

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. All business or news letter and telegraphic messages must be addressed New York Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 24th st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. GAYTHEATRE, Broadway—NEW VERSION OF HAMILT. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FRODO FAO. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—INDEPENDENT; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP. WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third and 1st—Madness daily. Performance every evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 3, 1870.

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1-Advertisements. 2-Advertisements. 3-Washington: Report of the Judiciary Committee on Reconstruction in Georgia; The Traffic in Cadets; Inquiry into the African Slave Trade; Senator Sumner's Speech on the Funding Bill—Loss of the Golden City; Particulars of Her Shipwreck Near Point Ledge; Rescue of the Crew and Most of the Passengers by the Steamship Colorado—A Reception Rejected. 4-Cuba: Wholesale Assassination by Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba; Contemptuous Treatment of an American Consul; Particulars of the Outrage on an American Sea Captain—Europe: The Burlingame-Chinese Mission at Court in Russia; Life and Amusements of the Council Prelates in Rome—The Anti-Monopoly Telegraph System in Europe—A Miser's Death—Educational Affairs. 5-Proceedings in the New York City and Brooklyn Courts—The Bailey Whiskey Raid: Abie Argument of Counsel—Meeting of the Board of Health—The Bank Coffee House Tragedy: Acquittal of the Accused—The Penian Assault: Condition of Mr. Meghan—Kings County Board of Supervisors—General Questions—Sale of an Ex-Bank Agent—New Jersey Legislature—Nitro-Glycerine Disaster at Morrisania—The Camden and Anby Monopolies—Only a Life Lost—Marine Transfers. 6-Editorials: Leading Article on The Fifteenth Amendment and the Negro Vote in the Coming State Elections—Personal Intelligence—Naval Intelligence—Amusement Announcements. 7-Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: The Burlingame Obsequies in St. Petersburg; Hopes for the Safety of the Steamship City of Boston; Reported Resignation of General Jordan as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Forces—Horrible Calamity: Six Women Stranded to Death in a Dying Establishment in Massachusetts—Amusements—Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—Westchester Boulevard Commissioners—Anniversary of St. David's Society—Chess Matters—The Lenten Season—The State Capital: Some Little Jots of the Legislature; A New Twenty-third Street Railroad—Business Notices. 8-The Downfall of Gold—The Commissioners of Emigration—Fire Commissioners—Newark's New Police Commission—New York City News—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—The Scranton Explosion—Miraculous Escape from Death—A Maiden Seizes. 9-The Ladies' Militia: The Trobriacs in the Seventh Regiment—Baron von Below—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements. 10-Dependable Fight: Second Encounter Between Billy Edwards, of New York, and Sam Collier, of Baltimore, for Two Thousand Dollars; Edwards Knocks Collier out of Crime—Shameful crime in Yorkville—Alleged Defaulting Paymaster—Honors to the Gallant Dead—Fire in Warren Street—Shocking Burning Accident in Newark—Telegraphic News Items—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements. 11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements.

THE FRENCH TROOPS have won a victory over the natives on the western coast of Africa. Good to be doing anything in dull times.

THE ASSEMBLY staggered along on the Excise business yesterday so far as to pass the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors to a third reading.

YERGER, the murderer of Colonel Crane, in Jackson, Miss., has been turned over to the civil authorities and will probably get off scot free. If reconstruction plays out hanging for such murderers as Yerger in Mississippi reconstruction is a failure.

QUARANTINE REFORM.—The rates fixed for quarantine charges under Dr. Swinburne and in operation during the term of that functionary have been completely revoked by the new quarantine authorities, and bids are invited for doing the lighterage, &c.

FRANCE AND THE CONGREGAL.—A cable despatch which we publish this morning gives us another and a fresh illustration of the Syllabus. The French government has warned its representative at Rome to use great caution in his efforts to protect the institutions of Catholic States. This shows the leaning of the Eldest Son of the Church.

GENERAL LOGAN is uncompromising in his investigation of the trade in cadetships, expelling alike guilty friends or foes. So far he has ejected two radicals and one democrat, and it is probable that Butler, another radical, will be the next victim. If he keeps up such a searching and effective investigation the radical party may in time lose its majority.

The Fifteenth Amendment and the Negro Vote in the Coming State Elections.

According to our special advice from Washington a bill will shortly be passed by Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment in the several States and Territories. The subject was brought up before the Judiciary Committee of the House the other day, when Mr. Bingham argued that the only object sought was to overcome the local laws of the States so that the negroes could vote, and to enact penalties against all persons conniving to prevent the negroes from voting, in contravention of the fifteenth amendment. This, he said, was accomplished by his bill, and such a bill, he contended, was necessary, because the amendment itself did not carry any punishment with it to persons who might choose to evade or defy it. Judge Davis, of the committee, did not think the bill referred to sufficiently explicit, and so on; from all which we may safely assume that a law will shortly be passed to enforce said amendment.

What, then, will be the effect of this negro vote in the several States in which the negro is wholly or to a great extent excluded from the ballot box is the question we are called to consider. It is estimated that under this new amendment the black vote of the United States will not be less than eight hundred thousand. The bulk of it is in the late slave States. It is strongest in the cotton States, surpassing the white vote in several of them, and is a formidable element in all of them. The anti-republican forces in those States, democrats or conservatives as they may be called, will probably win over a large portion of this black element to their side in the interval to their elections for the next Congress; but the Northern and Southern border State democracy have as yet made no signs, except those of continued hostility to "the blasted nigger."

Yet it is possible that the Northern and Southern border State democracy may lose half a dozen States or more by this foolish policy of hostility to the negro on the old democratic ground of the Dred Scott decision. According to the census of 1860 the colored population in the States named was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: State, Population. Includes New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri.

We select these States as those in which the negro vote may prove a most important political balance of power should the democrats concerned persist in their foolish policy of rejecting the blacks as political allies. We will give a few examples. Connecticut is a closely divided State—two thousand as the popular majority on either side being considered a handsome victory. Now, allowing, on the universal male suffrage system, one voter to every six persons, the negro vote in Connecticut will be near fifteen hundred—a vote which, in a close fight, may carry the State. In New York there are, perhaps, now sixty thousand citizens of African descent, or, say ten thousand negro votes, which may prove the balance of power. The same may be said, but more emphatically, of the six thousand negro voters which doubtless can now be mustered in New Jersey. The ten thousand negro voters of Pennsylvania may turn the scale in that great State, while, if the republicans are given the five thousand negro votes of Delaware, they will carry everything in that quarter. So, in Maryland, the thirty thousand negro voters going en masse with the republicans, as they are likely to go, from present appearances, may revolutionize that State. Even in Kentucky, with her forty thousand democratic majority, the party will not long be able to hold out in its policy of hostility to the black race against forty thousand black votes.

The sharpest political fight ever made in Indiana was that of October, 1868, when the republicans won it by less than two thousand majority. There are, we have no doubt, at least three thousand, probably four thousand negro voters in Indiana to-day, and if they are with the republicans they have the State safe against all possible contingencies. We present these considerations of the negro vote in the States especially referred to in view of the importance of this vote in these States in the elections of next October and November for a new Congress, to say nothing of Kentucky in August. Briefly, the negro vote in half a dozen of the otherwise closely contested Northern States may establish the majority in the next House of Representatives.

What, then, is the course which common sense would suggest to the Northern and Southern border State democracy. It is the common sense policy adopted by the old line democrats and conservatives of Virginia last summer, whereby they carried the State and secured two United States Senators and a majority in the delegation in the lower house of Congress—the simple policy of cultivating the negro vote. In the cotton States the planters, by combined action in behalf of the negro political element, may readily gain the most of it. In the Northern and the late border slave States the democracy will find the task of negro conciliation more difficult, but still they may break the force of the colored vote by cultivating it. It is morally certain that if the democrats as a national party desire to make the re-election of General Grant a comparatively easy matter they have only to continue in the old democratic ruts of hostility to the constitution as it is and a demand for the constitution as it was, including "the almighty nigger." What say the old purblind astrologers of the party? Surely they can't expect to make much by persisting in the back track of "the time-honored principles of the party," which is as dead as Julius Cæsar.

SIGNS AND TOKENS.—Among the signs and tokens which the disruption in the democratic party at Albany has created the following from the Utica Morning Herald (radical sheet) is pertinent:—

Considering the fact that a week ago boasts were freely made that James McQuade would be selected Mayor by a 1,600 majority, the reduction of that majority to twenty-six is a substantial defeat. Ephraim Chamberlain, democrat, was last year chosen Mayor by 170 majority. Mr. Sanford, democrat, for Senator, had 604 majority in Utica. The difference in the result is due not to republicans only, but to the hearty and cordial support of a large body of the best and most intelligent democrats.

Thus it seems that while the more interior counties, where the contagion of disruption

has not reached, have given promise of joy and future success to the democracy of the State, the vote in the more influential points, like the cities of Utica and Troy, are showing that democratic preponderance in the State is becoming endangered. What will save the democracy of the Union if the Empire State does not remain firm?

Gold Fluctuations in Wall Street and the Cause.

The rise and fall of gold a fraction or two or even one or two per cent in Wall street do not reflect the financial, commercial or industrial condition of the country. Gold is down a trifle one day, up a little the next, and often fluctuates in this way several times the same day. Speculations and combinations of brokers, bankers and money dealers cause this. They live by it. The bulls and bears feed upon each other. Their operations are based upon no principle of finance and are simply gambling. But when gold goes down, as it has been going lately, and the decline is comparatively steady, there are other causes at work beyond the control of speculators or gold dealers. It has declined five per cent within a very short time and twenty per cent in about five months, the tendency being downward all through. What, then, is the cause? This is a question that deeply interests business men and every man in the country; for by looking at the cause of this steady decline we may form some idea as to what the prospect is of gold remaining down.

It is evidently not the amount of currency in circulation that has affected the price of gold, because the volume of currency is about the same now when gold is 115 to 116 as it was when gold was 135 or higher. The true cause is to be found in the less demand for gold abroad to balance the account of trade. In other words, our exports have equalized in a measure our imports, without requiring the precious metals to make up a balance. But here several important questions arise. What have we exported to equalize more the exchange? Have the exports been the produce of our soil and industry only? If that be so, if our cotton, cereals, manufactures and other products have paid for the imports, then that is a healthy state of trade—then gold will not go abroad and will remain down. If that be the case and we can go on increasing our products and the exportation of them gold will decline more and more, and we should not be far from specie payments. The exchanges and the balance of trade with foreign countries must determine the price of gold.

But have the products of our soil and industry exported abroad equalized the value of imports and the profits on freights? Have they come anywhere near that? It is true the valuable cotton crop, which has been going out during the last few months, has contributed a good deal to balance trade; but that resource will not hold out long, and we understand the imports recently and at present are very heavy. The truth is we have been exporting securities, and United States bonds especially, to a great extent, to balance the trade against us. The credit of the government has improved so much and the demand for our bonds is so great abroad that our creditors prefer them to gold. Even the interest coupons are not sent back to be paid in specie, but for the purchase of more bonds. But there must be a limit—there must be an end—to this mode of paying the balance of trade against us. The more securities go abroad for this purpose the greater will be the demand for gold to pay the interest by and by, so that in the end we must either find an extraordinary amount of products for exportation to equalize the trade and to pay the interest on our indebtedness, or there will be a greater demand for gold than ever. Shall we have these products of the soil and industry to balance the trade after the exportation of bonds ceases? If we have, gold will not go abroad, and will remain down. If we have not, can gold continue at a low premium? or can we approach specie payments? These are questions which prudent business men should ponder over before they suffer themselves to be led astray by a state of things that may be only temporary or accidental.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN PRUSSIA.—A telegraph from Berlin informs us that the death penalty, which for some time past has been under discussion in the Reichstag, had been voted upon, and that a majority of thirty-seven had gone in favor of abolition. Count Bismarck spoke against it, but all the influence of the Count could not seriously affect the vote. Prussia, we suppose, has not had the experience of New York. This is sufficient explanation. The opposition of Count Bismarck gives us good reason to believe that the veto in this particular case may be applied. It is not our opinion that in Prussia the old theory, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," is yet played out.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.—We are happy to hear from Mr. S. S. Cox, on the floor of the House, that he is not the man who appointed a cadet from Ohio, and equally happy to hear that when he has an appointment to make he will make it from the district he represents in Congress. As it was broadly stated in a Boston paper, we believe—that a New York member had made his appointment from Ohio, and as we were desirous that Mr. Cox should not be unjustly suspected we aimed the little word "sunset" with a view to call him out, and give him a chance to air his virtuous purposes on the floor or in print. We trust he is as grateful as he is honest.

THE INCOME TAX.—The income tax is to be reduced to three per cent, and there is a probability that two thousand dollars will be exempted. That is just what the people want. It will take the tax off the shoulders of all who feel it as an oppression, and make it begin just where its payment is not taken out of the little comforts of careful families.

THE NATIONAL LOBBY.—Congress is just now in a very happy frame of mind with regard to political virtue. It has thrust out from its body two or three contemptibly corrupt members. Will it stop, satisfied with this very little spasm of propriety? We hope not. There is a law, passed in 1853, the enforcement of which would abolish the lobby, and without the lobby there could be no corruption. Will Congress see to the enforcing of that law?

Our Cuban Correspondence.

The correspondence from Cuba, to be found in another column, is unusually comprehensive and interesting. It would seem, almost, that operations by the Spaniards in the field had been brought to a close, and that a campaign of bloody violence has been inaugurated in the large towns and cities throughout the island. Since poor Greenwald was cowardly assassinated in the streets of Havana a number of similar outrages have been perpetrated. The late butcheries in Santiago de Cuba, which resulted in eighteen persons, two of whom were American citizens, being summarily executed by orders of Valmaseda, are almost without a parallel of late years. It has come to this in Cuba at the present day, that no respect at all is paid to the representatives of the United States; for we find that the American Consul in Santiago de Cuba was powerless to stay, even for an hour, the execution of the two American citizens, John Francis Portuondo and Charles Danmory. Not alone to the island itself are these outrages confined, but in the waters surrounding Cuba are peaceful American trading vessels stopped, their flag insulted, and their seamen ill treated by Spanish men-of-war and the officers belonging to them. The worst of the whole matter is that the United States is compelled to bear all these indignities because the timid official who occupies the position of Secretary of State is afraid to perform his duty as an American statesman. It is humiliating to be compelled to chronicle almost daily insults to the American flag in Cuban cities and in the waters surrounding Cuba, and there is little chance for improvement until the American people shall demand of the government such protection to both its citizens and its marine as a good fleet of war vessels, commanded by captains not afraid to act, can influence.

A Peculiar Phase of Theatrical Management.

The unrealities of the stage are not confined to the footlights alone, but extend to the box office and manager's room also. There a success such as a crowded house every night may lead theatre-goers to regard as genuine is analyzed, and turns out to be a disastrous failure, if the non-payment of salaries be taken as a criterion. This peculiarity of management has developed itself this season at some of our theatres, and its origin may be easily traced. When striplings and experienced sharps (the term is severe, but just), take a theatre and inaugurate a musical or theatrical entertainment with the express, although, of course, not avowed, intention of pocketing every dollar that comes into the treasury and letting their liabilities take care of themselves, we can only regret that music and the drama should fall so low as to be entrusted to their care. Yet this season has developed persons of this kind, as recent failures in management will show. The public suffers to a lamentable extent from such a peculiar manner of transacting business, but the poor employees of the theatre in which those "gentlemen" play the rôle of manager suffer more than the public are aware of. We know instances in which not a person connected with a theatre, with the exception of a star or two, who could be put off under any pretence has received a dollar for his services, although the house was crowded every night. Such a system of business, of course, cannot last long; but yet we find it tried, and successfully, too, over and over and over again. There are many respectable and responsible managers in this city, and we are happy to say that they are in the majority also. In view of the insult offered to their profession by charlatans, we think it only an act of justice to themselves to unite in denouncing such palpable swindles. We have every sympathy for an unfortunate manager whose well-meant efforts are unsuccessful, but we can have nothing but indignation and contempt for those who enter the business with the express intention of cheating, and regarding the receipts as assets alone. The loss falls principally on poor, hard working men and women, who have nothing but their scanty salaries to depend on for a living. We trust for the honor of our stage that all those charlatans will be banished from it for the future.

A NEW BAVARIAN MINISTRY.—A cable despatch which will be found in our columns this morning informs us that Count Bray has been entrusted with the formation of a Ministry. We do not know what the Count's chances are, but we do know that Count Hohenlohe, who has done so much to set Bavaria in tune with the political music of the age, is played out. This is one of those situations which now and again present themselves and which call for patience. Count Hohenlohe was perhaps a little too keen; but he was not altogether, as Bavaria will soon have to confess, out of harmony with the times.

DOWLING WIDE AWAKE.—The use of the pistol is becoming so common and has such alarming consequences that no opportunity to punish it should be lost, and therefore the policeman who arrested a man charged with an assault with a pistol did well; but Judge Dowling did a great deal better when he nipped in the bud an arrangement by which the policeman made himself a go-between from the accused person to the citizen making the proposition that the latter should withdraw his charge. We are pleased to see that the Judge believes that there is a public interest in the punishment of these affairs.

WEST POINT AND THE WAR.—At intervals since the rebellion there have been furious snide in Congress over the alleged disloyal tendency of West Point. Some extremely radical members have even urged that the Academy should be abolished in order that it shall rear and educate no more Darvies or Lees; but they forget that in that case it could no longer rear any more Grants, Shermans, Sheridans or Thomases. A correspondent furnishes us with statistics showing that of the living graduates in and out of the army when the rebellion commenced twenty-two per cent went to the Confederacy, thirty-three per cent of the whole having been appointed from the slave States. This is a good enough showing, and we doubt if Yale or Harvard could do better, especially when we remember that some of the veteran radicals themselves at the commencement of the rebellion favored letting the "erring sisters slide," although they did not go to the rebellion themselves.

Fisk in the Character of Cataline.

Commend us to the report of a Congressional committee nowadays for poetry. It has been thrown in the American teeth, since the days of Martin Chuzzlewit, that we took no time from the almighty dollar to read poetry or eat dinner; but when Fisk, Jr., gracefully and poetically testified to a certain gold venture having gone "where the woodbine is," we felt that the days of leisure, when we might afford to study the graces and the arts of life, had come. And that they have come is confirmed even by the Congressional committee that was trying to get its fingers on Fisk's throat when he uttered that beautiful saying. They, too, utter gems of grandiloquence. They liken Fisk, Jr., on Black Friday, to Cataline leading the young rabble of Rome to deluge the streets in blood for the purpose of enriching those who were to apply the torch and wield the dagger. Indeed, they liken the whole gold movement to that great conspiracy to lay Rome in ashes, and, as a matter of circumstantial evidence to prove the case, we remember that Fisk, Jr., about the time of the gold panic, spoke of making Rome howl. Circumstantial evidence, however, is not essential to poetizing. License, poetical or otherwise, is the one thing needful, and both Fisk and the gold committee have enough of that.

We can imagine the magnificent Fisk on the day of the gold panic, "followed by the Thugs of Erie and the debauchees of the Opera House," his Roman toga floating in graceful folds behind him, and his gold-headed cane reeking with blood, like Cataline's dagger, sweeping into the Gold Room and in his operatic tones mildly defying "the street and the Treasury," and we may add, John Morrissey. (We must ignore the fact of Fisk and Gould slipping out the back door of their banking house, because, as Fisk said, "it was too hot on the street for them," and look only to the force of the Catalinian parallel.) We can picture to our imagination "the Thugs of Erie," garbed as young Roman lords, in the anachronistic costumes of the Opera House wardrobe, carrying blazing torches in their hands, bright as the diamond scarf pin in Fisk's capacious shirt front, and carried away by the "force of his magnetic and infectious enthusiasm," bringing terror and dismay to the pockets and homes of the bulls and bears of the Roman Senate chamber. And, further, we can imagine the Garfieldian Cleo of the Congressional Committee demanding "How long, O Cataline, wilt thou abuse our patience?" Altogether, the poetic fervor of the committee has treated us to a gem that we would look for in vain in the pages of Martin Tupper or Walt Whitman.

It is some consolation to know that poetry can be evoked even from Congressional records nowadays, that the fine language of our assembled wisdom at the Capital is not to be given over entirely to Munge's Globe productions, and that the magnificent Fisk, although he does not allow injunctions or other minor matters to interfere with his legitimate business, is yet willing to give up some of his valuable time to cultivating the graces, and has even instilled a commendable ambition for poetry into the hard Gradgrindian brains of an investigating committee.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has made a report declaring the present Legislature of Georgia, which was convened and organized under the radical dispensation putting the State back under a military government, to be a good deal worse than the old one, which upset all radical expectations by the rejection of the colored members. The committee, like the old man who found himself in a predicament where he could not even swear for vexation, despair of doing the subject justice. They think no further steps need be taken towards reconstructing Georgia. They prefer to let her go to the bad her own way if she must go. They are tired of showing her the true path, and, like an abstruse conundrum, they give her up.

WHERE WAS THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR?—Another instance of the want of public prosecution has led to the escape of the criminal in a case of homicide. Hartnett operated on Hermann's head with a hatchet in December. Hermann rightly enough, perhaps, did not consider his head of much account and refused to make a charge, but Hartnett was held until Hermann left the hospital apparently well and then was given his liberty. Hermann returned to the hospital a little while later and died, but Hartnett was gone. All this is done as if there was no such thing as the public peace to be cared for—as if chopping heads was entirely a private matter.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS indulged in a little parliamentary fun yesterday. The jokes were rather grim and in the interest of corporate monopolists. The pleasantry of the members was encouraging, notwithstanding. Having got rid of the Church establishment they spoke of hot rum and the religion of warm overcoats after the fashion of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins and Mr. Weller, Sr.

A STUPENDOUS JOB.—Mr. Slocum, who originally moved the sale of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is appointed, with another, a subcommittee to draw a bill for the sale, &c. In this there is jobbery that amounts to millions, and we hope that Mr. Slocum, who started the inquiry that has put two or three carpet-baggers out of the House, will not now give occasion for a new inquiry into the honesty of members.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD.—Senator Tweed has introduced a bill in the State Senate to allow the Erie Railroad Company to lay a street railroad in Twenty-third street. This will give further vent to the great resources of the magnificent Fisk, whose energies and enterprises on Twenty-third street are confined at present to opera houses, railroad depots and free omnibuses.

WE HAVE HAD a fatality among misers within the last few months. One of the most generous of these lived in a single apartment on Third avenue, cooked for himself the little he ate, died in misery, squalor and solitude last January and left in his will \$200,000 to the United States government.

THE KING OF BAVARIA is out in great force against Pappal infallibility and the "undue influence" of the Church. King Louis don't stand on that North-German Vatican carpet, "no how."

Our Special European Letters.

By the European mail we have the special correspondence from St. Petersburg and Rome which is published in the HERALD to-day. Our letter from St. Petersburg reports the first diplomatic efforts of the Burlingame-Chinese embassy at the Court of the Czar. Minister Burlingame had an audience of Prince Gortschakoff previous to his reception at court. This latter ceremonial was conducted by imperial order with great splendor, the members of the mission being presented to the Czar and subsequently to the Empress of Russia. Our special details from St. Petersburg possess a melancholy interest just now in consequence of the sudden death of Minister Burlingame, and that, too, as will be seen from our letters, at the very moment when he had attained the most important point in his public career—the treatment of the existing Russo-Asiatic and imperial Chinese questions *vis-à-vis* with the Czar Alexander. Our writer in Rome furnishes the current history of the doings of the Papal Council, besides telling the American people how the representative Fathers "live, move and have their being" in the Eternal City. He speaks of a "pretty good time all round," but with a slight inclination towards the fallible.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.—The conduct of the captain of the steamer Bombay, which ran down the Oneida, looks all the worse the more we see of it. He must be a very careful and attentive captain who knows so little of what happens to his ship that he can collide with another with such force as to drive a lumber completely through the side of his own ship at the water line, and hardly be aware of the circumstance. But we believe this captain's ignorance of the collision and his haste to leave the scene of the occurrence has another explanation. In case of such a collision at sea the owners of his ship might become liable for damage done to the other ship, and the captain ran away from the accident in the hope to escape identification—perhaps, let us hope, not thinking that such fearful loss of life might ensue. This explanation does not say much for the captain's manly spirit, but it is the only one consistent with his sobriety.

THE SUPREME BENCH NOMINATION.—Bradley is not yet confirmed as Judge of the Supreme Bench, the Senate having yesterday deferred further consideration of his appointment. The main objection to him is his being a Northern man and the South claiming a representative on the Bench. Is there not a little of the old State rights sectionalism in this? President Grant, we think, has shown a desire to discountenance this sectional feeling by various appointments, such as two Cabinet members from Massachusetts, like Hoar and Boutwell, and other members from democratic States, like Fish and Robeson. The President most likely is trying to instil a broad national idea into Congress and the people—one knowing no South or North, but comprehending that the glory of one section is the glory of all.

JAMES LEE, who killed William Kane at the Bank Coffee House in Grand street, was tried and acquitted yesterday, the jury returning a verdict without leaving their seats. Kane, it seems, had been maltreating the prisoner beyond endurance, and the latter, finding his enemy maddened and desperate, shot him in self-defence. While it is well enough to show such brutal murderers as Reynolds and Purcell that hanging is not played out, we must not be carried by feelings of indignation to the extreme of visiting death on all offenders. Under the law there are cases where homicide is justifiable, and Lee's was certainly one of these.

LATER ABOUT LOPEZ.—Judging by the latest news from Paraguay, Lopez is not in as bad a plight as a former despatch would imply. We are now told that he still holds his own against the Brazilians. Be this as it may, however, of one thing we feel satisfied, that whether the news be false or true, it will be contradicted by "still later news from Paraguay."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. E. H. King, President of the Bank of Montreal; G. Overbeck, Austrian Consul General of China, and Thomas Craun, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge F. Foster, of Washington; Colonel H. H. Hamilton, of Ohio; Dr. H. Mayville, of Wisconsin; Dr. L. Z. Farrell, of Illinois; Colonel H. M. Rowley, of Syracuse; Dr. S. E. Chase, of Boston; State Senator T. L. Lewis, of Buffalo; State Senator George E. L. Lewis, of Batavia, and Dr. W. C. Ryder, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Franklin, of Hartford; General Avery, of Titusville; Paymaster Williams, of the United States Navy, and Dr. Thayer, of Burlington, Vt., are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Fenon, of New York; Captain Christopher, of New York; J. Wool Griswold, of Troy, and R. Sherman, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Archibald Little, of Shanghai, is at the New York Hotel.

General Sullivan, of the United States Army; Judge Kattell, of New York; Dr. Rufus Blake, of Philadelphia; J. H. Fargo, of Buffalo; ex-Mayor Innes, of Poughkeepsie, and A. W. Randall, of Elmira, are at the Astor House.

Dr. R. H. Tyan, of Virginia, and Judge C. Col, of Washington, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Prominent Departures. Colonel G. W. Alexander and Colonel J. W. Densley, for St. Louis; Count Carstegge for India, via England; ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, for Washington; Colonel A. Warren, for St. Louis; A. B. Cook and Mr. Helm, for England.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1870. The following despatch has been received at the Navy Department:— UNITED STATES STEAMER SERRINER. NAPLES, Feb. 15, 1870. Sir:—I have the honor to report that, leaving Genoa on the 13th of January, I touched at Spezia, where I was detained by bad weather until the 18th inst., when I sailed for this place, arriving here on the 21st inst. I had the wind from the southeast, with thick, rainy weather, and was seven days en route. I had on board 100 passengers, and 100 crew, including 100 sailors, 100 marines, and 100 engineers. Lieutenant Commander F. E. Chadwick is ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Lieutenant Richard P. Leary and Ensign Albers Ross, ordered to signal duty at Washington; Lieutenant J. K. P. Rogers, ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy; Assistant Surgeon P. K. Hartzell, ordered to the Palos; Assistant Surgeon Hampton Autick, ordered to the Navy Yard at Washington.