WASHINGTON.

Investigations of the Impeachment Managers.

Shameful Exposures of Private Telegrams.

Ben Butler Gets a Sharp Rap from a Witness.

Outrageous Examination of Senator Henderson by a House Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

The Impeachment Managers Investigating Committee—Private Telegrams Brought Before the Committee—Senator Henderson Refuses to Appear—Examination of Witnesses.

The culminating point in the arbitrary and outrageous action of the Board of Impeachment Managers since they have resolved themselves into what is elegantly termed here "a smelling committee" was probably reached to-day. In everything that has been done since last Saturday evening the cloven foot of Butler crops out conspicuously. Who else could suggest and carry out the unparralleled suggestion of examining the private bank account of a private citizen who accidentally happened to draw a large sum of money the evening before the vote was taken and the President acquitted? And of course nobody else but one who had played the irresponsible and lawless despot on some former occasion could have thought, and thinking could have dared, to perpetrate such a highhanded outrage on the rights of American citizens as to seize upon all the private telegraphic despatches sent from here since last Friday. When people learned this evening that this act had been committed they expressed themselves incredulous, but ascertaining the truth of the matter, they grew indignant in many instances beyond expression, and wondered if radical ingenuity could devise anything else more offensive and more flagrantly indefensible. To-day subpœnas were served upon the managers of three telegraph companies in this city to appear before the Board, and having done so they were commanded by Butler to bring all the private despatches filed on Friday night, and every night since, before the Committee of Investigation. The meek and obliging telegraph men did as ordered, and the extraordinary spectacle was exhibited of an investigation committee, composed entirely of the extreme men of an extreme party, issuing edicts as autocratic as any ever issued by the Czar of Russia, with as lofty a disregard of the rights and feelings of American citizens as ever the Directory of Paris showed to the unhappy adherents of the Bourbons.

Among the witnesses summoned to appear before the Star Chamber to-day were Senator Henderson, Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Major R. W. Newton, of New York. These three witnesses were not examined, however. Major Newton and Colonel Cooper were partially examined, or at least a foundation was laid on which to erect a superstructure to-morrow, after which they were graciously permitted to depart until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Popular opinion here has been for a long time gradually drifting towards that point where forbearance with investigating committees is no longer regarded as a patriotic necessity. In regular legislative proceedings, where it becomes an imperative duty to investigate what may seem to be corrupt action on the part of any officer, or set of officers, the public feel that some temporary inconvenience and annoyance must be submitted to for the general good; but when "smelling committees" spring up from the fruitful field of a two-third majority with the profusion of mushrooms, and more especially when a committee of this kind is formed of the Board of Impeachment Managers, who are appointed for the purpose of using every means to secure the conviction of the President, and whose members are exclusively radical, for the purpose of prying into the private affairs of citizens, seizing their private papers and telegrams, to ascertain whether the judges of the highest judicial tribunal in the land have come to their decisions through fair means, thereby inflicting upon the Senate of the United States an insult of the grossest kind, public opinion expresses its strong disapprobation in terms louder than a murmur, and will ere long insist on being heard.

The Board of Managers held another meeting this morning. H. V. N. Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was examined concerning two conversations he had with Senator Ross, during which the latter promised he would vote for conviction on the eleventh article. Mr. Boynton detailed the conversations and circumstances connected with them. From his evidence it appears on two separate occasions Ross told him he had made up his mind to vote for conviction, because he believed the President guilty of some of the charges. The last conversation Boynton had with Ross was on the last Wednesday before the vote was taken. Edmund Cooper, acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was also examined this morning touching his supposed connection with certain members of the whiskey ring, but nothing of importance was elicited.

It seems that the statement that Dan Voorhees was before the Impeachment Investigation Committee is incorrect. Mr. Voorhees says he has not as yet been summoned, but that when he is, and when Butler asks him if he used any influence to change the convictions of any Senator he intends to tell the "hero of New Orleans" that he would just as soon think of taking dinner at a friend's house and afterwards walking away with the spoons.

Mr. Wooley was before the Managers again to-day. Yesterday he was sworn by Butler, but this morning Boutwell proposed to swear him. He asked Boutwell for his authority to put him under oath. The Manager replied that he was president *pro tem.* of the committee, and asked the witness whether or not he testified truly yesterday. He answered that he had not testified at all, because he was not sworn. Butler asked him if he had not drawn twenty thousand dollars out of bank on the 8th of May and on the day the impeachment vote was taken. Witness answered that he had drawn no money out of bank for the purpose of using in the impeachment trial. Butler asked what he had done with the money he did draw. Witness replied that he had used no money before nor since to control the vote of any Senator on the impeachment question. Thereupon the witness was ordered into arrest. While under arrest he wrote a note to his friends informing them of his being in durance vile, and requesting a writ of habeas corpus to be sued out. The Managers were informed of this movement by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who exhibited the note Wooley had written, and which was allowed to be sent to its destination. After an interval of half an hour's detention the witness, feeling unwell, requested permission to return to his hotel, and announced his determination to go there unless prevented by physical force. Thereupon the Managers ordered him back for immediate examination. The examination which ensued related to telegraphic despatches of his, none of which had any pertinency except those giving his views from time to time of the probability of impeachment. He was asked when he had been at the White House, and if he had not paid a visit there yesterday afternoon. He replied he had not been there since three or four days previous to the commencement of the impeachment trial. It was sought to learn if he had not procured a good many appointments from President Johnson. Witness stated that all he ever got were two, and did not then know they were given to him by the President, because they came through a third party, though probably Mr. Johnson knew he wanted them. He was further asked if he had not made a great many recommendations to the President which had been complied with. He answered he had been sparing in that regard, and could not say if even one of his recommendations had been listened to. Upon leaving, the witness inquired whether he left as a freeman or as a slave; in other words, as to whether he was relieved from arrest? Boutwell replied he was no longer under arrest. Witness said if they had told him that an hour ago it would have saved him the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus. Butler observed that it would not have helped him out any sooner. Witness, as his parting shot, retorted that it would not have helped Butler to have kept him in any longer, and there the examination for the day ended. To-morrow he is to appear again.

The Missouri Delegation Case—Examination of Senator Henderson—Outrageous Conduct of the Committee.

Senator Henderson was examined to-day before the special committee appointed by the House to inquire into the alleged attempt of the Missouri delegation to control his vote on impeachment. He said that the members first called on him, without his previous knowledge, and urged impeachment from a party point of view. He rejected this view of the case, and informed them that his duties were judicial and not political. Some feeling arose, when, under the excitement of the moment, Mr. Henderson said he would resign his seat. After reflection he concluded that this course would be wholly inadmissible, and he so informed the members. He said he did not believe the members intended corruptly to influence his vote. He thought they had taken a false and erroneous view of the subject, and were at first disposed to pursue it with too much zeal. He spoke of the members in kind terms, but regarded their action as founded in the great mistake that impeachment is a party proceeding. The committee then proceeded to examine Mr. Henderson in regard to consultations which took place among the conservative Senators on the subject of impeachment, and found nothing but the most honorable conduct. He was asked about dining with the Chief Justice, and said that he was the only one of the fourteen Senators reported who really dined with him on the occasion mentioned. He had no communication with the Chief Justice with reference to the reported new party; nor had the Chief Justice ever attempted to influence his mind on the subject of impeachment; nor did he believe that the Chief Justice had tried to influence the mind of any Senator. On the subject of reported Cabinet appointments the Senator was free and specific. He said that in 1865 and 1866 before the breach between President Johnson and Congress, and even after that, he had advised Mr. Johnson to change his Cabinet; he did not think any Cabinet should remain in power after being voted down by the representatives of the people. The last time he had any talk with Mr. Johnson on the subject of Cabinet appointments was in January last, when the Indian Peace Commissioners delivered to him their report. Since then he had had no interview with the President, but had frequently heard the rumors of a change, as all others had. He frankly gave his information and his reasons for believing it, but distinctly disclaimed that he was or could have been influenced by any such considerations. His duty was to look to the charges and the evidence adduced to sustain them. He could not go outside of them. He knew nothing of the political complexion of the contemplated appointments, and did not know that any changes would be made at all beyond the rumors, the origin of which he frankly gave, and which the committee could investigate for themselves. He said he knew nothing and had heard nothing in regard to a reported change of policy by the President on the subject of reconstruction, but inferred that a change of policy would certainly follow a change of Cabinet. He had said and repeated it, that in his judgment too much of the controversy between Mr. Johnson and Congress springs from the advice of an incompetent Cabinet; and that the selection of more able and unselfish men from either or both of the parties would tend to give peace to the country and restore confidence to business. He stated that no assurances of any character whatever had been made, directly or indirectly, to him by the President, or to any one else, so far as he knew; and if they had been made they could have no influence on his judgment.

After Senator Henderson had frankly answered all questions propounded on every subject he said he had submitted to this extraordinary examination to prevent unjust inferences which would have been drawn from his refusal to answer. He stated that the authority of the committee was confined to investigating the acts of the Missouri members in their own house and could not be extended to an inquisition into his conduct or the conduct of his colleagues in the Senate. He had now answered fully, but deemed it to be his duty to enter his protest against this proceeding. It is said that the committee then, by an almost unanimous vote, resolved to expunge all that part of the examination not coming under the authority of the resolution.

Senator Henderson received a written request from the impeachment Managers to appear before them and testify in regard to matters under their investigation. Mr. Henderson, replying, doubted the propriety of complying with their request under the circumstances, and declined doing so until after he had laid the matter before the Senate. He stated that he had already appeared before one committee of the House. In that case the investigation affected the members of that body, but in this case the investigation affected the members of the Senate, with whom he had sat in private session when the Managers, counsel and the public had been excluded. The impropriety of his appearing before them pending the trial seemed to him manifest, but he would be governed by the action of the Senate to-morrow.

Rumors of a New Impeachment Article Against the President.

There is some talk of the Managers introducing a new article of impeachment against the President, but so far nothing definite has been decided on. Butler, Bingham and others are of the opinion that conviction can be carried on the second article. If it shall appear that sufficient strength cannot be mustered to convict on the second article it is likely that no vote will be taken on Tuesday. Much of the impeachment interest and excitement has died out and all eyes are now turned toward Chicago.

Senator Grimes to Remain in Washington.

It has been said that Senator Grimes, having received a leave of absence to restore his health, was preparing to leave the city for the West in a day or two. This is an error. Senator Grimes is still here, and intends to remain here until after the close of the impeachment case

Adjournment of the House for Want of a Quorum.

The House met this morning, but without transacting any business of importance adjourned to meet on Saturday at twelve M. There is not a quorum of members in the city, and this gives an opportunity to put the Hall in summer garb.

Before adjourning Ingersoll, of Illinois, made a personal explanation, in which he denied a statement made in he Chicago *Republican* of Monday last that he hadacted as a go-between from Trumbull and Grimes to the Chicago *Tribune*, and informed the later how the vote on impeachment would be. He denied the statement in full, and disclaims any knowledge of how Senators proposed to vote, and denis having conversed with any Senator on impeachmet since the trial commenced.

After the adournment an anxious crowd of members surrounded the Clerk's desk to read the private telegrams to Speaker Colfax and others regarding the prospects at Chicago for the Vice Presidential nomination.

The Senate Chamber to Have Its Summer Dress.

It is not thought there will be a quorum in the Senate to-morrow, and an adjournment will probably take place until Monday. Between now and Monday the hall of the House will be put in its summer dress. The carpet will be taken up, the matting put down and the heavy cushioned chairs replaced by one bottomed seats. The roof, which is much out of repair, will be put in good order. The Senate chamber will possibly receive similar overhauling, so that both houses will be able to proceed with regular business next week.

Passe A l'Outre, at the Mouth of the Mississippi to Be Placed in Private Hands.

A bill was reported to the House to-day from the Committee on Commerce placing Passe à l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, below New Orleans, in the hands of private parties, who have agreed to have a depth of eighteen feet of water always in the channel. By way of compensation they are authorized to charge thirty cents per ton on vessels drawing fourteen feet of water and upward. The contractors are given eighteen months in which to complete their contract.

Departure of Senator Wilson for Massachusetts.

Senator Wilson left last night for Massachusetts. Before leaving he expressed the opinion that if he was beaten for the nomination it would be by Hamlin, and further, that he regarded the efforts of the latter's friends as a direct personal thrust at himself. If he could not make it he would like to see Wade get it.

Grand Masonic Demonstration.

The Masonic Fraternity of this city laid the corner stone of their new temple this afternoon. President Johnson walked in the procession. Hon. Mr. Bromwell, P. G. master of Illinois, delivered the oration. This was the largest Masonic demonstration ever witnessed in Washington.

Appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

Edward O. Graves, for some time connected with the United States Treasurer's office, has been appointed Chief Clerk in place of Colonel Randolph, deceased.

Movements of the United States Steamship Hartford.

A private letter has been received in this city from an officer on board the United States steamer Hartford which states that that vessel left Hong Kong on the 21st of March and arrived at Singapore on the 31st of that month, where she was awaiting the arrival of her relief, the Piscataqua, after which she will leave directly for the United States. The Piscataqua had not arrived at Singapore the 7th of April. Upon leaving Hong Kong the Hartford was saluted with cheers and honor by the citizens on shore and the different vessels in the harbor. Commodore John R. Goldsborough, in command, was presented with a homeward bound pennant, of very great size, by his friends in that locality. The Hartford will be ready to proceed home in twenty four hours after the arrival of the Piscataqua. The last named vessel, it will be remembered, is the flag ship of Admiral Rowan, who goes out to take command of the Asiatic squadron.

Naval Bulletin.

Commodore William Gibson, of the United States Navy, has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida; Commander William C. Wise has been detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders; Acting Master P. E. Anson has been detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered North; Acting Ensigns J. T. Bowling and L. A. Coruthwar and Mate John McThomas have been honorably discharged.

Army Bulletin.

The President to-day assigned General E. O. C. Ord and James B. Fry, of the Military Department of the Pacific, to duty on the retiring board to fill the vacancies caused by the leave of absence granted to General David McDowell and General Townsend of the Ninth infantry, resigned.

A Consul for Peru Recognized.

The President has recognized Francisco de Paula Suarez as Consul of Peru for Philadelphia.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1868.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., on leave, introduced a bill with reference to the merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides for marine boards for the examination of masters, &c.

PROPOSED CANAL AT PASS L'OUTRE.

Mr. EGGLESTON, (rep.) of Ohio, reported a bill, which was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the taking possession of the bar known as Pass l'Outre, on the Mississippi river, for the construction of a canal without expense to the government.

NATIONAL PUBLICATION COMPANY.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to incorporate the National Publication Company, which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

NO QUORUM—PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT UNTIL SATURDAY.

The SPEAKER said the officers of the House had informed him that the matting was now here to fit the Hall in its usual summer garb. The Chair would further remark that he doubted whether a quorum of members was in the city. It was therefore for the House to determine whether they would adjourn from day to day, as less than a quorum of members could not adjourn for a longer time.

Mr. HIGBY, (rep.) of Cal., moved that when the House adjourn it be until Saturday next.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., hoped the House would not adjourn over at present, as it was intimated that the House would have important business from the Impeachment Managers to act upon.

Mr. INGERSOLL wished to know whether the House could not give the Managers notice that they were ready for business.

The question was taken on adjourning over until Saturday, and resulted—yeas, 43; nays, 42. As there was not a quorum the question did not prevail.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa., inquired whether gentlemen absent on committee business by leave of the House could not be counted.

The SPEAKER replied that they had a right to vote before the last name on the roll was called, but otherwise they could not be counted as present.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., said as there was no quorum to transact business he moved that the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing copies of all correspondence between the department and other parties relative to the sale of the iron-clads Oneota and Catawba. The papers were appropriately referred.

The motion to adjourn was decided in the negative—yeas 33, nays 57. No quorum voted, six members being required to make one.

Mr. PILE, (rep.) of Mo., moved, but the House refused, a call of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said that as there was no quorum he would move that the House adjourn over until Saturday next, in order that the hall might be placed in summer trim, and with the understanding that no business shall be transacted on Saturday, and the only motion made be to adjourn. This was agreed to by unanimous consent.

ANOTHER PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MR. INGERSOLL.

Mr. INGERSOLL, by unanimous consent, made an explanation to the effect that the Chicago *Republican*, of Monday, May 18, made an assault on him of a scandalous and perhaps malicious character. The editor, in reviewing an article which appeared in the Sunday Chicago *Tribune* of the day before, said that it was not surprising that the *Tribune* should not have received information in advance of other journals as to what the vote on impeachment would be as having the means of information denied to other journals. That paper charged that he took a night trip from Washington to Chicago to carry the news. The *Republican* said that it was a very successful visit for the Trumbull-Grimes plot by this famous go-between. He supposed that remark referred to him. That paper charged that there was a plot between certain parties to secure the acquittal of the President, and that he was in that plot, as was also the Chicago *Tribune*. He stated that he went to Illinois thirteen days before the verdict on impeachment was given. So far as he was concerned the charge from the beginning to the end was absolutely and unqualifiedly false; it had not a shadow to rest upon. During the time that he was in Chicago he neither met nor conversed with any man connected with the *Tribune*. So far as he knew during the trial of impeachment he never spoke to any Senator with regard as to what his vote should be, ought to be or might be.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any of those connected with the Indian Commissions have received Commissioners' mileage and salary apart from what they were entitled to as officers regularly in the employment of the government.

The House at one o'clock adjourned until Saturday.

OBITUARY.

John Woodruff.

By a telegraphic despatch we are informed of the death of this gentleman at New Haven, Connecticut, yesterday morning, the 20th inst. Mr. Woodruff was born in Hartford on the 12th of February, 1826, and was consequently in the forty-third year of his age at the time of his death. He received a good education and on entering into politics soon attained to prominence. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and in this capacity gave so much satisfaction to his constituents that he was nominated for and elected a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress during the following year (1855). In 1856 he was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the Post Office Committee. At the time of his death Mr. Woodruff held the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the New Haven District of Connecticut. He was a very honest, upright gentleman, of a genial and amiable disposition, which made him a large circle of friends, all of whom will receive the intelligence of his departure from earth with profound and unaffected regret.

LAGER BEER SHOP ROW.—August Klopp and Frederick Vost were quarrelling, as alleged, on the stoop of a lager beer shop at Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue last night, when, as is alleged, Klopp struck Vost, knocking him off the stoop and injuring him very severely about the head and body. The injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital and Klopp made his escape.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Although the weather last evening was even more than usually detestable, it could not prevent "The Bohemian Girl," the best of Balfe's operas, from drawing a full house at the benefit of Mr. Edwin Seguin. The house was literally crowded, as it will be again, doubtless, on Saturday night, when this delightful opera will be repeated. Miss Richings sustained the *role* of Arline, one of her most successful *roles*, and was deservedly encored in that charming song, "I dream'd that I dwelt in marble halls." Mr. Campbell, as Count Arnheim, was also encored in "The heart bowed down," and Mr. Castle, as Thaddeus, in that other favorite song, "When other lips and other hearts." Mr. Seguin displayed his acknowledged talents as an actor in the part of Devilshoof. The fine choruses of this popular opera were well given, and the entire company justified the applause which has been bestowed upon it throughout its present engagement.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—It would seem as if the elements had combined against Lafayette Harrison in his latest essay in music. All day yesterday and especially in the evening the skies were of the gloomiest hue and the rain came down unceasingly. There was not a ray of hope for any unfortunate manager last night; yet we were agreeably surprised to find in Steinway Hall a real, *bona fide* oratorio audience of the largest description and the small hall had to be opened on the occasion. Mendelssohn's immortal work, "Elijah" was given by the Harmonic Society, fully two hundred strong, assisted by a large and efficient orchestra. The principal soloists were:—Miss Maria Brainerd, soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, contralto; Mr. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone. Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Janes and Messrs. Tucker and Scott were also on the programme. A very able analysis of the oratorio was given in the libretto, which we suppose every one present was provided with, and there is little for us to add in the way of description. "Elijah" is one of the most popular and interesting works in the oratorio line, for it is dramatic from first to last. The prophet's terrible denunciation in the opening, "There shall not be dew nor rain these years," and the fine old style fugue, "Then shall your light," which closes the marvellous and eventful scenes of the prophet's life, are sufficient indications of the descriptive power of the great composer, and there is not a single number in the forty-two divisions of the work uninteresting. The contest with the priests of Baal and the coming of rain as described by the dialogue between Elijah, the youth and the people are dramatic in the highest sense of the word. The grand chorus, which serves as a climax to the first part of the oratorio, "Thanks be to God," is truly a flood of joy, to use the words of Mr. Dwight. The orchestra and chorus last night were unexceptionable, if we may object to the uneven balancing of the latter. The *sopranti* were weaker than usual, and the tenors rather too prominent. Of the soloists the highest praise must be accorded to Miss Hutchings. She sang each of her numbers as a thorough artist should sing them, and communicated to her beautiful contralto voice a fire, expression and energy which took every one by surprise. Every word was distinctly enunciated by her, and she gave undeniable evidence of long and careful study of her part. She received two overwhelming *encores* in "Woe unto them" and "Oh! rest in the Lord," and proved herself to be one of our leading oratorio singers. Simpson sang very well and made even a more favorable impression than in the "Messiah" on Monday night. Miss Brainard was not in as good voice as usual, and Mr. Thomas evidently labored under a severe cold. Yet in some of his numbers he was very successful, and his fine baritone voice came out with marked effect. The double quartet "For He shall give His Angels" received a deserved *encore*. Mr. Ritter, the conductor, has evidently benefited by our previous strictures on his *tempo*, for he wielded the baton on this occasion with spirit and intelligence. A concert will be given to-night, in which two orchestral pieces by Wagner and Liszt, Beethoven's pastoral symphony, a piano solo by Mills and two vocal solos by Miss Brainerd, are on the programme.

Musical and Theatrical Gossip.

On Monday Theodore Thomas commences a season of summer garden concerts at the new Park Garden on Seventh avenue. This much desired summer resort embraces a garden adorned with arbors, fountains and illuminations; a concert hall which is unsurpassed in America, capable of accommodating two thousand people, and a hotel. The concerts will be given every night during the summer by a large orchestra, and with occasional soloists.

Why do composers, asks *Harper's*, make the lover always a tenor? There is more feeling and sentiment in the bass, *e. g.*, a Newfoundland dog versus a yelping cur.

There is only one place of amusement open in Memphis, the Varieties theatre, but theatricals do not flourish in it. Dances, songs, burlettas and the like are the staple, and the Memphis public are enthusiastic over that.

There appears to be some danger of the opera going under in New Orleans, and the management are resorting to subscription schemes to sustain it.

The "Grand Duchess," in English, is praised by the Buffalo papers.

The Chicagoans are impatiently awaiting the arrival of Bonfanti.

Ristori's "Sor Teresa" in Boston was an immense success in an artistic point of view. It was a "sore" affair in this city to the other managers.

They are enthusiastic in Providence over a "mouth harmonica" and "jewsharp" professor they have there.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, all amateurs, gave the opera of "Martha" in Mobile a few days since.

The list of royal and noble dramatists has recently been lengthened by the name of Prince George of Prussia, who has produced a tragedy on an antique story no less difficult than that of Phædra. Of this the correspondent of the *Times* speaks in terms of high praise.

M. Duponchel, under whose auspices, if we are not mistaken, Meyerbeer's master work, "Les Huguenots," was produced at the Grand Opera of Paris during the time of his management, died the other day.

Lovers of stringed intruments will care to hear that the violoncello of Herr Maximilian Bohrer, the renowned German player, was sold the other day at Stuttgart to an amateur at Frankfort for 4,000 francs. From *Signale*, the Leipsig journal, whence we derive the above intelligence, we also learn that the violin of Herr Täglichsbeck, a renowned player in his day, howbeit little known in England, who played on a "Joseph Guarnerius," is in the market at a figure of 3,000 florins.

The lapse of nine years since the performance at the Crystal Palace of Mendelssohn's "Œdipus Coloneus" may be said to render it new to that audience; a large degree of interest thus attached to the performance of the mediate of the Sophoclean trilogy, musically illustrated, as will be remembered, by Mendelssohn at the request of the King of Prussia. The choral lyrics were grandly rendered on April 18 by a choir of two hundred and fifty male voices, on the training of whom Mr. Manns would seem to have bestowed more than his usual care.

A new drama by Alexandre Dumas, drawn from the romance of "Les Blancs et les Bleues," will be the opening spectacle at the new Théâtre Belleville, now in course of erection.

Two unimportant novelities have been brought out at the little Théâtre de Cluny. The first is a two act comedy, by M. Frigoult, "Une Meprise du Cœur," the second a piece of whimsicality, "Un Cousin de retour de l'Inde," by MM. Eyraudet and Roussy, with music by M. Bovery. The *pièce de resistance* is "La Duchesse de la Vaubalière," a five act drama, by the late M. Rougemont, first produced at the Porte St. Martin.

Bonfanti took her leave of Niblo's amid a whirlwind of applause and bouquets. Among other presents was a magnificent watch and chain. She has danced at that theatre for nearly two years. Later in the night a serenade was given to her at her residence by Dodworth's magnificent band.

Mr. Bateman opens at Selwyn's, Boston, on the 1st of June, with "La Grande Duchesse," which will be followed by "La Belle Hélène," and possibly "La Bas Bleu."

Miss Fanny Morant, a charming actress, will join the company at Selwyn's the coming season.

Mrs. Farren has been engaged at the Boston Museum for the balance of the season.

The Gomersals played last week in Buffalo, in an English adaptation of the "Grand Duchess."

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT CALLAO.

Two Thousand Deaths at Callao and Lima.

Collector Smythe has received the following letter:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1868.

SIR—The State Department is in receipt of a despatch dated 20th ult., from the United States Consul at Callao, stating that the yellow fever is still raging with great violence, both there and at Lima. Business at Callao is almost entirely suspended, and one-half of the population have left the city. About two thousand, chiefly foreigners, have fallen victims to the disease. It is hoped the cold weather, which is about setting in will cause it to disappear. I am, very respectfully,

J. P. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretary.

H. A. SMYTHE, Esq.

A COMMISSION FROM BALTIMORE IN THE CITY.—There arrived in town yesterday a commission of Baltimore city officials, consisting of Chief of Police John S. Farloe, Police Commissioner James E. Carl, City Commissioner J. H. Tagmeyer, and William T. Maitland, of the Maryland Legislature. These gentlemen called at Police Headquarters, and subsequently, accompanied by officials, visited several of the station houses, in order to get a full knowledge of the workings of our system of police management. A number of station houses are about to be erected in Baltimore, and the gentlemen of the commission are desirous of ascertaining what, if any, precinct building in the metropolis should be imitated, or if they could obtain hints from them that, with benefit to Baltimore, might be introduced into their plans for station houses.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Applications for 1,026 licenses to sell liquors were yesterday favorably reported on by the Board of Excise Commissioners.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Royal Marriage Rumors Contradicted—Parliamentary Personalities—Queen Victoria's Shield to Disraeli.

LONDON, May 9, 1868.

A Danish newspaper recently announced the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. Reuter telegraphed this news to the English press yesterday, and this morning a city journal came out with a glowing epithalmium, strewing flowers before the happy pair with a most liberal hand, and congratulating the Queen upon getting rid so nicely of another of her numerous family. Unfortunately the ecstacies of the editor are in vain. The Princess Louise is not going to marry anybody at present, and the Crown Prince of Denmark is about to set out on his travels instead of becoming a Benedict.

The heated and personal debates in the House of Commons this week have attracted much attention. By the last mail I sent you a full account of the real position of affairs, and it still remains unchanged. Mr. Disraeli holds office, and his Cabinet sticks to him, at the special personal request of the Queen. As this fact is known to the liberal leaders it seems unfair and ungenerous to abuse Mr. Disraeli, when, if honest in their attacks, they ought to find fault with the Queen. If this be forbidden by Parliamentary decorum then they ought at least to keep silent. Mr. John Bright, asserting his political independence and assuming the manner of a party leader, declared that Mr. Disraeli ought to be impeached for misrepresenting the Queen. Mr. Disraeli retorted that Mr. Bright was not a gentleman and that he dared Mr. Bright to impeach him.

The whole discussion was in this tone. I have before remarked that English politics had become quite as corrupt as those of America. I have now to add that the House of Commons begins to resemble the House of Representatives in its deliberations.

SPIRITUALISM.

Philosophy Against the Seance Manifestation—Michael Faraday's Offer to Professor Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE:—

At a critical point in the history of English law and of English common sense I thought it my duty to publish the letter which appeared in your journal on the 5th of May.

In a letter published in the following number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Home impugns the accuracy of my statements. According to him it was Mr. Faraday, and not Mr. Home, who declined the combat.

In your number yesterday you were good enough to publish a note from me suggesting the desirableness of having the letter of Mr. Faraday, to which I referred, made known to the English public.

Thus the matter stands as regards published communications. I have also received others, to one of which, inasmuch as it very emphatically supports Mr. Home, it is now my duty to refer.

Mr. W. M. Wilkinson, who is, I am informed, one of the most distinguised "Spiritualists" in England, writes to me thus:—

44 LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, May 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I have noticed your letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* about Mr. Home and the late Mr. Faraday, and also Mr. Home's answer. I can fully corroborate what Mr. Home there says about Mr. Faraday having refused to come, at the last moment almost, unless he had a programme of the performance previously put into his hands. Sir Emerson Tennent it was who conducted the correspondence with Mr. Faraday, and as soon as he saw this foolish demand he stopped the proposed meeting. Indeed, no one with any sense could have done otherwise.

If you knew of this I think you should have mentioned it in your letters to the *Pall Mall*, because the omission gave the public a wrong impression of the reason why you did not meet Mr. Home.

I believe the question of whether the alleged manifestations are facts has gone much too far to render any further inquiry necessary, and that if even you should authoritatively pronounce that they do not happen, they would be found to occur notwithstanding. In fact, it would be seen that your saying a thing was impossible would be no bar to its happening. I have known of such cases before in the history of science.

Yours faithfully, W. M. WILKINSON.

Thus Mr. Home asserts, and Mr. Wilkinson "can fully corroborate" his assertion, that Mr. Faraday "refused to come at the last moment almost, unless he had a programme of the performance previously placed in his hands." Sir Emerson Tennent, according to this authority, like a sensible man, "stopped the proposed meeting."

"To the law and to the testimony," then. Of his own free will and unsolicited by me Sir Emerson Tennent (whose correspondence with Faraday arose, not out of his conversion to Spiritualism, but from the desire to see a single experiment which perplexed him properly examined) has placed Faraday's letter, accompanied by the following explanatory note, in my hands:—

66 WARWICK SQUARE, PIMLICO, May 7, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—Having seen in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the allusion made by you to the willingness of Professor Faraday to investigate personally the phenomena reported to him to have occurred in the presence of Mr. Home during the spiritual *seances*, I enclose you the letter which I received from Faraday indicating the conditions under which he would be prepared to conduct the inquiry.

On communicating them to the gentleman with whom I corresponded on the subject (an eminent Spiritualist and a friend of Mr. Home, but who is since dead) I received from him a letter, dated June 17, 1861, declining the conditions, and the matter fell to the ground. Faithfully yours,

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

I think most of your readers will join me in thanking Sir Emerson Tennent for his prompt action in reference to the letter referred to. Here is the document:—

FOLKESTONE, June 14, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR EMERSON—I cannot help feeling that you are indiscreet in your desire to bring me into contact with the occult phenomena which it is said are mademanifest in Mr. Home's presence. I have investigated such in former times during some years, and as much as I thought consistent with the self respect that an experimental philosopher owes to himself. It would be a condescension on my part to pay any more attention to them now, and I can only do so under the persuasion that all concerned wish to have the phenomena unravelled and understood, and will do all they can to aid in such a result. To settle whether I can go or not I wish to put you the following points:—

1. Who wishes me to go?—to whose house?—for what purpose?
2. Does Mr. Home wish me to go?
3. Is he willing to investigate as a philosopher, and as such to have no concealments, no darkness, to be open in communication and to aid inquiry all that he can?
4. Does he make himself responsible for the effects and identify himself more or less with their cause?
5. Would he be glad if their delusive character were established and exposed, and would he gladly help to expose it, or would he be annoyed and personally offended?
6. Does he consider the effects natural or supernatural? If natural, what are the laws which govern them? or does he think they are not subject to laws? If supernatural, does he suppose them to be miracles or the work of spirits? If the work of spirits, would an insult to the spirits be considered as an insult to himself?
7. If the effects are miracles or the work of spirits does he admit the utterly contemptible character, both of them and their results, up to the present time, in respect either of yielding information or instruction, or supplying any force or action of the least value to mankind?
8. If they be natural effects without natural law, can they be of any use or value to mankind?
9. If they be the glimpses of natural action not yet reduced to law, ought it not to be the duty of every one who has the least influence in such actions personally to develop them, and aid others in their development by the utmost openness and assistance, and by the application of every critical method, either mental or experimental, which the mind of man can devise?

I do not wish to give offence to any one or to meddle with this subject again. I lost much time about it formerly, in hopes of developing some new force or power; but found nothing worthy of attention. I can only look at it now as a natural philosopher; and because of the respect due to myself, will not enter upon any further attention or investigation unless those who profess to have a hold upon the effects agree to aid to the uttermost. To this purpose they must consent (and desire) to be as critical upon the matter and full of test investigation in regard to the subject as any natural philosopher is in respect of the germs of his discoveries. How could electricity, that universal spirit of matter, ever have been developed in its relations to chemical action, to magnetic action, to its application in the explosion of mines, the weaving of silk, the extension of printing, the electro-telegraph, the illumination of lighthouses, &c., except by rigid investigation, grounded on the strictest critical reasoning and the most exact and open experiment? And if these so-called occult manifestations are not utterly worthless they must and will pass through a like ordeal.

As I do not want to debate this matter with those who have already made up their minds in a direction contrary to my own, but (if I see sufficient reason) only to work it out with such a desire to find incontrovertible proofs independent of opinion or assertion, so I wish you would show this letter to Mr. Home and those who want me to meet him and them on his ground; after which you will know whether you should persevere in asking me. You will understand that I decline to meet any whose minds are not at liberty to investigate according to the general principles I have here expressed.

Further, I claim the right of publishing the whole or any part of this letter, or any future written communication that may arise out of it, in any manner that I may think fit.

Ever, my dear Sir Emerson, your very faithful servant,

M. FARADAY.

You will see that I consent to all this with much reserve and only for your sake. M. F.

This is the letter which Mr. Wilkinson and such as he pronounce "foolish." This is the fashion in which Faraday "refuses" to meet Mr. Home.

Leaving these facts to settle in the public mind and more especially in the legal mind, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JOHN TYNDALL.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, May 8, 1868.

P. S.—I hold myself in readiness to witness and investigate, in the spirit of the foregoing letter, such phenomena as Mr. Home may wish to reveal to me during the month of June.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Cheaper Communication Between Europe and Asia.

[From the London Atlas, May 8.]

We are very pleased to announce that the Indo-European Telegraph Company have obtained the amount of capital required—£450,000. Passing through Lowestoft, Nordeney and Berlin to Odessa, thence by sea to the Crimea, and again by sea to a point south of the Caucasus, and so to Teheran, the lines will be so connected as to place this last place in instantaneous communication with London. We understand that in two years from now the company will work the Persian line from Teheran to Bushire, and that the Indian government has promised to lay down a second sea line from thence to some point on the coast, which will be in telegraphic communication with Kurrachee. The three Powers through whose territory the wires will pass—Prussia, Russia and Persia—have conceded that the company's employés should retain the entire charge; and as the line can be completed at sum comparably smaller than the cost of a Red Sea cable, there is at last a fair prospect of a cheap and efficient service.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Registrar General of Ireland states the following in his report:—The number of emigrants who left Ireland in 1867 was 81,724. Since the 1st of May, 1851, and down to the end of the year