THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Young Braves and the Old Warriors in Deadly Conflict.

Heavy Skirmishing in the Senate Yesterday.

A New York Senator Denouncing the Rottenness of Elections in the Metropolis.

CAUCUS OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATIONS.

The Chiefs Decide to Bury the Hatchet, and Adjourn to Drink Fire Water with Sachem Twee

ALBANY, March 24, 1870.

When the cohorts of the "young democracy" retired from the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday afternoon, carrying with them on three biers, decorated with mourning emblems, the headless corpses of the Police Commissioners' bill, the Supervisors' bill and the Purser Charter, their funeral trumpets blasted forth more the vengeance of the Gael than the Dead March in Saul, while their muffled drums rolled out the muttered thunders of a terrible coming storm.

THE FUNERAL MARCH,

as you know, was directed to the room of the elegant, the white-cravatted Bean Brummell of the Street Department, George W. McLean. On the old principle of the Mosaic law, which claims an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, the army of the young democracy demanded a head for a head. Indeed, in this case they required many heads for the three they had lost, because if Deputy Street Commissioner Tweed is decapitated the basket has not been yet made large enough to hold all the heads of his followers, who must go to the guillotine in his train. But the cry of

"DEATH TO TWEED!"

may not find an echo outside the ranks of the young democracy. There is a terrible war in the engine of the "Big Sixes" when it comes thundering into action. Its wheels are heavy, and the men who run the machine are—like Briareus of old—hundred handed. There will be a fight, and Tweed says that

THE FIGHT IS FAIRLY BEGUN.

While the Senator consented, upon certain terms, to resign his position in the Street Department, he says that he expected McLean to observe those terms; but, finding that he violated his promises (as Tweed says), the Senator now refuses to resign, and so announces his determination in a published card. If he is to lose his position in the Street Department it must be done by removal, and he is willing to leave the responsibility with his enemies, who, he says, are

HUNTING HIM DOWN,

and not only himself, but all his friends. He cannot, write a letter to a friend—say Hank Smith, for instance—that it is not misinterpreted and the motive misrepresented. Tweed indignantly objects to this kind of warfare and revolts from this system o

ESPIONAGE.

The Grand Sachem declares himself ready for a good, square, honest fight, and with this intention he is smoothing out his feathers, shaking the wrinkles out of his blanket, looking up his pots of paint and

SHARPENING HIS TOMAHAWK

to the finest edge; also his scalping knife, for he swears that his Tammany wigwam shall be decorated with the tops of a great many people's heads before a dozen moons have come and gone.

THE BATTLE,

therefore, is only beginning, and it will be embittered by the acrimonious feeling arising on all sides from the conviction in the minds of all the members of the democratic factions that the grand old democratic army which entered the field of what might fairly be expected a field of unqualified victory, with banners flying, and wooing the smiles of heaven's sunshine, retired with these banners draggling in the mire, tattered and disgraced, because not only of defection and treachery in the ranks, but because imputations of bribery and corruption rest heavily upon some of its members. Where the responsibility rests for the basis of these charges it is not for me to say, but it is not denied that the battle was won more by the tactics of Philip of Macedon, against which Demosthenes enveighed, than by the steel of the warriors engaged.

GREAT GLOOM AND DISCONTENT

prevails among all the democrats at the future prospects of the party. Many declare that the fall election is already decided, and that a democratic Governor will not sit in the executive chair of 1871. The Tweed and McLean fight, and the sturdy attitude the Grand Sachem has assumed, are the only things which enliven the surface of affairs.

SENATOR TWEED DECLINES TO RESIGN THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The following announcement has been issued by Senator Tweed and circulated here. It has caused considerable excitement:—

ALBANY, March 22, 1870.

To GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Street Commissioner, New York City:—

I see by the morning papers that I am reported as having resigned my position as Deputy Street Commissioner. I have not resigned and have no intention of doing so. I have made sacrifices and labored to prevent divisions in the democratic party. The individuals who have inaugurated the present troubles must be held responsible and suffer the consequences. I bide my time and trust in the people, whose confidence I have so long enjoyed.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

TWEED WILL FIGHT

with fierce determination to the bitter end. To-day he charges that Senator Creamer is responsible for the defeat of the Charter in the House on Tuesday through the representative from his district, Mr. O. Murphy. "Boss" Tweed further asserts that he firmly believes that

NORTON IS THE HONEST CATSPAW

of designing men. He is the Jupiter who throws the bolts forged by the Vulcans of the young democracy. Tweed says further he does not intend to be driven to the wall without giving fight, and that he will do quite effectually. It is evident to all that

THE "TIGER" IS LASHING HIMSELF,

that he is crouching, ready for a spring; that his nostrils are distended, his eyes glaring, his claws protruding while he paws the earth, that soon he will pounce upon his pursuers and with tooth and nail tear out their vitality. In the Senate this morning it was plainly shown that

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

had begun. "Prince Hal" asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill, being a substitute for the Registry law. As soon as the Prince of Harlem rose to his feet, shaking a bundle of paper toward the President's desk and asking for the unanimous consent, the Tiger grabbed the arms of his chair, placed his feet and knees, sat bolt upright, ready for a spring, and so soon as the former completed his question the latter was on his feet, and, in Napoleonic tones, exclaimed, "I object." Then glances of mighty import were exchanged, and that the slapping each other in the face had actually begun was so plain that

THOSE WHO RUN MIGHT READ,

and that there could now be no compromise. As far as this is concerned many people here say it is all for the best, in accordance with the fact transmitted from times past by the saying,

WHEN ROGUES DIFFER HONEST MEN GET THEIR DUES.

When the Brooklyn election law, which was amended so as to include New York in its provisions, was called on the third reading this morning, Senator M. Norton moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, so as to have the bill perfected. All he wanted, he said, was

AN HONEST ELECTION LAW,

to which the minority would consent as well as the majority, and he did not care which side he had to vote with to pass the law if it guaranteed fair play for all. Senators Bradley and Tweed watched with cat-like sharpness the question as it was put, and Mr. Bradley stated that they agreed to have the bill recommitted. When the motion was put

THE DEMOSTHENIAN DENUNCIATOR

of the New York delegation rose in his place, and warming to his subject made a fierce and forcible declaration against the existing method of appointing the inspectors and canvassers of election, which he said was the result of hobnobbing between democrats and republicans, so called; that it was a species of

LOG ROLLING,

the like of which had never before existed and in which the lines and principles of party were sunk and the democrats and quasi republicans made

COMMON CAUSE FOR COMMON PLUNDER.

He called upon this Legislature to reform the evils under which New York was groaning. He was prepared to have any such method of granting relief bitterly opposed, and he felt satisfied that such an effort would be made by this

GANG OF PUBLIC PLUNDERERS,

and that they will fight hard against this or any other measure which may interfere with them in their efforts to control elections and control the action of the Legislature, as he believed they had already done during the present session and have done for three or four years past. He only asked to have some fair election law granted and he would then ask no charter. Give us, he said, a chance to have the votes which are cast honestly counted, and we'll right the wrongs of which the people now complain. We now make

AN APPEAL

to you to do something to help us who have fought this tyranny in its very den, and assist the people to control their own elections. He hoped the Legislature would not cease until we have what we now pretend to have—a republican form of government. What

A FARCE

it is, he said, to stand here and legislate for corporations and localities when the very foundation of a republican form of government is here rotten to the core! What a farce to talk about being representatives of the people when, had the votes been honestly counted, some of the worthy representatives would not now hold places in this Legislature! What a farce to talk about the purity of the ballot box when, as everybody knows,

THE BALLOT BOX IS ROTTEN AS H—LL.

During this harangue there was a remarkable silence in the Chamber, although the crowds flocked in from the lobbies and anterooms. Senator Bradley curled up the corners of his mouth and looked askant at the Demosthenian denunciator while, Mr. Tweed settled himself down into his arm chair in such a manner as to convey the impression that he believed he was "in for it" and he might as well take it easily. Occasionally a sardonic smile would spread over his face, but he said not a word. As soon as this business was disposed of,

"HANK"-SMITH'S CASE

was called to the surface by Senator Genet, who introduced a preamble reciting that Mr. Smith had violated chapter 339 of the laws of 1869 in his election to the office of Supervisor while holding the post of Police Commissioner, and a resolution which (provided the Assembly concur) will declare

SMITH'S POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP VACANT,

and providing for a joint meeting on April 6 for the election of a commissioner to fill the place, which was held, in violation of law, by Mr. Smith. This resolution, of course, brought Mr. Tweed to his feet. He moved to have the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee, as it recited facts with which the Senate was not acquainted.

Mr. Genet said, very pointedly, it recites facts which are well known to the Senators, and that

NO SENATOR WILL DARE TO REFUTE.

Mr. Tweed said if it is referred to the Judiciary Committee he would have a chance to examine and refute it.

Mr. Genet—Yes, I suppose you would; you would have a chance to kill it.

During this debate the President continued rapping to order and decided that the resolution, giving rise to debate, must lie over under the rule.

Mr. Tweed shortly after was called out of the Chamber and Mr. Genet again attempted to introduce his Election law, but Bradley was there, and he objected.

THIS NEW REGISTRY BILL

provides for the election of two Commissioners of Enrolment, who shall select the person receiving the next greatest number of votes as a third commissioner. They shall have books which may be compared to a bank check book—the check to be given to the person registering and the coupon to be retained by the enrolling officer. The person on applying to vote must hand in his check or account for it under oath.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEW YORK CITY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were confirmed in executive session to-day:—

For Captain of the Port of New York—James E. Jones, of Steuben county.

For Harbor Masters—Bernard Kenney, John W. Brown, John H. Bell, Andrew J. Hull, Simon Sammons, William J. Pennoyer, John C. Suydam, John Brice, Thomas H. Ferris, Daniel Hart, Cornelius Ellis.

For Port Wardens—Charles S. Macomber, Edward L. Carey, W. Seebach, Alexander D. Button, Henry S. Burnich, John S. Blesh, Abraham L. Brewer, Abram O. Withred and Moses H. Richards.

Mr. Tweed Receives Official Information of His Decapitation—He Has a Charter for New York Nearly Ready—Caucus of the New York Delegation—Its Reported Action on the Erie-English War.

ALBANY, March 24—Midnight.

To-night the difficulties existing between the members of the New York delegation are making matters very warm. Mr. Tweed received by messenger this afternoon official notice of his dismissal from the position of Deputy Street Commissioner. He received the fatal woodaxe document with good grace, and avowed his determination never to hold public office again, but to devote himself to his friends. His rooms to-night are besieged by politicians from the city and country, and sympathy seems to be largely with him in his discomfiture. He accepts the order from his commander, "Never more be officer of mine," and says that now he will be officer at large for the city and will make things hot. Mr. Tweed says he will have a charter for New York ready next week, which will be satisfactory to all honest men of all parties, and which will reduce taxation in the metropolis hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum.

CAUCUS OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATES.

The New York delegation held a caucus to-night in the dining room of the Delavan, at which all the representatives from both Houses of the Assembly except Tweed, Frear, Barns and Owen Murphy were present. After an hour or so of debate a committee comprising Genet and Hitchman called at Mr. Tweed's room and requested the presence of the gentleman above named at the caucus. Agreeably to this invitation Mr. Tweed and a small delegation of his friends visited the caucus, but up to this hour it is hard to say whether the compromise they have met to bring about is accomplished. The object is understood to be to effect a settlement of the present difficulties, if that is possible. Although nothing of an official nature has been ascertained regarding the proceedings, it is nevertheless reported that the delegation resolved to call a general caucus of all the democratic members of the Legislature and bind every man to vote for every bill agreed upon, on pain of being branded as a traitor to his party.

Adjournment of the Caucus—A Compromise Effected.

ALBANY, March 25—2 o'Clock A. M.

The caucus has just adjourned, and all hands are in Mr. Tweed's room drinking. A compromise has been effected, the hatchet is buried, and peace reigns.

Progress of the Erie War With the English Stockholders.

ALBANY, March 24, 1870.

Poor Burt has fallen into the hands of the Philistines. He has been lobbying quite lively since yesterday afternoon and has been taken in hand by some sharpers, who will squeeze him so completely if matters keep on that there will be little capital left him to represent. The Gould party are quite jubilant to-night, as it is reported that they have received despatches from England notifying them of the formation of a protection committee in opposition to the Burt interest, and that a prominent English barrister has been secured to come to this country and contest the matter here with Burt. This gives promise of lively times in Erie, and the game of fighting fire with fire will probably give the boys a chance to pay up their board bills and lay up a nest egg for the rest of the year.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 24, 1870.

Mr. MURPHY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the new bill relative to the Supreme Court under the new judiciary article of the constitution.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

The PRESIDENT presented resolutions of the Canal Board in favor of reducing tolls on the canals fifty per cent below the rates of 1852. On motion of Mr. HARDENBURG the subject was made the special order for Wednesday next.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—The ordinary Canal Repair Appropriation bill.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

Mr. GENET attempted to introduce an act to prevent fraudulent voting, but Mr. TWEED objected.

Mr. GENET said he was not surprised that that Senator objected.

The PRESIDENT (interrupting)—Debate is out of order. Objection being made the bill cannot be introduced.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company.

AFTER HANK SMITH.

Mr. GENET offered a resolution reciting that whereas the Metropolitan Police law prohibits a member of the commission holding any other office, therefore, if the Assembly concur, the office of Police Commissioner now held by Henry Smith in violation of the statutes of the State be and is declared vacant; also that the two houses on the 6th of April go into joint session to elect a Police Commissioner in place of said Henry Smith. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Mr. M. NORTON moved to recommit the bill providing for the election of inspectors of election in Brooklyn to the Judiciary Committee, to give the minority a hearing.

Mr. CREAMER denounced the men who now control politics in New York as robbers—through their intrigues republican government in the metropolis was prostrated and purity of the ballot box overthrown. Give New York an election law that will prevent frauds and it could get along without a new charter. He hoped the resolution would prevail. The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BROOKLYN ASSESSORS.

Mr. CREAMER reported favorably the bill relative to the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into executive session. After a short session the doors were opened, and the Senate took a recess until half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

The Senate reassembled at half-past seven o'clock.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—Relative to Fordham and Pelham avenues; amending the charter of the village of White Plains; approving the action of the Commissioners locating an industrial reformatory prison at Elmira; amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; incorporating the Manhattan Market Company of New York; continuing in force the laws of 1867 relative to State prisons as to salaries of the officials thereo; pfroviding for paying the principal and interest of the canal debt; establishing and maintaining an institution for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 24, 1870.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Canal Board, asking the assent of the Legislature to the resolutions adopted by that Board giving discretion to the Canal Commissioners to reduce the tolls on the canals under certain circumstances. Laid over.

The annual report on savings banks was received from the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Peabody Mutual Benefit Company in New York; incorporating the Oriole Club of the city of New York; changing the name of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York; granting powers to directors of corporations to correct certain informalities; authorizing the Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn to raise money for the support of Brooklyn dispensaries; extending the time for collecting taxes in West Farms; vesting corporate powers of Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association of New York in the Board of Directors; relative to the publication of session laws; to improve Franklin avenue in Flatbush; to improve Fourth and Second avenues in New Utrecht.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FIELDS—To incorporate the Association of the Bar of New York.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Upon reassembling at half-past seven o'clock the following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Incorporating the New York Advertising Company.

By Mr. HOWELL—To encourage steam towage on the canals.

By the SPEAKER—To extend Lexington avenue, New York.

By Mr. GRAHAM—For steam towage on the canals; also for a public park in Rochester.

By Mr. PIERCE—To regulate freight charges on the Champlain and Ogdensburg Railroad.

By Mr. O'KEEFFE—To regulate places of amusement in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WHITE—Incorporating the Society Savings Bank, New York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—Amending the charter of the Fire Proof Warehouse Company, so as to restrict the time and manner of the company commencing business; to regulate the grade of Eighth avenue, New York; for the better protection of retailers of beer, ale or porter, by requiring casks of a certain measure—the enacting clause stricken out; incorporating the Fleetwood Park Association.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE BILL.

Mr. FREAR reported the Brooklyn Police bill.

Mr. JACOBS asked that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. ALVORD objected, on the ground that he had serious doubts whether the Metropolitan Police district will be abolished this session; and besides, he knew of no reason why Brooklyn should have more consideration than any other locality.

Mr. JACOBS asked if he objected on behalf of his party or of his locality.

Mr. ALVORD replied that it was not for his party.

Mr. JACOBS then appealed to his sense of justice to give Brooklyn a hearing here. That city had come here asking to be released from the Metropolitan district. A bill making that provision was here, and if it was to be defeated let it be defeated at the earliest moment.

Mr. HUESTED said this House had refused to abolish the Metropolitan Police district, and he thought it a waste of time to consider this bill.

Mr. JACOBS did not believe the gentleman (Huested) was authorized to speak for the majority of this House, and he was assuming too much when he assumed to be the leader of the majority here. Mr. Jacobs spoke at some length as to the effect of the majority of this House taking the position attributed to it.

Mr. MADDOX differed from his colleague (Mr. Jacobs). If the Metropolitan Police District was to be abolished then the citizens of Brooklyn would like some such bill as this; but if the district is to be maintained a large majority of the citizens were opposed to this bill.

The motion to make the bill a special order for to-morrow was lost by 65 to 48—not two-thirds.

The Assembly adjourned.

BAILEY'S RIGHT BOWER IN QUOD.

Arrest of the Fugitive Collector's Confidential Clerk—Why He Was Arrested and How—His Statement.

As any additional information bearing even remotely on the defalcation and sudden disappearance of ex-Collector Bailey must at this time be eagerly sought after by the public, the following particulars of the arrest of his confidential clerk, together with the statement of that party, will be found interesting. Through the courtesy of Warden Tracy, a HERALD reporter obtained an interview last evening with E. J. C. Koop, who was lately the "right-hand man" of the missing Collector, but is now enjoying the hospitalities of Ludlow street jail. Koop, who is of German extraction, florid complexion and gentlemanly address, was quite communicative and endeavored to impress his interrogator with the belief that he possessed no information regarding the flight of his chief, which he desired to conceal.

STATEMENT OF KOOP.

The late confidential clerk to Bailey says that he left the city and proceeded to Albany on official business, by direction of Commissioner Delano, on the same day (Tuesday) that the ex-Collector disappeared. After transacting his affairs there he returned to the city last Friday morning, and on entering the Collector's office was informed of Bailey's flight. He found a letter in the office addressed to him (Koop) enclosing a check for $1,100 from the ex-Collector as part payment for funds loaned by him to Bailey. Having presented this check at the bank on which it was drawn he was informed by the cashier that Bailey did not have that amount remaining to his credit, and it was with difficulty he obtained $636. He then, in order to secure the balance of the check, was compelled to borrow money from his friends and with it make a deposit before he could draw the remainder; this he did, not before, however (as he avers), informing the bank officers of what he had heard at the office regarding Bailey's disappearance. Koop says that although he resigned his position on hearing of Bailey's flight, he promised Supervisor Dutcher that he would call at the office daily to assist in the investigation of the ex-Collector's accounts; and this promise, it appears, he kept until arrested there this morning by a deputy sheriff.

THE CAUSE OF HIS ARREST.

According to Koop's statement, it appears that during the month of January last, while acting under a search warrant issued by a United States commissioner, he went to the store of John Tracy & Co., liquor dealers in Pearl street, for the purpose of examining the books of that firm; that these latter were locked in the safe, which the proprietors refused to open, when he, in his official capacity, caused the safe to be forced open and took possession of the books. On the complaint of that firm his arrest was caused, and his subsequent committal to answer in default of $10,000 bail.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"THE LADY OF LYONS."—Last night was a species of test night at Booth's. It was well known throughout the community that Fechter had given his idea of Claude Melnotte in Brooklyn only two nights ago. It was as well known that Fechter's Claude, in spite of many faults, had proved a great success. The announcement that Booth would appear in that *rôle* last night no doubt helped to crowd a house which is always well filled. It was, indeed, a magnificent house. To say that the "Lady of Lyons" was well put upon the stage would only be to say that it was put upon the stage as every other piece is at this temple of the muses. All the parts were well filled. Colonel Damas was well represented by Mr. Fenno, although he seemed to be too anxious to look like General Scott. Beausant was not so good as we had expected in the person of Mr. Theodore Hamilton. Madame Deschappelles was well played by Miss Fanny Morant; but this only means that Miss Morant knows what she can do, and that what she undertakes to do she always does well. Pauline was good; but no one who saw Pauline at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday night and who saw her again last night at Booth's could refuse to admit that Leclercq was the superior of De Bar. De Bar does well, but Leclercq does better. Claude Melnotte was not last night a very brilliant character. He was sadly wanting in all the essential elements which make up Bulwer's hero. We never saw Claude except in his sorrow. We saw all the time the melancholy Dane. It almost seemed as if Booth's features were fixed by a too excessive and protracted effort to be a genuine Hamlet, which, undoubtedly he is. Last night we watched him closely, but we never saw him smile. He tried it, but, somehow, he could not. We should not like to say that Booth might not make a good Claude. This, however, we will say, that he did not give proof that he was as good a Claude as is Fechter. Fechter knows that love has not always or necessarily a rueful countenance. Booth has either forgotten this truth or he has yet to learn it.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Opening Day in the Metropolis.

THE LATEST STYLES.

The Chameleon Goddess Arrayed in Silks and Satins.

BONNETS AND DRESS GOODS

The votaries of fashion could scarcely wish for more favorable weather than that which smiled on them yesterday—the eventful occasion on which a large proportion of the *modistes* revealed for the first time this season the spring and summer styles ordained by their fickle mistress for the coming season. Opening day is a rather mythical period at all times, as some of the leading houses suit their own convenience; and there is hardly a day from this till the middle of April on which there is not some special exhibition of fashions, and in some instances this exhibition is entirely dispensed with. Still a large proportion of the *modistes* seemed by tacit consent to select yesterday as the general opening festival, and consequently the stores were crowded with fashionably dressed ladies, all eager to inspect the wonders promised them by the high priestesses of fashion. The latter were arrayed in the richest robes and most extravagant trains, and moved about with the air of condescension and dignity becoming their station on such a momentous occasion.

There is not much change or absolute novelty in the new styles. Bonnets are regaining their lost popularity, and are also increasing in size. White chip is much sought after, and flowers form a considerable part of the trimmings. The gipsy shape is in general favor, and threatens to replace the fanchon. The diadem is higher than ever, and all have capes. The cottage bonnet is another novelty, and on some faces it has a charming appearance. This shape admits of inside trimming and the indispensable flowers decorate the diadem and crown. Lace has passed out of general use as material for bonnets, and is replaced by crêpe de chene and straw of all kinds. Notwithstanding the growing popularity of bonnets there is much to be admired in the round hats of the period. Their crowns are higher than ever, in some instances having a brigand appearance. The brims are also very broad, and not turned up as much as before. For trimming many of them have a wreath of flowers encircling the crown and trailing down on the shoulder of the wearer. Suits have not undergone much change, unless in regard to still more elaborate trimming of the same material as the garment itself. Uniformity of color is perceptible in all the new toilets. Some pretty contrasts of black and white, however, are in vogue and will be much worn this spring. The material for suits is mostly confined still to silks of all kinds, even to small checked and striped specimens of silk. Nankeen, foulard pique and white Swiss will be also popular this season. For evening toilets lace seems to occupy an important place. With two shawls of this material—black and white—a lady can arrange a dozen different toilets. As for the styles of evening dresses their name is legion. Hardly two are alike, and they depend mostly on the taste of the wearers. Nothing looks more graceful than a lace or cashmere shawl, draped over a trained dress, and a single square shawl may serve as a tunic fichu over a short dress, but in every case uniformity of color is the rule. Short, loose sacks and sailor jackets are already out, and with young girls they are sure to be favorites. Among the bewildering array of bonnets and dress materials on exhibition we noticed the following:—

Mme. Rallings had a very handsome white organdie robe, with three flutings and puffings of the same material as the underskirt. The overdress was of pale blue silk trimmed with organdie and lace and deep chenille fringe to match. The panier was fastened with bows on each side, and the waist was of organdie and Valenciennes lace. Another evening robe was a white grenadine, flounced to the waist. White silk, grenadine and black velvet were curiously interwoven in the underskirt. A large bunch of velvet poppies decorated the panier. A third robe was a striped silk, consisting of alternate bars of light and dark dahlia, with a Louis Quinze jacket over the old fashioned vest. The jacket laps over, like a gentleman's coat, and has the deep square pockets and other characteristics designated by its name. The overskirt of dark dahlia formed a train and a sort of winged pannier, very richly fringed, completed this stylish dress. Another novelty was a black grenadine trimmed with fancy straw.

O'Sullivan & Greig had a large variety and assortment of dress materials. Among them we noticed a very durable French stuff called De Beige; also silks, foulards, grenadines and moirés of every description. Plain grays and drabs are very suitable for travelling or the seaside. White piques will be more popular than ever this summer. Plain colors seem to be entirely *en règle*.

There were some very gay and handsome breakfast jackets at this house, embroidered in every possible pattern; also balcony or carriage wraps of zephyr worsted. One had silk and gold interwoven in the first mentioned material, and was trimmed with swansdown. There was quite an assortment of cloth walking jackets and sacks, in scarlet and mixed colors. The costumes were of the most *distingué* kind. One—a black silk one—had a velvet vest, with Elizabethan collar and flowing sleeve, with thread lace trimming. A very deep overskirt almost hid the ruffled underdress. Another suit seemed to be composed of a series of ruchings, hardly a portion of the material being made up plain. A row of singularly shaped ruffles, each having the appearance of a fan, surrounded the underskirt. A white pique dress was handsomely trimmed with bars of the same material. A white embroidered muslin dinner robe, heavily flounced, was ornamented by a ruching of lilac satin ribbon, which, passing from either shoulder met at the waist behind and fell in long ends down the back and on either side. A dinner or carriage robe showed a beautiful contrast of black and white, the lace flounces falling over rows of white fringe.

Terry had some novelties in round hats. One might be called the Fra Diavolo from the height of its crown and breadth of its brim. This will probably become the rage this summer, as it is entirely new and very well adapted to some faces. Another hat of white chip had a somewhat lower crown, roll brim, and was trimmed with velvet and ostrich feathers set in a bunch of French roseouds. In a third the crown was raised on one side sloping towards the other, with a heavy roll in the brim. Buff ribbon was laid in platts around the high side of the crown, ending in streamers behind. The edge of the brim was set off by a piping of black velvet, and from the back of the crown waved a black ostrich tip set in a bunch of buff and black flowers, and almost hid by a head of wheat which surrounded it.

Among the specialities we saw at M. Harris' was a dress from Worth & Barbeigh. It was an elegant short costume, of two shades of mauve; the underskirt of a darker shade of mauve, made with a deep plisse and ruchings; the overskirt of a lighter shade of mauve crêpe de chine, trimmed with a crêpe fringe; the overgarment to match both skirts, of a very peculiar and unique shape, different from any we have yet seen. Also a black silk, made of different materials; the underskirt of gros grain, with wide bias folds of the new imperial silk; the overgarment called L'Abeille, made entirely of the new imperial silk, trimmed with Chantilly lace and heavy cords. The speciality of this house is the poil de chevre, of a beautiful shade of yellow, trimmed with a bright contrasting color. The suits we have seen in this house, which are made of light colors, are trimmed with white embroidered bands and crêpe de chine, which they have in all colors and in great variety.

In bonnets at this house we saw a great many changes from last season. They are somewhat larger and inside trimmings are quite a feature. One was a white chip, trimmed with a magnificent fall of lace. The entire front is composed of a full wreath of violets and a simple Marguerite at the side, which forms a very unique and stylish trimming. Again, we saw a black lace bonnet of a very high and pointed shape, with deep jet points. The trimming is a large bouquet of a peculiar shade of mignonette, with ivy leaves, forming a handsome trimming over the back of the hair.

The novelty in round hats here is the "Brigand"—a white chip, very high and pointed, trimmed with two shades of green ribbon, forming the side trimming. From the front of the crown, drooping over the hair, is an elegant black feather, fastened in the front by a peculiar band. We also saw a drab chip of the same shape, trimmed with a fall of crêpe de crine of the same color and trimmed with an exquisite blush rose and trail.

At Mme. Demorest's we saw a morning reception toilet of pearl gray foulard trimmed with slate color. Petticoat of pearl gray, bordered with a scolloped flounce of the slate color, bound with silk of the same shade, and a double scalloped heading similarly bound and set on with a bias band of silk of the lighter shade. Train of pearl gray cut in scollops, with an inner row of scollops of the slate color, each being bound with its own shade. Round, full panier of pearl gray, with a slate colored flounce corresponding to the petticoat. Waist high and plain, fastened with slate colored buttons. Flowing sleeves, gathered on the back of the arm at the elbow into a band of the darker shade, finished with a bow, and trimmed at the bottom with a flounce, also of the darker shade, ornamented at intervals with bows. Lace collar with garnet bow. Coiffure of lace and garnet velvet. Another feature was an evening toilet of salmon colored poult de soie trimmed with green. Petticoat of salmon color, bordered with a Russian flounce of the same color and ornamented with bouillonnés of salmon color, caught with green rosettes and arranged *en tablier*. Court train, bordered with a flounce of green, with a heading of feathered ruching of the same color. This flounce is graduated up the fronts and finished at the third puff, where it meets the flowing loops and ends of green ribbon which descend from the waist at the sides. Heart-shaped corsage, with bodice back and front, from underneath each of which fall loops and ends of green ribbon. The neck and bottom of the waist are finished with folds of the green silk, and bouillonnés of salmon color, caught with green rosettes, forming a berthe on the front, which is finished at the shoulders in loops and ends of green ribbon. Elizabethan ruche of cambric edged with thread lace. Louis XV. sleeve, ornamented with flounce and ruching of green. Coronet of gold, set with emeralds, and emerald necklace.

Again there was a visiting costume of violet poult de soie. Lower skirt garnished with one deep Russian flounce extending across the apron front and first gore each side, bordered by a bias box-plaited ruffle set on with a band of the silk covered with guipure insertion. The heading for the flounce is composed of three ruffles, two falling and one standing up, attached with the band covered with insertion. Another row similar to the heading of the flounce is placed about six inches above it. This front trimming is finished at the sides with large, graceful bows of black velvet placed on obliquely, from underneath which proceed the two series of ruffles which form the trimming on the back, and are arranged circularly, and slightly graduated at either side. Full overskirt, gracefully looped at the sides with black velvet bows. Sailor jacket, open under the arms, having a deep capuchon, with revers trimmed with guipure insertion, and finished at the point with a rich tassel of violet and black. Flowing sleeve, with cuff *en revers*. The sacque and overskirt are trimmed with a fall of guipure lace, headed with a ruffle and the guipure insertion. Bodice of black velvet, with a bunch of roses at the back.

Among the other establishments which held formal and informal openings we may mention those of A. T. Stewart & Co., James McCreery & Co., Mme. Duval, Legrain, Kinzey, Tweed & Co., Mlle. McKinley, Miss Brown, Mme. Lovett, M. T. Higgins, Mathers & Co., Lord & Taylor, Mlle. Snedden, Mme. De Lacy, Mme. Binns, Mme. Marshall, R. Thomson & Co., Broadway; Mme. Bunimeyer, Clinton place; Mme. Galoupeau, Tenth street; Misses Cummings, Foster Brothers, Eighth avenue; Doyle & Adolphi, Grand street; Altman Brothers, Macy, Ronaldson & Mears, Mme. Michel, Sixth avenue; Mme. Vigouroux, Fourth avenue; Mme. Collins, Eleventh street; Sloane, King, Canal street; Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Feely, Division street, and Mrs. Trumbull, Bowery. By next week nearly all those houses will have their full spring stock of materials for the ladies.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

D. McInnis, of Canada; James Watt, of Paris, and A. R. McIntosh, of Scotland, are at the Brevoort House.

General H. P. Adams and E. B. Bigelow, of Boston; E. D. L. Sweet, of Chicago, and General Kent Jarvis, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel W. H. Jenifer, of Baltimore, and Captain Macaulay, of the steamer China, are at the New York Hotel.

Captain J. Fryor and Captain J. D. Brown, of North Carolina; Colonel J. L. Dennison, of Syracuse; Dr. Metcalf and Dr. Stuttner, of Council Bluffs; Major Ellison, of the United States Army; Colonel J. Bartlett and Colonel Hatfield, of San Francisco; John Stewart, of New Brunswick; W. Reed, of Mexico, and General M. E. Parrott, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S. E. Adamson, of Philadelphia; J. A. Wells, of Bay City, Mich.; A. Springer and A. Henderson, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor Stewart, of San Francisco, and Rev. Dr. Hathway, of Florence, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Samuel Partridge, of Orange, N. J.; J. W. Watkins, of Delaware; W. F. Packer, Jr., of Williamsport, and S. Bloom, of Council Bluffs, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

W. R. Osborne, of Binghamton; T. Younglove, of New York; W. T. Berry, of Nashville; H. C. Parker, of Chicago; D. A. White, of Cincinnati; W. L. Howard, of Buffalo; S. Shellbacker and Dr. Rodgers, of Ohio; H. A. Gould, of Springfield; E. C. Winans, of Toronto; C. A. Whiting, of Boston; Colonel S. Flournoy and J. Imboden, of Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Wright, of New York; Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glen's Falls; Thomas Elmes, of Birmingham, Conn., and A. J. Antelo are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Marshall Parks, of Norfolk; W. Gunn, of Springfield; Dr. Henry F. Smith, J. Newton Dixon and Leonard Kellogg, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Captain Browning, of the United States Army; W. Steele, of Washington; Dr. N. A. Smith and I. C. Colton, of Ware, Mass., and J. Adams, of Rochester, are at the Coleman House.

Prominent Departures.

J. N. McCullough, for Pittsburg; Judge E. Bigelow, for Boston; Judge F. L. Laflin, for Albany; John S. Blatchford and Professor J. M. Peirce, for Boston; J. Sykes, for Baltimore; J. S. Howard, for Connecticut; J. A. Griswold, for Troy; O. W. Samson, for Texas; C. H. Williams, for Buffalo; George Shefferick and T. W. Hart, for Boston.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the Cunard steamship Tripoli for England were Sir Beach Hicks, M. P.; General Harry McIvor, late of General Escobedo's staff in the Mexican war; Lieutenant Colonel Hunt, and Major Mason, of Virginia. The officers go to Egypt to enter the service of the Viceroy, whose agent in this city is commissioning distinguished ex-federal and confederate officers as regimental commanders in his service. Generals Loring and Sibley and others heretofore commissioned have already arrived in Egypt and assumed command.

Personal Notes.

The *John Bull* thinks that Rev. Dr. Barry will very probably be appointed to the see of Chichester.

Mr. W. A. Baker has won the gold medal of the Gold Club recently started in Bombay.

W. H. H. Baxton is under examination in Rochester on a charge of embezzlement from a lodge of which he was a member. He has promised to make restitution.

A. B. Holcomb, of Henrietta, tried to chew off the ear of James Cole, Jr., of Rochester, the other day, and was hauled up on a charge of mayhem.

Colonel Cornelius Post, aged eighty-six, died at Lodi, N. Y. Cyrrel Shumway, also aged eighty-six, died in Pavilion, Genesee county. The latter never saw a railroad car.

The farmers of Yates county have resumed specie payment; but greenbacks are preferred, they being "less bothersome" than gold.

The nun Barbara Ubryk, whose discovery in a secret prison at Cracow caused such excitement, is dead, and the body had to be secretly buried to prevent any disturbance.

Mr. Gilbert Scott, R. A., states that the restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton, will cost £8,500.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha recently signed the first death warrant during his reign, which has now lasted twenty-six years. The culprit was a surgeon, and had murdered a young girl under revolting circumstances. On the day of the execution it was exactly thirty-one years since the last had taken place.

A foreigner, the proprietor of a Turkish newspaper in London, was charged at Bow street with printing in his journal a libel on the Prime Minister of Turkey, and also with using words liable to incite persons to assassinate him.

The *Gazette Musicale* calls attention to the fact that in the French Cabinet there