and one republican. The indications are that the new delegation will present the same front, while the republican majority in the Legislature, last year twenty-three on joint ballot, will be reduced on account of the negro suffrage question. We do not hear that the republicans expect to carry their candidate for Governor. No doubt they will be willing to "swap" him off again for the purpose of retaining their majority in the Legislature. It will, therefore, soon be ascertained whether the people of Connecticut are sincere in their opposition to negro suffrage or whether they are ready to barter that principle, as they do their wooden nutmegs, for something else.

The Broadway, Fifth and Madison Avenue Railroad.

The bill before the State Legislature for laying a railroad through Broadway, Fifth and Madison avenues is moving gradually but surely toward consummation during the present session. The plan is to gobble up our main thoroughfare—Broadway—and our two principal avenues—Fifth and Madison—for the benefit of Senators Tweed and Bradley, and Peter B. Sweeny, James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, of the Erie gang. Thus it is that Tammany and Erie go hand in hand, and, aided by Judges Barnard, Cardozo, McCunn and other city judges, the chances of property owners seem rather slim.

The scheme, as is well understood, presents twenty thousand dollars to each of twenty-two Senators for their votes—that number being required to pass the outrage over the Governor's veto—Mr. Hoffman, it being as well understood, not being expected to sign such a monster of iniquity. He looks for something ahead and must maintain his character, as he doubtless is pleased to do. Not so with the Senators whose terms expire with this session. The majority of them are well known to be openly in the lobby market, and it is supposed to be easy to add to theirs the few more votes to secure the necessary two-thirds to override any veto. A ring within the Senate Railroad Committee is expected to report in favor of this great plundering measure in a few days, and then we shall be able to see the names of those who consider twenty thousand dollars as a fair price for infamy in the future. It is expected that a ring of four members in the Assembly committee will be easily secured for the measure. As the case stands now there is every probability that our citizens will wake up some fine morning to find Broadway, Fifth and Madison avenues gridironed for the benefit of Tammany and Erie, Sweeny, Tweed, Bradley, Fisk, Gould and Company.

The Duty of Congress in the Cuba Question.

Congress must take some action before it adjourns in the matter of clothing the President with discretionary powers regarding Cuba. The high-handed course which the Spanish government there is pursuing under dictation of the blind passion of the Spanish volunteers is an outrage upon the common sense of the whole world, and, if not brought to some sense of propriety by external pressure, it will result in some bloody and outrageous event that will awaken an outburst of popular sentiment in this country surpassed only by that which followed the firing upon Fort Sumter. If Congress adjourns without granting discretionary powers to the President in regard to recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba it will be taken by these mad volunteers as a tacit sanction of their violent and bloody practices, and place every American life and every dollar of American treasure in or near Cuba in imminent danger.

We trust to Admirals Porter and Hoff to right the wrong in the case of the brig Mary Lowell; but we need something more than executive action. Our legislative branch must show that it is inspired by a truly American spirit. We have shown the haste exhibited by Spain in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Confederates, and the zeal of the colonial authorities in supplying blockade runners with arms and munitions. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and it is time for Congress to act in this matter of the Cuba question.

The German Stage in New York.

The cosmopolitan character of New York is peculiarly manifest in the great variety of its theatrical entertainments. Within a few past years the stage of almost every country has sent representatives here. French, Italian, Spanish and even Chinese and Japanese, as well as English and German companies, have performed at our theatres. For a long time the United States remained in a condition of colonial dependence on the English stage, and nearly all of its celebrities have been welcomed on this side of the Atlantic. The queens of the French and the Italian stage—Rachel and Ristori—have shone as stars of first magnitude in our American theatrical firmament. Our very large and rapidly increasing German population has made the German stage become already a permanent institution in all our great cities. At present Janauschek, at the Academy of Music, and Haase, at the Stadt theatre, are rivalling former triumphs of Dawison in New York. Haase is a master of detail in the expression of human emotions, and if in his delineations of the heroic features of human nature he does not reach the height of a Dawison, a Dessoir or a Devrient, in his delineations of its softer features he undoubtedly surpasses them. Janauschek is so justifiably confident in her splendid dramatic powers that she does not hesitate to challenge direct comparison with Ristori herself in Giacometti's historical play of "Elizabeth, Queen of England." She will appear again in that play on Friday evening, and in Mosenthal's "Deborah" tonight.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY ASSESSMENT.—On Monday a petition was received by the Board of Aldermen from Astor Library asking for a donation of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars to pay an assessment. Now the Astor Library is a munificent private gift to the public. It is a public educational institution of the highest order. It is not a money-making but a philanthropic institution. If the churches may obtain donations from the Board of Aldermen to pay assessments, we do not see any good reason for refusing the petition of Astor Library. At the same time, such petitions might come with a better grace if both the churches and the Astor Library were not obnoxious to complaint—the churches for opening only on Sunday, and the library for never opening on Sunday or week day evenings.

Another Batch of Telegraph Bills.

We have before us another lot of telegraph propositions which have been brought forward for the inspection of our august Congress. One, presented by Mr. Conkling, appears to be a first class job of no small proportions. Then Mr. Corbett sticks in his bill for an exclusive right to land cables on the Pacific coast for fourteen years. In other words, to land a cable a half inch in diameter he wants the whole Pacific coast of the United States to do it in. How contracted the Pacific shore must be!

Then Mr. Cole sticks in his little bill. Section three of this is excessively modest. It says:—"In order to aid and encourage the said international telegraph cable communication between the United States and China, across and under the Pacific Ocean, there is hereby granted to the aforesaid company, for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining said telegraph cable or cables and lines, three sections of any unappropriated public lands for each and every mile of telegraph cable or line that may be constructed under this act." Splendid telegraph line, only three sections wide! wire three miles thick to one mile long! What an electric shock that will give old Mother Earth!.

Then Mr. Ramsay presents his bill to facilitate communication with Europe, which simply asks to be permitted to lay the cable of the "American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company" by any practicable route to Europe.

Among our telegraphic troubles we find that the monopolists are attempting to defeat the French company from landing their cable on our shores. We are pleased to observe that Senator Stockton is opposing these monopolists. We want as many cables as possible between us and Europe, and there should be no restrictions placed upon our coast line by any State or any corporation, or by the general government.

TOPSY TURVY.—A Boston paper boasts of its new building, new presses, new type, new everything. One thing is decidedly new, an invention which it would be well for other newspaper proprietors to look into. The paper is a folio sheet. You take the right hand corner in your left hand, twist the sheet open, go down the lines, with columns in marching order, wheel according to Hoe's latest tactics, with your colors in ink, by the right flank. Suddenly you find your lines broken, your squares smashed, your spaces all bottom up; in short, an essential squabble. You endeavor to rally, but the more you rally the more you squabble; but by a dexterous right shoulder shift movement, executed with some danger to your comrade's nose, you are all right again. The patent for this extraordinary invention is not yet out; but a caveat is in the hands of General Butler, who only awaits the recovery of General Grant to put it through. The government, you know, may be topsy turvy some day, and it will be handy to have this invention in the White House.

BAL D'OPERA.

A thoroughly characteristic Easter festival was given at the Academy of Music last night. It was the first celebration of the return of the Terpsichorean season after those gloomy Lenten days when people went to the same building as they did to the churches to do penance for their manifold transgressions. Although intended to be a *bal masqué* the fancy costumes were but few and far between. Evening dress prevailed, and a few venturesome clowns who elbowed their way through the brilliant throng looked sad and melancholy in their parti-colored costume. A magnificent orchestra under the command of J. M. Lander dispensed the usual mélange of dance music from the family circle. Over the glittering human sea which ebbed and flowed in response to their cadences, floated the strains of Strauss, the ubiquitous Offenbach and the lords of Italian opera. A promenade band was rather sombre in its selections, regaling the amusement seekers with such inspiring pieces as Schubert's "Serenade," the priests march from "Athalia," and a "Trovatore" fantasia. Still everything was very jolly, if the *crème de la crème* will permit us to use the expression, and towards midnight every eye was bright with enjoyment. Some of the richest and most elegant toilets were in the boxes. Mrs. Barney Williams, in a rich green satin robe, trimmed with black lace, panier formed of a wreath of flowers and a parure of emeralds and diamonds, was prominent in one of the balcony boxes. On the floor were some very elegant toilets, one of striped satin and silk, with green overdress, being particularly handsome. Another extraordinary costume, which, we are sorry to say, demonstrated an utter absence of taste, attracted much attention. It was a white corded silk, completely enveloped in an overdress of gauze, covered with tinsel spots of various colors supposed to represent cards. It was something like what a country belle would delight in at a fair. A novel feature in the ball was the presence of children in white tarletan, who are supposed on such occasions to be in their beds. One young lady, considerably advanced in her teens, thought to emulate those innocents in her dress, and was attired somewhat like a graduate of a primary school preparing for a visit of the trustees or ward officers. With a few exceptions like these Madame Fashion reigned with undisputed sway. A few pages were present, some of whom made a compromise by throwing a domino over their scantily clad limbs, and drawing the hood closely over their blonde and otherwise tresses. The variety of spring styles, which we fully described in our fashion opening article last week, was kaleidoscoped in the eye of the gazer from the balcony boxes. Miss L——, from Niblo's, wore the superb white and lilac robe which was so conspicuous at the Charity Ball, and Mrs. J—— nodded a high Normandy cap to her numerous admirers. There were several other remarkable toilets which our time and space will not permit us to describe. The attendance was rather slim, and there was an absence of that *élan* and dash which so enhances the French and German balls. Just as we close we remark beneath us, sitting in the parquette, four of the leading blondes of the "Forty Thieves," and standing near them is Miss M——, in white satin, with puffed tulle, and a marabout tuft in her hair. Everything so far (one o'clock A. M.) has progressed peaceably, respectably and we might say satisfactorily, and it is likely to continue so until the end, when the throng of dancers begins to melt away and the line of carriages outside return with their precious cargoes of satins, silks and jewels. The police arrangements under Captain Cameron were excellent, and no locusts were called into requisition during the evening.

ON DIT.

It was rumored about the Central Office last night that Superintendent Kennedy would order charges preferred against officer Smith, of the Eighth precinct, and his associates, who on Tuesday morning failed to capture the burglars who effected an entrance to the liquor store of James Boyle, corner of Prince and Greene streets. Captain Nat. Mills, it is said, sustains his officers in their action, and out of it is likely to grow an interesting trial before the Police Commissioners.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

[From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.]

THE MOST WONDERFUL NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.—The NEW YORK HERALD is certainly the most wonderful newspaper in the world. And if there is a man living who, in conducting a paper, can compare with James Gordon Bennett, we do not know his name. The "triple sheet" HERALD is now a daily matter, and in this form the great paper contains seventy-two columns of reading matter. Seventy-two columns daily! Just think of it. And in editorial conduct and vigor no less distinguished. The HERALD is literally the daily bearer of the latest and most reliable news from all parts of the earth, and, we might add, from the waters under the earth. It contains daily more of this commodity within its pages than if the reader had a correspondent in every city in the country, or in every capital of Europe, Asia and South America. The DAILY HERALD is, if we mistake not, twelve dollars a year; and if a man ever gets a hundred fold the worth of his money it is in paying twelve dollars for the NEW YORK HERALD. That is if he reads it after he subscribes for it.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Release of the American Consul.

Arrest of Two Cubans on an American Vessel at Matanzas.

THE NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

The King to Reign for Life.

END OF THE INDIAN WAR.

Defeat of the Cheyennes by Custer's Command.

Burning of Steamboats at St. Louis.

CUBA.

Mr. Codrington Released—The Havana Police to be Remodelled—Arrest of Two Cubans on Board an American Vessel.

HAVANA, March 30, 1869.

Mr. Codrington, the United States Consular agent at Gibara, who was recently brought here in irons on suspicion of being a rebel spy, was released today at the intercession of Acting Consul General Hall.

The government is remodelling the police system of Havana. The office of chief of police has been abolished, and the Governor of the city will perform the duties of that position. The control of the police is to be placed entirely in the hands of the civil authorities. It is expected that a great saving will be made in the expenditures of the government by this change.

The police of Matanzas arrested two Cubans on board of an American vessel in the bay, while they were attempting to make their escape to the United States.

Steamer Juniata sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, March 30, 1869.

Sugar market steady.

Exchange on the United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, par a 1 per cent discount; in currency, 26 a 25 discount.

SPAIN.

The New Spanish Constitution—The King to Reign for Life—The Crown to Descend to His Heir, Whose Majority is to be Eighteen Years.

LONDON, March 30, 1869.

In the draft of the new Spanish constitution the reign of the King is not limited to eighteen years, as reported. On the contrary, the possession of the crown remains in the King for life and descends to his heir, the period of whose majority is fixed at the eighteenth year of his age.

ELGLAND.

Confession of a Wife Murderer.

LONDON, March 30, 1869.

Sheward, who murdered his wife in 1851 at Norwich, has confessed his guilt and received sentence of death.

INDIA.

Shere Ali Received by Lord Mayo—A Presentation Sword—The Inauguration of Peace.

LONDON, March 30, 1869.

Important despatches were received at the War Office to-day from India. Lord Mayo had received Shere Ali with great splendor. Lord Mayo presented him with his own sword and assured him that the British would always be friendly. Shere Ali was very much gratified with the interview, which has inaugurated an era of peace and good will.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Annexation Feeling in Nova Scotia—Death of a Roman Catholic Bishop.

HALIFAX, March 30, 1869.

At a meeting recently held at West River, Picton county, to appoint a counsellor to urge the repeal of the league, resolutions favoring annexation were passed.

A telegram from Newfoundland announces the death of Dr. Mullocke, the Roman Catholic bishop.

The Ottawa Board of Trade to-day passed resolutions in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

THE SPRING FLOODS.

Freshet in the Genesee Valley.

ROCHESTER, March 30, 1869.

There is considerable excitement in this city and along the Genesee valley above in consequence of the rise of the Genesee river. Ordinary high water mark had been reached, and the river is still rising. Telegrams from above to-day warn the citizens of Rochester that there is danger of an extraordinary flood.

Freshet in the Mohawk Valley.

SCHENECTADY, March 30, 1869.

The Mohawk is clear from Schoharie creek east to about two miles west of this place. Above the creek the ice is still in the river. Two miles west of here the ice has formed a dam, and the water is as high as was ever known. It is overflowing the flats on the south side, and several farm houses are under water. Four miles west of here the water is six feet deep in the road, rendering it wholly impassable.

Freshet on the Hudson.

ALBANY, March 30, 1869.

The river in front of the city is comparatively clear of ice, but above and below the city the ice seems to be firmly lodged. It has accumulated largely just above the railroad bridge. From Catskill down the river is supposed to be clear. As yet very little damage has been done here, and the water is not remarkably high.

HUDSON, March 30, 1869.

The river is open in front of this city and Catskill; between here and that point are banks of ice, but not very strong. At Coxsackie, we learn, the ice is very firm.

The ice has blocked Purser's Reach, four miles below this city. The water is rising here and will soon be over the docks.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 30, 1869.

The damage to the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad from the storm is more extensive than at first reported. A portion of the foundation of the heavy trestle bridge has given way, and there have been extensive land slides.

Reports from up the river to-night state that the ice between Catskill and Hudson is still stationary, but its departure is momentarily expected. The tide is coming in fast, and fears are entertained that there will be extraordinary high water and that much damage will ensue.

Trains on the Hudson River Railroad are still running promptly on time.

All the piers between Hudson and Albany are submerged.

At dark to-night a steamer passed Tivoli, going north.

VIRGINIA.

The Charges Against Governor Wells and Judge Bond Dismissed.

RICHMOND, March 30, 1869.

In the case of Governor Wells, Judge Bond and others, charged with purloining a letter from the mail, the United States Commissioner to-day discharged all the parties accused.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Return of General Custer's Expedition—The Men One Week Without Rations—Surprise of the Cheyenne Tribe—Two White Women Rescued—Flight of the Savages—Indian Chiefs Captured and Held as Hostages.

IN THE FIELD, INDIAN TERRITORY, March 24, VIA HAYS CITY, KAN., March 30, 1869.

General Custer's Indian expedition, with the Seventh United States and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer cavalry regiments, is returning northward through Texas via Camp Supply, Indian Territory, from its hard winter campaign. A train of supplies sent south of the Canadian river for it by General Sheridan was met to-day by the command with great rejoicing, their rations having been exhausted more than a week and they living upon abandoned horses and mules.

The Cheyenne tribe of nearly 300 lodges was surprised on the 15th inst. on a branch of Red river. When surrounding the villages and about to attack General Custer learned of the captivity of two white women named Miss Morgan and Miss White, of Kansas. To save these the savages were spared until the women were rescued, which was effected by stratagem alone, without ransom. The Indians fled, leaving their lodge and much camp property.

Some Cheyenne prisoners are also brought in, including the head chiefs of the Dog soldiers, Big Head and Dull Knife. The command has discovered the hiding places of the plains Indians. It witnessed the recovery of the sorrowful white captives with intense emotion. Fifty-five Cheyenne prisoners are held as hostages for the promised appearance of the tribe to treat for peace, thus ending the Indian war.

MISSOURI.

The Great Steamboat Conflagration at St. Louis—Exciting Scene Aboard the Burning Boats—Narrow Escape of Passengers—Election of Railroad Directors.

ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1869.

The losses by the fire last night are still uncertain. The following are some of the losses:—The Henry Atkins, valued at $30,000; insured for $3,000 in the Floating Dock Insurance Company of Boston, $5,000 in the Independent of Boston, and $6,000 in Cincinnati offices. She had 2,200 tons of assorted cargo on board, the value of which is estimated at $70,000. The Ben Johnson, owned by Captain Ben Johnson, was worth $30,000; insured for $12,000. She had no cargo. The G. Bellew, valued at $95,000; insured for $39,000. Her hull was but little damaged, and fifty tons of freight will be saved. Her cargo was insured for $10,000 in the Home, of New Haven, and $5,000 in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Company. The Carrie V. Kountz, owned by Capt. W. J. Kountz, cost $27,500, and is said to be insured in Pittsburg for $15,000. She was nearly loaded. The Fannie Scott had on board 125 tons assorted cargo, the value of which has not been ascertained. She was valued at $25,000, and insured for $8,000, and cargo for $7,700 in Boston and Pittsburg. The Armenia was a Pittsburg boat, with no cargo. She was valued at $20,000. The Jennie Lewis was a Missouri river packet, Star line, and was about to leave with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. She was valued at $40,000. Just as she dropped into the stream the Fannie Scott and Armenia floated down. The passengers begged to be taken off. Captain McPherson steamed alongside, and while taking the men off all the boats floated across the river and the Jennie Lewis grounded and before she could be got off she was a burning wreck. The Carrie Kountz drifted against her port till all three boats were burned to the water's edge. When the Lewis caught fire terrible consternation prevailed among the passengers and but for the coolness and bravery of Captain McPherson many lives would have been lost. The boat having caught fire at the bow the usual means of escape were cut off. The captain and other officers dropped the women and children down to the mate and others on the main deck and they passed them to men standing waist deep in water who carried them ashore, and escaping with only what they had on. The estimated total loss is:—On the cargo, $260,000; on the boats about $250,000.

The election of five directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad yesterday, resulted in the choice of what was known as the director's ticket.

ILLINOIS.

Fearful Accident on the Toledo and Peoria Railroad—An Engineer Instantly Killed—Fatal Kerosene Explosion—Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1869.

Another frightful accident occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, at half-past twelve o'clock this morning, just east of Eureka. The eastern bound freight train, while crossing a bridge 300 feet long at that place, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The engine was pitched from the bridge, turning over in its descent and alighting on its wheels. Nine cars were detached and very badly damaged. The engineer, W. W. Morgan, was instantly killed, and the fireman, Corey, was severely injured. Seventy-five feet of the bridge were torn away, and it, with the train and road, is a fearful wreck.

A Mrs. John Launer was burned to death at Appleton a few days since while attempting to fill a lamp from a can of kerosene.

About half-past eight o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the second story of Crosby's Building, occupied as a servants' sleeping room by the proprietors of the St. James Hotel, and immediately adjoining Crosby's Opera House. The loss is about $20,000. The sufferers are Meserae & Libby, proprietors of the St. James, to the amount of $1,000; Spear, Prence & Holbrook, carpet dealers, about $15,000; C. W. Partridge, small amount. Spear, Holbrook & Co. were insured as follows:—Fireman's, Baltimore, $2,500; Washington, Baltimore, $2,500; Union, Baltimore, $2,500; Home, New York, $5,000; Fireman's, New York, $4,500; New Amsterdam, New York, $2,500; Beekman, New York, $4,500; Lamar, New York, $2,500; in another Baltimore company, $2,500. Total, $25,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Another Horrible Tragedy in Philadelphia—A Mother and Two Children Murdered—Suicide of the Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1869.

A horrible murder was committed here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Early yesterday morning a man threw himself into the Delaware river and was drowned. Subsequently a handkerchief was found in the water bearing the name of Blackstone. This afternoon the body was dragged and found to be Mr. Blackstone, of the firm of Funston & Blackstone, picture frame makers, No. 112 Market street. The body was sent to his house, in the extreme northwest part of the city. On arriving there the parties found another party of police in possession of the house, and that Mr. Blackstone's wife and two small children were dead, having been chopped to pieces with an axe. It appears that previous to committing the murder yesterday Mr. Blackstone wrote a letter to his wife's father, who resides in Connecticut, saying that he had killed his wife and children and would kill himself. A party in Connecticut this afternoon telegraphed to the police authorities here, who went to the house and found the dead bodies, as before stated, and were investigating the case when the dead body of Mr. Blackstone was brought in. On Blackstone's body were found papers stating that he had been robbed and was a ruined man, and giving this as the reason for committing the deed. The wife appears to have been killed while lighting the fire in the stove on Monday morning, as the neighbors heard a noise at that time. The children were killed in bed up stairs and carried down and laid at the feet of the mother. Blackstone was probably insane.

Dispute in Regard to the Gettysburg Katalsyne Springs—Serious Consequences Anticipated.

GETTYSBURG, March 30, 1869.

A conflict of authority has arisen regarding the possession of the Katalsyne Springs. The proprietor has forcibly expelled the agents of the New York Gettysburg Springs Company, to whom the springs had been leased, and has issued posters announcing that he has repossessed himself of the property under a forfeiture of the contract, the company having failed to comply with the terms. A party of men has been placed in charge of the bottling establishment, and an armed force was on duty to guard the springs during the night. It is reported that the agents of the New York company are also mustering force to regain possession, and serious consequences are threatened.

OHIO.

Railroad Matters in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 30, 1869.

The new Board of Trade will hold a meeting tomorrow night to discuss measures for the completion of the Southern Railroad. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road rejects the proposed lease to the Atlantic and Great Western.

RHODE ISLAND.

Heroism of a Young Lady—She Rescues Two Men from Drowning.

PROVIDENCE, March 30, 1869.

Yesterday a boat containing two soldiers from Fort Adams and a boy named Lynch was capsized in Newport harbor. Miss Ida Lewis, daughter of the lightkeeper on the Tile Rocks, put out in a boat and rescued the two soldiers, but the boy sunk just as she reached him. Miss Lewis has before saved life under similar circumstances.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Depredations in Arizona—Manila Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1869.

Arizona intelligence to March 6 has been received. Indian depredation were becoming numerous and the military appear to be powerless to render any protection to the settlers. The savages are well armed and provided with ammunition. News from the Black Canon and Lynx Creek gold mines was encouraging.

News from Manila to February 2 has been received. Exchange on London was quoted at 4s. 4d. Sugar inactive and prices nominal. Cordage declined, $14 a $16. Hemp, $9 25. Clearances—Ship Asa Eldridge for New York; bark Loyola for Great Britain.

Freights—The bark Nellie Chapin, for New York, takes sugar at $11 in gold, and hemp at $12 in gold.

Accident on the Central Pacific Railroad—Eight Persons Killed—Sailing of the Panama Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1869.

A despatch from Verdi states that two engines on the Central Pacific Railroad ran off the track beyond Elks. Fourteen cars were smashed, and the conductor, two engineers, two firemen and three brakemen were killed. The company's buildings at Truckee were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

The steamer Colorado sailed to-day for Panama, with $858,000 in treasure, of which $530,000 is for New York, $262,000 for England, $40,000 for France and $20,000 for Panama.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Pro Rata Freight Bill—Senator Hale on a Question of Privilege—Castigation of Horace Greeley—The Bill to Suppress Legislative Corruption.

ALBANY, March 29, 1869.

The *pro rata* railroad freight bill will be before the Senate committee this evening; so also, it is expected, will Commodore Vanderbilt, who is here to oppose the bill, it being a blow at monopoly, and therefore inimical to him.

Never, perhaps, did an individual get a more scathing rebuke upon the floor of a legislative body than Horace Greeley received from Senator Hale today. The offence which the Senator resented with such cutting eloquence was contained in an article of the *Tribune* attacking the Senate Committee on Bribery and Corruption, of which he was chairman. The Senator claimed as a privilege to defend himself, his colleagues of the committee and the Senators from the cowardly, false and malignant assault contained in the article referred to. The language in which the castigation was inflicted was not unparliamentary, although the manner of the speaker was intense, earnest and sarcastic. In fact, when compared with the tone of the article which produced the reply, the speech was a very model of moderation. Senator Hale denied the right of Greeley, who was a witness before the committee, and had to admit that the slander which he had previously published upon certain Senators was based upon evidence afterwards proved to be mere rumor, should charge upon the committee an attempt to conceal or ignore portions of this testimony, and in general terms pronounce not only the committee, but the Senate, guilty of State Prison crimes. He called it a cowardly attack made from the safe seclusion of the editor's sanctum. Mr. Hale's defence was very able and commanded the attention of the Senate, and quite a large number of the members of the Assembly, who took seats on the floor to hear the speech. The lobbies also were crowded, many ladies being present. Browne, of the Rochester *Democrat*, came in for no small share of the rebuke, his evidence and his articles being neatly handled by Senator Hale, and a strong insinuation thrown out that his testimony before the committee did not quite exonerate him from the charge of Jay Gould that he had indirectly received money to lobby the Erie bill through last session.

The bill providing for more stringent rules regarding legislative corruption progressed considerably, but did not come to a vote. This bill was introduced by Senator Hale as an accompaniment to the report of the committee which Greeley and Browne pitched into.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30, 1869.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Barker and Chenango Bridge Company.

Providing for the improvement of Grasse river.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences. Among the corporators are Messrs. Bryant, Motley, Richard Grant White, Presidents Woolsey and Hopins; Messrs. Dwight, Rissley, Brevoort, Daniel, Huntington and Tweed. Donating to the American Museum of Natural History duplicate specimens of natural history belonging to the State collection.

By Mr. FIERCE—To amend the act establishing civil and criminal courts in Brooklyn.

CANAL CONTRACTS.

By a resolution of Mr. O'DONNELL the Canal Board was requested to report what contracts had been made for preserving and improving the Albany Basin.

BILL INCREASING THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The bill increasing the salaries of the judges of Appeals and of the Supreme Court was recommitted, with instructions that it be amended to include the clerk of the Court of Appeals; also, that in case of the removal of the present constitutional restrictions the justices then in office shall be credited for services thereafter rendered receive compensation as provided in this act.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HALE rose to a question of privilege concerning attacks made upon himself as chairman of the committee investigating the charges of corruption in the Senate last winter. He defended the committee from the attacks in the Rochester *Democrat* and the *Tribune*.

Mr. MORGAN replied in defence of Mr. Brown, the editor of the *Democrat*.

Mr. NICHOLS, a member of the committee, avowed himself ready to stand by the committee's report, and said that as to the criticisms of the newspapers he was profoundly indifferent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill punishing bribery was considered, and, after general amendment, progressed.

The bill amending the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 30, 1869.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF MECHANICS.

Mr. Kimball's bill for the better protection of mechanics by abolishing the contract system of labor in prisons made progress in Committee of the Whole, the amendment offered by Mr. Bradstreet pending, to strike out the provision prohibiting convicts from receiving any pay or emolument for services. It was ordered to a third reading.

ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Auburn—passed; to amend the incorporation of the Samaritan House for the Aged in New York; Senate bill relative to evidence in cases—lost by 59 to 35; for a new bridge over the Seneca river at Lysander; authorizing the American Popular Life Insurance Company to increase its capital stock; incorporating the Buffalo Turnverein; also the Independent Turnverein of Brooklyn; to amend the charter of Lockport; to aid in the construction of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk River Railroad; to amend the school law of Ogdensburg; to amend the law preventing the spread of rinderpest; authorizing Binghamton to purchase two toll bridges and maintain the same free; to amend the charter of Elmira; to facilitate the formation of corporation under a general law; incorporating the Social Maennerchor of New York.

BILLS PASSED AND LOST.

To amend the charter of the Western Homœopathic Dispensary in New York; incorporating the Order of Good Templars of this State. The bill incorporating the New York Cab Company was lost by 37 to 46; forbidding towns to build a railroad from Monticello to Port Jervis; for an iron bridge over the canal at Fulton; incorporating the Ogdensburg Savings Bank. The bill to aid the New York and Albany Railroad was lost.

Recess.

Evening Session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FERRIS—To aid the Rondout and Oswego Railway.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—To incorporate the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of Oswego.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To encourage the investment of foreign capital in the State, and for protection of capital invested in joint stock companies.

By Mr. DECKER—Incorporating the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons Protective Union of Staten Island.

By Mr. BURNS—To establish a ward for the medical and surgical treatment of persons wounded or taken ill in New York south of Canal street.

By Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL—To prevent the use of old and filthy barrels or boxes for the packing of sugar, flour or other food.

The Excise bill, after some discussion, was postponed until Wednesday evening next. Several bills of no general interest were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

At ten o'clock P. M. adjourned to ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SERIOUS TRUCK ACCIDENT.

Last evening a man living at No. 318 East Twenty fourth street, named Owen Igoe, who is put down on the record as an Irishman, notwithstanding his name, fell from his truck on the corner of North Moore and Washington streets and received serious injuries.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

ALBANY, March 30, 1869.

The ten o'clock train from this city Monday morning, on the Susquehanna Railroad, met with quite a serious accident near Esperance, occasioned by the spreading and breaking of a rail. The locomotive and two passenger cars were thrown from the track. The locomotive was quite badly injured and one of the passenger cars pretty well wrecked. Two passengers sustained severe, but not serious injuries. One of them, Mr. A. Wilber, of this city, had his head and hands cut by glass. The name of the other could not be ascertained.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 30—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼, both for money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 83¾. Stocks close steady—Eries, 24¾; Illinois Centrals, 96½; Atlantic and Great Western, 36½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 30.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 70f. 37c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 30.—United States five-twenty bonds are dull at 87 a 87½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 30—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed active at 12⅝d. for middling uplands and 12½d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 30—Evening.—Cotton market closed buoyant. Stock on spot is quoted at 146f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Wheat is firm at 9s. 1d. per cental for No. 2 red Western. Flour is firm. Peas, 40s. per 504 lbs. for Canadian.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 30—Evening.—Spirits of petroleum, 9½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 30—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow is flat at 47s. 3d. per cwt. Sugar quiet at 39s. 9d. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot. Calcutta linseed, 59s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum is easier at 54½f. a 55½f. for standard white.

LIVERPOOL TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL, March 30.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer and prices are better.

Died.

COLLEY.—In Astoria, on Tuesday, March 30, ROSALIE ST. GEORGE, only daughter of Charles Oates and Mary Johnson Colley, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria. Boat leaves Peck slip at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

[For other Deaths see Eleventh Page.]

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Siberia will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eight o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

American Waltham Watches—The Most Reliable timekeepers made. For sale at lowest New York prices. T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap has too extensively used for the past 30 years to require inflated puffing. Every cake that is sold is a breathing, living advertisement. All land its praises in its remarkable action on the human skin. It should not be confounded with the pernicious lotions extensively advertised which, by their repellant action on the skin, are positively injurious to the health. GOURAUD'S SOAP acts on the minute tegumentary tissues and sends the blood coursing through its channels, bleaching the cuticle and scattering pimples, freckles, eruptions, morphew, in fine, all blemishes, like mist before the rising sun. Found at 453 Broadway, and druggists. Will remove on the 1st of May to 48 Bond street.

A.—

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE
PRINTING IN ALL COLORS and STYLES.
97 NASSAU STREET.

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE
WOOD ENGRAVING AT SHORT NOTICE.
97 NASSAU STREET.

A.—Neuralgia, Rheumatism.—General Farnum, 77 Fourth avenue, cured by Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway. Advice gratis.

Balch's I. X. L. Rye Whiskey.—Distilled in copper stills, in Pennsylvania, by farmer distillers, in the old fashioned way, at $1 75 per gallon. Call and examine. BALCH BROS., 120 Greenwich street.

Brokaw Brothers, 34 Fourth Avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

Telegram Cartoon.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF FRIDAY NEXT.

Cristadora's Unequalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

For Best Hats and Furnishing Goods Go to VAIL'S, 141 Fulton street.

Good Life Insurance Canvassers, on Liberal terms, wanted, by an old city company. Address Special Terms, Herald office.

A.—

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE
PRINTING IN ALL COLORS and STYLES.
97 NASSAU STREET.

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE
WOOD ENGRAVING AT SHORT NOTICE.
97 NASSAU STREET.

Go to the Great Sale of Fine Ready Made Clothing, Gents' and Boys', To-morrow, at BROKAW BROTHERS', 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

Telegram Cartoon.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF FRIDAY NEXT.

The Famous Corner—97 Nassau Street, corner Fulton. The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment

A.—

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE
THEATRICAL PRINTING IN ALL STYLES.
97 NASSAU STREET.

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE
LAW PAMPHLET