JAPAN.

The Civil War—The Island of Yesso—Sir Harry Parkes—The Kioto Troubles—Yesso Declared a Republic—The Neutrality Proclamations—Full Particulars of the Loss of the Herman.

YOKOHAMA, March 5, 1869.

Peace reigns in Japan. So said the Mikado some three months ago, and so declared the foreign ministers on the 9th of February. On that day were formally revoked the neutrality proclamations issued by the respective ministers on the 18th of February, 1868. But peace can scarcely be said to exist. The United States Minister states in his notification of February 9, A. C.:—

Having been officially informed of the cessation of the state of war formerly existing in Japan, and having satisfied myself as to the non-existence of belligerents in this country, I hereby give notice to American citizens that the notification of neutrality issued by me at Hiogo on the 18th of February, 1868, is withdrawn.

Yet the Minister knows and everybody else in Japan knows that Ennomotto, with about 5,000 of the Kerais of Tokugawas, holds possession of the island of Yesso, including the port of Hakodadi, against the will of the Mikado; that the Mikado's government is making extensive preparations to dispossess Ennomotto, and that he and his followers are making every preparation to resist. It is well known that Ennomotto has declared the island of Yesso a republic, and has officially announced its independence to the various consuls, who recognize no other authority but Ennomotto. Why, then, this cry of "Peace, peace," when there is no peace? I stated in my last letter that Sir Harry Parkes, the English Minister, who, although by no means a Talleyrand in diplomatic craft, was still so far superior to his confrères as to be able to influence the whole of them, had forestalled the combined action of the different ministers by issuing a proclamation forbidding English subjects from giving aid to the "rebels" at Yesso. Had Sir Harry had his way the neutrality proclamations would have been recalled months ago; but he has at last succeeded in gaining his point, and the country is declared to be at peace. Nor is the occupation of Yesso by the disaffected the only circumstance that gives the lie to these peace proclamations. Within the last few days we have rumors (and although only rumors, there are too many reasons for their probability to entirely ignore them) that, if true, will probably plunge the whole country again into war. These reports are to the effect that Satsuma on one side, and Chosin and Hosokawa on the other, have quarrelled, and that hostilities have actually commenced.

A steamer which arrived here on the 27th from Hiogo brought the intelligence that a fight had taken place at Kioto; that some portions of the city had been fired, the flames reaching to the Mikado's palace, who had to leave for Osaca. That such a quarrel is not only possible but highly probable may be assumed from the fact that it is well known that disagreements have occurred between the great princes who took part on the Mikado's side during the late war, on account of the division of the spoils and the arrogant assumption of the Satsuma. Perhaps before this mail closes we shall receive intelligence corroborating this report. In my opinion peace is a long way from being a permanent dweller in Japan. Until some wise, powerful man assumes the reins, who can crush the power of the different daimios and form a consolidated government, permanent peace is far distant. I believe Stotsbashi appreciated this truth, and even attempted to bring about that result. But he failed because he tried too much. He was not conciliatory enough. Had he made friends with all the daimios save one, used every means to crush that one, and, having succeeded in that, turned his attention to another daimio he would have commenced a work that might have resulted in the desired effect. But he started with too many enemies at one time, and instead of conciliating some in order to husband his strength for the rest their combined power crushed him. The significant fact that Ennomotto has declared Yesso a republic shows that some of the daimios also entertain no very high regard for the feudal power. But Ennomotto is not the man, I am afraid, to carry out any very great reform. He seems to lack that very requisite qualification so necessary to all leaders and reformers—the knowledge when to strike. Nevertheless, if another general war does occur, it will so weaken the different daimios that it will at least facilitate any movement that may have for its desired effect the disarming of the daimios.

The immediate result of the withdrawal of the neutrality proclamations was presumably the handing over of the Stonewall. This, however, has not yet been effected, as that vessel still flies the American flag. The American Minister notified the Japanese authorities that he was ready to hand her over on their paying down the necessary amount of stamps, which will amount now to about $200,000. The Japanese have expressed their readiness to receive her, but so far the transfer has not been effected, owing probably to the advent of the Japanese new year, the celebration of which lasts fourteen days. Besides, the Japanese never do anything in a hurry.

In my letter dated September 27 it was my melancholy duty to inform you of a serious accident that had occurred to the Pacific Mail steamship Hermann while on a cruise in the northern part of Japan. In this letter, as a chronicler of events, I must speak of her for the last time, for I have to report her total wreck. The Hermann was chartered by the Japanese to take some troops from Jeddo to Arramori Bay, a place in the vicinity of Hakodadi and used by the government as a rendezvous for troops for the intended operations against Yesso. When she left Yokohama for Jeddo on the 19th ult. she was in charge of Captain Harvey. For reasons best known to the general agent of the company here Captain Harvey was removed at Jeddo, and when the vessel reached Yokohama Mr. Newell, formerly chief officer of the New York, was placed in command. He left Yokohama at noon on the 13th ult., with from 350 to 400 Japanese passengers on board, and a crew of eighty, officers and men, all told. About half-past five o'clock P. M. they had reached about six miles east from Cape King. (Cape King is twenty-three miles from Yokohama.) The wind was north-northeast and the vessel was kept along, as the captain thought, about five miles from shore, at the rate of seven knots an hour, steering from northeast to east by north-half-north. The night was exceedingly dark and scarcely anything could be seen. At about nine o'clock P. M. the captain, who was on deck, aft, examining the compass, was informed that there were breakers ahead and on the port bow. He immediately gave the order to port helm, but almost before the vessel had time to answer, she struck. The first blow must have knocked her bottom almost clean out, for immediately thereafter the chief engineer went down to the fire room and found four inches of water on the floor, and the fireroom floor is four feet above the keelson. The vessel began to break up almost immediately. Three of the ship's boats were washed away from the davits, into which some of the frightened passengers jumped. Some never reached the boats, and those that did were capsized. The other three boats were then lowered and immediately filled with crew and passengers. Two of these swamped in a few seconds after leaving the ship; the other one, steered by the second mate, reached land in safety. From the chief engineer, Michael Quin, late of the United States navy, who was in this last mentioned boat, I learned that after pulling through two lines of breakers they reached a small cove, which, however, became rapidly choked up with the pieces of the breaking ship. The captain remained on the wreck all night, together with about 100 passengers and the first mate. The latter and several passengers were swept away by the sea, and the captain, who remained on the wheelhouse, the only part of the ship above water, was almost frozen to death. The following morning at daylight, the weather having moderated, the boat that had the previous night got ashore being the only surviving one, put off with some Japanese fishing boats to the wreck, which was only about three-quarters of a mile from land. At this time nothing was visible above the water but the wheelhouses and the mainmast, the foremast having gone entirely with the forward part of the ship. Many of the unfortunate men were found floating about, clinging to portions of the wreck which had become detached; others were holding fast to the rigging of the mainmast. These were all taken ashore, and on mustering it was found that the first officer, Mr. Chase, a water tender named White and about 280 Japanese passengers and crew were missing. The rescued people attempted to hire a boat from the natives to take them to Yokohama, but failed; consequently they walked into town, some sixty miles, by land, receiving on their route every possible kindness from the natives. They reached Yokohama at four P. M. on the 17th ult.

An investigation was held before the United States Consul, and several captains, both of sailing vessels and men-of-war, gave it as their opinion that there was no one to blame, stating that the course steered should have kept the ship at least five miles from the land. A few days after the disaster the New York, with Captain Phelps and the general agent on board, went to the spot, or rather as near as they could possibly get to the spot where the vessel was wrecked, but could see nothing of her. Nothing whatever was saved from the vessel, the officers and passengers losing everything. The loss of the Hermann is a rather serious affair for the company. Nothing else has been spoken of among the Japanese since the occurrence, and many experienced European engineers state that the vessel should never have been sent to sea, she being unseaworthy. This statement is, I think, groundless, although the intentions of the company when they sent her out were to make a hulk of her for the storage of cargo.

Newark.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—The arrest of Lewis Finck, with several aliases, and William Seebaum, alias Maag, reputed old jailbirds and notorious petty burglars, was recently effected in New York by detectives from this city. They stand charged with the theft of a horse and wagon from the premises of Henry Keep, at Madison, some weeks ago, and other crimes. Seebaum is in the Morristown jail, while the other is in the Essex county jail, under indictment.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Decrease of Steam Communication—Decline of Trade—Royal Business—Annexation—Emigration.

HONOLULU, March 23, 1869.

Owing to the withdrawal of one of the mail steamers it is now nearly a month since my last was penned. We have now but one steamer running between this port and San Francisco, and it is rumored that the remaining steamer may be withdrawn. I doubt much if a line plying directly between this port and San Francisco can be made to pay, and for that reason it is extremely problematical if we shall have regular steam communication, except the Japan and China steamers or the proposed Australian steamers determine to make this a way port. The Japan and China steamers having obtained aid from Congress to remove the only obstacle in the way of making Brooks Island a depot, we cannot look for any help from that quarter, and as the Australian line is merely talked of we have nothing tangible to hang a hope on in that quarter. So, take it all in all, our chances for regular steam communication are growing beautifully less as time rolls on.

Business has dwindled down to next to nothing. Since my last no sale of any importance has taken place. Retailers are complaining at the complete stagnation in business. Jobbers and wholesale dealers feel it in turn, and grumbling is the order of the day. Should either of the importing houses attempt to force the collection of notes in their hands the result would be ruinous, and for that reason they seem to have come to an understanding to ease up on collections.

The only parties who seem to be doing a paying business are the King, his Ministers and the two or three houses who are favored with their patronage. His Majesty is doing a thriving business; nothing is too large nor too small for him to go into—the purchase of hundreds of acres of land, or the contract to supply a hospital with the staple article of food, pol, or running a fifty ton coaster; in fact, anything that will pay. Having unusual facilities for carrying on his various ventures they cannot but pay. From his Cabinet to the convict in the chain gang, all are made useful. All classes of officials are subservient to his will. Like his imperial brother of France, or royal sister of England, he has a chamberlain attached to his court, but, unlike them, he uses his chamberlain as a factor or agent in all his little business transactions. This disposition to trade has been overlooked by traders and merchants until the business seems to be all moving towards his net, when complaints loud and deep are uttered. The only gleam of comfort that can be drawn from his present grasping, hoarding policy is that he may possibly be preparing for overtures for annexation to the United States.

Another item which tends largely to depress the minds of residents of this little kingdom is that not only are they likely to lose the Reciprocity Treaty, but the addition of another half cent a pound duty on sugars is talked of in the United States. Every month of hard times makes additions to the already formidable annexation party existing here. The chief obstacle in the way of annexationists heretofore has been the argument which has been brought to bear upon the masses of his Majesty's subjects, to wit:—That their condition would be worse than that of the Indian; that their lands would be taken from them and a war of extermination waged with them. This argument is fast losing force. His Majesty is doing much to weaken the argument. If he desires a piece of land owned by a native he brings all his forces to bear on the owner, and, however tenacious he may be, his hold is gradually relaxed and he surrenders the land for a merely nominal sum, until now to the native it is merely a question of who shall skin him.

The White Pine excitement has reached these islands, and if the people adhere to their expressed determination a large amount of capital will leave these islands for investment in stock or real estate in and about San Francisco.

Were it not that the departure of Hawaiians is hampered by laws and regulations I believe a large number of natives would be glad to make most any terms to reach California or Oregon. The west coast of the United States offers every inducement for parties to leave these islands, while no one can hope to benefit his condition by immigrating to these islands.

A rumor prevails that the Reformed Catholic church in this city has had some difficulty with the Dean placed here by Bishop Staley. A petition, it is said, has been signed by most of the church and forwarded to England, requesting that a rector and clerk of the Low Church be sent here, and promising that he will be well supported, without aid from the society.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

In the Afternoon Snyder Beats Rhines—In the Evening Foster Beats Daniels.

The diamond cue still haunts the dreams of all who delight in billiards. That is not the worst of it; it keeps from their dreams until the near approach of morning all those so fortunate or unfortunate as to live in this great city, or wakes at an unwonted hour all those in distant cities dependent upon owlish telegrams for tidings of the great tourney. The late hours, however, which give for the nonce such a questionable look to this usually righteous city and the early hours, betokening apparently more virtuous courses in such iniquitous boroughs as Boston, for instance, and Chicago, have, thus far, profited but little toward solving the absorbing questions:—To what city shall be taken the diamond cue? To whom in that city shall it be awarded? Shall Boston have it? It will be the shrewdest Yankee trick on record if she do, if the player who has already tried his hand has done his best and she has none better to send. Will it be the glory of New York to keep it from being borne away at all? Not unless Goldthwaite gets a new influx of skill and Deery makes 1,200 points short of sixty-eight innings. Is the chronic flatulence of Chicago to have a new cause of aggravation by the inflating presence of the coveted cue? It is to be hoped not; yet it looks as if she has best succeeded in getting in hand the self-willed little balls. Thus far, at all events, the credit of the best playing belongs to Chicago.

The attendance at the matches which came off yesterday afternoon and evening was as great as ever. The players were watched as eagerly and were often heartily applauded. Some remarkably good runs were made, but the average fell considerably below that of the matches on some of the previous days. The match in the afternoon was between Snyder and Rhines, of Chicago, and was the closest yet played, and probably the most interesting. The game was opened by Rhines, who immediately left his competitor far behind. At his twenty-first inning Rhines had made 400 points, against 82. The lead he was so fortunate as to obtain he was fortunate enough to maintain for a long time, till every one thought the game decided before a thousand points had been made. No one would have hesitated to risk his money on Rhines, and he would have been a rash man that would have risked aught on Snyder. Rhines on his fifty-sixth inning had a score of 1,032, against 757, and on his sixty-third 1,129, against 809. From this point the game had a different look. The spectators, to whom before the match had lost about all its interest, began to lean forward in their seats and watch each manœuvre of the players with the deepest interest. On his sixty-eighth inning Snyder made 108. When he had counted a hundred the house rang with applause, and it was whispered about that he might not come out so badly after all. Rhines made 6 in his next inning, but Snyder counted 66. Rhines followed, making 6 points again and Snyder came after with 3. Then there was nothing for Rhines and 57 for Snyder and much applauding. Rhines followed with 6 points, but Snyder did not count. At his next inning Rhines did count 1, but, unfortunately for him, his adversary counted 115, and won the game by 41 points. There were 74 innings and the average was 16 and a fraction.

In the evening the match was between Daniels, of Boston, and Foster, of New York. The attendance was large in the early part of the game, but for the first thousand points the interest in it was by no means great. Daniels opened the game, but was soon left behind by his competitor. At one time he was behind nearly 300, but afterwards, by a run of 204, which won him the most enthusiastic applause elicited by the whole game, he came within 100 of his antagonist. After stumbling upon this bit of good fortune Daniels began to fall behind again, and was finally beaten, the score being 1,200 to 986, as follows:—

FOSTER—3, 0, 0, 9, 66, 12, 0, 9, 3, 6, 24, 21, 0, 81, 49, 0, 0, 9, 94, 3, 6, 9, 0, 87, 9, 6, 18, 48, 132, 0, 21, 6, 0, 0, 69, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 4, 24, 7, 15, 24, 12, 1, 0, 9, 144, 1, 27, 39, 3, 3, 12, 3, 7, 3, 0, 15, 1, 9, 6, 6, 0, 13—1,200.

DANIELS—0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 0, 3, 6, 33, 0, 24, 0, 9, 6, 6, 1, 0, 3, 12, 3, 21, 69, 18, 3, 6, 60, 3, 72, 30, 30, 7, 6, 9, 21, 9, 0, 204, 7, 6, 1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 6, 12, 6, 82, 3, 6, 0, 45, 0, 1, 9, 0, 3, 57, 15, 34, 9, 1, 3, 0, 1—986.

THE TRIGGER.

Pigeon Shooting Match for $1,000 Between Paine, of New York, and Ward, of Canada—Paine the Victor.

The deferred pigeon match of 100 birds each, for $1,000, between Ira Paine, of New York, and James S. Ward, of Toronto, Canada, was decided yesterday on the Secaucus Race Course grounds, N. J. The reputation of the men for expertness in shooting, and the known fact that Mr. Ward has but one hand, being born without this useful appendage to his left arm, attracted a large throng to the scene of contest. Punctually at one o'clock the traps and baskets were brought on the ground and everything arranged for the shooting. Miles Johnson was selected as judge and E. W. Tinker as trapper for Paine, while Wm. Taylor, of Jersey City, acted in both capacities for Ward. It was particularly noticed and repeatedly commented upon that while Paine husbanded all his strength during the contest—that is in allowing his trapper to load his gun and carry it to the scratch—Ward did this entire work himself; but perhaps the inferences by many that he was doing wrong may have been inappropriate, as this has been his method of action in all his matches, and he knows his physical abilities better than his critics, as in truth they are of the most superb character.

It had been arranged—and this was a matter of news to the majority of the gentlemen present until many birds had been killed—that one-half of the number should be shot from a "ground trap," and the other half from a "plunge trap," the latter piece of mechanism throwing a pigeon through the air to such a height that for a second or or two he would be crazed, and in that interval any decent marksman could bring him to the ground dead. Paine seemed to shoot quicker than his opponent, and in every particular was more fortunate than he, as his birds were "better," or rather they were less lively and could be more easily killed than those that fell to Ward's lot; therefore the latter's defeat, probably, which was quite a severe one. They shot against the wind, which blew during the entire afternoon quite stiffly, this circumstance, of course, greatly aiding them in their piling up the aggregate of "dead" shots. Paine killed the first twelve birds in succession, while Ward at that number had missed five. At twenty-five shot at Paine had hit twenty-two and Ward sixteen. At fifty, when the "ground trap" was discarded, they stood—Paine, forty-four killed, and Ward thirty-eight. During the latter portion of the first fifty Ward shot with more exactness, as from his twenty-seventh bird to the fiftieth bird he missed but three, the same being his opponent's record in the equal number of shots. In the second fifty—"plunge trap"—Ward, at the ninetieth bird, gave up the contest, having missed five additional ones, killing in all but seventy-three, against Paine's count at the ninety-first of eighty-four, which made it impossible for the former to win. Paine killed thirty-nine birds of the last fifty in succession, and missed but two in that number, he shooting it out to decide certain large bets that were pending on the number that would be shot during the match by either party. The score, therefore, stood—Paine, 92; Ward, 73. The following gives it in detail:—

PAINE.—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—92.

WARD.—1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—73.

The betting during the progress of the contest was greatly in favor of Paine, $100 to $5 being offered at times without takers. While Ward was very unlucky, it cannot be denied that Paine exhibited nerve, coolness, steadiness and exactness.

PRINCETON ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner of the New York Association of Princeton College.

Last evening the New York Alumni Association of Princeton College gave their first annual banquet at Delmonico's. About a year since the graduates of the time-honored college held a meeting and successfully organized an association which has since most satisfactorily progressed. At that meeting, or rather at a very agreeable reunion, it was arranged that the graduates should assemble semi-annually—in June and December—the spring meeting to be accompanied with a grand banquet. The most sanguine hopes of the collegiates were happily last evening happily realized. The attendance, which was exceedingly large, included several distinguished clergymen and a number of the old graduates of the college. The evening was spent harmoniously, and the pleasure incident to the occasion was considerably enhanced by the music of an excellent band. Mr. W. C. Alexander presided. Grace having been said by the Rev. Dr. Rogers and thanks subsequently returned by the Rev. Dr. Imbree,

The chairman proposed "The President of the United States," which was enthusiastically responded to. In delivering his address to the graduates and friends of the college, he observed that they had all assembled round a family table, as it were, as members of the same academic house. He was present in his position as president of this association, not on account of any ability he possessed, but simply because of the mistaken partiality of his friends. (Applause.) Yet he would not shrink from any duty which might devolve upon him connected with his office. The speaker then proceeded at some length to dwell upon the circumstances surrounding the foundation of Princeton College. The past twenty years of her existence were years of patient fortitude and forbearance, and the eminent position which the institution now enjoyed fully demonstrated the complete and satisfactory triumph of the body of men who had established it. Seemingly the most insurmountable obstacles were overcome, and the labor of years was at length rewarded with the most gratifying results. The years which succeeded the foundation of the college were years of no ordinary interest. But few literary institutions had been established in America. The public feeling throughout the colonies was excited and fostering, and the spirit of revolution was even then at work. But under the most adverse circumstances the college progressed with gigantic strides. At the close of the three twenty years of her existence she gave evidence of her usefulness. No less than four hundred students were sent forth to adorn society. Jonathan Dickinson was its first president, and succeeding him were others who likewise contributed largely to the progress of the institution. Names more brilliant than presidents of that college did not adorn the page of the world's history. The chairman here alluded to the various high positions which several of those connected with the college during the first twenty years of her existence had obtained. In fact the college teemed with the thunderbolts of war, having furnished men who under summer suns and winter snows clung fast to the ensigns of the people's sovereignty and never relaxed till independence was secured. (Applause.) He alluded in most feeling terms to old college associations, and urged upon the graduates the necessity of occasionally visiting the scene of their boyhood. He remarked also that it was the incumbent duty of graduates to add all in their power to assist the college, in order that knowledge might be diffused throughout the land. The speaker traced the various important features and incidents which characterized, alluding to many eminent men who from time to time had adorned its presidential chair, and concluded his address amid loud tokens of approbation.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of the College, in returning thanks, said that Princeton College was to those now assembled their Alma Mater; she was his *alma conjux*. (Laughter.) They were joined together till one or other was separated by death, and as it was certain that she would long outlive him that must be till he was called away from this world. His friends in the old country when he connected himself with tee college imagined that he was going to a position of dignity and ease. As to dignity, he believed that no office would dignify a man who did not dignify it, and as he had not had time, as yet, either to succeed or fail in that, he believed the least he spoke of the dignity of his position the better. But as to ease, he was obliged to say that as yet he had none of it, and he saw no prospect of obtain any till the relation was dissolved by the event which severed all earthly ties. But why asked his friends, should he not make it a place of ease and of comfort? One cause of that might perhaps be found in his own anxious temper, which when there was a work to be done was ever prompting him to do it. But there were other circumstances which forced him to be active, whether he would or no. The party to blame for it primarily and above all were the Board of Trustees. (Laughter.) They had come to a settled determination to make Princeton College inferior to no other college in the United States or in the world, and they had intimated to him very plainly and decidedly that he must assist them in making it so. He was thus so situated that even if he were inclined to fall asleep those very people would not allow him. (Laughter.) The reverend gentleman gave a picturesque and historic sketch of the college, which, he observed, was rapidly increasing in importance. He alluded to the various new buildings at present being added to the college, and to the earnestness of its patrons, substantially manifested, to enlarge its dimensions in every respect. Besides, he found its faculty anxious to promote the interests of the college, the very thought of which instigated him in his desire to further its progress, so that whether they had dignity or not they had certainly no *otium cum dignitate*. (Laughter and applause.) Among other important matters he observed that the absence of a professor of modern continental languages and literature was a link wanting to complete the chain, the hindrance to the execution of the scheme which he had so anxiously devised. He would entertain the hope that there would be generous friends who within the next two months would deliver them from that restraint and put them in the position desired to be attained. In order to have that end accomplished it was necessary that there should be some endowments in the shape of fellowships to encourage a higher branch of learning in the more important departments. Under all the circumstances he would never be satisfied till Princeton, so far as the faculty of arts was concerned, was equal in the number of students, the efficiency and the high erudition produced by any other college in America. (Applause.) He wished it to be understood that he had no desire to injure or depreciate any other university. He would be the most ungrateful of men if he allowed any such feeling to swell in his bosom for an instant; for the governing bodies of the most distinguished universities had offered to him the highest academic honors. The reverend gentleman adverted to his experiences when professor of logic and metaphysics in the Queen's College, Belfast, showing that, in certain respects, students should be allowed their selection in regard to entering particular classes, and demonstrating the successful result of such a proceeding. He concluded by observing that, with the ancient reputation of the college in their favor, with their many friends to aid them, and, particularly, with the help of this alumni association of New York, of another in Philadelphia and one soon to be organized in Baltimore, he was confident they would take their place, he would not say above, but alongside of the most famous colleges in the New World or in the Old. (Applause.)

Mr. John Slosson next responded to the toast of "The American Whigs and Cliosophilic Societies," and during his address humorously and effectively alluded to the scenes of his college associations at Princeton.

Among the other toasts were:—"Former Presidents," Mr. Ashbel Greene; "The Trustees of the College," Rev. Dr. Hall; "The Faculty," Rev. H. L. Atwater; "The Clergy," Rev. Dr. Cuyler; "The Press," W. C. Prime; "The Bar," A. O. Zabriskie; "The Medical Profession," Dr. H. W. Woodhull; "Sister Colleges," Rev. D. A. Field; "The Ladies" and "The Alumni of Princeton College." The reunion altogether was of the most agreeable character.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The anthracite coal trade for the week ending on the 22d inst. was again quite heavy, being 1,919 tons in excess of the heavy tonnage of the previous week. The Reading Railroad brought down 106,096 tons and the canal 25,772 tons, together 127,868 tons, against 111,259 tons in corresponding week last year—an increase of 16,609 tons. The tonnage by all the principal carrying companies in the State for the week was 387,059 tons, against 311,677 tons in the corresponding week last year—an increase of 75,382 tons. The tonnage by all the companies for the year foots 3,413,230 tons, against 2,769,461 tons to corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 643,769 tons. The demand slackened a little last week, in anticipation, probably, of the public sale of Scranton coal to come off this week. We also notice a halt in prices, as the impression is gradually strengthening that the trade may escape any general strike. It probably will escape if no reduction of wages is attempted, and if these are kept up as freights advance with the season coal to consumers cannot well decline, as if wages are put down there will probably be a strike.—*Philadelphia Ledger, April 30.*

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The activity in the boot and shoe trade of this city and the neighboring shoe towns is gradually subsiding as the season for spring styles approaches a close, and it is yet too early for the demand which will doubtless arise, by and by, for heavy goods. Nevertheless, all things considered, the business in progress is satisfactory, and continues to compare quite favorably with that of the corresponding period of last year. A few Western buyers are in the market to fill up their stocks, which generally have been pretty well cleared out. There is but little abatement in the demand—principally from the South—for the coarser grades, and we have to report a fair inquiry for fine work suitable for our New England trade. On the whole, prices are pretty firmly sustained, especially in certain lines which are scarce. The shipments of the past week foot up 23,348 cases, against 27,753 cases last week, and against 23,542 cases in the corresponding week in 1868. The shipments since January 1 amount to 418,702 cases, against 272,092 cases in the first seventeen weeks of last year.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter, April 29.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 59	Moon rises..morn	— —
Sun sets	6 56	High water...eve	12 25

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 30—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Plaister Cove	NW	Cloudy	41 above
Halifax	E	Clear	42 above
Portland	NE	Clear	43 above
Boston	E	Clear	46 above
New York	NW	Clear	52 above
Philadelphia	E	Clear	48 above
Wilmington, Del	NW	Clear	50 above
Washington	NE	Cloudy	60 above
Fortress Monroe	NE	Cloudy	52 above
Richmond	E	Cloudy	50 above
Charleston	SSW	Raining	76 above
Savannah	SW	Cloudy	75 above
Key West	—	Clear	81 above
Mobile	SW	Raining	72 above
New Orleans	SE	Showery	76 above
Havana	—	Clear	80 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE are at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship Louisiana (Br), Thomas, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.

Steamship Pereire (Fr), Duchesne, Havre—G Mackenzie.

Steamship Arago, Hilton, St Thomas—N P Grace.

Ship Antarctic (Br), McStoker, Liverpool—Tapscott, Bros & Co.

Ship Arlington (Br), Newcomb, St John, NB—Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.

Ship Pactolus, Tobey, San Francisco—G D Sutton.

Bark Casilda (NG), Irde, Trinidad, Cuba—Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Thomas (Br), Ayres, Sagua—J Cummins.

Bark Brother's Pride (Br), Smith, St John, NB—Heney & Parker.

Brig Bertha (NG), Wagner, Hamburg—Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Concetta & Zullo (Ital), Maresca, Odessa—A P Agresti.

Brig Alex Milliken (Br), Durfee, Calbarien—Fowler & Jova.

Brig Josie, Pettigrew, Falmouth and Kingston—A H Solomon & Co.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Matanzas.

Brig Aerolite (Br), McDonald, Pictou, NS—Heney & Parker.

Brig Saxon (Br), Green, Harbor Grace—R P Currie.

Brig Lucida (Br), Fickett, Sackville, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.

Brig Emily (Br), Benamore, Pictou—J F Whitney.

Brig A Bradshaw, Leslie, Blackonville.

Brig Marshal Dutch, Coombs, Elizabethport—S C Loud & Co.

Schr H E Dodge, Freeman, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr Atlantic (Br), Davison, St Johns, NF—Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr D H Bisbee, Gilkey, Harbor Island, NS—H W Loud & Co.

Schr Hartstene, Teller, St John, NB—Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr W H Jones, Line, Fernandina—A Abbott.

Schr Katie Ranger, Martin, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC—Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr W H Mitchell, Cole, Philadelphia—Snow & Richardson.

Schr M Nichols, Small, Philadelphia—Snow & Richardson.

Schr A L Fitch, Yates, Elizabethport.

Schr Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville, Ct.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamship Frolic, David B Harmony Commander, Lisbon, March 22, touching at Porto Grande, Cape de Verdes and Barbadoes via St Thomas, 6 days. Had fine weather.

Steamship Siberia (Br), Martyn, Liverpool April 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse and passengers, of the Cunard. April 23, lat 49, lon 31 10, passed steamship Samaria, hence for Liverpool; 29th, at 5 PM, a brig rigged steamship, supposed to be the Manhattan, bound east; 30th, at 2 AM, steamships Weser, hence for Bremen, and Tripoli, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Denmark (Br), Cato, Liverpool April 14, with mdse and 1106 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Had westerly winds the entire passage; April 23, lat 41 55, lon 52 66, passed steamship France, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Bremen (NG), Leist, Bremen April 14 via Havre 17th, with mdse and 855 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and high seas the whole passage; April 26, at 11 PM, when coming in Sandy Hook in charge of a pilot, grounded on the eastern edge of Romer Shoal and remained until 11:45 AM of 30th, when was pulled off by steamtugs Phenix, Virginia Seymour, Philip, Seth Low, Wm Fletcher, and Only Son; damage not yet ascertained.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, NC, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Jupiter (Nor), Jacobsen, London, 44 days, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had strong westerly winds and split sails.

Bark Charlotte (NG), Petersen, Algoa Bay, CGH, 65 days, with wool and skins, to Schepler & Co. Crossed the equator March 30, in lon 32 W, and had fine weather; March 29, lat 1 S, lon 32 W, spoke ship Argo (Dutch), from Rotterdam for Batavia, with troops.

Bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, Trinidad, 13 days, with sugar, to James E. Ward & Co.; latter part of passage bad, heavy weather; has had a pilot on board three days.

Bark James Welsh, Bates, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to F Alexandre & Son.

Bark Blanche How, Ingersoll, Havana, 8 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Bertha (NG), Groninger, Rio Janeiro, 43 days, with coffee, to G Tobias & Co. Crossed the equator April 4, in lon 30 W; March 29, off Cape Frio, spoke bark Cordelia (Br), from Liverpool for Valparaiso.

Brig Oscar (Swed), Alm, Rio Janeiro, 38 days, with coffee, to Rhodocanachi & Franghadi. Crossed the equator April 6, in lon 35 W; had fine weather.

Brig Rachel Coney (of Bangor), Coney, Cienfuegos, 19 days, with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. April 23, 25 miles E of Hatteras, passed schooner M A Richards, from Baltimore, bound south. 25th, in a heavy gale from NNE, Thomas Coney, mate, of Bangor, was washed overboard and drowned.

Brig F I Merrymbn (of Bath), Cienfuegos, 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Oswego (Br), Boyle, Barbados, 18 days, with sugar, to Phillips & Collins. Had fine weather.

Brig D S Soule (of Portland), Soule, Sagua, 9 days, with sugar, to Brockway & Baker.

Schr Petronila (Br), Emery, Wanks River, Nic, 13 days, with mahogany, rubber, &c, to J Leaycraft & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Worcester (of Gloucester), Foster, Baracoa, 9 days, with fruit, to B J Wenberg.

Schr Mary M (of Gloucester), Murray, Baracoa, 9 days, with fruit to J & T Pearsall.

Schr Azilda & Laura (of Georgetown), McIndoe, Baracoa, 9 days, with fruit and 5 passengers, to James Douglas.

Schr R W Brown, Horton, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr M A Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr D E Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr Spray, Scull, Virginia.

Schr Julia & Martha, Hix, Calais, with lumber, to Gorham Boardman.

Schr Convert, Pendleton, Machias, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Ira Hudson, Greeley, Rockland, with lime, to Wm S Brown.

Schr Wave, Hubbard, Northport for Trenton.

Schr War Eagle, Crowell, New Bedford.

Schr Ney, Chase, Somerset.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr M Langdon, Pinkham, Providence.

Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence.

Schr Lavinah Jane, Conklin, Providence.

Schr Algoma, Smith, Bristol.

Schr F F Randolph, Steelman, Bristol.

Schr Fred Warren, Robinson, Bridgeport. Ran ashore on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate.

Schr Golden Rule, Grover, Stonington.

BELOW.

Bark Gertrude, from Matanzas, was seen, afternoon of 29th inst, off Barnegat, bove to; wind north, blowing hard.

Bark Lelia M Long, Ames, from —.

Bark Orallia, from —.

SAILED.

Ships Good Hope, for Anjier; Liverpool, for London; barks Ariel, Curacoa; Palo Alto, Matanzas; brigs Rising Sun, Ponce, PR; Lima, Cienfuegos.

Wind at sunset S.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG EDW DELISLE (Br), Lent, from Boston for Port Medway, NS, was wrecked near Cranberry Isles, Me, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst