

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE WHITE COCKADE.
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 234 street, corner of Eighth avenue.—LOST.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OLIVER TWIST.—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
FRENCH THEATRE.—English Opera.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.—THE IRISH TIGER, &c.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—PARIS AND HELEN.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONNIE SOO-LAH.
IRVING HALL.—BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—ELIASH.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ECCE TRICITIAS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—BALLETS, FAROES, &c.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCE TRICITIAS, &c.—GRAND DUOET "B."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 58 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOYAGERS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English opera.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—THE IRISHMAN.
DODWORTH HALL, 106 Broadway.—PANDORA OF CALIFORNIA.
HALL, 94 and 96 Broadway.—PANDORA OF THE W.A.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 21, 1868.

THE NEWS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republican Presidential Convention assembled at noon yesterday in Crosby's Opera House, at Chicago, the building being crowded to its utmost capacity. Governor Ward called the Convention to order and made a brief address. General Carl Schurz was appointed temporary chairman. On calling the roll of delegates, the credentials of the two California delegations were referred to the committee. The Southern States, on motion, were admitted on the call of States, and Colorado Territory was also called, in expectation of her admission into the Union as a State in time to vote in the Presidential election. Committees on rules, resolutions and permanent organization were appointed, and a recess was taken until five o'clock. In the evening session Governor R. Hawley was appointed permanent president, with a complimentary list of vice presidents and secretaries from all the States. Several motions were made to nominate General Grant by acclamation, but they were overruled, and after some further business, without making any nominations, the Convention adjourned until this morning. The struggle for the Vice Presidency still goes on with unabated vigor among the delegations. The New York delegation are confident and hard at work for Fenton. Wade is apparently far in the background, the unexpected defeat of impeachment having a marked effect in diminishing the number of his friends. Wilson and Hamlin are held somewhat in reserve, but may make a good fight in the breach between the other candidates. The Northwestern States rather favor Colfax. A few of the republicans of this city, to the number probably of fifty, met in the rooms of the General Committee, on Broadway and Twenty-third street, last evening, to await developments by telegraph from Chicago. A few telegrams, containing no news of importance were received, several speeches were made, one by a drunken soldier, who was wounded nine times, but would be mortally wounded if Grant was not the next President, and the party dispersed.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a bill was reported for the construction of a canal at Pass à l'Ouvre in the mouth of the Mississippi. No quorum was present, and after Mr. Ingersoll had made another personal explanation in rebuttal of various reports about his position in the impeachment matter, the House adjourned until Saturday, to permit the hall to be placed in summer trim.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, May 20. Napoleon announced to the Legislature, through the Minister of State, that free trade would be sustained as the commercial policy of the empire and the Cobden treaty would not be allowed to expire. The German Zollverein refused to tax petroleum. The Emperor of Austria signed the Religious Equality Bill. The British government forbids the deposition of Bishop Colenso of Natal. Consols 94 and 1/4 for money. Five-twentieths 7 1/2 in London and 7 1/4 in Frankfurt. Cotton heavy at a decline of 1/4 of a penny. Breadstuffs quiet and upward. Provisions dull. Produce easier.

THE CITY.

The pianoforte makers, the carvers, hone painters and blind workmen held meetings at their several headquarters last night and transacted business of direct importance to the members of these trades. The Kelley North American Gift Concern was before the courts again yesterday. One Ellis Elias, claiming to have invested \$5,000 in the enterprise, applied for an injunction restraining Kelley from continuing the occupation, he having, according to the certificate, appropriated Mr. Elias' money to his own individual use. Numerous letters from dupes of the concern were read and Judge Brady decided the enterprise to be an unmitigated swindle and ordered a perpetual injunction restraining the firm from receiving letters directed to them. He also said he would restrain the publication of Kelley's Weekly, an illustrated paper, if on examination it proved, as he believed, to be in the interest of the concern. The trial of Theophilus C. Callicott, late Collector of the Third District, and John S. Allen, deputy collector, occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judges Nelson and Benedict. The principal testimony was in relation to the character of the bonds received by Mr. Allen. A large number of persons, whose names were attached to the papers as their genuine signatures were examined and testified to the fraudulency thereof. Indeed, it was shown during the investigation that many of the alleged sureties had no existence, or, if they did exist, were not known to the witnesses. An action was brought before Judge McCann yesterday against the city corporation, by a citizen of Seventh avenue, praying for an injunction restraining the defendants from completing a contract for the laying of the Stafford pavement in certain portions of that avenue. A son of Zeno Burnham, the auctioneer, commenced a suit before Judge Cardozo yesterday against the Police Commissioners for \$15,000 damages to his business and reputation by the action of defendants in placing policemen in front of his store to warn the public that it is a mock auction. He also applies for a perpetual injunction. The further hearing of the case of Archibald M. Post vs. The steamer Ariadne was resumed yesterday in the Admiralty branch of the United States District Court, before Judge Hatchford. The libellant claims damages for the loss of the brig William Edwards, which was his property, and was sunk, as

he alleges, by the Ariadne coming into collision with her of Barnegat light in the month of December, 1865. The sum sought to be recovered by the libellant for the loss of the brig and cargo amounts to over \$50,000. Other parties are also claiming compensation. The case has not concluded. The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland Captain Wessels, will leave Hoboken about two P. M. to-day (Thursday) for Bremen, via Southampton. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The steamer Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will sail from pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day (Thursday) for Nassau, N. P., and Havana. The stock market was variable yesterday. Government securities were very strong and excited. Gold closed at 139 3/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The impeachment Managers yesterday examined Messrs. Boynton and Woolley in relation to the inducements used on Senators. Mr. Woolley's bank account was examined and he was questioned as to the use he had made of \$20,000 which it was shown he had drawn out of bank on Friday. He said he had used it in inducing Pendleton's prospects for the next Presidency. Sharp words ensued between the witness and General Butler, and the former was ordered in arrest, but was subsequently released. Senator Henderson was also examined and gave his account of the action of the Missouri delegation, stating that he did not agree with their views that the trial was a political one, and that he was influenced by no one in his vote. After giving his evidence he protested against the right of the committee to examine him in matters relating to Senators, and said that he would not attend again until he had laid the case before the Senate. By special telegrams from Napier's camp before Magdala—delayed in the transmission by Suez and Malta to London—we have a detailed account of the severe battle which took place between the British troops and Theodor's warriors on Good Friday, April 10, previous to the storming of the fortress. Our correspondent shows how the courage and tactics of the native soldiers were at once neutralized by the steadiness of the Queen's troops and the murderous fire of their rocket battery and rifles. The illustration of the captives, with their reception in the English camp, are also reported. Our special written correspondence published to-day narrates the history of events anterior to the battle. Our letter from Port au Prince, Hayti, gives a record of the revolutionary events that have followed one another so rapidly in that unfortunate town of late. A pillage of the town took place on the night of May 5, in which Mr. J. B. Hepburn, a native of Virginia, was shot and severely wounded in his own store, and the house of a Mrs. Hamilton, an American lady, was riddled with balls, although the American flag was raised over the door. We have interesting correspondence from Buenos Ayres April 13, Rio Janeiro April 25, and Pernambuco May 1. The Presidential election in Buenos Ayres took place on the 12th ult., but nothing whatever is as yet known of the result, except in the city where Sarmiento was successful. One of the candidates was running on the platform of a Brazilian protectorate for the Argentine Confederation. The fortress of Humaitá, in Paraguay, still holds out against the allies, although it was being terribly bombarded. On capturing Curupaty it was discovered that nothing but quaker guns remained in the stronghold, while the stationary sentinels proved to be stuffed scarecrows. Two Paraguayan steam transports near the Chaco had been sunk by the Brazilian gunboats. The first load of Irish emigrants had arrived at Rio Janeiro. Alexander Hamilton, Vice President of the Cuban Cable Company, received a despatch yesterday morning from Superintendent Hess, stating that the barometer at Havana and Key West had been falling all day. On Tuesday at two P. M. it stood 29.98 at Havana and 29.98 at Key West, and still falling. This is something unusual and indicates a hurricane of a serious character as imminent. A severe storm prevailed in Havana on Tuesday. Several lives were lost and many vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors.

The Chicago Convention on the National Debt—Greenbacks or Gold—Now or Never. There are three ugly questions before the Chicago Convention—the impeachment, suffrage and the national debt. On the impeachment we expect the Convention will take strong ground for the removal of Andrew Johnson; on suffrage we look for some "glittering generalities" in support of the Southern reconstruction measures of Congress, but still involving the universal concession to the blacks; and on the national debt we shall probably have a brazen image set up, with two faces, one looking East and the other looking West—one before which the Hon. Ben Butler may preach, slightly diluted, the gospel of the greenbacks according to Pendleton, and the other—gold to the bondholders—the regular golden calf of Jay Cooke, which is the chosen idol of Greeley. For the encouragement of Jay Cooke and his disciples of the golden calf, it is given out from Chicago that everybody in the Convention desires to face the music squarely on the financial question; that the platform which will most probably be adopted will be that of the Illinois Republican State Convention, which embraces some grand ideas, viz:—First, that all forms of repudiation are criminal, and that the national debt must be paid in good faith to creditors at home and abroad, "according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." This is a beautiful see-saw. The national debt in round numbers embraces—two hundred and fifty millions in bonds, principal and interest payable in gold by the express terms of the contract—fourteen hundred and forty millions in five-twenty bonds, concerning which nothing is said in the contract about redemption in gold, though the interest is paid in coin; four hundred millions of greenbacks and fractional currency, and three hundred millions in the notes of the national banks, the whole debt in round numbers being some twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. The "letter and the spirit of the contract" turns upon these fourteen hundred millions of five-twentys, in reference to which Mr. Stevens, the radical leader of Congress, says to the bondholders, "Your contract means greenbacks." The party platform suggested leaves this important matter the two-faced image we have described. In the next place, it is supposed that this Chicago Convention will affirm that our taxes ought to be reduced and equalized, and that any surplus in the Treasury ought to be used in the reduction of the debt by purchase in the open market, which is all plain sailing. But, thirdly, it is believed that this declaration will follow—that the burden of the national debt should be extended over a fair time for redemption, and that Congress ought to reduce the interest when it can be conveniently and lawfully done. The reduction of the interest is good; but this extension of the burden of the debt over an unlimited margin of time is not the thing desired by the taxpaying people. An indefinite extension of the time for the redemption of the debt involves an indefinite continuance of these heavy taxes—a continuance which, in the interest, may eat up the principal, still leaving the principal much the same, and fastening upon the country meantime a moneyed oligarchy, contrasted with which Middle's old United States Bank

monster was a harmless mouse, and compared with which the late slaveholding cotton oligarchy of the South, with its twenty-five hundred millions of capital in negroes, may be proved to have been an inferior political party machine. There is still another clause in this suggested Chicago platform, which distinctly proposes to hold this national debt as a burden upon the country for generations to come, in proposing to call in none of the loans till fully due, twenty or forty years hence, within which time, it is assumed, "the currency of the country will rise to the value of gold, unless the enemies of the public credit shall meanwhile destroy it." The people, we say, desire nothing so indefinite as this, looking to the end of this debt. They want to see the beginning of the end, and with the present generation of our taxpayers we believe this idea, or, we may say, this purpose prevails—that they will substantially be relieved of this debt before they pass off the stage. Any financial policy, therefore, which looks in a practical way to this great consummation will attract the masses of the people against the evasive and do-nothing policy foreshadowed as the Presidential platform of the republican party. For instance, here are the national banks, with their three hundred millions of currency in interest some eighteen millions a year—an item which would be saved by simply substituting greenbacks for this bank currency. Next, here are fourteen hundred and forty millions of bonds, touching the redemption of which gold is not mentioned in the contract and is not in the spirit of the bond, according to the construction of the law by many of its most intelligent framers. Let, then, the democratic party, in addition to the universal negro suffrage question, make the redemption of these bonds in greenbacks their ultimatum, in connection with a feasible plan for the rapid reduction of the principal of the national debt, against the indefinite postponement policy which will doubtless be adopted at Chicago, and we may have on this subject some surprising developments of public opinion in the impending Presidential contest with any man of a fair national record as the democratic candidate. We are inclined to think that the money question may be put into a shape by the opposition which will be stronger than General Grant.

The European Press on the Impeachment.—The Atlantic Cable. For two days past the telegraphic columns of the HERALD have been enriched by the opinions of the European press on the failure of the impeachment. We do not care much about the opinions of the European press in a matter of this kind, for Europeans generally are seldom particularly happy in their judgments of American political questions. It is impossible, however, to look at these cable despatches from day to day without feeling how widely different are the times in which we live from the times of our fathers. Fifty years ago—what an old-fashioned world that now seems to us! Twenty, even ten years ago—how we have been bounding forward since then! Time and space were at either of those dates great practical barriers, holding the nations apart, localizing interests and dividing humanity into numerous and antagonistic sections. Time and space have now become as very little things. Science has bridged the ocean and otherwise annihilated distance. The most distant nations have been brought near. The interests of one people begin to be felt to be identical with the interests of every other, and humanity becomes one. The rapid interchange of sentiment which has taken place through the medium of the Atlantic cable on this impeachment business is one of the most striking illustrations which we have yet had of the influence of modern science on the relations of nations. A few years ago and the impeachment sensation would have created a panic on both sides of the Atlantic and involved thousands upon thousands in ruin. How different it is now we have but to look at the facts to know. Science continues to work her wonders, and will continue; and it is only just to conclude that the world of to-day is not more different from the world of twenty years ago than the world of twenty years hence will be from the world of to-day.

Sales of Treasury Gold.

It appears from a letter of Mr. Van Dyck, the Sub-Treasurer at New York, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of gold sales, which has been laid before the House of Representatives, that there has been sold in New York over two hundred millions of dollars in gold, amounting to nearly three hundred millions in currency, during the last seven years, and that the commissions paid were over two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars in gold. The greater part of these commissions have been paid to one firm. Now, we think this is only a part of the loss to the government and only a small part of the profits to favored houses that have made the sales, notwithstanding Mr. Van Dyck's rose-colored account of the business. The leading member of the house which has derived the greatest benefit is, we understand, a relative of the Secretary of the Treasury, and these commissions have the appearance of a job. There is no necessity to pay such a high commission. There are plenty of respectable houses that would do the business for much less. But, really, there is no necessity to pay any commission. The Treasury could sell the gold itself, realize quite as much or more, and it would be a much fairer way to the public to make the sales in that manner.

BLATHER AND BUNCOMBE.

If there was any one single sailor at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Chicago he ought to have been on his ship, and if there was any single soldier now in the United States service it would have been more to his credit to have been at his post. But there was probably neither soldier nor sailor there, as the people understand it; there was no man there who was of great account in the field or at sea during the war. It was a Convention of old case-hardened politicians, some of whom, it is true, thrust themselves into uniforms while the war was in progress, just as they change party always to keep in the current. Their rant and twaddle would hardly be worthy of note, it is so much in their usual style, except that it seems more than commonly disgusting by comparison with the heroic character that these wretched dog-days just now assume.

Suffrage—The Final Campaign.

Under the Reconstruction laws of Congress all the male negroes at the South, whether they took part in the rebellion or not, are invested with the right of suffrage. It appears now to be a settled fact that the Southern States are all to be rehabilitated under these laws, and as soon as they have resumed their position in the Union, with their proper representation in Congress, negro votes will play their part in influencing our national affairs as well as in shaping the local governments of the South. We have had doubts of the wisdom of incorporating into our body politic a large army of ignorant and depraved Africans, but recently liberated from slavery and wholly incapable of self-government. We have questioned both the justice and the expediency of giving one-third of the States of the Union over to barbarism and setting back civilization half a century or more. But we must submit to the laws, and we accept the situation. At the same time we must insist that the extension of the suffrage shall not be permitted to stop here, but that at this propitious moment shall be commenced in the American republic the great movement of the age—the enfranchisement of all human beings, saving and excepting only Indians not taxed. To this end we call upon Ignatius Donnelly to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting to all American females, and to push it through Congress with the vigor, valour and vim so signally displayed in his recent contest with Washburne. We have conferred the right of suffrage upon negroes, and who will undertake to argue that our educated and refined American women are not better qualified to form an intelligent judgment upon political questions and more capable of wielding the power of electors to the advantage of the country, than are the negroes of Africa who have just been liberated from bondage at the South? We select Ignatius Donnelly for this work because he has shown himself to be possessed of high principles of honor, great delicacy of feeling and laudable ambition. Let him avail himself at once of the opportunity and introduce the great measure before Washburne or any other envious rival can forestall his action, and he will cast Phillips, Greeley, Pillsbury, Ben Wade and the whole set of timid, time-serving reformers into the shade and win for himself an everlasting and a worldwide fame.

The Condition of Mexico.

They still revolt in Mexico, and they are still put down. Getting up revolution and putting it down is the principal business of the people and the government. It is the only way in which they keep up their mutual relations. People would hardly know they had not a government if its agents did not come to levy forced loans; and these coming the people, or a dozen of them, pronounce; and the indifferent masses, caring only for plunder, sympathize with the side that opposes law, and so a revolution comes up. Give this story over two or three hundred times and you have given the history of the republic that triumphed in the killing of Maximilian. What is to become of it? No one respects order; no one heeds the law; no one has power to enforce it; no one will even care now to seize the country, with the possibility that such seizure will unite into an effective force all this worthless power, as the attempt to establish the empire did. Singular State, that left to itself is a worthless, powerless, demoralized horde of wretches, but that any foreign attempt to seize and govern immediately converts into a semi-respectable Power. This is, perhaps, the natural attendant of its barbarous condition, making it present a fair appearance in war, but making it also unfit to stand in the number of civilized nations in a time of peace.

Radical Nonsense.

The latest complaint against Fessenden, Henderson and the other patriotic men of the Senate is, not that they voted against impeachment, but that they did not hunt up Tilton and tell him how they intended to vote. Astonishing depravity, of course! All radicalism roars out in common against the suspicious circumstance that the President's friends "knew" how these men were to vote, while the impeachers did not. The truth is that nobody knew anything about it till the vote was taken. On the radical side, only the day before the vote, it was "known" that enough would vote in favor to carry the eleventh article; on the other side it was "known" that they would not, and the knowing ones on one side or the other had to be disappointed. Just such "knowledge" is always in possession of both sides in these cases. Yet this inevitable disappointment is the whole ground of Butler's new investigation. Will that fellow always beat the air in this same wild style? Will he still keep on Dropping buckets into empty wells And growing old in drawing nothing up?

IMPEACHMENT DEVELOPMENTS—GENERAL GRANT AND SENATOR ROSS.

The Washington correspondents say that General Grant has been laboring to get the President convicted and removed, and one of the reports is that he visited Senator Ross as late as twelve o'clock last Friday night—the night before the vote was taken in the Senate on impeachment—for the purpose of trying the power of persuasion upon that Senator. If this be true General Grant has brought disgrace upon his name and the high position he holds, in the estimation of all who love fair play and justice. His great military fame will not save him from the odium of such conduct. The reports are so direct and circumstantial that he cannot escape the consequences unless he publicly declares they are not true. What does General Grant say? Has he been using his influence upon members of the High Court of Impeachment to force a verdict of conviction against the President of the United States? Let us have the truth. FATHER GRANT'S LAST SPEECH.—It is to be hoped, for Son Grant's sake, at least, that the speech which the self-styled "braves of the nation" extorted from Father Grant on Tuesday, at the meeting of the so-called Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, may be his last. We need not specify the obvious reasons for switching the "old man eloquent" off the track of speechmaking, as he has been switched off the track of biography. It will be as prudent to close his mouth as it was to take away the pen with which he was beginning to write a memoir of his son's life.

A Curious Divorce Case—How Divorces Are Obtained.

A divorce case came before the Supreme Court of this city, and was heard by Judge Barnard, in Chambers, on Tuesday, showing the ease with which divorces can be obtained and the necessity of more protection by law to the unfortunate victims of unprincipled people and law shysters. It appears that a Mr. Smith got a divorce from his wife in the Supreme Court here in December, 1866, on the ground of alleged adultery. Mrs. Smith, with her five children, the offspring of this man, was living at Newport, Ky., at the time, but never heard or knew anything about the proceedings of her husband to obtain a divorce. In fact, it was not till Smith went home to his family in the same month, and just before leaving them, that he told his wife he was divorced from her. Of course the poor woman was astounded at this announcement and protested against her husband's conduct; but she failed to obtain from him any information as to where or how he got the divorce. She ultimately found the decree among the records of the Supreme Court of this State. The case, as it came up on Tuesday, was on motion to set aside the decree as fraudulent and void. Smith, it appears, had married again since the divorce was obtained, and had been actually appointed last February to the lucrative position of United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The case is to come up again for decision on the 15th of June.

We know nothing of the merits of the case beyond this, but it shows that the laws of divorce and the practice in such cases need revision. We know of another case where a divorce, so called, was obtained in Kentucky against a party in this State, who knew nothing of the proceedings till after the decree was issued. Indeed, there are hundreds of such cases constantly occurring all over the country. There are shyster lawyers in this city who publicly announce that they can easily get divorces for parties without trouble or exposure; and in some of the Western States there is no difficulty at all in doing this without the husband or wife to be divorced knowing anything about it. Need we be surprised, then, that the marriage tie is held so loosely and the grossest injustice and immorality follow? This state of things is a disgrace to the country and our boasted civilization, and calls for a remedy. The Legislature should not only make it a criminal offence for those obtaining divorces in such a manner, but should make the judges of courts responsible and punish them severely for issuing decrees of divorce when both parties have not been heard or have not had an opportunity of being heard. The marriage tie is the most sacred bond of the family and society, and it should be fully protected. At present it is not so, and we are fast tending to Mormonism or something worse. It is to be hoped the Legislature of this great State will do something to remedy the evil and to give an example to the other States.

Is Patti Married?

Adelina Patti has captivated the heart and enthralled the sense of Europe in the most pleasing manner for some years. It appears as if *la Diva* is now, in addition, about to bewilder not only the Old World but the New on a subject of great interest to herself and her many friends at home and abroad—a subject which comes in neutralizing contrast to the harsh generalities of the Gladstone-Disraeli debates, the stern preparations for war on the Continent, and the demoralizing absurdities of the late impeachment trial in Washington, and that subject is embraced in the question, is Patti married? By cable telegrams and mail we have had for some time past reports of the preparations for the marriage of Mlle. Adelina to the Marquis de Caux—an officer attached to the household of the Emperor Napoleon—and again from the same sources the contradictions of these statements. Journals from Paris and London of the 6th of May recorded with apparent precision the fact that the civil marriage of the distinguished personages had just then taken place in the French capital, and that the religious ceremony would be solemnized at the conclusion of Patti's engagement in London. The English mails of the 9th of May bring a contradiction of both assertions in the following authoritative shape:—

Mlle. Patti. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON POST.—My attention has been called to a paragraph respecting my daughter, Mlle. Adelina Patti, which appeared in your paper of May 6, purporting to be copied from the Paris *Figaro*. I beg to say that the statement as to my daughter having been married is totally untrue. Your obedient servant, SALVATOR PATTI. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, May 7, 1868. Such are the present merits of the Patti marriage question. Signor Salvator Patti should be most excellent authority on the subject, but perhaps some of our fair readers will say that, with beauty, talent, love, Patti and a gallant Frenchman in the case, the "old man" don't know anything about it.

THE JEW IN ENGLAND AND IN GERMANY.

It is a noteworthy fact in contemporaneous history that while in England the most diverse elements of opposition unite in efforts to dislodge Disraeli from power, in Germany, on the contrary, the progressive spirit of the age, which tends towards ignoring distinctions of race and religion, is about to be remarkably exemplified, it is said, by the elevation of the family of Baron Von Rothschild, who has undertaken the North German loan, to princely rank. The various branches of the Rothschild family, indeed, have long exercised princely and almost sovereign power in the financial world throughout all civilized nations. An additional proof of the progressive spirit of the age is afforded by the Vienna press, which informs us that M. Bratiano will shortly visit the courts of Vienna, Paris and London on an extraordinary mission to offer explanations respecting the late outrageous maltreatment of the Jews in Moldavia. ANOTHER WERACHM.—Germany also is possessed of a man who "knows better." His name is Schwenfurth. He published his satisfactory demonstration that Magdala could not be taken, and that the English, if they ever reached it, would be glad enough to get away. Schwenfurth may, therefore, take his place with Ben Butler, Bull Run Russell and the Meteoric Loomis. Russell said that Grant would surrender in front of Chattanooga; but he did not. Butler said Fort Fisher could not be taken, and it was; and Loomis said that the HERALD was not to be trusted in a case relating to the stars, and it proved that the only trustworthy creature was Loomis.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND. Bishop Colenso Sustained—Politics Dull. LONDON, May 20, 1868. The government has forbidden the deposition of Dr. Colenso, Protestant Bishop of Natal, Africa, whose case has been litigated at such length and with great argument both in the civil and ecclesiastical courts. The political news from the continent to-day is unimportant. GERMANY. The Zollverein Tariff Legislation. BRUSSELS, May 20, 1868. After an anxious consideration of the proposal and accurate calculations of the gain to the revenue, but direct cost to the people, the Zollverein Diet has refused to impose a tax on petroleum. AUSTRIA. Imperial Assent to the Tolerance Acts. VIENNA, May 20, 1868. The Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the law passed by the Reichsrath, establishing the legal equality of religious sects in all parts of the empire. FRANCE. The Commercial Debate—Free Trade the Policy of the Empire. PARIS, May 20, 1868. In the Corps Legislatif to-day, during the debate on the interpellation in regard to commercial treaties, Minister of State Rouher made an important speech, defending the free trade policy of the government. He declared that the commercial crisis raised in this Chamber was now ended. France would not renounce the treaty of 1860 with Great Britain nor forego the advantages of other commercial treaties of a similar character, nor would she destroy the good effects of the vote of the Chamber in the cause of commercial reform; for the tendency of the government was to refer questions of reform to the Legislature. He concluded by expressing the conviction that free trade constituted the basis of the future greatness and commercial prosperity of the country.

CUBA.

Great Storm at Havana—Loss of Life—Vessels Dragging Anchors.—The Bishop of Havana Appointed to the See of Segovia—Sugar Market—Marine Intelligence. HAVANA, May 20, 1868. A severe storm prevailed here yesterday, during which several lives were lost in the harbor. Many ships and steamers dragged their anchors. The *Diario* states that the late Bishop of Havana will not return to that diocese, but has been appointed Bishop of Segovia. The sugar market is very dull and sales light; offers have been made at 8 1/2 a 5/8 cents per arroba. The steamer *Bienville* sailed to-day for New York. VIRGINIA. The Isaac Bell Excursionists—Visit to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk—Courtrees Extended to the Visitors. NORFOLK, May 20, 1868. The excursionists on the new steamship Isaac Bell, from New York, visited Fortress Monroe to-day, and were received by General Barry, who paraded the troops and invited the party to visit the quarters occupied by Jeff Davis. After leaving the Fortress the excursionists proceeded to Norfolk, and were again the recipients of a hearty welcome. Bouquets and presents were showered upon the ladies of the party by the ladies of Norfolk, which were responded to in a complimentary letter, addressed to Mrs. Smith G. Tuttle and signed by Mrs. J. A. Riston, Mrs. J. B. Nicholson, Mrs. Frederick Mead, Mrs. L. Secor, Miss M. L. Sweeney, Miss J. W. Barr, Mrs. O. W. Brennan, Miss M. J. Farrell, Miss M. Nicholson, Miss E. H. Moore, Mrs. D. H. Beatts, Mrs. D. Barber, Miss M. A. Barber, Mrs. H. Smith and others. In the afternoon, at a reception on board the Isaac Bell, United States District Attorney General, Counselor Sharp, Colonel Stark, Mayor Hoffman, Mr. McCready, Colonel Songster, the Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth and others spoke. The best feeling prevailed. The Isaac Bell leaves immediately for New York in a dreary northeast storm.

Republican Nominations at Charlottesville.

RICHMOND, May 20, 1868. A telegram to the *Dispatch* from Charlottesville says:—The republicans nominated Curtis, of Bedford, for Congress from the Fifth district. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Governor Welles opened the State canvass in a speech at Charlottesville to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nomination of an Ex-Union Officer for Mayor of Charleston by the Conservatives. CHARLOTTEVILLE, May 20, 1868. The conservatives of Charleston have nominated for Mayor Colonel William P. Patton, an ex-officer of the United States Army, who served gallantly during the war, and who is now engaged in cotton planting. His opponent is Gilbert Pillsbury, an ex-union agent, who will be supported by the negro Union League and the extreme radicals.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Positive Denial of the Reported Attempt to Assassinate John A. Logan at York. YORK, Pa., May 20, 1868. There is not a word of truth in the statement published editorially in a New York paper of the 19th inst. and in his Chicago letter of the 18th of an attempt to assassinate General Logan on his passage through this place on Saturday night last, nor was any assault made on the train in which he was a passenger. The railroad officers on duty at the station here publish the following certificate on the subject:—

YORK, May 20, 1868. We hereby certify that we were on duty at the York station when the Buffalo express train above referred to passed through soon after midnight. There was no rioting nor any attempt to obstruct the train, nor was any one on the platform except the passengers and the officers of the road. W. F. BUSHER, Ticket Agent, N. C. R. W. Co. E. B. W. OGDEN, Baggage Master, N. C. R. W. Co. DAVID SMALL, Chief Burgess of York, Pa.

NEW YORK.

Alleged Absconding of the Lessee of a Buffalo Theatre. BUFFALO, May 20, 1868. H. S. Oline, late of Providence, R. I., who leased the Metropolitan Theatre in this city last September, suddenly decamped. It is alleged, this morning for party unknown. He is said to have borrowed \$300 of a banker the evening before leaving. The theatre will return to the hands of Messrs. Meech, the former proprietors and present owners of the building.

Water Works for Schenectady—Vote by the Taxpayers, Male and Female. SCHENECTADY, May 19, 1868. The taxpayers of this city voted to-day on a plan for the introduction of water works in this city. Out of 745 votes cast 624 were against the plan. Women voted.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is a record of the temperature for the past twenty-four hours as indicated by the thermometer at Hadam's pharmacy, Herald Building:— 6 A. M. 55 8 P. M. 62 9 A. M. 56 9 P. M. 61 12 M. 55 12 P. M. 60

A SAILOR ON THE RAMPADE.—William Platt, a son of the man who "go down to the sea in ships," and who was last evening on board the steamer *Vanderbilt* in a frenzied state, inserted some cold steel into Joseph M. Walker, Insecta Moore and Martin Luther, men who also "follow the sea." Moore's right leg was the point of attack, on him and the left leg on each of the others. Water was very badly injured, and was taken up by Bellevue Hospital. Platch was arrested and lodged up.