

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV. No. 56

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 24th St.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE MARRIAGE RING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SERPENT OF THE HEATH—GRENADIER EXERCISES—IRISH EMIGRANT. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 St. between 5th and 6th Aves.—LORY AT SEA. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.—LORY AT SEA. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HANLEY. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street.—ENGLISH OPERA—MARTIANA. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—PROU FROG. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner of Third St.—Mansie daily. Performance every evening. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PAKK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—TORY-FROG. FORTY FIFTH ST. OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOYAGERS, NEGRO BROTHERS, & C. THEATRE COMIQUE, 24 Broadway.—COMIC VOYAGERS, NEGRO ACTS, & C. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, & C.—FEMALE BROTHERS KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, & C. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—TORY-FROG. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, & C. APOLLO HALL, corner 26th Street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNIAN. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 27, 1870.

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TAMMANY HALL TO-MORROW—"Measure a man according to his cloth." Try Tweed.

THIS DAY—THE HOLY SABBATH—should be devoted to prayerful duties, and, after religious concerns are properly cared for, harmony and conciliation among the discordant elements of the democracy of the city will probably be looked after.

THE TREASURY AUTHORITIES state that they do not know how much Bailey's defalcations amount to, but the United States will lose nothing, as his bondsmen are good for the amount. Good enough, probably, in holding the amount, but are they good enough to pay up?

THE PIGMANS of the Tammany democracy are endeavoring to make a show of fight against the old Sachems. Their pluck is to be admired, but they had better send their women and children into rat-holes or coal-holes before the contest assumes a more formidable shape.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.—General Grant has again shown his practical common sense by disavowing the proposed reconstruction raid on Tennessee. He takes the ground that he cannot constitutionally send troops to Tennessee at the Governor's request unless the Legislature cannot be convened, which he does not believe is the case.

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY.—It now appears that Baez's messenger bearing the official vote on annexation in St. Domingo has not yet reached Washington. Several new documents bearing on the treaty have been furnished the Senate by the Secretary of State. The Senate was not in session yesterday, and the treaty was not, therefore, officially discussed; but it will lose nothing by delay, except, probably, from the fact that the time for exchange of ratifications is drawing near, and it will gain considerably by discussion. The friends of the treaty cannot do better than to ventilate it as much as possible.

ONE MORE STEP FOR THE WOMEN.—Gradually the women are forcing their way into every channel of active life. It is now an old story to hear of women graduating in our medical schools; the women brokers in Wall street have ceased to be a sensation, as was also the women jurors in Wyoming. It was time, therefore, that the sex should take one step more, and the step seems to be taken by a Brooklyn lady, who the other day was graduated from a law school at St. Louis and admitted to the bar.

The Roman Council—The Issue of the Past and the Church of the Future.

At last we have had a breeze from Rome. The German bishops have given us good reason to look for something in the shape of opposition at their hands. We know well what the feeling of Catholic Germany is in the matter of infallibility. It has been openly pronounced, and in language neither soft nor equivocal. But we have waited for the expression of this German spirit in the Council. We did not expect it to be rash; for rashness is not a characteristic of the German mind. But we did expect it. It is gratifying now to know that Bishop Strossmayer, of Hungary, has broken silence, and that, if he has not flung a firebrand into the Council, he has at least given proof to the world that holy men who go in for the presence of the Holy Spirit, for infallible guidance and for infallibility in the person of the Vicar of Christ, are after all very much like the rest of us, frail and fallible mortals. Our latest news is to the effect that Bishop Strossmayer moved that for the definition of an article of faith the entire concurrence of the episcopate be considered necessary. The result, we are told, was violent opposition. The Bishop was insulted, driven from the tribune and threatened. Of course, this is a meagre and imperfect report; but, considering the temper of the German bishops generally, it must be accepted as substantially true. If it be true many will ask the question, wherein are the assembled bishops at Rome better or wiser than our Washington and Albany legislators? That a crisis has arrived in the history of the Council must be admitted. It is, in fact, apparent to the world. All our recent letters and cable despatches go to show that the Pope and the ultramontane party are determined to have infallibility proclaimed, and that the Gallican and German and American parties are just as determined that so far as they are concerned no such dogma shall be proclaimed. Dr. Manning, of London, and Dupanloup, of Orleans, head the respective parties. Manning has the advantage of being at the head of the majority; but this advantage is dangerously counterbalanced by the fact that he represents a Catholic State, or rather the Catholic States. Manning may command numbers and much intellectual ability, but Dupanloup has arms at his back, great States and empires. The situation in the Council is really serious. We never thought it should come to this. We knew that the Council was convened merely for the purpose of defining and proclaiming the personal infallibility of the Holy Father. It was our opinion, however, that respect would be shown to a powerful minority, and that the fear of dividing the Church would prevent the assembled fathers and the advisers of his Holiness from pushing matters to extremities. In this last particular we have to admit we were mistaken. The infallibilists are resolute. They have the power, and they mean to use it. Right or wrong, schism or no schism, infallibility, in their judgment, is a necessity of the age, and it must be proclaimed. In this emergency the civil Powers who have hitherto looked on have stepped in and demanded a hearing. Count Daru, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has demanded that, in the event of infallibility being discussed and brought to a vote, France have in the Council a lay representative. It is said that Count Daru has received a letter from Rome in reply to his demand, although the nature and contents of the reply have not been made public. Much, very much, depends on that answer. It was proper that France should take the lead in this matter; for France is the leading Catholic Power. It is France that maintains the Pope in Rome. But for French bayonets, where would be the temporal power? The temporal power gone, where would be the Pope? If the reply to France be favorable; if France is permitted to send a lay representative to the Council, Austria will demand the same privilege or right. So will Bavaria. So, too, in all likelihood will Italy and Spain. Considering the large Catholic population of North Germany it would not surprise us if Bismarck insisted on having the same right. These lay agents in Council may give to the questions at issue a new complexion and very seriously affect the result. If the answer from Rome refuses to allow a lay representative of any Power to take his seat in the Council, then we shall have France and Austria and Bavaria and Italy and Spain in open antagonism to the Holy See. This may not prevent the Council from bringing infallibility to a vote and carrying it. But in such a case the Roman Church will have lost every secular arm on which it has hitherto leaned, and it will find itself opposed to and by every civil government on the face of the earth. We have reached a point in the history of the Council when compromise may play a prominent part. In our judgment nothing but compromise can prevent the Council from becoming as much a failure as it is already an anachronism.

After all, this Roman Council is but revealing on a large scale what all the world has seen and felt in religious circles. Witness the Church questions in Great Britain. Witness the Bible difficulty in the schools in Great Britain and America. It is a sad fact that in this nineteenth century, and in spite of all our progress, narrow-mindedness should be the dominant characteristic of all religious bodies from that of Rome downward. Essentials are overlooked. Non-essentials are deemed all important. Further and further do we wander from the Sermon on the Mount. More and more do we lose sight of the Master. Galilee and Christ and Calvary are no longer in men's thoughts. Creeds, already too long, are being lengthened. Dogmas, already too numerous, are being multiplied. It is our consolation that in spite of churchmen we march on, and that the vision of a universal Church becomes brighter, clearer, grander and more glorious. Churchmen stand still; but the world moves on, and the future is full of promise.

A GLOSSY ARRAY OF COLORED ARISTOCRACY was visible in a private box at the National theatre in Washington on Friday evening, enjoying Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle. Like Old Rip they have awakened to a vivid sense of a change of condition, and, like him, are determined to let the doubting Washington villagers know that they are alive to the prospects of social equality.

The Gathering of the Class in the Wigwam.

There is to be a meeting of the Tammany General Committee in the Wigwam to-morrow evening concerning the troubles among the democratic clans and cliques at Albany over our city spoils. Preparatory meetings of the "unaffiliated" have been held in numerous places all over the city for several nights past. Both houses of the Legislature stand adjourned to Monday evening, at half-past seven, in view of this meeting of the Wigwam. It is supposed in some quarters that half the Legislature will be down here to-morrow night to assist in the powwow at the Wigwam. It will be a most momentous and important powwow.

Big with the fate of Cesar and of Rome, Tammany rules the city; the mighty legions of the city democracy march under the banners of Tammany. Her power is in the hands of her General Committee, and this committee, so far, has been ruled by half a dozen of the Big Indians. But the mutineers at Albany have declared "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," against these chiefs, and hence this call of the General Committee. Let us suppose the fight to be between Sachem Tweed and Sheriff O'Brien, the one representing the old ring and the other the new rings, including the jackknives, the Mantillan democrats and all the huckleberry combination. The Tammany General Committee numbers between three and four hundred men, from all the wards of the city, representing all creeds, all nationalities (except the African and Chinese), and all the democratic cliques and factions. Tweed, however, it is generally believed, will poll a heavy majority of the committee against O'Brien; but if the O'Brien coalition mean "war to the knife" we may look for secession if they cannot control the committee.

The trial, we presume, in the committee will be made upon the question of a new City Charter, and some compromise from Tweed is spoken of which may conciliate the jackknives. But they are very sore from their terrible chastisement of Tuesday, and old soldiers say they mean mischief; that, in short, their purpose is to "smash the machine." Their strength lies in detached districts, while the strength of Tammany lies in the general vote of the city; and herein lies the main issue between the Tammany regulars and the young militia. So it is feared that if the jackknives cannot be given full swing in elections by wards and districts they will be satisfied with nothing but the head of Tweed in a basket.

From all that we can learn of the preliminary movements for this General Committee meeting, Sachem Tweed on the occasion will loom up among the small fry in all the glory of the Great Mogul, and Sheriff O'Brien and his coalition, lacking the all-important essentials of cash, numbers and discipline, will be as signally swamped in the Wigwam as they were in the Assembly. But what then? That is the question which only the meeting can answer.

The Darien Canal Expedition.

We publish this morning a brief letter from our special correspondent, announcing the safe arrival at Caledonia Bay of the expedition sent by our government to explore a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. It will be observed that the officers in charge have gone vigorously to work and are sanguine of success. At the time our correspondent wrote they had already cut a road, three miles in length, to a river which is said to flow into the Pacific Ocean. Is it possible that this is in the narrow valley on the Atlantic coast which Dr. Cullen insists that he discovered, but which subsequent explorers failed to find? This question will probably be answered by the fuller despatches which our correspondent, who is with the expedition, has forwarded and which will doubtless be here in a few days. We shall await these with interest, as the indications now point to a great success. The Indians are friendly, and disposed to aid the explorers, who are energetic and enthusiastic in the performance of their labors.

THE CUBANS, it seems, have finally determined, if the United States does not recognize them by the end of the month, to recall all their absentees and carve out their own salvation without looking to us further for aid. With all kindness to the Cubans we must say that it looks as if they could not do better.

THE TWEED is one of the brightest and sunniest of the sunny rivers of Scotland. Its principal affluents are the Gala, Leader and Adder. By a singular coincidence the juvenile democracy of New York, in attempting to dam the American Tweed, have only given an opportunity for the object of their condemnation to make "Gala" days for his friends, to establish himself as a "Leader" of the democracy, and, if necessity requires, to enable him to give his enemies the sharp sting of the "Adder."

KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.—The cannon ball, that flourishes in the city in these days, is a bad tree and bears bitter fruit, as is now experienced, no doubt, by the poor creature Hattie Moore. This woman was fond of "krayty." She was miserable because the home of her husband was a quiet place and because she opposed the associations and excitements of which she was fond. She broke from the domestic trammels the other day—went for a regular burst of excitement to the Grand Duchess ball—and rose to such a riot of rum and revelry that she could not come down to her daily life again, and tried suicide as the best remedy. Perhaps such a career is best when it ends early.

JUDICIAL THIMBLERIGGING.—There is a story in the police reports, of a country merchant who was robbed in a panel house of the Fourteenth ward—and who, perhaps, understands by this time that a panel house and a court of justice in this town are not such widely different establishments as they ought to be. He succeeded in securing the arrest of the girl who lured him to robbery, and was ordered to the House of Detention at the same time the girl was remanded for trial. He did not want to go to prison and protested; but the only way he could escape going to the House of Detention was by withdrawing the complaint and letting the accused go free. If a justice were in league with the panel thieves we do not see how he could render them more efficient service than this.

The Approaching Methodist Conferences.

One week from next Wednesday the New York and New York East conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, numbering about five hundred ministers, and representing nearly seventy-five thousand Methodists, will meet in annual session in this city. The former will convene in the Thirtieth street Methodist Episcopal church and the latter in Seventh street. This session of these bodies will be the most important that has been held here for a great many years. Questions of the utmost importance not only to the denomination, but to the entire Christian community, will come up for discussion, and from the position, numbers and wealth of the churches represented by the two conferences their action will most probably be followed by the provincial conferences that are yet to meet. Here it is that the debates on the question of lay delegation have been conducted with the greatest vigor, and as those conferences will have to vote on it now we may expect a renewal of the discussion. Forty-nine out of seventy-one conferences have already voted nearly four to one in favor of the measure.

The alleged defalcations in the Book Concern, the first reports of which were promulgated with a view to influence the votes of other annual conferences on this question, will also receive a due share of attention. The preachers of both conferences who reside in this city and vicinity have already taken action on the reports of the Book Committee and have endorsed the majority. The country members may, however, reverse or neutralize this decision, as it is known that the minority report of the committee is much more acceptable to the denomination at large, who believe that defalcation and mismanagement exists in the Concern, and that the Book Committee could find the same out if they desired. There is a movement among the laity of some of the city churches to consolidate some of the districts and thereby to reduce the number of presiding elders, which they think are becoming too numerous and too expensive. This also will come up for discussion and adjudication.

The subject of ministerial education, made doubly interesting to Methodists at this time—and especially to those Conferences—by the recent death of the Rev. Dr. McClintock, demands and will receive the most careful consideration. It is well known, and has been openly asserted by one of the bishops of the Church, that the majority of applicants for admission to the Methodist ministry now are men nearer to forty years of age than twenty-five. The explanation given of this fact is that young men of wealth, culture and social position in the Church prefer to enter other professions wherein the labor is lighter and the remuneration greater and more certain. Hence the ranks of the ministry must be recruited, if at all, from among the poor classes, and these must have free collegiate education or none. The supply of the Methodist pulpit by the regular ministry at present does not make up the losses caused by death, location and superannuation. The denomination throughout the land owns eleven thousand seven hundred churches, and yet has but eight thousand four hundred and eighty-one travelling preachers to supply those pulpits and to minister to more than seven millions of souls. There are, however, nearly ten thousand local or lay preachers besides. Hence the subject of education is one of vital importance to the future progress and well being of the Methodist Church.

Another question, hardly less important, but one of more local interest, and in which all Protestant denominations are equally concerned, is the adoption of more positive measures for the evangelization of the neglected masses of this city. There are in New York four hundred Protestant churches of all denominations, thirty-nine Roman Catholic and twenty-nine Jewish churches. The average seating capacity of these churches is about one thousand each, which gives considerably less than half a million persons a chance to hear the Gospel preached on the Sabbath. There are, therefore, about six hundred thousand souls in this city every Sabbath day for whom no spiritual provision whatever has been made by Protestantism. The late W. W. Cornell was president of a Methodist missionary society whose efforts are directed towards founding churches in neglected neighborhoods in the city, and under its auspices six churches have been dedicated and about the same number of mission stations opened during the last four years. Mr. Cornell's death has invested this subject with increased interest; for, though the society will continue its operations, it will lack the moral and material influence of his name and great wealth to help it forward in its work. The Methodists are now the second religious denomination in the city, the Episcopalians being the first. The former have fifty-five churches and the latter ninety-five. The Methodist denomination at large dedicate an average of two churches every day throughout the year.

There are two other important subjects that have recently agitated the Protestants of this State and on which some of them have taken action—namely, the appropriation of State and city moneys to sectarian purposes and the reading of the Bible in the public schools. The recent Methodist State Convention unanimously protested against the former and resolved to sustain the latter. These are among the most prominent topics that will come up for discussion in these conferences.

THIS IS THE FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT—But how will it be observed by democratic politicians? Undoubtedly in a spirituous manner, but not in that style which will lead the juveniles and the ancients of the democracy jointly up to the altar of a common patriotism. The democracy will no doubt gambol for the best.

"THE PACIFIC ARMY OF FRANCE."—The school teachers of France presented an address, by delegation, to the Emperor Napoleon at the Tuilleries the other day. His Majesty, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, was informed by a member of the Cabinet that there were forty-five thousand schoolmasters in France, and replied, "It is an army—the pacific army of France." Memorable words. The Emperor then introduced the Prince Imperial to the delegates—a happy introduction, and one by which the greatest of the French revolutions has been accomplished.

A Bird's-eye View of the Theatres.

Many important and radical changes have taken place in the metropolitan theatres within the past few years. Old landmarks have disappeared and new features have been introduced. To the popular thirst for sensation everything of the old school, except in a few establishments, has been sacrificed, and the stage carpenter and scenic artist is of more account than either the dramatist or actor. "The Black Crook," with all its evil tendencies, had this germ of good in it: it aroused managers to the idea of placing plays on the stage with more attractive surroundings than before, and compelled them to expend more money on scenery and appointments for really meritorious works than they heretofore dreamed of. If we take the principal theatres in New York—Booth's, Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue—we can safely challenge competition with Europe in regard to their stage setting. Niblo's and the Olympic are also up to the same standard. In the three first mentioned theatres the legitimate drama flourishes like a bay tree both financially and artistically. Even the sensational school is rendered tolerable and even attractive by the artistic care bestowed upon it. The importance of theatres at the present day may be ascertained from the internal revenue returns, which show that a very considerable amount of money is annually expended to afford amusement of this kind to our citizens. The managers do not yet, as a general rule, come up to the expectations and demands of the public in their companies. The star system still holds its ground with many of them. They do not seem to understand that a perfect ensemble of cast is preferable to a single star and a bundle of sticks. Those theatres which have been fortunate enough to secure first class artists in their stock companies have been rewarded this season by an appreciative public. No matter how apparently capricious and whimsical theatre-goers may be in this city, they never fail in time to recognize true merit and repudiate charlatanism. The Lenten season has militated heavily against the managers, and they look forward with eagerness and anxiety towards the joyful Easter time, when sackcloth and ashes will be discarded. It is rumored that during the summer season an attempt will be made to locate the home of Italian opera at Booth's magnificent dramatic temple. It will be indeed a change for the better from the ungracious place it has had heretofore. In Booth's it will have everything in its favor, and if the management will only avoid the trickery and parsimony hitherto characteristic of the direction of Italian opera and labor to secure good, fresh, acknowledged artists, the theatre will earn for itself a lasting reputation. There is no use in protesting before the New York public, the majority of whom have abundant opportunities of witnessing and hearing the best operas in Europe, mutilated, inferior and disgraceful performances under the name of Italian opera. Let the same care be bestowed on the lyric drama as there is in every other species of amusement in this city, and there is not the slightest doubt of its success. Another feature in amusements is the uptown tendency of theatre-goers. Within very few years there will be little encouragement to any establishment of this kind below Union square. The theatres seem to be in advance of other places of business, and they are gradually pushing their way into districts which even the present generation remember to have been once rural in appearance and importance.

An Attempt to Ruin Broadway.

Nothing can be imagined more ruinous to property holders and business people on Broadway than the preposterous Arcade Railroad. It is worse than any underground job before or since contemplated. It makes an entirely new street beneath that thoroughfare and undermines every portion of it. In its construction business will be at a complete standstill there, and the cost must be something enormous. It is one of the wildest and most insane schemes that ever entered the mind of a contractor or a lobbyist, and its utter impracticability alone should banish it at once from the mind of any sensible or right thinking person. It would be impossible to calculate the extent to which it would depreciate property on Broadway and injure trade there. The process of constructing this Utopian affair would damage the great to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, and that would not represent the actual amount of loss to property on that thoroughfare. The proposed underground street would be wholly untenable on account of the poisonous atmosphere and racket of constantly passing trains. The tunnel or pneumatic plans are less objectionable, as they do not disturb the surface of the street to the same extent. The Arcade Railroad is simply a gigantic scheme concocted by insanity and fraud of the most inexcusable kind. It is looming up again in the Legislature and an effort will probably be made during this session to secure a charter. But we have a better opinion of our lawmakers than to think they would consent to such a Quixotic and villainous job. Even if they grant a charter to this company it is more than likely that the funds to carry out the enterprise will not be forthcoming. We earnestly advise our legislators to consider the magnitude of the job and show a little consideration towards the taxpayers by consigning it to merited oblivion.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Tammany tribe of the Tuscaroras are likely to have their name changed to "Tusca-losers," judging from the developments of yesterday.

OUR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE, printed in another page, will be found to contain the latest and most interesting news from the United States of Colombia and the republics of Peru and Chile. It is most gratifying to learn that the fruits of peace, advancement and improvement, are making themselves evident in those countries to which we have just referred. The day of telegraphs, railroads, public instruction and national improvements is about to dawn on those nations, and with its coming we may expect to hear less of those unfortunate revolutions which always retard progress and tend to the demoralization of peoples.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, turned out of office by the immaculate "George! Wash-McClean!"—this talk of the street—waxes fat, sharp and decisive. "Sharper than a serpent's tooth is an ungrateful child."

Dress Fashions in Europe—A Paris Council on Spring Styles.

The special fashions correspondence from Paris which appears in our columns to-day reports matter of joyous and envying import for the use of that elegant, accomplished and really influential and national class of our readers—the ladies of America. The communication breathes freshly of the balmy spring and augurs hopefully for a pleasing summer. It promulgates the dress toilet canons of the hour, and in this respect bids fair to enlighten the gloom and—if it be at all possible to do so—harmonize the world-wide distractions which have ensued and are still flowing from the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council in Rome. Our fashions letter speaks of the unities and beauties which result from the exercise of science and skill when directed to the comfort of mortals here below; of the *homo factus ad unguem*—or humanity "made up" by the modiste and milliner—as it was presented in ancient Rome, while the *schema* and written arguments of the Pontifical Fathers as expressed in the modern Holy City tend very strongly to confuse the minds of the peoples in a most unhappy direction as to the immortalities in the hereafter.

Hoping for the best on both sides of the grave our special fashions writer proceeds to tell us all about "garments of much mystical sublimity," the garments of the season. A petticoat of a most bewildering combination and elegant trimmings is described, and hats and gloves, and bonnets and boots, and full dresses and outdoor dresses and evening costumes follow rapidly in successive detail. The dress materials most in vogue are reported, a fact of considerable interest to our New York merchants and storekeepers. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the main points of this fashions letter here, useless to run from slippers to sleeves again, as it is absolutely certain that the despatch will be read and studied in its entirety by thousands of sparkling eyes before Monday afternoon—we say Monday, as the religious young ladies will only "hear of it" to-day, the Sabbath.

Our European Mail Budget.

The recent arrival of the French Transatlantic mail steamship Lafayette at this port, after an exceedingly rapid winter passage, with the landing of the German steamship Rhein yesterday, enables us to present to our readers to-day an ample, varied and highly interesting news report, explanatory of our cable telegram despatches to the 15th inst. The details of the Montpensier-Bourbon duel at Madrid are given, coming as they do in melancholy confirmation of the HERALD special cable telegram first advices of the circumstances which attended that tragic and sanguinary encounter. We publish also the decisive letter of insult to Montpensier, which the deceased Prince had had circulated in Madrid in the shape of a manifesto previously. The initiatory movement of the German secession from the Papal Council is noted from Rome. We afford also a glimpse of the French Imperial interests in and of the policy of Napoleon toward the Ecumenical assemblage. Our European mail report embraces in addition quite a number of foreign personal and industrial items, so that it is instructive and entertaining both as to Old World current history and progress.

JACKSON IN THE WRONG BOX.—We cannot commend too highly the vigilance of the District Attorney, who has prevented the escape of the murderer Jackson. There was evidently a job on foot to free this murderer by a verdict in court not dissimilar to that rendered in his favor before the Coroner's jury. It looked well for the schemes of the plotters when they had manipulated the indictment so effectively that the man was only to be arraigned on a charge of manslaughter. But for the prompt action of the District Attorney in having that indictment quashed and another found the inquiry would have been carried through and added one more disgrace to our administration of justice.

TICKET SWINDLERS.—There are two or three travellers in the House of Detention who on their way through this city were robbed of some thousands of dollars by ticket swindlers. They are held that their presence may be secured for the day of trial—but every time the cases are ready for trial the ticket swindlers appeal for delay through counsel, and get it; and every time the cases are put off some weeks are added to the imprisonment of the travellers. After awhile they will weary of imprisonment and will withdraw the complaints, and the rogues will go unpunished. In such a case the judge who assents to an hour's delay for the convenience of the accused convives at their crime.

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH FOR RELIGION.—The members of the Irish State Church Convention, a clerico-lay assemblage, embracing a vast amount of talent and piety, have decided to invest a large portion of their funds in United States securities. The disestablished churches have been wrangling in Dublin ever since the passage of the Gladstone bill, which severs the connection between their Church and the Crown. They have just now learned the infallibility of the Bible amendment, "Put not your faith in princes," and are obediently and reverently resolved to trust all to the American democracy. They are perfectly right. They will come in an excellent happy time with their cash. Let them invest in New York city stock. Here they will find Christianity in its primitive apostolic essence and meet the men who "live like the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon is not arrayed in greater glory." The Irish churchmen have heard of the new Charter by cable.

THE ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS who are at Naples reporting the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte comment on the "subserviency of the jury to the Emperor's supposed sympathies" with the prisoner. These English writers understand all about the "delusion, the mockery and snare" of the Irish State trials by jury in Dublin some few years since, and think that "our plan" of jury-packing prevails everywhere. Accustomed to the quibbles of Lords Lieutenants in Ireland they don't know a crown fern from bias, and so just as they "live themselves do they judge their neighbors."