, I would not introduce these bold words, which should make this a scaffold in the eyes of the people of the country and that should make you headsmen, brandishing your axes; the honorable Manager has done so, and I have no difficulty in saying to you that if you are not a court you are that which he describes and nothing else. Is it true that on the night of the 21st of February, for a crime committed by the President at mid-day of that day, and on impeachment already moving forward to this chamber from the House of Representatives you did hold a court and did condemn him? If so, then you are here standing about the scaffold of execution and the part which you are about to play is only the part assigned by the honorable Manager; and he warned you to hold true fealty to your own judgment and not to blanch at the sight of blood. Now to what end is this prejudice offered? To expel from this tribunal all ideas of a court and of justice? What is it but a bold, reckless, rash and foolish avowal that if it be a court there is no case here which upon judicial reason or judicial scrutiny, or judicial weighing and balancing of facts and of law, could result in a judgment. Alas! to what end are the wisdom and the courage of civil prudence and the knowledge of history which our ancestors brought to the framing of the constitution? Of what service those wise, those honest frowns of the constitution on *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder? What is a bill of attainder? What is a bill of pains and penalties in the experience and in the learning of English jurisprudence and parliamentary history? Why, it is a proceeding by a legislature as a legislature, an act, trial, sentence and punishment all in one. Certainly if you do not sit here under the law to examine evidence, to be impartial and to regard it as a question of personal guilt, to be followed by personal punishment and personal consequences to the alleged delinquent, the counsels and the wisdom of our fathers all pass for nothing. Now our ancestors were brave and wise, but they were not indifferent to the dangers which attended this tribunal. They had no resource in the constitution where they could well fix this necessary duty in a free government to hold all its servants amenable to public justice unless they devolved it on the Senate. But let me show you within the brief compass of the debate, as it appears on the journal of the Convention which formed the constitution, how the fears and the doubts predominated. Mr. Madison objected to the trial of the President by the Senate, especially as he was to be impeached by the other branch of the legislative for any act which may be called a misdemeanor. The President, under these circumstances, was made improperly dependent upon Congress. He would prefer the Supreme Court for the trial of impeachment, or rather a tribunal of which that might form a part. Mr. Governor Morris thought that no other tribunal than the Senate could be trusted. The Supreme Court was too few in number, and might be warped or corrupted. He was against the dependance of the Executive in the Legislature, considering legislative tyranny the greatest danger to be apprehended. But there could be no danger that the Senate would say on a trial on their oaths that the President was guilty of crimes of facts, especially as in four years he could be turned out. That was Governor Morris' wisdom as to the extent to which the Senate might be trusted, under the sanction and obligations of their official oaths. But Mr. Pinckney disapproved of making the Senate a Court of Impeachment as rendering the President too dependent on the legislators. If he opposes a primary law the two houses would combine against him, and under the influence of hate and faction throw him out of office. Now, there is the sum and substance of the wisdom which our ancestors could bring to this subject, as to whether this was to be a court. It is undoubtedly a very great burden, and a very exhaustive test on a political body to turn it into a court for the trial of an Executive. I may hereafter point out to you the very peculiar, the very comprehensive and aggressive concurrence and combination circumstances combined in this trial which require of you to brace yourselves on all the virtue that belongs to you and to hold on to that oath for the divine aid which may support you under these most extreme tests of human conduct to which our constitution subjects you. Now what does the constitution do for us? A few little words, that is all—truth, justice, oath, duty; and what does the whole scope of our moral nature, and what support we may hope from higher aid extended to us in any of our affairs of, life than this—truth, justice, oath, duty control the fate, life, liberty, character and property of every citizen. Truth, justice, oath, duty, are the ideas which the constitution has forced upon your souls to-day. You receive them or you neglect them, which ever way you turn you cannot be the same men afterwards that you were. Accept them, embrace and obey them and you are nobler and stronger and better; spurn and reject them and you are worse, and baser, and weaker and wickeder than before. It is this, that a free government must be always held to the power of duty, to the maintenance of its authority and to the prevalence of its own strength for its perpetual existence. They are little words, but they have a great power. Truth to the moral world is what gravitation is to the material world. It is the principle on which it is established and coheres. The adoption of truth to the affairs of men is in human life what the mechanism of the heavens is to the principle which sustains the forces of the globe. Duty is acceptance of obedience to these ideas, and this, once again, secures the operation that was intended. When, then, you have been submissive to that oath, that faith among men which, as Burke says, holds the moral elements of the world together, and that faith in God which binds the earth to his throne, subdues you to the service of truth and justice. The purity of the family and the sanctity of justice have ever been cared for and will ever be cared for by the Ever Living Guardian of human rights and interests, who does not neglect what is essential to the preservation of the human race and its advance. The furies, in old mythology, had charge of the sanctity of an oath. The imaginations of the prophets of the world have sanctified the solemnity of an oath and have peopled the places of punishment with oath breakers. All the tortures and torments of history are applied to public servants who, in betrayal of sworn trusts, have disobeyed this high, this necessitous obligation, without which this whole fabric of society falls into pieces. Now, I do not know why or how it is that we are so constituted; yet so it is. The moral world has its laws as well as the material world. Why a point of steel lifted over a temple or home should draw the thunderbolt and speed it safely into the ground, I know not; how in our moral constitution an oath lifted to Heaven can draw from the great swollen cloud of passion, and of interest, and of hate, its charge, I know not. But so it is, and be sure that loud and long as those honorable Managers may talk, although they speak in the voice of all the people of the United States and bold persuasions that you shall not obey a judicial oath, I can bring against it but a single sentence and a single voice, but that sentence is a commandment and that voice speaks with awe:—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." The moth may consume the ermine of that Supreme Court, whose robes you wear; rust may corrode, Senators, the centre of your power. Nay, Messrs. Managers, time even shall devour the people whose presence beating against the doors of their Senate House you so much love to taunt and menace; but "as to the word which I have spoken, heaven and earth may pass away, but no jot or tittle of it will fail."

At this point Mr. Evarts yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the court, at half-past three o'clock, adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of George W. Cole for the Murder of L. Harris Hiscock, at Albany—Continuation of the Testimony for the Defence.

ALBANY, April 28, 1868.

The court met at ten o'clock and continued the examination of Dr. J. N. Sherby, United States Navy, who was on the stand when the court adjourned last evening. He was subjected to a lengthy and severe cross-examination, but nothing new was elicited.

John L. Cuyler, of Syracuse, sworn:—Married Mary E. Cole, who resided in General Cole's family for a long time; she is a cousin of the General; first became acquainted with the General in the summer of 1862; frequently visited the prisoner's family from that time to time of the homicide; on the Sunday morning previous to the homicide, at about eight o'clock, Cole's eldest daughter came to my room and said her father was home and wanted to see me immediately; went into the General's room, but did not see the General at that time; saw him after breakfast; he came out of the bedroom in a very excited manner; he appeared to be weeping; his eyes were blood. shot and had a wild appearance, his hair was uncombed and his countenance looked very much excited; he came rapidly up to me and shook hands with me, and immediately said, "Have you ever seen Mr. Hiscock at my house?" I said "Yes." He then asked me had I seen him there repeatedly; I answered I had. I told the prisoner I had seen Mr. Hiscock at his house frequently; he said "I thought when I left Syracuse to go in the army that I had left some friend at home;" he said he had seen his wife and that she had confessed; he then exclaimed, "Oh! my poor children!" and commenced to sob; would put his hat to his head and appear greatly excited; he asked me why I had not told him; he said he believed his poor wife was more sinned against than sinning; he did not himself know what to do; he said he did not care to live; he asked if my wife knew anything about the intimacy; I told him I thought she did; he asked me to tell her to come to him; said he would do anything for his children, and he asked me if I would take a telegram to the office; I supposed his wife was in the bedroom; I took the telegram to the office; it was for Henry D. Barto, Freansburg; I went back to his room after dinner as he referred to the occurrence the evening before, "Oh! my poor children!" [illegible] of the bedroom; his coat was off and he was sitting down in the chair; he bounced out his hands to his head; his eyes were bloodshot and his countenance flushed; came in again after supper; was in about the same condition; his wife still remained in the bedroom; I next saw him on Monday mornin after breakfast; was then somewhat quieter; he said he could not sleep; that he could not stand this much longer; if it was not for his children he did not care to live a minute longer; he showed me a paper on Sunday morning and asked me to seal it; I did so and handed it back to him; it was in his wife's handwriting; he handed me an envelope (letter produced); it was in Mrs. Cole's handwriting; this was on Monday noon (envelope identified); I placed it in my safe at the office Monday afternoon; I took it out of there on the 7th of June and gave it to Mr. Hadley sealed; was present when it was opened; I think on Wednesday evening last at Mr. Hadley's house; it was in the same condition; it had not been opened; Messrs. Hadley, Parker and Mitchell were present at Mr. Hadley's when it was opened; next saw the prisoner on Monday evening at his room; his wife was in the bedroom; I had not seen her; he said he had talked with her and each time she had told him more about her intimacy with Mr. Hiscock; I next saw him on Tuesday morning at his room; his wife was in the bedroom when I first went in; he appeared less excited and said he was going to take his wife to Brooklyn; but then he intended to stop at Albany and have an interview with Mr. Bates, a brother of Mrs. Cole; I made up my mind to go too; I had no business; I met Mrs. Cole and the General at the depot and secured a seat for them and myself; he said he intended to see Mr. Bates and then we would go right over to the seven o'clock boat; we arrived at Albany at about five o'clock; when near Albany he said, "We will stop at the hotel nearest the depot, and after I have seen Mr. Barto we will go to the boat;" he did not take his wife from the cars; I took her off; he said, "I can't bear to see anybody, it seems as if everybody knew my trouble;" Mrs. Cole took my arm and we went into the Delavan rear door; I left him on the car; I got a room for her and one for myself; I registered the names—hers, and mine under it; I then went to the sitting room and we started to go up stairs; at the first step the General came and went up with us; they went into the first room, and I in the second, on the third floor; when I came out the General was standing at his door; he asked me to register his name and did so; I saw Mr. Barto at the front door of the Delevan House; he went up stairs with me to the General's room at my request; they were together perhaps half an hour; I asked him to get some supper; he went but got up and said he couldn't eat; he ate nothing; I do not know of his eating from Sunday morning to this time; he left me at the table; he asked me to send something up to his wife; after supper I went up stairs and found the General and Mrs. Cole in their room; I think he was lying on the bed; his eyes were bloodshot and looked as if he had been weeping; he was excited all the while; his hands trembled; he then asked me to find out when the cars left, as it was too late for the boat; I went down and saw the time table, and went to the room and spoke to him; I think he came down with me; he said he was not satisfied with his interview with Barto, and wanted to see him again; he asked me to go and stay with Mary; he said he was afraid she would commit suicide; I told him the number of Barto's room and left him standing at the door and went to his wife's room; when I went up stairs she was sitting by a table reading the Bible; I remained there until two officers came in and said General Cole had shot Hiscock; we were alone at the time; I went down to Barto's room and requested him—— (Objected to.) Witness resumed—He did not come up; I went to the station house with Mrs. Cole between ten and eleven o'clock; I did not see him.

Cross-examined—Prisoner did say he intended to have an interview with Hiscock, but said nothing about Albany; General Cole furnished the money to pay for the tickets; gave me $20, and told me to buy three tickets; he did not say where for; I checked the baggage for Albany; he did not tell me; when I went up to Mrs. Cole's room after parting with Cole I found her reading the Bible; she was composed and tranquil.

Re-direct:—At the time when they desired me to go to Brooklyn Mrs. Cole said she would like to have me go with them on account of Cole's condition; she said he was weak and excitable; I had no knowledge that Cole intended to do any injury to Hiscock, or about the homicide; when he got off the cars he said he might go on to New York and that we might go to the hotel.

Re-cross examination—I mean to state that there was no restraint in the examination before the Grand Jury; I was asked to state all I knew or saw or heard, and had the opportunity to do so; I say positively that I was restrained from answering relative to one or two points.

Mr. Mitchell said the defence would probably get through with their evidence to-morrow morning.

HOTELS AND HOTEL LIFE.

Closing of Hotels Down Town—Prospective Hotel Centres—The European Plan and Its Effects—Profits of a First Class House—New Hotels on Broadway and Elsewhere.

The closing up of several hotels down town and the reduction of others to the grade of restaurants simply are suggestive facts in the history of the business in this city and of its probable future centres. The year opens with a practical abolition of the hotel business below City Hall square, especially in what are termed its first class features—though Cortlandt street still maintains its position as a sort of landing place for travellers from the direction of the great avenues of travel which bisect New Jersey and which constitute the arteries of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern traffic. Even Cortlandt street, however, is less busy than formerly, partially owing to the fact that the Southern travel and traffic are of less importance than formerly and partially owing to the further fact that centres of trade are gradually moving up town. Already one or two of the formerly flourishing hotels on this thoroughfare of cross travel have been reduced to the importance of mere restaurants and others, which were once first class, have become emphatically of second rank; while, meantime, the high rents on Broadway have driven hotel keepers out of the market as far down as the Astor House, which is now the most southerly situated first class establishment in the city. Any person of years' residence in New York will recollect when there were several hotels on Broadway between Barclay and Canal streets, all of which were doing excellent business; and also how, one by one, as commerce demanded more room, these hotels were expelled from their Broadway haunts. Some of them took refuge in cross streets, and went down by slow degeneration, while others were blotted out altogether, and are remembered only in the note books of the travelling public. Then sprung up gigantic buildings further up town; and Broadway, above Bleecker, became a sort of paradise of hotel keepers, and has so remained for several years; though the indications are that the time is near at hand when the leading hotels will be compelled to take refuge above Union square, which is even now almost a business centre having been broken into by business some six years since and gradually overrun. Fifth avenue below its junction with Broadway is also yielding its formerly magnificent residences to business purposes, and has already two first class hotels and one or two eating houses, while the corresponding portion of Broadway is dotted with them on every square, especially on the west side. The same influence and competition which have driven the small hotels out of Broadway have seemed to be favorable to their location along the Bowery, which has more hotels than any other thoroughfare of the whole city, without a single mammoth establishment for its whole length. The patronage extended to these hotels is mostly local, and with one or two exceptions, which still have a moderate run of custom, there is really not a single hotel from City Hall square to Union square, by way of the Bowery, which is at all known to the travelling public. Farther up on the east side and along Fourth avenue the cordon of small hotels, which is broken at Union square by the intervention of a couple of first class houses, is taken up; and in the vicinity of the New Haven and Harlem Railroad depots there is a cluster of small hotels and restaurants without the intervention of a single first class house, where a first class house is eminently needed, and would supply a desideratum to Eastern travellers. True, Broadway, Union square and Irving place afford several first class houses within moderate distance, but a first class house on Fourth avenue in this immediate vicinity could not but find itself in good business, and even overrun with transient trade. Instead of this, however, which would be as it should be, six or seven second class hotels have effected a monopoly of the situation, and receive a tolerable patronage, for the reason that any hotel of any standing could hardly fail to pay a respectable revenue to its proprietor.

Of the one hundred and sixty hotels in this city not more than fourteen are first class, though most that have been built for the past four or five years are so, and the demand for first class accommodations is increasing. The floating population of the city averages the year round not far from two hundred thousand, while the incidental patronage of hotels by families, owing to excessive rents, is probably twenty thousand more. Of registered boarding houses there were about two hundred and fifty, and of unregistered or private boarding houses about fifteen hundred would form a very fair proximate, though it must be remembered that boarding houses absorb but a small percentage of the floating population of the city, and cannot be legitimately classed as absorbents of this class. Of second class hotels the larger number are also on a boarding house footing and receive more patronage from residents than from extraneous sources; while aside from the boarding house proper must be classed lodging houses, of which the number approximates to two thousand, so that it may be estimated that not less than fifty thousand persons in this city have really no home restraints—not even of the sleazy sort offered by the boarding house proper—and simply lodge out, eat and operate with no responsibility to anybody, and really without social relations or social control, which, slim as it is in the best of circles, is, nevertheless, sufficient for the cultivation of external propriety. A volume, in fact, might be written on the vicious and vitiating tendencies of the lodging house system, and it is really a wonder that some person with both the time and patience to investigate has not taken the matter in hand and developed a thorough *exposé* of its manners and morals from actual statistics. There is not the slightest doubt—nor can there be in the mind of any intelligent investigator—that the greater part of the minor vice, immorality and ill-breeding which infects the city is due to the want of anything like restraining influences at home; for the lodging house *habitué* has really no home, and is little better than a genteel vagrant and itinerant, subject to every sort of temptation from the very looseness of his mode of living and falling under no adequate counteracting social influences. This subject, however, is one for consideration in and of itself, and, though an incidental topic, cannot be reckoned as falling strictly under the head of hotel life proper, which is scarcely better adapted to the culture of sound principles of social and business economy. Without exception, people who subsist in this way fall into habits of luxurious living and sheer extravagance, though this is to a greater extent of what is termed the European plan of living, out of which the lodging house system has been developed. Twenty years ago a hotel on the European plan would have been a novelty in New York city; fifteen years ago as a mode of living it received very little patronage; ten years ago the system had not become at all general, and it was not until as late as 1860 that the system became generally popular. The first attempt to carry out this system was made in connection with the Hotel d'Europe, in Houston street, which was then considered an exceedingly aristocratic street. For a year or more this was the only house of the kind in the city, and was mostly frequented by stylish foreigners. To the foreign element, in fact, are largely due the general prevalence and popularity of the system which was not as extravagant then as it is now, though even then it was far more expensive than regular board. The system strengthened, however, and waxed more universal from year to year, principally by reason of its convenience, and partially no doubt by reason of its irregularity and want of restraint; since, under it, it was quite possible to know nobody and be known by nobody, a desideratum to a class of rather irregular young men who had no liking for regular habits. To this system, therefore—which begets, first, irregularity in habits, and, secondly, and as a logical consequence, irregularity of morals—New York is indebted for a great part of the petty dishonesty which prevails even in the best circles; and it is to be hoped that a reform and return to regularity of habits may be in some way brought about.

Unfortunate as the system is in its effects upon public morals, and, indeed, upon manners, there seems to be no remedy for it just now; none, in fact, until easy egress to the suburbs shall have been opened, for people must abide somewhere, and very few indeed can afford to be economically particular. It requires, in fact, some little capital to start in life in this city upon economical principles, and very few ever succeed in amassing the little capital which is necessary. A hand-to-mouth system of living in hotels and lodging houses is the consequence; and this being a system which from its expensiveness entails itself, there is really no hope for persons with small incomes who have once fallen into it. It is, in short, a sort of Prometheian existence, in which, bound to the rock of daily wants, one is compelled to be slowly eaten up by landlords and restaurant keepers, and remediless poverty. With all these arguments against it the system is, however, on the increase, and new hotels, for the very purpose of perpetuating it, are being built and will be built just so long as it shall be impossible to live out of town in consequence of insufficient means of transit.

The failure of the great Central Park and Fifth Avenue Hotel project, which was to have culminated in the largest hotel ever erected in this city, on Fifth Avenue, opposite the Park, seems to have put a temporary stop to the erection of first class hotels as high up as Fifty-ninth street, though the time is no doubt near at hand when the Park will be the great hotel centre of the city and when the hotels now scattered along Broadway will have dwindled into comparatively second class institutions. The project was no doubt prematurely set on foot, but was nevertheless based upon sound business principles, which will be carried into effect with profit when the great lines of cross town travel shall have been pushed further northward. The time is, indeed, not very far distant when the great arteries of Southern travel will be bent northward, and passengers who are now landed at the Jersey City ferry will be landed as far north as Hoboken and Weehawken—a procedure which will be necessitated by the development of Jersey City as a centre of business and a great commercial sub-city of New York. The Hudson River and Harlem Railroad termini will also, in due season, be pushed northward, and the converging centre of travel will be located considerably further north than now—a result which will necessitate the building of vast hotels where only small affairs exist now, as well as in the comparative abandonment of the present locations. Results like these being only questions of time, it is hardly strange that attempts should be made, and are being made, to secure more northerly locations by those engaged in the business; nor is it at all strange that business enterprise should travel somewhat in advance of public necessity. Oversanguine speculators will anticipate and break and be washed ashore pecuniary corpses, and ten years after more sober business men will succeed upon the very base which the speculator abandoned, for the simple reason that the sober business man just keeps pace with the public want, while the speculative radical breaks by anticipating it.

One point may be noted *en passant*. The number of first class hotels at present in operation in this city is quite inadequate to meet the demand of the vast migratory population of New York, and the consequence is that hotels of the second class are doing most of the business and at rates which are at very small discount on the prices of the comparatively few first class establishments. Four dollars per day for board is no uncommon price for a second class hotel, though $3 50 is far more common and represents the general average for board in second class houses where a *table d'hôte* is offered. On the other hand, in second class houses kept on the European plan it is quite impossible to escape an expense of from $4 50 to $5 per day, even with the most rigid economy—an expense quite equal to the demand of a first class hotel with *table d'hôte*. A good room at one of these institutions is afforded for $2 per day—scarcely less; and, with meals at restaurant prices $3 is easily consumed, even with tolerable economy. It has become, in fact, a proverb with the travelling public that first class hotels are on the whole less expensive than second class ones on the European plan, besides being far more luxurious in accommodations and far more wholesome in matters of diet. In a first class hotel on the European plan, on the other hand, it is next to impossible to live for less than from $5 to $7 per day; and, board for board, dish for dish, it is more expensive to live at the restaurant prices which prevail in these quarters than it is to pay $5 per day at a first class establishment on the old plan. The reasons for this are obvious. With the general habits of luxurious and stimulating diet common among travellers, the bare cost of meals at a hotel restaurant of first water averages at from $4 50 to $5 per day, and to this must be added the cost of lodging room, which is from $2 to any number of dollars extra, depending always upon the story. On the first story $3 per day is not considered an extravagant price for a single room; double rooms from $4 to $5, while on the next story one may perhaps secure a single room for $2 50, and on any succeeding story for a little less, bringing rooms in the attic to a cost of from $1 50 to $2 per day. It is not uncommon for a good liver (*bon vivant* in the Parisian sense of the word) to expend $7 or $8 per day for the bare luxury of living on the European plan, while the ordinary guest can hardly pass muster at a less expense than $6, which is less than the actual average of one's bills at these establishments. At a second class hotel on the European plan $30 per week is barely sufficient for the support of one person. At a first class hotel on the same plan one may expend $10 per day, and never be able to make out wherein he has been extravagant. In fact, the probabilities are that the unfortunate who has expended his $60 per week has not been particularly extravagant; the extravagance consists in the system and not in the individual. Economy and the European plan have no affinity the one for the other, and the mistake is in so supposing. To amass a fortune suddenly and without any great risk there is no more immediate way than to lease a hotel and model it upon the European plan; and this is the more evident when it is taken into account that the average cost of the materials of living *per capita* is not in excess of $1 per day for an exceedingly wholesome and nutritious diet—a proposition the truth of which has been over and over demonstrated by comparative statistics. Taking the whole population of New York together, the average of the raw material is about sixty-six cents per head for every three meals, a fact which exhibits by inference the enormous profits of the business of cooking and serving by first class restaurants.

Even where the *table d'hôte* system prevails the profits of the business are enormous, not to say exorbitant. Hotel proprietors generally express no preference for regular boarders at $30 per week, preferring rather to depend upon the less regular though more profitable custom of the travelling public. No man expects to come to New York without expending a hundred dollars or more for a single week's stay; and in the case of the transient guest there are bills for extras, bills for wine, bills for attendance, bills for carriages and bills of every sort, upon all of which the profit is simply fanciful and amounts to more than the profit upon the legitimate board bill, dollar for dollar. With the rates demanded and paid, however, there is no lack of custom, and our first class hotels, during the busy season, are often compelled to turn away applicants from sheer want of accommodations. Though this fact is demonstrated, the need of further first class hotels, which is now one of the most immediate needs of the city and will become far more pressing as business resumes its wonted activity—a want which is being responded to only measurably in the building of one or two new hotels and the altering of several private dwellings into passable hotels on the European plan.

The most extensive of these is the new St. Cloud Hotel, at the corner of Forty-second street and Broadway. In this building several improvements have been carried out. The main stairway is wholly of iron, and should the house take fire would be the last to fall, being supported by ponderous buttresses and entirely enclosed with a thick wall of brick, which renders it a sort of winding stair with in a fire-proof tower. To this advantage an elevator has been added and will be made the principal vehicle of ascent and descent for the convenience of guests. The building will accommodate about three hundred guests, is to be kept on the European plan, and will afford rooms at prices varying from $1 to $10 per day.

An old building on Union square is also in process of being metamorphosed into a hotel, as is also the case with one or two fine buildings along the line of Sixth avenue, though in the main nothing adequate to the public want is being done. A general refurnishing of nearly all our first class hotels is taking place this spring.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 02	Moon sets	morn 12 45
Sun sets	6 53	High water	morn 1 26

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 28—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hood	NW	Clear	44 above.
Halifax	N	Clear	50 above.
Portland	NW	Clear	41 above.
Boston	W	Clear	50 above.
New York	NE	Cloudy	40 above.
Philadelphia	N	Clear	50 above.
Wilmington, Del	E	Clear	50 above.
Washington	SW	Clear	55 above.
New Orleans	E	Thunder shwrs	69 above.
Mobile	SE	Cloudy	78 above.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1868.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Ashland, Foster, Boston—W P Clyde.
Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston—W P Clyde.
Bark Burnside, Pendergrace, Melbourne—Mallier, Lord & Queveau.
Bark Wild Gazelle, Luvis, Cadiz—Bacon & Russell.
Bark Mayflower, Dill, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Isaac Rich, Achorn, Havana—R Murray, Jr.
Bark Sandy Hook, Borland, Cardenas—R P Buck & Co.
Bark Trinity, Hartz, Matanzas—C L Wright & Co.
Brig Aura (Br), King, Cork or Falmouth for orders—H J DeWolf & Co.
Brig Jeanette (Dan), Funk, Rio Janeiro via Elizabethport—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig L & W Armstrong, Dill, Ponce, PR—L W & P Armstrong.
Brig Harry Verden, Collins, Cardenas—J W Elwell & Co.
Brig Montrose, Johnston, Sagua—Waydell & Co.
Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Manzanillo, Cuba—Moss & Ward.
Brig Victoria (Br), Purdy, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Brig G W Morris (Br), Mills, St John, NB—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Fernandina—Miller & Houghton.
Schr T E Evans (Br), Amens, Truxillo—Leaycraft & Co.
Schr Chas C Bearse, Hodgdon, Ponce, Pit—Winchester & Leeds.
Schr R L Kinney, Kilby, St Georges (Bermuda)—H Trimball & Co.
Schr Ben Oliver, Oliver, Eleuthera—B J Weneberg.
Schr Jas Veldren, Caviller, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Mary J Fisher, Fisher, Georgetown, DC—J W McKee.
Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Calvin, Adams, Newburyport—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr T C Lyman, Hill, East Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr O C Acken, Hobble, Stamford.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol—G N Stranahan.
Steamer Millville, Reacar, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Phillips, Liverpool April 11, and Queenstown 12th, via Halifax 25th, with mdse and 416 passengers, to John G Dale.
Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, April 20, 9.20 PM, with passengers, mails and treasure, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 234 inst, at 1 AM, lat 17, lon 75 45, passed steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.
Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New Orleans, April 19, with mdse and passengers, to H R Cromwell & Co. April 25, lat 32 40, lon 77 50, lost rudder and rudder post; since which time have steered nearly 600 miles with a drudge. Was assisted to this port by the pilot boat Henry Cope, of Philadelphia, Capt Bennett.
Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, April 25, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston April 26, with mdse and 50 passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. April 27, 6 A M, off Cape Lookout, passed steamships Champion, Huntsville, George Washington and Emily B Souder, bound S.
Steamship Moncks, Valgoy, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to Wheeler & Linnard. Had strong NE winds the whole passage.
Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, April 25, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.
Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, 22 hours, with mdse and passengers, to N L McCready & Co.
Steamship Nereus, Hearse, Boston, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.
Bark Sebra, Moses, Cardiff, 37 days, with merchandise to Boyd & Hincken; was boarded by pilot boat Hope No 1, April 27, off Nantucket.
Bark Almena, Harmon, Havre, March 9, and Portland Roads, E, 18th, with mdse, to Boyd & Heineken. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.
Bark N K Clements (Br), Kelly, Antwerp March 18, Isle of Wight 24th, with mdse, to Smith & Co. Had very heavy weather. March 30, lat 47 15, lon 17 19, spoke bark Antonia (Sp), from Havana for Falmouth for orders, 73 days out.
Bark Gioncettina (Ital), Rollo, Palermo, 70 days, with fruit, &c, to order.
Brig Star (of Salem), Sparrow, Messina March 9, and Gibral 21st, with fruit, to d Devlin & Co. March 22, Seneca Higgins, of Orleans, Mass, second mate, fell from main boom overboard and was lost.
Brig Welsford (of Windsor, NS), Corbett, Cienfuegos, 19 days, with sugar and molasses, to J F Whitney. 14th, Key West bearing NE, saw brig Ida C (of Yarmouth, NS), Crosscup, with very small sail on her—apparently had sprung her foremast.
Brig Robin, Hopkins, East Machias, 10 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr S P Baker, Daxton, Messina fifty-five days, with fruit, to Chamberlain & Phelps, experienced very heavy weather the entire passage, carried away fore and bob stays, split sails &c. March 20, lat 35 46 N, long 7 45 W, at 10:30 P M, saw a meteor, apparently about three times as large as the evening star, start from near to the polar star and shoot across the sky towards the south, when near the southern horizon it exploded like a rocket, myriads of small meteors shooting in every direction; the heavens were so brilliantly illuminated for about ten seconds that a person on deck might see to read the finest print.
Schr Daniel Williams (of Rockland), Hunt, Seville via St Lucia, 47 days, with lead and cork, to R Porter & Co. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras with NE winds. April 19, lat 35, lon 72, spit sails.
Schr Jeanette (Br), Simmons, Barbados, 17 days, with peanuts, &c, to Bowring & Ashman. Had heavy weather in the Gulf; 26th, lat 39 37, lon 74, spoke schr George ——, from New York for Wilmington; 27th, lat 38, spoke brig Nuevitas, from Cardenas for Boston.
Schr J W Hatfield (Br), Potter, Cornwallis, NS, with produce, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr D Gillespie (Br), Cochran, Windsor, NS, 9 days, with plaster, to H J DeWolf & Co.
Schr Jan Emson, Van Clief, Savannah, 9 days. Has had strong easterly winds the whole passage.
Schr Samuel Warren, Middleton, York River. While lying in the Delaware Breakwater, had jibboom carried away by schr Geo H Hoyt.
Schr S E Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.
Schr Hannah Thampion, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Perry, Rappahannock River for Boston.
Schr C Snow, Smith, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr J D Ingraham, Dickinson, Philadelphia for Hartford.
Schr Wm Wallace, Cole, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Joseph Porter, Warren, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr J E Bartlett, Bartlett, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr H J Wicks, Pettibone, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Nightingale, Bebee, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Mail, Merrill, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Philadelphia for Providence. (The above 12 vessels are at anchor in the lower bay.)
Schr Transit, Rackett, Philadelphia for Greenport.
Schr E A Conking, Daniels, Philadelphia for Orient.
Schr A Townsend, Endicott, Philadelphia for New London.
Schr Henry Hay, Crocker, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr D V Screaker, Van Gilden, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr C H Moller, Brown, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Jos P Ames, Turner, Philadelphia for Saco.
Schr A Heaton, Phinney, Philadelphia for Barnstable.
Schr Napoleon, Bailey, East Harbor.
Schr Geo Gilman, Gardner, Cutler, 14 days, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr John S Moulton, Rollins, Machias, 11 days, with spars, to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Evelyn, Crowley, Addison, 12 days, with spars, to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Addison, 14 days, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Veto, Harrington, Thomaston.
Schr Wm McCobb, Richards, Bucksport.
Schr Convoy, Rich, Rockland.
Schr Lucy Ames, Landers, Rockland.
Schr Wm M Pickering, Wing, Portland, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr E P Church, Gifford, Bristol, Me.
Schr Ceres, Luders, Dover.
Schr James M Vance, Bearse, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr J G Collyer, Crosby, Boston.
Schr J C Huntington, Jones, Boston for Harlem.
Schr H B Bascom, Cole, Boston for Delaware.
Schr Albert Jamison, Canning, New Bedford.
Schr H Gardner, Hammond, New Bedford.
Schr Josiah Sturgis, Burrows, Provincetown.
Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Cutalt Port.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, Fall River.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River.
Schr Sallie W Ponder, Lincoln, Fall River.
Schr Lily, Leland, Wareham.
Schr E S Johnson, Mason, Dighton.
Schr D Holmes, Hammond, Providence.
Schr Anna B Jacobs, Strong, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Caleb Eaton, Hawes, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr H D Hodges, Franklin, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Pravanah Jane, Conklin, Providence.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, Providence.
Schr Texas, Murphy, Providence.
Schr Mary Ties, Rice, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary Ann Fowler, Bryon, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Roxanna Brorly, Baxter, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Success, Richards, Providence.
Schr Chas H Northam, Webster, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Martin Van Buren, Hardy, Newport for Jersey City.
Schr E W Babcock, Dickens, Westerly.
Schr S P Kane, Fuller, Dennis.
Schr J F Steelman, Foster, New London for Rondout.
Schr Triumph, Tresler, New London for Elizabethport.
Schr Fred Tyler, Prescott, New London for Elizabethport.
Schr Rachel S Miller, Yale, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm C Pendleton, Robertson, New London.
Schr Josephine, Mason, New London.
Schr Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New London (see Disasters).
Schr Long Islander, Ryan, New London.
Schr Gen Thomas, Wilder, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Addie P Avery, Ryan, New Haven for Georgetown, DC.
Schr Neptune, Low, New Haven for Jersey City.
Schr Eclipse, Sammis, Stonington.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington for Philadelphia.
Schr Belle Seaman, Seaman, Stonington.
Schr Pauline, Gates, Essex.
Schr Billow, Eldridge, Hartford.
Schr Leonard Daniels, Crosker, Hartford.
Schr B F Brainard, Hall, Portland, Ct.
Schr Hannah E Chaves, Pratt, Portland, Ct.
Schr Mary Powell, Williams, Norwich.
Schr Maria Fleming, Wilson, Norwich.
Scha Old Zack, Lynch, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Florence, Peckham, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr Emma M Fox, Chase, Norwich