although it would be incorrect to say that colored dresses are not worn. On the contrary, many ladies, and those even of high rank, are seen in robes of blue, green, brown, or various other colors; but black is the favorite hue with those who really constitute the *beau monde*. In New York black is by no means so universally *de rigueur*, and the utmost variety of colors, most of which, by the bye, are this year particularly admirable for their delicate shades, is permissible. We have at present several fashions magazines and journals of our own, which record and sanction the decisions of the ladies of New York*ton*. March weather has thus far roughly disputed with April sunshine the privilege of the latter to set off to advantage these variegated toilets. At this season almost daily exposure to resistless dust prevents our ladies from making the fresh and delicate dresses with which they venture abroad last half so long as the dresses of all Parisian ladies except the *merveilleuses* of the imperial court, who must never appear a second time in the same dress, and the *merveilleuses* of the *demi-monde*. In the cut as well as in the colors of their dresses American ladies are becoming more and more independent of foreign dictation. What suits them they adopt; what does not suit them they reject. But even they cannot emancipate themselves from the primal law of fashions in every country and every age—that after certain intervals even the oddest and most whimsical caprices in cut and in colors recur with a regularity that would gratify a Buckle or a Quetelet.

The HERALD offers to-day not only a glimpse at the fashions which prevail in Paris, but also a full view of the fashions which prevail in New York. Our fair readers may thus learn what are the latest novelties and where they may be best obtained. Without rising from their easy chairs they may enjoy a visit to all the principal temples dedicated in this city to "the chameleon goddess, Fashion." They—or, at all events, their husbands and fathers—will doubtless derive additional pleasure from the announcement of a considerable reduction in the prices of "dry goods."

An Interesting Bit of History—Cass and Buchanan.

History, they say, is philosophy teaching by example. Let us try a case. The resignation of General Cass as Buchanan's Secretary of State in December, 1860, was known at the time to be in consequence of some disagreement between Premier and President in reference to the belligerent attitude of South Carolina; but the exact reasons for the retirement of Cass, under his own hand, were, for the first time, recently laid before the public, the letters having been sent to the Senate on a call from that body. We knew in 1860 that on the 13th December of that year, in a Cabinet council, it was decided not to strengthen Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and that on the 14th, in consequence of this decision, General Cass resigned. No doubt the vote in that Cabinet council was as follows:—For strengthening Fort Sumter, Cass, Dix (of the Treasury, in the place of Cobb, just retired, to join the secessionists in Georgia) and Holt, of Kentucky, Postmaster General; against any reinforcement to Fort Sumter, Jacob Thompson, of the Interior Department; Toucey, of the Navy; Floyd, of the War Office, and Black, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General. The secession conspirators ruled the Cabinet, and poor old Buchanan, in fear of his life, was as clay in the hands of the potter.

From the letter of resignation of Cass we see that he had urged, at various meetings of the Cabinet, the sending of more troops to Charleston and an armed vessel, and at once, and that the books and business of the Custom House be removed to one of the harbor forts, to make sure of the collection of the duties on imports, whatever might happen in Charleston. In a word, the policy urged by Cass was that of sustaining the sovereign authority of the United States in South Carolina at all hazards; but Floyd and Toucey, in the interests of rebeldom, had gained the mastery over the trembling President, as in his letter of reply to Cass he plainly intimates. He says, "The Secretaries of War and of the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to reinforce the forts, did not concur in your views; and while the whole responsibility for the refusal rested upon myself, they were the members of the Cabinet more directly interested." Moreover, Mr. Buchanan did not believe that force was necessary for the protection of the public property, and so he went on, not only until every United States fort, arsenal, navy yard or depot, custom house, mint, post office, &c., from Norfolk to Matamoros, had been seized, but until a Southern confederacy was established and in full blast at Montgomery, Ala. So it was that under Buchanan's submissive policy, when the government was handed over to Lincoln, all the United States property, arsenals, forts, mints, &c., from North Carolina to Texas, had been seized, and while the United States army was scattered about in distant Territories the available ships of the navy were in the Pacific or the Indian Ocean, or in the Mediterranean Sea, or shut up in Norfolk harbor, convenient for a rebel raid. This was Buchanan's legacy to Lincoln, after Lincoln had run the gauntlet of a band of assassins lying in wait to slay him, preparatory to a rebel seizure of Washington.

Had Buchanan followed the advice of Cass the rebellion, like a fire just kindling and beginning to crackle, might have been extinguished at Charleston, and Southern slavery might have been saved for, perhaps, a quarter of a century longer; had Lincoln followed the submissive policy of Buchanan we might have had to-day Jeff Davis, King Cotton and the "peculiar institution" reigning in imperial state at Washington, and some of the most prosperous merchants of New York and Boston, as in "the good old times," engaged in the African slave trade. As it is, looking at causes and effects for our present splendid position as a great power among the nations, we are indebted, perhaps, as much to the stupidity, timidity and imbecility of Buchanan as to the tact, sagacity, faith and patience of Lincoln or the military genius, activity and tenacity of General Grant. So, then, we are inclined to accept it, after all, as a most lucky chance rather than a misfortune that instead of having in 1860 a President of the indomitable pluck and iron will of Andrew Jackson we had the trembling, helpless and imbecile Buchanan. But we are not yet fairly out of the woods. In the maintenance of our present position among the great Powers of the earth, everything depends upon a bold and decisive foreign policy from Grant's administration. We have had enough of the do nothing policy of Buchanan.

The Pope's Jubilee.

On Sunday last in St. Peter's church at Rome was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity the jubilee of Pope Pius the Ninth. It is now—it was so on Sunday last—fifty years since Giovanni Marie Mastai Ferretti became an ordained priest of the Church of Rome. It is twenty-nine years since he began to be known to the world as the Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, and very nearly twenty-three years since he succeeded to the chair of St. Peter. He is now one of the oldest priests of the Church, and according to general and acknowledged calculation has filled the Papal See longer than any one since the time of St. Peter. In two years he will have reached the last point which the Papacy has known in regard to the tenure of office. It would be a pity, not to say a world-wide calamity, if the good old man were not spared to see the glories of the Ecumenical Council and to take the place to which by years, by position and by worth he is so justly entitled. In saying this we but echo the wish of the Archbishop of New York, as expressed so well on Sunday last in the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is a good old custom on jubilee occasions to make handsome presents. We hope this has not been forgotten on this occasion, although we have no record of the fact. We are afraid, at least, that our American friends have not been sufficiently mindful. The Pope is the head of a large communion. The present ought to have been handsome. If it has not been done it is not too late. We mention a fact which ought to have some motive power when we say that it is the first Papal jubilee in which America pecuniarily has had a chance to participate. A word to the wise, although late, may be of some value.

The Empire State of the Pacific.

The people of this State and of other flourishing States of the Union often exclaim with pride, New York is a great State, Ohio is a great State, and so on; but none of the citizens of our republic have cause to speak as exultingly in this way as the Californians. California is truly a great, a wonderful State, if we look at her surprising growth and astonishing productions. We were led to make this remark by noticing the news from San Francisco about the export of wheat and flour from that port. There are sixty-six vessels now *en route* to Great Britain from San Francisco with cargoes aggregating one million seven hundred thousand sacks of wheat, besides eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports with a hundred and sixty-six thousand sacks, and ten vessels for Rio Janeiro with fifty-one thousand barrels of flour. The California wheat and flour now afloat for China and other countries is valued at four millions of dollars. This is the country that twenty five years ago was a barren waste, and that twenty-years ago, when it first began to be settled by mining adventurers, was regarded as being unfit for agriculture and only valuable for its minerals. It has within this short period become not only a great exporting country for grain and flour, but it furnishes the best in the markets of the world and obtains the highest price. All this, too, in addition to its vast production of the precious metals, wool and other articles. Nearly all the vegetable productions of the temperate zone, and even some of those that are semi-tropical, are grown there larger, finer in quality and more abundantly than in many of the most favored countries on the globe. There is a population now of not less, perhaps, than four to five hundred thousand, and San Francisco has grown within twenty years from a small village to be a princely city with over a hundred thousand inhabitants. Almost every climate is embraced within the limits of the State, and nowhere can one be found more healthful, agreeable or invigorating. But astonishing as the growth of California has been, its future must be more so. With the completion of the Pacific railroad and the rapidly developing trade and intercourse with China, Japan and Asia generally, we may confidently expect a growth in population, commerce and wealth that will far exceed anything known in the history of the world. The Golden Gate, as the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco is appropriately and beautifully called, will be the entrance for the teeming millions of Chinese and other Asiatics, and of a stupendous commerce. San Francisco will be, on the Pacific side of the Continent, what New York is on this, and will become at no distant day the second city of America. Indeed, it would be difficult to conjecture what the future of that city or of that wonderful country will be. The people there may well say California is a great State and be proud of it.

DESCENT UPON AN ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night Captain Washburn, of the Ninth precinct, with a squad of men, upon information furnished, made a descent upon the alleged gambling house of William Evans, in west Tenth street, and arrested a number of sporting gentlemen, who gave their names as George Landers, 230 Ninth avenue; Peter Fisher, 132 West Tenth street; James Sandford, 78 Greenwich avenue; John Smith, Greenwich avenue, near Charles street; John McDermott, 48 West Thirteenth street; James Evarts, 269 West Twelfth street; George Brown, St. Denis Hotel; William Evars Evans, Hoffman House; William Jones, 27 West Twenty-fourth street; Edward Williams, No. 23 Christopher street; Charles Day, No. 132 West Fifteenth street; Frederick Ryerson, No. 422 West Twenty-ninth street; William Hendricks, No. 166 Seventh avenue; Charles Doherty, No. 26 West Twenty-sixth street; A. S. Housely, No. 161 Perry street; Peter Smith, No. 51 West Twenty-fourth street; George Juclison, No. 244 West Thirteenth street; and James Anderson, No. 107 West Sixteenth street. A large quantity of gambling implements were seized. The sergeant on duty was so engrossed with the business of providing for his guests that he could give no further information. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Dodge this morning, when they will have an opportunity of making further disbursements of cash to secure their liberty.

THE JAY COOKE FORGERIES.

A convenient counsel, who carries at all times in his pocket a roll of legal documents, and at all times has a writ of habeas corpus ready, yesterday afternoon put in an appearance at the Central Police office and demanded an audience with James Smith, one of the alleged forgers who secured $26,000 from the Bank of the State of New York on the credit of Jay Cooke & Co.'s name. The little Superintendent of Police became indignant, showed the counsel the door, and Smith is still held in custody on an order of the District Attorney.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Enforcement of the Late Decree of Confiscation.

The Captors of the Comanditario.

Refusal of the Governor of the Bahamas to Surrender Them.

The Principal Leaders in New York.

Their Surrender to be Demanded of the Washington Authorities.

The Revolutionary Movement in Mexico.

Vega Declares Sonora Independent.

ANOTHER ANNEXATION PROJECT.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF ROME.

MINING RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

CUBA.

The Captors of the Comanditario in New York—The British Refuse to Surrender the Others—The Question Submitted to Washington.

HAVANA, April 17, 1869.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro has returned from Nassau with the intelligence that the principal captors of the steamer Comanditario have gone to New York.

The Governor of the Bahamas refused to surrender the others to the Spanish officers.

It is stated that the question has now been submitted to the government at Washington.

The British Consul Protesting—Expulsion of Cuban-Americans Advocated—Reported Outrage on the British Flag.

HAVANA, April 17, 1869.

The British Consul at this place has entered an energetic protest against the condemnation of the schooner Mary Lowell.

The press advocates the expulsion of all Cuban-American citizens from the island.

News has been received that the Spanish war steamer Barcelona boarded the British mail schooner Ellen on her way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Santiago de Cuba, on suspicion. The British Consul is investigating the case.

Arrival of a Spanish General—Preparations to Receive the Catalan Volunteers—The Property of Absent Cubans Seized.

HAVANA, April 17, 1869.

General Buceta arrived here to-day.

In honor of the Catalonian volunteers, now hourly expected to arrive from Spain, arches, have been erected in the vicinity of the Muella and other preparations made for an enthusiastic reception.

The government to-day seized several lots of sugar belonging to persons named in General Dulce's proclamation of yesterday. Hereafter the permission of the government will be required to enable any person to sell property and produce of all kinds.

Sailed—Steamer Liberty, for Baltimore.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in the Northwest—Sonora Declared Independent—The Movement Spreading.

HAVANA, April 17, 1869.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th have been received.

The HERALD correspondent at Mazatlan reports, on the 25th of March, that General Palacios had exacted a forced loan of $5,000 from the citizens of Culiacan and then left the town. Troops had been despatched.

Contraras in Durango had pronounced against the government of President Juarez.

The authorities in Sonora have dismissed the custom house officers of the general government and they have left the State. The chief of them had reached Mazatlan.

Brigido Reyes, in Sinaloa, has also pronounced against Juarez.

The report that General Vega has declared Sonora independent is confirmed.

A telegram from the city of Mexico dated the 13th inst., states that President Juarez had recognized the rights of Consul Brink.

General Rosecrans' despatches left here for Washington yesterday.

A Mexican Congressman Denouncing the Press—Laws Submitted—Charges Preferred Against the Minister of War—Romero's Financial Report—Dealing with Bandits—Snubbing Americans—The Sonora Revolution.

HAVANA, April 17, 1869.

The session of the Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st inst. The speech of President Juarez was unimportant.

The speech of Señor Lomus, the Speaker of the House, animadverted severely upon the course of the Mexican journals and the public in attributing personal motives to the members of Congress on account of their action there. He declared such charges unfounded and insulting.

The following laws have been submitted to Congress:—To levy a tax upon mines; to substitute stamps for stamped paper; to abolish customs duties in the interior; to tax arable lands; to issue $18,000,000 in paper currency.

Charges have been preferred in Congress against the Minister of War for his action in the Puebla and Yucatan affairs, which are said to have been cowardly assassinations. Colonel Cabellos, who commanded during the disturbances in Yucatan, has also been indicted.

Minister Romero presented to Congress an able financial report, approved by the rest of the Ministry except Lerdo de Tejada, who had influenced the tools of President Juarez against it. It was expected they would procure the tabling of the report by Congress. The Treasury deficit is $9,500,000.

Congress will suspend certain articles of the constitution in order to warrant a vigorous prosecution of robbers, which means to execute bandits or suspected persons without trial.

The American, Colonel Mayers, is still held in prison. Lerdo de Tejada declares that he is kept in jail purposely, as he affords a fine opportunity to snub Americans in the treatment of one of their countrymen.

The Sonora revolutionists, it was expected, would declare in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Other Northern States are said to be ready for the same course.

The reports of a quarrel between Minister Rosecrans and President Juarez is unfounded.

A general crisis in the affairs of the government is imminent. The revolution in Sinaloa is increasing. Jesus Garcia, at the head of 400 men, has pronounced against the government.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer San Salvador is engaged in inspecting the ports of Tehuantepeo.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Bill—Mr. Disraeli's Argument.

LONDON, April 17, 1869.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church bill was resumed last evening. Mr. Disraeli moved to omit the following clause from the bill:—

"On and after the 1st day of January, 1861, the said union created by act of parliament between the churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the said church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the 'said church' shall cease to be established by law."

Mr. Disraeli supported his proposition in a speech of considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the crown, and placed the church at a disadvantage.

Sir Robert P. Collier and Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr Gladstone also made a speech against the amendment. He traversed the statements made by Mr. Disraeli. He thought, notwithstanding this clause, that the supremacy of the crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form. If this amendment were successful it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of the churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by Parliamentary bonds.

Mr. Disraeli replied. He admitted that his intention was to aim a mortal blow at the bill; but if the motion were accepted the government could still continue their disendowment policy.

At length the House divided on Mr. Disraeli's motion, as follows:—

For	221
Against	344
Government majority	123

The result was received with tremendous cheers by the liberals.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 17, 1869.

The Newmarket Craven meeting closed yesterday with five races, the most interesting one being a sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, for two-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds; fillies, 120 pounds, 3 furlongs, 217 yards, 11 subscribers and 4 starters.

Lord St. Vincent's b. f. Violet, by Thunderbolt, out of Bargain 1
Mr. F. Elliott's br. c. Elferon, by Weatherbit, out of Fayaway 2
Lord Falmouth's f. Lady Betty, by Trumpeter, out of Miss Bowser 3

The betting was two to one against Violet, even on Elferon, and three to one against Lady Betty.

FRANCE.

Discussion in the Corps Legislatif—The Commercial Liberty of France.

PARIS, April 17, 1869.

The Corps Législatif was to-day the scene of wild excitement. M. Thiers, in a speech, denounced what is called "the commercial liberty of France as, like the political liberties of the French people, a farce." These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. Thiers, which lasted some time and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased.

M. Quertier, in some remarks, demanded that the regulation of commercial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif instead of the Crown.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck and the Ministers' Bill.

BERLIN, April 17, 1869.

Count Bismarck has accepted the interpretation of the responsibility of the Ministers' bill, which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The design of the measure is to check the opposition to the actual management of business.

SPAIN.

A Directory to be Formed.

MADRID, April 17, 1869.

A directory is said to have been formed, the members of which are Serrano, Prim and Olozaga.

AUSTRIA.

A New President of the Council of the Empire.

VIENNA, April 17, 1869.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has by an autograph decree named Count Edouard de Taafe President of the Cis-Lithuanian Ministers, or Council of the Empire.

BELGIUM.

Strike Among the Miners.

BRUSSELS, April 17, 1869.

A strike among the miners near Mons occurred yesterday. The latest despatches from there state that there was rioting in that region, and much alarm prevailed.

ROME.

Rumored Evacuation of Rome.

ROME, April 17, 1869.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon has ordered the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in June.

ITALY.

The Duke of Aosta to Visit Lisbon.

FLORENCE, April 17, 1869.

It has been decided that the Duke of Aosta will visit Lisbon.

PORTUGAL.

A Military Rising Feared.

LISBON, April 17, 1869.

A military rising is feared in Oporto, and the strictest precautions have been taken by the government.

LOUISIANA.

Organization of the New Orleans Grain Association.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1869.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a special committee reported in favor of organizing a grain association, with a capital of $200,000. Directors and officers will be elected as soon as $50,000 shall have been subscribed, $10,000 of which was subscribed tonight. A committee was appointed to call on the banks and insurance companies and ascertain if they would co-operate by advancing on warehouse receipts. Two bank presidents present signified their readiness to aid the movement. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday next.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery—Proposed Union of the Presbyterian Churches.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1869.

The Chicago Presbytery, Old School, just adjourned after a two days' session at Morris, Ill., adopted a resolution of reunion, either upon the terms proposed by the majority of the New School presbyters, namely, the omission of the explanatory clauses of the first article of the basis, and the omission from the basis of the tenth article, or upon the basis of the common standard of both churches, leaving all the arrangements in the hands of the General Assembly and complete the reunion without further reference to the presbyters. The delegates to the General Assembly were instructed to act in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

MARYLAND.

Fire in Baltimore—Nine Firemen Seriously Injured by Falling Walls—Three Firemen Still in the Ruins.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1869.

A fire broke out about nine o'clock to-night in the carpenter shop of J. Brieli, No. 14 McClelland alley, between Baltimore and Fayette streets, in the part occupied by Mr. Cook (colored) as a cooper shop. The building was a two and a half story brick. Shortly after the fire broke out the front wall fell outwards in the alley, and a number of firemen were injured. J. Ross, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, was impaled on an iron railing, the spear head of an iron rod piercing his left side near the lung. He is very seriously, if not fatally wounded. Eight or nine firemen are seriously hurt, and three others are still in the ruins. The fire has been extinguished, and they will soon be got out. The loss on building and stock will amount to several thousand dollars.

GEORGIA.

A Member of the Legislature Assassinated—Arrival of Filibustering Expeditions in Cuba.

SAVANNAH, April 17, 1869.

Dr. Benjamin Ayer, a member of the Georgia Legislature, was found, on Friday morning, lying dead by the roadside, near Louisville, Ga. He had been shot between the eyes.

The *Advertiser* publishes to-morrow a letter from Bayamo, Cuba, dated the 7th inst., announcing the arrival there of three expeditions from Florida and the union of the volunteer and patriot forces, which are increasing daily. It says the Spanish troops are deserting and joining the patriots.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Legislative—The Bribery Investigation—The Case of Drew, the Contumacious Witness.

BOSTON, April 17, 1869.

In the Senate to-day Thomas Drew was again arraigned, in custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and, persisting in his refusal to be sworn as a witness before the joint special committee appointed to investigate certain charges against certain railway companies for improperly influencing the legislation, an order passed committing him (Drew) to the Suffolk Jail for twenty-five days, unless in the meantime he assents to the requirements of the committee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The fact that there is some place to which citizens, residents of the metropolis, strangers and aliens may go to obtain redress from sharpers and swindlers of all kinds has been so frequently and fully shown in the columns of the HERALD that the throngs which daily visit the License bureau of the Mayor's office to make complaint or ask for information are such as would make a study for an artist. Marshal Tooker has had his hands full during the week past, and a glance at some of the cases will not be void of interest. A lengthy and severe complaint was made by a Mr. McCracken, of West Twentieth street, charging certain parties with being

QUACK DOCTORS.

The complaint states that Messrs. J. Walter Scott and William Tripp are engaged in conducting an establishment which they style the New York Medical University, at No. 8 University place; that the establishment is not a college or university, but is conducted entirely in the interest of Mr. J. W. Scott, who pays Tripp twelve per cent of the profits; that the advertisements state that the professors engaged are Dr. John Vanderpoel, who is now deceased; Dr. John E. Quidor and Dr. George P. Hackenburg, both of whom are surgeons in the United States Army. The complaint further states that a certain Andrew Meade, of Paterson, wrote to Dr. John E. Quidor, New York; that Scott opened the letter, and Tripp, in answer, went to Paterson and got fifty dollars from Mr. Meade. It also states that a diploma which hangs in the back room of the establishment, purporting to have been awarded to James W. Scott, is a forgery; that Scott bought the diploma from a man named Thompson, and by chemical means erased Thompson's name and inserted his own. The complaint avers that the name James Jones given in the books published by Scott and Tripp as secretary of the university, is the name of the old man who distributes the books on the streets, and further that the complainant knows the two men to be frauds.

Marshal Tooker, deeming that such a complaint must have some foundation, sent for Mr. Scott. Counsel for the latter appeared and denied the authority of the Marshal. The latter stated that he did not want the counsel; he wanted Mr. Scott. A grave charge of imposition had been made against Scott, and the Mayor, as executive officer of the city, had determined to rid the city of some, if not all, of the swindling establishments which flourished in it, and he, acting as the Mayor's representative, wished Mr. Scott to appear and answer the charges. A letter was subsequently received by the Marshal from Scott, wherein it appeared that the latter did not intend to obey the Marshal's order. The Marshal thereupon expressed his determination to have Mr. Scott appear before him, even if it were necessary to bring him there by force. It is likely, however, that the proprietors of the university will not wait for the last resort, and if their institution be *au fait* they can readily prove it so.

Dealing with alleged quack doctors is a new sphere for the Mayor's Marshal, but he seems determined to ferret out the swindlers and punish them to the full extent of the law. The

BOGUS JEWELRY SHOPS

still continue to claim a large share of attention. Among the complaints against those fortune dispensing establishments was one made by three boys, named respectively Gustavus Meyer, George Meyer and Henry Kroll, against E. Farley, "jeweller," of No. 57 Chatham street. The complaint was as usual. Coaxed in to examine the goods, then shown how easily they could win a fortune, and then demonstrating to their chagrin that "a fool and his money are soon parted." The boys had invested in all forty-three dollars. They honestly told the Marshal, on being asked, that they did not think they would make any complaint if they drew the right ticket. But the query comes, does anybody ever draw the right ticket unless Mr. Jewelryman wants him to? Another similar case might justly be styled

"GIVING JOHN BULL THE SLIP"

for the reason that John Meyers, of 97 Chatham street, had fleeced a certain Bull named Cathcart by giving him slips of papers to draw and thereby win a fortune. Mr. Cathcart, on complaining of his loss, stated that he had not been in the country twenty-four hours. The Marshal asked him what he thought of the Yankees now. "Well, they're mighty sharp, they're mighty sharp." The Marshal then despatched officer McGrath, from the Mayor's office to show the visitors how remedies were applied here, and ordered him to get the money back or bring the offender to the office. The officer named has inspired the storekeepers with respect for his good looks and fear of his muscular powers, aided by authority, and he found little difficulty in making Mr. Meyers disgorge, as he also did in the case of Mr. Farley. The poor

PAWNBROKERS

come in for a good share of complaint and abuse day after day. An interesting case came up on Friday, in which Mr. Joseph Frankle, of No. 2 Oliver street, was charged by Miss Rusting, a really pretty French woman, with stealing five small diamonds out of her watch. The case was interesting from the fact that the complainant was a curiosity in this country—a pretty French woman—and was made more so by the piquant manner in which she stated and argued her case. The watch was a small lady's watch, with enamelled back, set with diamonds. It was taken by her "young man" and deposited with Frankie as a pledge for twelve dollars, and when complainant went to get it she discovered that five of the jewels had been removed.

Frankie said:—"I don't know notting apout id. My seester she vos in de shtore and she dook de vatch, und dot's shoost de vay vot I give him pack."

Complainant—Oh, no, sar, Mistare Marschal. Zis eels not so. He has taken out ze stones. Five stones—one, two, three, four, five—five stones.

Marshal—Well, how do I know whether he took them out, or whether your young man took them out?

A friend of Frankie's (with his hair polished down so that it imparted lustre to his face and nose) stepped up and said very knowingly, "Good lady, do you see me in dat pone shop ven you comed in dere?"

Complainant—Yes, sare, you were zere.

Friend—Vell, now, hold on, good lady. Vot did you say ven you comed into dat poneshop von Mister Frankie?

Complainant—Oh, I was vera mooch excited, becos I zink I have loose ze tickate for ze vatch, and I may say somezhing zat I don't recollect.

Mr. Frankie's friend then went on to give a yarn which he said she told him about a ring which had been pawned and the diamond changed by her "cousin."

Complainant—biting her lips and shrugging her shoulders—O! zat is long ago; zat has nozing to do wiz zis. Zat was not zis man; it was anozer.

After a great deal of talk, however, Frankie agreed to have the stones replaced with diamonds as good as the others remaining in the watch for $2 50.

TRUSTING FRIENDS.

Mary Mahony, of James street, was complained of by Denis Quhon for detaining a trunk belonging to him until he would pay ten dollars. Mary said Denis ordered her to do something very naughty; but she didn't do it, and Denis said Mary told him to do something worse, but he did not do it. The Mahonys and Quhons were finally pacified by the presentation of five dollars to Mary and the promise of a speedy transfer of the trunk to Denis.

Joseph Walter, of 52 Allen street, kindly gave a trunk worth seventy-five dollars, the property of Augustus Weis, to some person to whom Weis owed money. Walter was ordered to find the trunk and deliver it to its proper owner.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures was complained of by S. Pollock, of 629 Eighth avenue, on the ground that he had charged $1 65 for testing nineteen yardsticks, whereas the proper charge should be but ninety-five cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Besides those there were cases which would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand; questions of no seeming importance asked by all sorts of individuals; people with breath flavored with whiskey, peanuts or some other equally agreeable extract applying for licenses to engage in all manner of pursuits; servants whose employers have refused to pay them the wages justly due them; truck men complaining of car drivers and *vice versa*; policemen charging various parties with carrying on business as cartmen or waggoners without license, and a thousand and one other things occupy the attention of the bland Marshal and often test the forbearance and good nature of himself and his assistants, Messrs. Daly and Hart.

During the past week 420 cases have been adjudicated upon; $888 have been recovered for parties who had been swindled by jewellers and intelligence office keepers; and 219 licenses have been issued, for which $430 50 have been collected.

The action of the Marshal in regard to the drivers on the Second Avenue Railroad is well known by this time and has received the approval of the public at large, of the drivers who were on the strike and of the officers of the company.

A Card.

Owing to the great increase of business consequent on the popularity of their Cartoon and general issue, the proprietors of

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

would impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their advertisements for the Cartoon papers three days in advance, to secure insertion. In the general issue it is also necessary to present advertisements on the afternoon preceding the issue of the edition for which they are intended.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

will be sent by mail to subscribers for six dollars per year. Address 97 Nassau street.

Advertisements for the New York Herald RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Americans and European Patents Procured with despatch by HENRY E. ROEDER, Patent Agent, 355 Broadway.

A.—Unsuccessful Burglary.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway:—

GENTS:—On the night of the 3d inst. our store, No. 20 South street, was entered and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fireproof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar Proof Bankers' Chest inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in their attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless; and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully endorse the Burglar Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting house, and take the old one to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

At Reduced Price—$4 50 per Dozen. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT (imported).

A.—Pocket and Table Knives, Carvers, Razors, Scissors, &c., wholesale and retail. J. CURLEY & BRO., 122 Nassau street.

A.—To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Another Telegram Cartoon.

BAIT FOR DIPLOMATIC GUDGEONS.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

A.— * * * * * * *

When Venus, the thin skinn'd, made earth her abode,
To give beauty its fulness and scope,
She sure must have given to Doctor Gouraud,
The secret of making her soap.

Earth contains not a more glorious and emollient compound than GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. Its action on the human skin is truly marvellous. Have you salt rheum, ring worm or other cutaneous eruption or chafing? wet the soap and apply to the part and they will disappear. Thousands afflicted with skin diseases which have baffled the skill of eminent physicians have been permanently cured by a few cakes of this soap.

GOURAUD'S depot, 453 Broadway.

May 1 removes to 48 Bond street.

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

"All Men Seek Success."—Phrenology teaches what you can do best. Examinations, with chart, daily, at 389 Broadway. See Pictorial Phrenological Journal for April. Only 20 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Barker's Hirsutus.—Free from Grease, Warranted to make the hair grow and prevent its falling off. 622 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all Diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Circulars of Every Description and Notices to attend meetings printed in the neatest possible manner, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent less than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Calisaya Bark, the only Original Elixir of.— Tonic. Anti-dyspeptic, ague preventive, at MILHAU'S, 183 Broadway.

Dr. Crane's Osteo-Gold Combination Restores Teeth in every stage of decay to their original beauty and soundness without pain. Rooms 122 East Sixteenth street. Will remove May 1 to 212 West Thirty-fourth street.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Extra Cartoon Issue.

THE BIG FISH OF THE SEA.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Good Bourbon, 50c.; Choice and Old, $1 per bottle. BORDEAUX WINE CO.'S Vaults, Fulton street, corner William.

Important Notice.—The Havana Lottery. As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the Administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports. TAYLOR & CO., 16 Wall street.

Missisquoi Springs Water.—Only Known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, New York.

Neatness, Economy and Despatch Combined in the execution of orders. Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five per cent cheaper than at any other printing establishment in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Roper Caloric Engine Co.—No Water Used, cannot explode, no insurance, no engineer required. 49 Cortlandt street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold! Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Saunders' Genuine Razors, Razor Strops and fine Pocket Cutlery. No. 7 Astor House.

The New Fuller & Barnum "Pinching" Tuck Marker and the "Goodrich" for all machines. I. W. BARNUM, 638 Broadway, three doors below Bleecker street, New York.

Extra Cartoon Issue.

THE BIG FISH OF THE SEA.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

The Metropolitan Job Printing and Engraving Establishment having made extensive additions to its "material," in the shape of Presses, Type, &c., &c., is now prepared to execute orders with unusual rapidity. Its patrons and the public know full well its style of work and its moderate prices.

Our designing and wood engraving department has been considerably enlarged to meet the demands of the public, and we beg to offer to our patrons our enlarged facilities for such orders as they may see fit to give, feeling assured that our prices will compare favorably with any other work of the kind. Posters, Circulars, Cards, Pamphlets of every description, Law Printing, &c., &c. Plain and color work, Wood Engraving done at short notice and at very low price. 97 Nassau street, old Herald Building.

Wigs.—The Most Natural and Perfect Fitting Wigs in the city are manufactured and sold at WM. K. SPENCER'S, 781 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair.—Best quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

99 of 100 Teeth daily Extracted can be saved by filling and building up to their original shape. Osteoplastic Bone Teeth inserted without extractions at Dr. SIGISMOND'S 27 West Twenty-third street.