EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool April 24 via Queenstown the 25th, arrived here last evening. She brings details of our cable telegrams up to date of sailing.

Paris gossip has again revived an old report about the Empress making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

There is a rumor that the Emperor of Austria is likely to visit Constantinople during the summer. On the strength of it an overhaul of the *musafferhand* at Arnaout-keni has already begun.

The Emperor Napoleon celebrated his sixty-second birthday by a grand dinner at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris publishes an imperial decree making two military promotions to the rank of Officer in the Legion of Honor, and eighteen nominations as Knight in the same order, and conferring fifty-one military medals.

The International Conference of delegates from associations for the care of the wounded in time of war and of other invalided soldiers was opened in Berlin April 22 in the presence of the Queen of Prussia. One hundred and sixty delegates attended.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* promulgates the law calling out a contingent of 100,000 men of the class of 1869. It also contains an imperial decree approving of the declaration signed on the 10th of April, 1869, between France and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, relative to the extradition of criminals.

A publication has just appeared in Paris entitled "The Progress of France under the Imperial Government." It bears the imperial arms, is issued from the imperial printing office, and the rumor runs that it has an imperial origin. The work appears to have been issued for electioneering purposes, but the *Temps* thinks that it has too many statistics and that many of them are not very conclusive. "Some kinds of progress," it says, "are so inevitable that they cannot be attributed to any particular government, because no government, nor even pure anarchy, could avoid them." As a case in point it cites the growth since 1852 of the telegraphic system.

ENGLAND.

The English Press Regarding the Designs of America on Cuba.

The London *Morning Post* of the 22d ultimo observes:—

The West Indies, with the exception of Hayti, which is independent, pertain to several European Powers—to Great Britain, France, Spain and the Netherlands, and one of the islands (St. Bartholomew), belongs to Sweden. It is quite apparent, therefore, that a blow struck by the United States at one of the group would practically be struck at all, and it would be no unreasonable presumption that if Cuba was wrested from Spain, Jamaica might in turn be taken from England and Martinique from France. The question, therefore, of a possible combination presents itself. But whatever community of interest has existed between Great Britain and France in dealing with European affairs, Spain, although geographically a Western Power, has for a variety of reasons long been thrown out of account. It is impossible (the Post continues) to shut our eyes to what is passing on the American continent or to the obvious bent of American policy. The recent acquisition of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, and the purchase of the profitless and barren territory which pertained to Russia in Northwestern America, are evidences of a desire on the part of the United States to acquire piecemeal all possessions on the mainland or adjoining it which belong to European Powers. The only matter in doubt is whether, when the American government is unable to induce a sale, it will endeavor to effect an annexation. That, if such should be the designs of the President and his advisers, they should begin with the Spanish possessions is natural enough. Spain is the weakest of the three Powers holding substantial possessions in the West Indies, and peculiar circumstances furnish something like a pretext for the appropriation of Cuba. Where pretexts are desired, however, pretexts are easily found, and it may be for France and Great Britain to determine whether, in the event of these designs on Cuba being carried into execution, they will aid Spain in retaining her colony or calmly look on.

The London *Owl* makes the following comment:—

We understand that the subjoined information from New York is correct. Since it was received the assertions have been so far verified that the Spaniards having seized the Mary Lowell, which was hovering suspiciously on the coast and attempting to communicate with the insurgents, the American government have sent a large iron-clad fleet to demand her restitution. The Spaniards will, no doubt, make a brave fight for their possession, but it may be snatched from their grasp before a tripartite alliance can be formed for the joint defence of European West Indian possessions. In these days the *fait accompli* is a triumphant answer to all remonstrance, and if General Grant seizes Cuba, it is more than questionable whether England and France would make it a *casus belli*, and seek to wrest his prey from his grasp:—"Grant is now run mad on the subject of Cuba, and will undoubtedly give aid in some manner to wrest that island from Spain. Whether that would be complacently looked upon by France and England, you have a better opportunity of judging than I have. But the complications which would arise, might involve this country in war with European Powers. The feeling against England and France and Spain is being carefully worked up in Congress and in the public press, so as to prepare the people for the steps which Grant desires to take. He and his intimate friends ardently long for a foreign war. This will not only give acquisition of territory, but will afford ample field for honor and give a new lease of power to the present administration. The entire feeling pervading the high officials is one of hatred to England, and to France in a less degree. In a day or two a yacht will leave here for Cuba, ostensibly for the purpose of a pleasure party. Its real mission is to learn the exact condition of affairs and to communicate with the leaders of the Cubans. The persons on board will be informed what to do by this government. The coast of the island is so guarded by Spanish cruisers that it is impossible for larger vessels to run in, and several expeditions have been run off lately and failed in landing. The Fenian organization is active and in readiness to move against the British possessions as soon as any difficulty arises, and the highest officers of the army and navy look to a serious quarrel at an early day. With these views you may look for fresh demands on the Alabama question. Knowing what I do, I forewarn you that there is a heavy storm brewing ahead.

The Anglo-American Boat Race.

[From the London Daily News, April 23.]

Not only the lovers of manly sports but the whole British public will be glad to learn that an Anglo-American boat race has been arranged, and that it will take place in August next, upon the Thames, at Putney. The challenge has come from the other side of the ocean, and has been cordially accepted on this side. We shall all appreciate and admire the courage of our American brethren. They have sent their challenge to the victorious Oxford University Club, and are themselves coming across the ocean to meet the Oxonians on the very scene of their successive triumphs. It is easy to predict for them an enthusiastic reception. The interest of the British public in such competitions has given the Oxford and Cambridge race almost national importance; the interest of two nations in that of August next will give it international importance. The Americans will not find that in rowing on an English river they necessarily have the feeling of the crowd against them. They will not be reminded that they are among strangers. The multitude will feel that they have deserved success, even if they fail to attain it, and if they win, no Englishman will grudge them the laurels they have come so far to pluck. We trust that the race now arranged will be only the first of a long series. Such international competitions are in every way desirable. A friendly rivalry in our chosen pastimes is one which will develop friendly feelings on both sides. We have both learned something from competition on the ocean, we may learn something now from competition on the river.

SPAIN.

Issue of the New Spanish Loan.

The London *Daily News*, in its money article of the 22d ult., has the following in relation to the new loan for the Spanish government:—

On account of the Spanish government three per cent loan of 1869, for $50,000,000 effective, as sanctioned by act of the Cortes, dated the 31st ult., Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have this day announced that they are authorized by the contractors to receive subscriptions for a nominal amount of £8,000,000. Subscriptions are to be received on the 22d and 23d inst., including applications from the country posted on the latter day; and lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Madrid, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfort, Brussels, Antwerp and Vienna. Apart from the moderate amount of the cash proceeds of this loan it is evident from the wide area over which the subscriptions will be spread that the English market will not be troubled by the calls in connection with it. The subscription price in London is twenty-nine and a half per cent, and the payments are as follows, viz.:—Five per cent on application, five per cent on allotment, six per cent on 28th May, 1869, eight and a half per cent on the 30th of June (less coupon of one and a half per cent less income tax), five per cent on the 2d of August, 1869. The net return is about ten and three-quarters per cent. For payments in advance of the instalments five per cent discount is to be allowed. The bonds are to be similar in amounts and form to the existing new three per cent bonds. They will bear interest at three per cent per annum (from the 31st of December last), payable half yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December in each year; in London at the fixed exchange of 4s. 3d. sterling, and in Paris at 5.40f. per dollar.

THE VESSEL OWNERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Hell Gate Pilotage—The East River Bridge.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Captains and Vessel Owners' Association was held at the rooms of the society, 50 and 52 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, Mr. James A. Van Brunt in the chair. After the regular routine business had proceeded the secretary read the quarterly report of the different officers, from which it appeared that 101 vessels were represented in the association, 222 members and tonnage to the extent of 20,000.

A letter was read from the president of the Philadelphia association, expressing himself as ready to co-operate earnestly with the New York society and congratulating its members upon the success which had attended their efforts.

A lengthy report of a committee which had been sent to Albany to oppose the bill now before the Legislature, giving to the Hell Gate pilots half pilotage for all vessels liable by their draught to the conditions of general laws on the subject, was read. The committee strongly condemned the efforts of the Hell Gate pilots, who, it said, had been to Albany endeavoring to influence legislation in their behalf by pathetic appeals regarding their impecunious condition. The committee further held that these pilots could not in equity or justice charge for services not performed, and that the State had no right to impose a law of the character proposed upon the commercial interests of the harbor. Should, however, the bill succeed at Albany, the association intends to contest its constitutionality in the Supreme Court of the United States. The committee was directed to continue its active opposition to the measure.

The reports of various other committees were then heard, and all bore upon the policy of the association.

A communication from General Wright, one of the Brooklyn bridge commissioners appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the plans of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company and to give an opinion as to their utility and practicability in a commercial point of view, was read by the secretary. It invited the presentation of any suggestions which the society had to offer concerning the construction of the bridge, and upon this invitation Messrs. Waterbury and Squier were appointed to make an investigation and report. An outline of their views was then given by the secretary. They believed the building of the projected bridge, at an elevation of only 112 feet above the high water level, as exceedingly injurious to all commercial traffic above Fulton ferry. The great expense and practical difficulties which vessels even below the average tonnage would encounter in trying to pass such an unnecessary obstruction foreshadowed an evil of a more than serious nature. Schooners of extreme tonnage, and consequently lofty spars, not possessing the same facilities that belong to ships and all square rigged vessels, and being also short-handed, would find it absolutely impossible to continue their carrying trade without a heavy loss, both in time and money. Even pleasure yachts of the largest class would stumble on the impediment, and to all ships in the commercial marine it would be an insurmountable, though useless obstacle, when erected as designed, at a height not originally contemplated by its projectors, and in palpable violation of the spirit of the charter under which the bridge company stands incorporated by the Legislature. The association will give the company a vigorous opposition before the commissioners, but it will confine its efforts solely to the work of preventing the construction of the bridge at an elevation where it might obstruct navigation.

The names of several legal gentlemen were presented for counsel to the association, but their consideration was laid over till a future meeting. Miscellaneous business was then transacted, and the meeting, at four o'clock, adjourned.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Rudolphe and Deery a Fourth Time Victorious.

Yesterday was the eight day that the lovers of billiards have gathered at Irving Hall to witness the contest for the championship of America. The attendance was by far the largest it has been thus far. The interest has increased from day to day, and will doubtless continue to do so as the contest is reduced to narrower limits. There were two games played yesterday. The one in the afternoon was between Deery and Rhines. It was an interesting one, as for a time the result was exceedingly doubtful. Deery led off, but failed to count, and failed also on his second inning, but on his third he made 6 and on his fourth 27. Rhines counted from the start, and on his fourth inning made 78, and continued to have fair runs for some time. At the first call the score was in his favor, 124 to 45. At the two next calls it was also in his favor, but Deery had the good fortune to get in a run of 126, so that at the next call the balance was against Rhines, the score standing, Deery, 243; Rhines, 205. The advantage that Deery thus secured was of but a moment, for the score at the next call was twelve points in favor of Rhines. Again the scales had a momentary dip under Deery's gains, but finally inclined in favor of Rhines, he having thrown into his side of the balance a weight of nearly two to one. Every call after this was in his favor—largely in his favor—up to the sixteenth call. Just before the fourteenth Deery had a remarkable run of 213, which was followed by another of 78, while Rhines' score at three successive calls remained at the same figure. A few more good runs for Deery made the score on the sixteenth call stand in his favor, 1,007 against 807. The applause that greeted this turn in the game was tremendous, and Deery's friends felt their confidence in his skill more than justified. From this point on the odds were in favor of Deery. On the 68th inning Deery made the 1,200 points, while Rhines had but 1,048. Deery's average was 18. The following is the score:—

DEERY.—0, 0, 6, 27, 12, 0, 3, 60, 3, 0, 33, 126, 30, 0, 57, 3, 0, 0, 3, 1, 21, 6, 9, 0, 18, 0, 12, 15, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 13, 3, 6, 0, 0, 0, 18, 105, 33, 3, 13, 24, 0, 213, 78, 9, 1, 63, 3, 0, 9, 18, 60, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 3, 39, 6, 12, 1, 9.—1,201.

RHINES.—3, 1, 6, 18, 0, 36, 6, 24, 6, 27, 3, 15, 9, 30, 18, 30, 1, 136, 18, 3, 1, 9, 12, 60, 0, 42, 129, 30, 3, 9, 0, 18, 0, 0, 6, 6, 3, 12, 3, 6, 18, 9, 0, 13, 9, 6, 52, 10, 3, 3, 6, 3, 6, 15, 12, 21, 31, 6, 24, 0, 1, 102, 3, 13.—1,048.

At the close of the game Mr. Rudolphe gave one of those wonderful exhibitions of the manipulations of billiard balls with the fingers for which he is so famous, which elicited thunders of applause from the delighted audience.

In the evening the attendance was very large, all the seats upon the floor being taken and the galleries filled to overflowing. Rudolphe, of Chicago, who had already been victorious in three games—all that he had played—was pitted against Goldthwaite, of this city, who had played the same number of games and lost two. Rudolphe was cool as skilful. The game was opened by Goldthwaite, whose luck was most unaccountably bad during the earlier part of the play, while Rudolphe's average was large. On the first call Rudolphe had 160 to Goldthwaite's 48, and on the next 215 to 66. He still gained with every call, and the sixth showed a score in his favor of 522 to 148. Rudolphe was so far in advance and Goldthwaite's runs were so uniformly bad that there was but little interest in the game until the fifteenth call of the score. About this time Goldthwaite was having a little better luck, and he was less than 100 behind his adversary. But thus far, however, he had had no run over eighty-one, but at length a kindlier star hovered over him and he ran up to 123, the announcement of which was received with thundering applause. The difference now between the two was reduced to five the next call, Rudolphe 810, Goldthwaite 805, being the occasion for a renewed outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the friends of Goldthwaite. At this juncture Rudolphe wore a rather serious look, and those who had money up on him felt a little shaky. But steadiness was soon present again in their knees and confidence once more braced their hearts; for Rudolphe had a run of 165, after which the score was called, standing 1,101 to 874. Goldthwaite had some pretty fair runs, yet more poor ones; but the game was so nearly ended and so certain as to its result that there was but little occasion for exultation for the backers of Rudolphe at the poor runs, and absolutely no alarm at the good ones, the best of which were not large enough to rekindle hope in the breasts of Goldthwaite's friends. But though there was no ground to hope for Goldthwaite's success, he nevertheless played so well toward the last as to win repeated applause for occasional shots of consummate skill. On the run next to his last he made 128 points. The game was finally won by Rudolphe on his fifty-eighth inning, the score standing 1,200 to 1,024, the winner's average being about 21. After the game was concluded Rudolphe gave an exhibition of fancy shots, which caused much amusement to the spectators. These exhibitions will be repeated every night. The following is the score:—

Rudolphe—6, 6, 3, 9, 0, 7, 5, 7, 0, 72, 0, 9, 46, 0, 6, 15, 0, 3, 3, 24, 27, 21, 9, 61, 96, 15, 27, 21, 12, 24, 0, 45, 6, 57, 39, 0, 12, 0, 9, 6, 12, 3, 21, 9, 6, 0, 1, 3, 21, 69, 36, 165, 36, 1, 21, 3, 18, 9, 11—1,200.

Goldthwaite—0, 6, 0, 6, 4, 24, 6, 1, 12, 6, 0, 6, 7, 9, 0, 18, 3, 0, 0, 30, 0, 0, 0, 9, 39, 3, 3, 18, 12, 4, 39, 51, 39, 6 10, 24, 0, 81, 42, 3, 123, 30, 0, 1, 12, 12, 99, 6, 66, 3, 3, 3 1, 3, 1, 129, 9—1,024

THE CASE OF CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

No Murder—Coroner's Inquest.

The circumstances attending the death of Charles Fitzpatrick, late of No. 352 Third avenue, who died last Friday night under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been foully dealt with, were investigated yesterday before Coroner Keenan, at his office in the City Hall. Deceased had been ejected from the barber shop of Moses H. Adler, No. 29 East Eighteenth street, and his friends charged that more force than necessary had been used to accomplish that result. Fitzpatrick had entered the shop grossly intoxicated, and, making use of abusive and threatening language, was shown the door as quietly as possible.

Several witnesses were examined and the case was given to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Charles Fitzpatrick came to his death from the result of injuries received from a fall.

John B. Forney and friends arrived in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, and were kindly entertained by the people. They also visited Governor Brownlow. Mr. Forney, General Van Wyck and Clinton Lloyd addressed the Industrial Association of Knoxville last evening.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Affairs at the Custom House—Probable Changes and Reforms—Retrenchment—Prospects of the Ins and Outs—Late Appointments, Removals and Regulations—The "New Broom" in Operation.

There are indications from the numerous orders, circulars and letters which are now being distributed from the office of Mr. Grinnell, Collector of Customs at this port, that some sweeping reforms will be made within a very short time at the Custom House, and prominent among such reforms, it is believed, will be a curtailment of the force of subordinate attachés and the demolition of some of the sinecure offices and red-tapeisms which have under former *régimes* seriously impaired the efficiency and integrity of the department. Thus far, since Mr. Grinnell's accession to the office, very few absolute changes have been effected, either in the conduct of customs business and affairs generally or in the way of new appointments or supersedures. The Collector has, in fact, been familiarizing himself with the routine and management of affairs as they existed under his predecessor, and informing himself, by consultation with respectable business men and merchants and the chiefs of the auxiliary bureaus, of the required modifications of present rules, and the amendment and substitution of other regulations for the government of the establishment and the convenience and furtherance of the necessities and demands of the commercial public.

During the past eight years many abuses gradually crept into the administration of the customs of this port, and these in turn were imitated on a limited scale by some of the chief officials of the various departments and divisions. Some of the abuses referred to were the result of neglect and indifference to the public wants and the interests of the mercantile community, while a still greater proportion arose from the peculations and devices of officials whose operations more closely resembled a systematized and colorably legal blackmail. Embarrassments were thrown in the way of the prompt transaction of business of the merchants and consignees, and it was in very many cases found that money would prostrate the red-tape obstacle which an understrapper had set up of his own volition for "the better government" of his particular sphere of functions.

All these little incoherencies and trammels the new Collector is ferreting out and will, without a doubt, unearth before many weeks have elapsed, when there will be a lively shaking among the dry old bones of this fat and fertile valley. Mr. Grinnell has a large field to select from in filling the vacant chairs of those who are found to have been intriguing and speculating upon their official authority, and it is reasonable to presume that there are those among them who could and would discharge their duties honestly and energetically. The proportion of applicants for appointments is as fifty or sixty to one against the offices at his disposal. Of the present force it is generally believed that a large number of efficient and upright officers will be retained, and the "weeding out" will be chiefly done with a view to retrenchment. Several of the existing sub-bureaus and all the sinecures, which are the most shameless plague spot in the department, will be abolished, and their duties, nominal and real, will be assigned to other existing bureaus and divisions. A considerable number of the sinecures are held by editorial writers for the press, Bohemians, novelists and sensational magazine contributors, all of whom have some real or assumed connection with certain party journals and political periodicals, and their "influence" was presumed by the outsiders to be the magnet which held them to their well salaried seats. They were convenient at times, as their quills were brought into occasional requisition to repel partisan onslaughts, and to dress up the administration, generally in rose-tinted attire, when it happened to be sailing serenely along, unmolested by the pirates and freebooters of political antagonists. These "will go by the board," and the officials whose departments at present only add embarrassment to the necessarily complicated machinery of the grand system will "walk the plank" of retrenchment and leave their budget of light but well paid functions to be picked up and attended to by the gentlemen at the other end of the slab, who will still sail with the old ship. While, however, there are very many prospective "outs," both through the contemplated permanent reduction of the staff and the appointment of new hands to take the places of some of the outcasts, there are still very many officers whose departments could not be consolidated if desired, and whose supersedure would be a serious hindrance, if not befogging embarrassment, to the business of the Custom House. Several of the attaches have grown gray in the service, and others have been in various positions so long and have so identified their duties with themselves that to dismiss them would be to take out the mainspring of their offices and necessitate much inconvenience and years of drilling on the part of their successors to familiarize themselves with the requirements of their positions.

On Monday last Collector Grinnell went to Washington for the purpose of consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the projected modifications and reforms. A few days since a memorial, numerously signed by leading importers of this city, was submitted to the Collector by a committee of the Merchants' Cartmen's Association of New York. The petitioners called the attention of Mr. Grinnell, in that circular, to the present method of conducting the business of delivering appraised goods from the Appraiser's stores, and to "an abuse" in connection therewith which they allege "came into existence during the term of office of Mr. Henry A. Smythe, late Collector." They state that formerly, when goods had been appraised and passed an order for their delivery was at once issued and the goods delivered forthwith, if desired, to the importers' agents; but as at present conducted, unless the importers employ certain cartmen, who are "reported to hold a peculiar position as regards the Appraiser's Department, a delay of twenty-four hours takes place after the appraisement before the delivery orders are issued." If this be true, it is a remarkable development of "axe grinding," and the revolutions of that stone should have the brakes put on. It is popularly accepted that a "rolling stone gathers no moss," but such a grindstone as that referred to here is calculated to make the "moss" and the very "rocks" themselves fly into the laps of the friends of the "movement." Many of the memorialists say they have in their employ cartmen who have done their work well for years, and they still desire to avail themselves of their services, but under the present system followed at the Appraiser's office the employment by merchants of their own cartmen causes the delay of twenty-four hours, while "if they employ other cartmen, well known at the Appraiser's office, there is no delay, and the delivery orders are signed immediately after the appraisement." They say further that they have been informed by persons claiming to have influence in the Appraiser's office that if they (the merchants) will agree to "employ certain individuals as cartmen, and no others" there will be no delay after the appraisement of their goods, intimating, on the other hand, that if they do employ their own cartmen there will be a delay. This they claim to have found to be a fact existent, and they *ask to have an investigation* of this alleged practice in the Appraiser's Department (or by individuals connected therewith), and that steps be taken to remedy the evil if it be proven to exist. It will thus seem that there is a "cartmen's Ring" to be added to the list of select circles with which this metropolitan community is girded and by which the public purse is wrung, and it is reported that this is one of the "matters" that will engage the attention of the Collector at Washington.

Up to and including last week the hordes of small politicians and office-hunters that thronged the corridors of the Custom House, the stairways of the building, and the sidewalks adjacent to the prospective paradise of the men who cannot earn a livelihood by individual exertion, was astounding. They formed little combinations, marshalling their best strength, and besieged the Collector in his office and button-holed and stumbled against him out of it. But "a change came o'er the spirit of their" dreams, when an order was posted on the outer door of the Collector's office informing them that but two hours could be devoted per week to their supplications for official "pap," the day fixed upon being Wednesday. So they have had to lay around generally during the past three or four days; but obstacles unforeseen not interpolating themselves they will have a jolly wrestle to-day, provided, of course, that the Collector returns from Washington this morning as expected.

Thus far the new appointees of the Collector, including Surveyor Cornell and Mr. Merritt, Naval Officer, have been busily engaged acquiring a knowledge of the condition and management of their respective jurisdictions; but amid the hurry and bustle of these preliminaries they have found time to attend to some of the more flagrant nuisances and smooth down some of the departmental mismanagements. A class of curs known as "salary brokers" have long been a most obnoxious pest and a disgrace. These creatures have been for years in the habit of making advances of money to clerks in the different bureaus, and the clerks generally give them a due bill for the amount, presentable on the next pay day. For this kindness and great accommodation these Shylocks (or "shysters") charged the most extortionate rates of discount. The fact that such geniuses could exist does not reflect by any means creditably on the clerks who received their favors, and the logical inference is that if they could scarcely live on their salaries they could still less afford the payment of these periodical sums of interest. They belonged, however, to a class whose habits of life were a trifle ahead of their means, rather than that they could not exist respectably on their salaries. They were "a leetle fast," and the query is, how did they balance their accounts at the end of the year? A short time since Surveyor Cornell issued an order excluding these "brokers" from his department, but this will scarcely reach the root of the evil. How will it do to "exclude" the attachés of the department who patronize the brokers? for the presumption is that these young men must "make" some money outside of their salaries, and, unless they can give proof of the legitimacy of the method of making it, it may be supposed that at least in some cases the means are questionable.

Among the most recent appointments and removals at the Custom House are the following:—

Henry Williams, vice J. H. Stedwell, to be Deputy Collector, at $5,000 per annum.

Louis J. Kirk, vice W. H. Doty, Deputy Surveyor, at $2,500.

E. D. Forrest and S. M. Burt, Deputy Naval Officers, vice William Usher and J. J. Shaw, at $2,500.

Henry C. Lake, Charles H. Phelps, D. B. Dudley and D. T. Curtis, to be weighers, vice C. H. Hawkins, W. A. Smalley, J. Neary and W. C. Waite, at $2,500.

John Crumley and W. A. Styles, to be gaugers, vice J. V. Golding and S. L. Pratt, removed, at $2,000.

George E. Keiser and E. M. Skidmore, vice D. J. Masters and W. A. Morris, clerks, at $1,600.

Robert T. Shemare, vice E. M. S. Redmore, clerk, at $1,500.

G. W. Wright, clerk to Naval Officer, at $1,500.

D. C. Roberts and J. W. Lalor, vice C. D. Westbrook and J. Price, clerks to Naval Officer, at $1,400.

L. H. Hubbard and P. H. Wells, vice C. Warden and Silas Wright, clerks, at $1,200.

J. H. Hills, vice J. F. Franklin, clerk, at $1,200.

W. S. Salingre, vice C. W. Lawrence, clerk, at $1,000.

James F. Conger, R. Des Anges, C. S. Strong, W. J. Young, R. J. Bennett, John Greenback, John Van Deventer, A. E. Chamberlain, P. B. Baldwin, R. W. Allen, A. Sturdevant, H. O. Mewning, S. S. Holdridge, Thomas E. Gould, F. Hawley, E. B. Livingston, Alfred Douglass, Bailey B. Brown, L. Schemerhorn, F. Barber, S. A. Waterbury, R. J. Sperry, James J. Dewey and George Parkard, to be day inspectors vice G. F. Mervin, Aaron Herman, D. M. Egbert, J. G. Lalley, W. H. Lane, W. A. Martin, John R. Farley, J. D. Henderson, N. Foster, C. Fox, A. A. Bedell, S. T. Buckley, T. M. Cook, James Bryan, John S. Moore, J. B. Randolph, George J. Wood, H. J. Mattoon, T. A. McGaughey, J. Hobart Ward, William Charmley, Robert S. Cook, J. Yearman and Eugene Delmar, removed, at four dollars per day.

Charles Bathman, William Graham, R. Tidim, J. H. Bock, James Steventon, J. M. Smith, A. J. Miner, J. Einrich, C. T. Rose, George Sherman, H. C. Gill and Patrick Rafferty, vice George Hewitt, William Osborne, James Kennedy, J. H. Decker, G. B. Miller, William Doherty, J. Eagan, Morgan Price, Patrick Reily, Patrick Tighe, P. Harkin and J. Mitchell, night inspectors, at three dollars per day.

A. Hanscom, clerk, at $2,000, removed.

Peter Voyleeang and E. Van Valkenburg, vice Samuel Wheley and J. W. Taylor, messengers, at $900.

R. Gardiner, R. T. Mortling and James English, vice J. W. Aidwell, A. W. Alcock and Isaac Brittop, messengers, at $800 per annum.

S. W. Clay, vice Peter Voglesang, messenger, at $700.

John Brewer, J. W. Halstead, Isaac S. Young, L. H. Clark and H. W. Jennings, storekeepers, removed.

These appointments have all been approved.

In the Naval Officer's department Mr. Cornell S. Franklin has been retained for special deputy, and, under direction of the Naval Officer, will have general supervision of the office. Mr. Edward de Forrest will have charge of the entry, liquidation, amendment, manifest, debenture clerks' and cashier's departments, and the warehousing and auditing bureaus will be in charge of Deputy S. W. Burts. The clerks are required to be seen at their places of duty at nine A. M. and to remain until four o'clock P. M., and books will be kept in each room in which the clerks will be required to enter the time of their arrival and departure. Unexplained absence will result in dismissal, and any collusion with merchants or their agents, whereby the revenue may be defrauded, will be followed by prompt removal and such other punishment as is provided by law.

Yesterday Messrs. Jenckes and Schurz, of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment, paid a visit to the Custom House, and had interviews with Assistant Collector Clinch, Secretary R. C. Anthony and other officers.

BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

The annual session of this body was held yesterday afternoon in the vestry room of the synagogue of the congregation, Bnai Jeshurun, Thirty-fourth street, Abraham Hart, president in the chair. At the invitation of the Chairman the Rev. S. M. Isaacs opened the proceedings with prayer, when the roll was called, and out of fifty-four congregations attached to the Board the following delegates answered:—New York—Adereth El, S. Louis; Bnai Israel, J. Goldsmith; Bnai Jeshurun, T. H. Keesing; Beth El, M. Willsohn; Wishkan Israel, S. Levy; Shaary Tefila, B. J. Hart; Shaareth Israel, B. Benrimo; Rodef Sholan, J. Rossenbury and H. Kohn; Beth Israel, Birkur; Cholim, E. Joseph; Newburg—Beth Jacob, H. M. Hirshberg; Patterson, N. J.—Bnai Jeshurun, J. Wertheim; Boston—Ohabei Shohom, A. S. Saroni; Philadelphia—Wrikve Israel, A. Hart, Beth El Eweth, W. B. Hackenburg, M. W. Allen, Rodef Sholan, Levy Mayer, and M. Frank; Baltimore, Ind. P. H. Lewyt; Charleston—Beth Elohim, L. Cohn.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was then read by Mr. M. S. Isaacs, the Secretary, and after premising that the members had kept in view the principle of not overstepping the limits prescribed by the Constitution, had presented matters only of interest to the general body. They lamented the lack of liberality and encouragement shown by American Israelites, compelling them to pass by important interests which would otherwise have received their attention. The Palestine Fund amounts to about $3,300, and the interests of this community there are well looked after. An agricultural school is proposed to be erected at Jaffa for thirty pupils. A plan has been also submitted for approval for the erection of dwellings for pilgrims to Palestine. Several of such dwellings have already been erected by the liberality of French and English coreligionists. The committee deprecate the system of distributing money among the heads of the various congregations there for charitable purposes, and cite instances where messengers are despatched from the Holy Land to Europe on begging excursions, and who return with only a very small percentage of handsome collections, the balance having been expended in travelling. A complaint against the American Consul at Jerusalem has been inquired into and needs no comment. The condition of the Danubian principalities as regards Israelites has improved, but still leaves a great deal to be desired specially; so that of the Roumanian Jews, who suffer much from unjust prohibitions. And the action of the populace at Galatz on the 30 October, 1868, who rose *en masse* against the unoffending Hebrews shows how the latter are treated for their preseverance and their aptitude for and success in business. Better times, however, are hoped for, as the new government shows some inclination to ameliorate their condition. In Servia, political institutions have changed for the better and much is expected from the new regime of liberty. The distress among the Jews in Tunis has abated, and their condition, together with that of their brethren generally, in North Africa, has improved. The missionary report from Abyssinia is satisfactory and encouraging. With regard to China, the committee present the Board with a proposition to send Mr. Halevu out there to report on the condition of the Jews in that country. Religious liberty has triumphed in Spain, and the Jews, in common with all other religious bodies, have much benefited thereby. A subscription has been opened to erect a synagogue in Madrid, and it is hoped that as soon as Jewish society is organized in that city, this will be carried out.

The committee referred to the case of a Mrs. Johnson, of Lima, who complained that her son was taken from her and placed in a convent for some time with a view to convert him to Catholicism; but on due investigation the committee simply recommend that a remonstrance be sent to the United States government censuring the conduct of that country's representative there, and suggesting that our foreign Ministers should be respecters of civil and religious liberty. The accounts from Prussia are not satisfactory, and the famine in East Prussia is daily carrying off coreligionists, and this fact should induce people of their race in this country to respond more generally to their appeal for aid.

The constitutional amendment giving every citizen equal rights no matter what may be his creed was complimented, and in touching on the Sunday law the committee observe that they renew the recommendation that measures be taken to secure in "Sunday laws" now in operation or to be enacted in the various States a provision similar to the New York statute, exempting those who keep the Seventh day and do not by Sunday labor disturb the public peace. It is now conceded that all Sunday laws are simply police regulations to secure rest to the laborer and to protect the great majority of citizens who observe the day religiously. The committee regret to see so little uniformity of action among American Jews, and until they are united their community must suffer.

A recommendation was made to the effect that some action should be taken to establish a society for publishing Jewish works and pamphlets, and a very satisfactory report given of Maimonides College, and a report complimentary to the Commissioners of Emigration on the arrangements for the reception and welfare of Jewish immigrants arriving at this port.

The report concluded by again recommending efforts to secure co-operaton of all congregations of Israelites in America, thereby increasing the field for the Board's usefulness.

A motion to accept the report was carried, and a business committee of three appointed to report on it.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $300, and the Palestine relief fund amounts to $3,300, and was adopted.

A committee appointed to receive nominations for the election of officers then reported progress, and after the transaction of some minor business the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—President, H. Hart, of Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, B. J. Hart, of New York, and Leopold Cohn, of Charleston; Treasurer, A. S. Saroni, of Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee—H. Kohn, E. Joseph, S. Shuster, T. H. Keesing, B. Benrimo, M. S. Cohen and M. Willsohn, of New York; M. M. Allen and Rev. Dr. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, Pa.; S. H. Lewyt, of Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Prince, of Washington, D. C.; H. M. Hirshberg, of Newburg, N. Y.; B. A. Dryer, of New Orleans, La.

Trustees—A. S. Saroni, of Boston; S. Louis, of New York; A. Fink, of Pittsburg; Secretary, Myer S. Isaacs, of New York.

After some appropriate remarks by the president on his re-election, and a commendatory little speech addressed by one of the members to the secretary on the able manner in which he has discharged his duties, the meeting adjourned to await the resolutions of the Business Committee ratificative of the Executive Committee's report.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 54	Moon rises..morn	2 11
Sun sets	7 00	High water...eve	4 02

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1869.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Manchester (Br), Delamotte, Liverpool via Halifax—John G Dale.
Steamship Fah-Kee, Steele, Hamilton (Bermuda)—J N Harvey.
Steamship Alida, Clark, St John, NB.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Calhoun, Crary, Acapulco—Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Bark Grace Redpath (Br), Botsford, Matanzas—Hewlett & Torrance.
Bark T Whitney (Br), Butterfield, Matanzas—Thompson & Hunter.
Bark Fresh Breeze (Br), McDonald, Machias—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Sarah King (Br), Ogilvie, St John, NB—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Mary E Libby, Lowell, Elizabethport—T C Merrill & Co.
Bark Amanda (Br), Fulton, Boston—Lunt Bros.
Brig Star, Sparrow, Lisbon—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Stella Lodge (Br), Allen, St Thomas—H J De Wolf & Co.
Brig John Wesley, Ford, Barbados—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Brooklyn (Br), Gardner, Liverpool, NS—Boyd & Hinchen.
Brig L W Eaton (Br), McNeilly, Cornwallis—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Tyro (Br), Layton, Windsor—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Sussex (Br), Davis, St John, NB—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Valencia, Strout, Elizabethport—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Horton, Walton, Windsor—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, Harbor Island—James Douglass.
Schr J W Maitland, Leighton, Elizabethport.
Schr S L Thompson, Smith, Hartford—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr Irene, Hallock, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Scotia (Br), Judkins, Liverpool April 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard. April 28, 4:30 PM, lat 49 04, lon 33 10, passed the Royal Mail steamship Australasian, bound east; May 2, 7 AM, lat 43 33, lon 56 58, ship Calista Hawa, bound east; same day, 7 PM, lat 42 20, lon 60 32, an American paddle steamer, bound west; 3d, 12:40 PM, lat 41 26, lon 66 04, bark Augustine Kobbe, of Searsport, steering north.

Steamship De Soto, Eaton, New Orleans April 24 via Havana April 27 and Norfolk, Va, May 3, to Livingston, F