are being extended beyond their legitimate limits, and Ecuador suffers in consequence. It is only natural that such a proceeding should give offence and cause alarm, but from the fact that Peru has been requested to name a commission to regulate and fix the proper boundaries between the two republics we feel satisfied that Ecuador will not let the matter pass unnoticed. What about Brazil? Is this another of its schemes for enlargement? Is gradual absorption the policy of the American empire? It looks like it, and it behooves all the South American republics to be on their guard.

The Situation in the Old World—Humanity as It Presents Itself in Europe.

By the European mail at this port during the past two days we have important and highly interesting details of our Old World news advices by cable to the 18th of March. They come in the shape of special correspondence and newspaper reports. The narrative which was commenced in our columns yesterday is continued to-day. It is of a very varied character, and furnishes ample food for reflection to the educated, unprejudiced mind of America. Our special writer in London presents the most important, decided and interesting features of the *résumé* in the able communication in which he again chronicles the national march of the people of Great Britain towards the attainment of a republican form of government. In this letter he introduces to the American people the aristo-democracy of the British nation, as marshalled under the lead of the young Earl of Derby, in its endeavors to reconcile the peerage with the popular demand for reform, and thus, if possible, save the institution by toning it down to a harmonious and patriotic comminglement with the upheaving and rather turbid wave tide which swells from the manufacturing districts and from Ireland towards its still slippered feet. This letter comes in valuable continuation of those on the same subject which appeared in the HERALD on the 9th and 22d inst. The Mordaunt divorce had been again before Lord Penzance in Chambers. The English lawyers were still engaged with the Kelly divorce case, and the House of Lords was investigating the extraordinary claim which has been made to the Irish peerage of the earldom of Wicklow. The Godrich divorce suit was also before Lord Penzance, that able jurist, after having decided the case of Lady Mordaunt and vindicated the honor of the Prince of Wales, being called on to say what disposition should be made as to the care and custody of the children of the Godrich marriage. The infants were hid away, however, by a romantically inclined governess, whose obstinacy of evasion was overcome only by the exercise of great judicial skill, combined with much suavity of manner.

The Papal infallibility question was plainly and pointedly before the French Cabinet. We are specially informed by our writer in Paris that it constituted even there a perplexing and embarrassing topic. Count Daru holds the opinion that France is not entitled to a lay interference in the subject, as it constitutes one of religious belief solely. This ministerial position produced some slight discord in the Emperor's Council. The Pope sent along a threat of excommunication against the Tuileries, the Jesuits were bringing forward old parchments relative to Church rights, the Emperor Napoleon was anxious for the dynasty, and "charity" and "hope" and "faith" were being rapidly dragged underneath on the Continent by the grand Romo-episcopal undertow. The clerico-executive crisis in Paris was on all hands exciting, if not serious. To add to the gravity of the occasion a copy of the Papal *schema* was published. We reproduce the document to-day, but as a matter of history only and by way of contrasting its mustiness with the sparkling vivacity of the verbiage of the new City Charter of New York. Austria, Spain and Germany present distinct and separate features of reaction and of progress; so that we hear of morality, crime, death, love, the fever of unquiet with the situation in life, ambition and immorality at once, and in such a surprising admixture that it almost forces a reiteration of the exclamation, "Man's a phenomenon" and "wondrous beyond all wondrous measure!"

THE BIBLE IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Arnell was imprudent enough to propose a resolution in the House of Representatives yesterday, declaring that the use of the Bible in the public schools was wise and proper and ought to be encouraged. It is no doubt wise and proper enough in Protestant schools, but in public schools, where the children of Jews, Catholics, Swedenborgians and Gentiles of all descriptions attend, morality and virtue can be fostered without impressing upon these youthful minds the doctrines discountenanced by their parents. In Congress, however, the use of any book that will foster morality is to be highly commended.

THE SALT LAKE SAINTS are excited over the passage of Cullom's Anti-polygamy bill in the House. They held a meeting recently and claimed that Utah would be desolated if the bill became a law. Several of the Mormon speakers at the meeting argued that a liberal policy on the part of the government would arrest polygamy in the future. It strikes us that these aged polygamists are very liberal in guaranteeing that their posterity shall marry singly. Do they comprehend even more clearly than Congress the irresistible influence of the railroad on the dark doctrines of their sect?

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—The King of France, with forty thousand men, came down the river and then went up again; and Tweed said to Genet, "Thou art the man!"

TAXING THE BONDS.—Mr. Beck in the House yesterday offered a resolution favoring a tax of at least ten per cent on the interest of United States bonds, and while the negative votes were being counted he raised the point of order that no member could vote on a question in which he was particularly interested. On being questioned by the Speaker he declined to say that he meant any particular member, and thus implicated indirectly all the negative voters.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—Observe how serenely after the late *fiasco* of the Jackknives he looked out from his perch on Tammany Hall. Is he to be the last of the Wampanoags? Where's the Sheriff?

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Constitution of France Elaborated Under Magna Charta.

Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to the French Note.

A British Cure for Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Epsom Downs Race Track Covered with Snow.

FRANCE.

The New Constitution—Popular Control Under Magna Charta.

PARIS, March 28, 1870.

In the Senate to-day, M. Rouher presiding, Minister Ollivier read the project of a *Senatus Consultum* drawn up in accordance with the recent letter of the Emperor.

It makes important changes in the prerogatives of the Senate. Hereafter the legislative power is to be divided between the Emperor, the Senate and the Corps Législatif; the number of Senators must be one-third less than that of the Deputies; former articles giving the constituent power to the Senate are abrogated, and the constitution henceforth may be changed by the voice of the people on the proposal of the Emperor.

Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to Napoleon.

PARIS, March 28, 1870.

Cardinal Antonelli's reply to M. Daru's dispatch has been made public.

It substantially denies the interpretation the Emperor places on the policy and pretensions of the Pope.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Costs.

PARIS, March 28, 1870.

The High Court of Tours has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 25 000f. to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

"Moral Insanity"—British Opinion of Prince Pierre's Intellect.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The London *Times*, in reviewing the proceedings of the High Court at Tours, pronounces Prince Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept like a madman under constant watch.

English Comment in General.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The acquittal of Prince Bonaparte is much commented on here.

ENGLAND.

The Policy Towards Ireland.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The London *Post*, formerly organ of Lord Palmerston, urges a policy of extreme rigor towards Ireland.

Unseasonable Weather.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

There were four inches of snow on Epsom Downs last Saturday, and sportsmen are seriously perplexed about the condition of the turf, as the Epsom Spring Races commence to-morrow.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL, March 28, 1870.

Outgoing transatlantic steamers have been ordered to take the southerly course to avoid icebergs, unusual numbers of which are reported by arrivals here.

The University Boat Crews.

LONDON, March 28, 1870.

The practice of the University boat crews for their annual race is carefully watched and reported. The papers concur in pronouncing both crews wretched n form.

PARAGUAY.

Still After Lopez.

LISBON, March 28, 1870.

The South American mail steamer has arrived, bringing dates of the 7th instant from Rio Janeiro. At last accounts from Paraguay the Brazilian troops were rapidly moving in pursuit of Lopez.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Assembly—Address of the Conservative Members—Governor Holden Censured.

RALEIGH, March 28, 1870.

The General Assembly adjourned *sine die* to-day at noon. The conservative members are out in an address to the people. In alluding to the Governor's declaring Alamance county in insurrection and asking for a suspension of the habeas corpus the address recites:—

The chief magistrate of this State, the head and front of radicalism, has seen fit to declare one of our counties in a state of insurrection and to call upon Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the State. We declare there is no sufficient cause for this extraordinary action of Governor Holden; there is and has been no armed resistance, no uprising of the people, no outbreaks to disturb or hinder the full administration of civil law. We assert that there is not a county in the State in which any sheriff or other peace officer may not go unattended and with perfect safety and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. It is true that murders and other outrages have been committed; but they have not been confined to any particular locality or any particular party; and when Governor Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty he is guilty of a wilful libel upon a people whose rights he has sworn to protect.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Palmer on the Cuban Question.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1870.

Governor Palmer, in reply to a letter from Cassius M. Clay, asking him to accept the position of Vice President of the Cuban Aid Society of New York, says he does not consider it consistent with the public duty of a Governor of one of the United States to aid insurgents against the authority of a government with which we are at peace; and, further, that he has no evidence that the so-called patriotic party in Cuba has decreed the abolition of slavery, and the fact that the leader is General Jordan, who was for years in arms against our free government to perpetuate slavery, affords no satisfactory evidence of such an intention. He is, therefore, unwilling to assist them or ask others to do so.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93⅝ for the account. United States bonds closed steady. Five-twenties 90¼ for the issue of 1862, 89¾ for the issue of 1865 and 89¼ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 86½. Stocks closed steady. Erie Railway shares, 21¼; Illinois Centrals, 116; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 28—3:30 P. M.—Bourse is steady. Rentes, 74f. 22c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 28.—United States five-twenty bonds opened flat at 95½ a 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed irregular; middling uplands, 11d. a 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. a 11½d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The shipments from Bombay to the 26th inst. since the last report were 20,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 28.—Cotton opened quiet and steady for both; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 136f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4 P. M.—Corn, 28s. 3d. per quarter for European. Red winter wheat, 8s. 10d. a 8s. 11d. per cental. Oats, 2s. 5d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4 P. M.—Cheese, 70s. per cwt. Beef, 104s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 28—4 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 9d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 28—Evening.—Tallow closed declining, the last sales being made at 45s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum closed flat at 50¾f.

UTAH.

Excitement in Salt Lake City Over Cullom's Polygamy Bill—Gentiles Opposing Its Passage—Utah to Become a Desert.

SALT LAKE, March 27, 1870.

A very respectable meeting of merchants and professional men was held in Masonic Hall last night to adopt a memorial to the Senate of the United States praying for the expurgation of those sections of Mr. Cullom's bill which punish by fine and imprisonment the continuance of the patriarchal family relations. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kelsey, Harrison, Stenhouse, Marshal, Jennings, Shearman, Tullidge, Chislett, Walters and Lawrence, who argued that a liberal policy towards the offenders of the past would be of advantage to the government of the whole country, and that such action would arrest polygamy in the future.

The meeting was also addressed by a federal officer, and by an apostate Mormon named Gordon, who wanted the fullest application of the law. The federal officer was respected for his manliness, but Gordon was treated with contempt. Messrs. Robertson, Marshal, Carter, Hussey, Kahn, Walker and Hollister non-Mormons, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be telegraphed to the President of the Senate.

The interest on the subject here is intense. If the Senate pass the House bill in its present shape the Territory of Utah will become a desolation.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

British Columbia Proposing the Purchase of Alaska and Maine—Serious Illness of General Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1870.

The English iron-clad Zealous arrived at this port to-day.

In the Legislature of British Columbia a motion was carried that Canada purchase Alaska and the State of Maine.

Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific, was to-day attacked with an apoplectic fit. He is reported to be in a critical condition.

Flour quiet at $4 50 a $5 50. Wheat—Nothing doing; the extreme quotations are $1 35 a $1 65. Legal tenders, 90¾.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brown University Alumni Dinner—Murderers Sentenced.

BOSTON, March 28, 1870.

The annual dinner of the Alumni of Brown University was held in Horticultural Hall this afternoon and evening, Judge Theron Metcalf presiding. About seventy graduates of the university met together. Among the distinguished men present were President Caswell, of the university, and Professor Diman; Judges B. T. Thomas and Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts; Judge Bradley, of Rhode Island; Drs. Hovey and Shears, of the Newton Theological Seminary; Solomon Lincoln, of Boston; Samuel Gould, of Nevada; Samuel Crocker, of Taunton; Solomon Peck and Frank H. Bird.

After the dinner Judge Metcalf, president, made some very felicitous remarks. Other speakers were then called upon to respond to sentiments proposed. Herman Lincoln, professor, of Newton Theological Seminary, answered for the clergy; Judge Thomas, for the bench; William S. Gaston, of Boston, for the bar and Dr. Smith, of Newton Theological Seminary, for the colleges. Mr. Harvey S. Washburne read a poem. Many sons of the university were called out, and the entertainment was prolonged until a late hour.

The bill to unite the cities of Boston and Cambridge passed to a third reading in the Senate to-day by a vote of 17 to 9.

Thomas L. White, on trial for shooting Mrs. Katie A. Hobbs, in August last, to-day pleaded guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison. White is a confirmed consumptive. George Collins also pleaded guilty of manslaughter in killing Catharine Riley on Christmas day, and was sentenced to eight years in the State Prison.

TENNESSEE.

Municipal Election in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 28, 1870.

A. P. Curry, republican, is elected Sheriff by 173 majority. The republicans also elect the Tax Collector and Clerk of the First Circuit Court. Sheriff elect Curry was a colonel in the federal army, and Wright, his opponent, was a brigadier general in the Confederate army. It is said the election will be contested.

NEW YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Advantage of the Midland Railroad to Northern Counties—State Subsidy Required.

OSWEGO, March 28, 1870.

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners and other stockholders of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, to the number of up wards of 400 persons, representing over $5,000,000 of the capital stock of the said company, the following resolution was introduced by Henry E. Fisher, of Delaware county, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the inhabitants and taxpayers of the midland counties have for many years paid taxes for public works and improvements in other portions of the State, and have received no corresponding benefits in return; and whereas the people of those counties have recently contributed over $6,000,000 of money towards the construction of a great public work which promises not only to develop and give railroad communication to those counties, but to furnish a great through route to the North and West, yielding greatly to the counties of Delaware and Sullivan in order to complete the line to New York city, and for which sum application is being made to the Legislature of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that those counties have a just and meritorious claim upon the Legislature for the small appropriation asked, and, fully believing that the State will receive an increase of wealth and taxes paid on such increase many times the amount of this appropriation, we respectfully, but earnestly, ask that this demand of $1,500,000 be appropriated to aid in the completion of the said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

Another Exhibition of Connecticut Conjugal Felicity.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28, 1870.

On Sunday a tragic affair occurred in the village of Westville, which will probably result in the death of Mrs. Thomas Gorman at the hands of her husband. The parties have lived unhappily for two or three years, and on Sunday Gorman, after attending church in this city, returned home and attempted to enter the kitchen, where his wife was preparing dinner, but the door had been fastened by her, as she alleges, because she was afraid of her husband. He then tried to raise the window, but he could not, and immediately after he raised a revolver he had in his hand and fired through the glass, wounding Mrs. Gorman in the side. The ball passed just below the heart into the lung. She was alive yesterday, but it is thought she cannot survive. Gorman, after committing the deed hid his weapon in some straw in an adjoining shed and then came to the city and informed the police that some rascal had shot his wife. Officers were sent out to his house with him, where, after hearing the statements of the wife and children, they took Gorman into custody and committed him to the lockup. His case yesterday was put over to the 4th of April.

SWIMMING TOURNAMENT.

A Lady Swimmer in Her Adopted Element.

A novel aquatic exhibition was given last evening at the Brooklyn Swimming Academy, on Fulton street, opposite the City Hall. The feature of the occasion was the appearance of Miss Sarah E. Brewer, the celebrated swimmist, who gave "an exhibition of her powers," in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The exercises opened with a race between several young men with Davis' patent life-saving apparatus, the contestants being amateurs, and after this came a duck race, which created great merriment among all who witnessed Miss Brewer when appeared and displayed her proficiency as a swimmist in numerous feats, which elicited loud applause and which fully sustained her reputation as an adept in the accomplishment. Numerous other *jeux* ensued, and the affair wound up by a "friendly set-to" in the water by a couple of experts, who were at home in this sport even if they were themselves out of their natural element. This exhibition excited a great deal of interest, and the assemblage dispersed well pleased with the entertainment which had been afforded them.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A girl six years of age was found insensible in a market house in Philadelphia yesterday, having been drugged and violated.

President Grant pays taxes on $100,000 and General Sherman on $225,000 worth of property in the county of St. Louis, Mo.

The Democratic Association of Philadelphia quarrelled over the question of colored voters and disbanded. Yesterday the furniture and fixtures of its club house were sold by auction.

The steamboat Jefferson from Red River for New Orleans, with 834 bales of cotton, was burned on Sunday at the mouth of the Black river. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost.

Twelve men were frozen to death in the northwestern part of Iowa during the severe storm of the 15th inst. Six others are missing in Sac county and it is feared they have met a similar fate.

Ten cars of the special tea train bound from San Francisco to New York and consigned to A. A. Low & Co. were thrown from the track of the Northwestern Railway nine miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sunday noon. Very fortunately, the ground was soft and none of the packages of tea were injured.

Thomas Hogan, a Philadelphia pedler, was decoyed into a secluded place and robbed and murdered in Kent county, Del., on the 14th inst. Two colored men, named Lober and Young, have been arrested on suspicion, and it is reported that one of them has confessed that they committed the murder. The body was found on Saturday by some fishermen while hauling their net in a millpond.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in Executive Session on the St. Domingo Treaty.

The President Anxious for the Admission of Texas.

Circumventing the Virginia Reactionists.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

Senate Discussion of the St. Domingo Treaty—Favorable Speech by Senator Cole.

At the expiration of the morning hour to-day the Senate resumed the consideration of the St. Domingo treaty in executive session. Mr. Schurz took the floor and spoke against the treaty. Those who heard the speech state that it covered, in less elaborate form, the argument of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Schurz directed his attention more particularly to the diplomatic history of St. Domingo, and at the same time expressed a very poor opinion of the people. He did not deny the fertility of the soil and the capability of the country to become, with industry and capital, a very valuable acquisition to the United States, but he was opposed to acquiring any territory in the tropics—that the time had not arrived when this country should go in that direction for territorial possessions. Mr. Shurz spoke for an hour, and was followed by Mr. Cole. This gentleman was personally familiar with the subject before him, having spent several weeks during the past summer on the island of San Domingo. Mr. Cole confined himself to a plain narrative of the island as he saw it with his own eyes. He gave a review of the government and a historical account of the people, their habits and manners. In a commercial point of view Mr. Cole pointed out the advantages of position held by the island; its convenience in the route of trade and its strategic importance as a controlling influence in the Antilles. Mr. Cole's speech had a decided effect upon the minds of Senators who had previously been unsettled as to the action they should take in regard to the treaty. Mr. Cole spoke for two hours, greatly to the encouragement of the friends of the treaty. Mr. Carpenter followed in a brief speech, giving his opinions, which were favorable to annexation. Just before the close of the executive session Mr. Nye got possession of the floor for to-morrow. He will speak in favor of the treaty.

The Texas Bill—Snubbing of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

An effort was made in the Senate to-day to bring up the Texas bill, with a view to put it on its passage. The Judiciary Committee has held the bill in its clutches some fourteen days, and as there was no prospect of action a motion was made to-day to discharge them from the further consideration of the subject. The motion was laid over until to-morrow, according to the rules of the Senate. The effect of it will be to bring the bill into the Senate, whether the committee is willing or not. For some time past the Judiciary Committee has fallen into disfavor, and the proposed action of the Senate on the Texas bill will be a severe snubbing to them. It is understood that the President is anxious for the speedy admission of Texas, so that he may be able to announce the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. In conversation with a prominent Senator he promised that he would issue the proclamation as soon as Texas was admitted. This will be a flank movement upon the reactionists of the Virginia Legislature, who propose to rescind their ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Texas will make the requisite number of States for the ratification of the amendment.

Opposition in the Senate to the Military Bill.

The Military Committee of the Senate held their usual meeting to-day and began their consideration of the Military bill. The discussion was merely of a general nature, and no conclusions were arrived at. The committee, it appears, are not favorable to the bill as a measure. In fact, it has so many faults that there are grave doubts as to whether any action at all will be taken as it now stands.

Interview of the Representatives of the National Board of Trade with the President.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, consisting of John Farley, of Philadelphia, President; H. A. Hill, of Boston, Secretary, and Messrs. Brown, of Portland; Plimmer, of Boston; Taylor, of St. Paul; Trenholm, of Charleston, and Gano, of Cincinnati, Vice Presidents, called at the Executive Mansion this morning for the purpose of paying their respects, and at the same time stating to the President the views of the organization represented by them upon certain subjects of great importance to the national interests of this country. The members of the Council were admitted to the President's office about noon and their interview was one of long duration. The topics upon which the President's attention was most earnestly solicited were those relating, first, to interior ports of entry; second, to the creation of a department of commerce; third, the Civil Service bill, and fourth, with reference to American shipping interests. These matters were discussed by the different gentlemen present, while the President listened with much interest to the views laid before him, and at the close expressed in general terms his high appreciation of the important matters presented. The committee, after leaving the President, paid their respects to Secretary Boutwell and Special Commissioner Wells.

Notification to National Banks.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the reports of national banking associations," approved March 3, 1869, the national banks were to day notified and required to forward immediately to the Comptroller of the Currency, on the latest form of blank furnished for that purpose, a report of their condition as shown by their books at the close of business on the 24th inst.

Alteration in the Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means have altered the Tariff bill in the following among other less important particulars, namely:—The act to take effect on the 1st of October. In lieu of the duties now imposed, the Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe and require that samples of sugar shall be taken by inspectors, so as to get the true average quality of each package; and that said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent ad valorem. On oilcloths for floors, stamped, printed or painted, thirty per cent ad valorem. On all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component material of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, sixty per cent ad valorem. On all manufactures of silk not herein otherwise provided for sixty per cent ad valorem. On flax straw, five dollars per ton. On Manila and other substitutes for hemp, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty-five dollars per ton. On jute and Sisal grass, fifteen dollars per ton. On rods of wire, oval, half oval and half round iron, less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, one and three quarter cents per pound. On rods and wire rods, oval, half oval and half round iron, more than five-sixteenths of an inch, one and a quarter cents per pound. On sword blades, thirty-five per cent, ad valorem. On swords, forty-five per cent, ad valorem.

General Butler's Colored Cadet.

Several weeks ago General Butler nominated for appointment to the Military Academy as a cadet a colored youth named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Mass. The nomination was referred to the proper officer in the War Department, who, ascertaining that the youth is aged only sixteen years and four months, instead of seventeen years, as required by law, has accordingly notified General Butler that the candidate is, for the reason of being under the prescribed age, ineligible.

The Hudson Bay Company's Claim.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House of Representatives, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State, together with a draft of a bill, asking an appropriation of $450,000 in gold in satisfaction of the possessory rights and claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and $200,000 in gold on account of the possessory rights and claims of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, these amounts having been agreed on by the Commissioners under the convention between the United States and Great Britain.

Consular Treaty with Belgium.

Official proclamation is made of the convention between the United States and Belgium, defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls. The convention is to remain in force ten years. One of the articles provides that all proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls generals, consuls and vice consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents wherever an agency exists. It is understood the merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom house charges unless it is intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

Discharge of Navy Yard Employes.

One hundred and twelve men have been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard, and about one-half the men employed under the Ordnance Bureau will be discharged next Friday. The blacksmith shop is now entirely closed, and in other departments work is slack. The yard laborers and civil engineer men are on five-eighths time, the painters on one-third and the joiners and wheelwrights on one-half time. During the storm yesterday morning the east end of the shiphouse was blown out, and during the day the river rose higher than was ever known before, except in 1853 and 1861.

Cost of Our Naval Iron-Clads.

It appears from an official document in reply to a Senate resolution that the number of seagoing monitors belonging to the navy is eleven, costing $14,184,000; harbor and river monitors, nine, costing $8,870,000. The harbor and river monitors of the same class as the Passaic are eight, and the light draught monitors twenty, costing $11,631,000. The river iron-clads West are three, costing $636,000. Giving a total cost in round numbers of $35,371,000.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Peter G. Raph to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Eighth district.

Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House of Representatives a letter of Collector of Customs Thomas, of Baltimore, showing the necessity of having an Assistant Treasurer at that port. The Secretary endorses the Collector's views and recommends the establishment of the office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—MACBETH.—This "sublime poem," as Dr. Johnson styles it, or "this profoundest and most impressive of all the plays of Shakspeare, in my poor judgment," as that born philosopher, Abraham Lincoln, called it, was the bill at Booth's last night, and the opening representation. It is needless to say that there was a very large and critical audience present; that the scenery, costumes, properties, &c., are of that high order of excellence for which Booth, in his Shaksperiun productions is generally recognized as without a peer; that, in fact, with his superb mounting of Macbeth, in reference to the architecture, military and civil costumes, customs and manners of the epoch presented, the most ordinary company of players would suffice to make the performance a great success. For instance, the spectator can readily comprehend the semi-barbaric period of Scottish history in which King Duncan flourished, with the *entree* of his escort of the royal body guard in their barbaric equipments, no doubt studiously compiled from the best authorities of that time.

The leading characters in the cast were Fenno, as King Duncan—always a good king where a good, honest and amiable king is wanted; Sheridan, as Banquo; Theodore Hamilton, as Macduff; Miss Fanny Morant, as Lady Macbeth, and Booth, as the bloody usurper. Beginning with Booth, it is difficult to reconcile his comparatively light and delicate figure with what we have been taught to believe the physical power and majesty required for this character, and of the rude age in which he lived. But the house freely accepted the execution of the part by Booth throughout as atoning amply for all physical deficiencies, and so we need say no more about it. Mr. Sheridan's Banquo is as good as the best we have seen for many years, and their name is legion. Mr. Hamilton as Macduff fairly brought down the house, and we think he is destined from this point to win his way to great distinction. He has the qualities for and the ambition in his profession which never fail of high promotion. Miss Fanny Morant, too, deservedly received a full share of the evening's applause. Her appreciation of the part of Lady Macbeth is certainly that of genius or profound study, and her general merits as an actress in each new trial are certainly brought out into new relief. The performance as a whole upon its own merits was good, but with its superb appointments it is exceedingly beautiful. It is to be repeated every evening during the week, and probably will be the bill till the 15th of April, when the popular comedian, Mr. J. S. Clarke will come in by way of a change "from grave to gay."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARITANA.—One of the most beautiful, if not the very best, of English operas was produced last night in the most superb style, but under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Not only the weather was adverse, but the Tammany excitement kept hundreds away, so that Wallace's "Maritana" was played for the first time before a comparatively slim house. The cast included Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Seguin, Castle, Campbell and Hall, and was the same, with the exception of the last mentioned gentleman, as when the opera was performed last fall at the Théâtre Français. It passed off in the most successful manner, and every one present regretted the untoward circumstances which injured the house. The freshness, sparkle, variety and melodic beauty of "Maritana" render it a permanent favorite wherever it is heard, and we trust that this company will give one more representation of it before their season closes. The choruses were sung with a perfection of *ensemble* and spirit such as one rarely hears in the Academy, and the orchestra, under the experienced direction of Carl Rosa, was everything that a musician could desire.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—"The White Cat," a new Parisian sensation, was produced at this establishment last evening to a crowded house. There were new scenery, new costumes, new effects, and there was what might be called the new appearance of some of the blondes in brunette *rôles*. The fair locks of one or two of them were dyed to an unmistakable black, and their whited complexions were bronzed to an olive hue. There is nothing like versatility on any stage, whether versatility of talent or of make up, and the fair blondes that were deserve great credit for their rare facility in adapting themselves to any prevailing fashion of hair or feature. The greater number of them, however, determined to remain blondes or dye. The plot of the sensation is not of much account. There were plenty of ordinary puns, impossible situations, ghastly blue lights and incredible legs, and that is about all that is wanted. In addition, however, the burlesque is a good one, far superior to the general run of burlesques, and it was crowded with good local hits on the new charter, young democracy and war to the jackknife. Fiske, of course, was good as Old Mother Hubbard, and Keene as King Pippin. Among the ladies Miss Theresa Wood, as Jingo, the court fool, was by far the prettiest, sprightliest and most versatile, though the rest of them look and act well enough.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.—In spite of the Tammany excitement last night this elegant and fashionable place of amusement was well filled. There was no lack of fun and no lack of applause. Some of the scenes were especially comic. Among our many places of amusement there is no one in which the resident of New York for the time being can spend a more agreeable two hours than that of Kelly & Leon's.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Professor Risley's company for the Tammany consists of a Spanish ballet troupe of fifteen members; Madame Azella, the trapezist, from Paris; her husband, M. Henri Agoust, a distinguished Parisian prestidigitateur; M. G. W. Jester, a ventriloquist; Professor Schmidt and a party of twenty; M. Corvi, whose performing dogs, monkeys and ponies lately created a sensation in Paris; Miss Emma Allord and Miss Clair Vernon, singers and dancers; Leila and Florence; Mr. Sydney Franks, comic singer; Mr. William Tanner and his performing dogs and monkeys; the Lawrence troupe (for allegorical *tableaux vivants*) and an English *corps de ballet*. Mr. G. Operti, the accomplished orchestral conductor, wields the baton at this establishment while the Lydia Thompson troupe are at Niblo's. At the conclusion of their engagement he resumes his position at the latter theatre.

Mr. Lester Wallack's success in the provinces has been of the most flattering character.

The Grand Opera House management is anxiously looking out for a new troupe of Spanish dancers who have been engaged for that house.

Mr. Theodore Habelmann had a benefit last night at the Stadt. "La Dame Blanche" was given. The *bénéficiaire* made a decided hit in his rendering of the beautiful song "Robert Adair."

Much ado about nothing—the lengthy articles in the London papers about Sims Reeves, whether he was really hoarse or only shamming at a recent concert.

Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's husband, is said to have borrowed his best ideas from Mendelssohn in his oratorio of Ruth.

Only think of it! "Macbeth" at Astley's, London. The Thane of Cawdor and his witch advisers in the old arena of equestrianism!

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Slim Attendance of New York Members.

The Original Frear Charter Amended and Reported in the Assembly.

It is Made a Special Order for Wednesday.

ALBANY, March 28, 1870.

The attendance to-night in either House was quite slim. Bradley, in the Senate, and Frear, O. Murphy, Burns and Nachtman, in the Assembly, are the only New York members present.

Mr. Frear, from the Committee on Cities, reported the original Frear charter, amended, as published in this morning's HERALD. When the charter was offered the country members grinned aloud, and on motion of the member from Sligo, Mr. Burns, the bill was by unanimous vote made the special order for Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the journal. This will no doubt astonish the young democracy. From the expressions made by the leading republicans and several of the country democrats this charter may be regarded as sure of adoption. Peter Bismarck has just arrived and taken possession of his old quarters. The sentiment here at present seems to be largely in favor of Sweeny and Tweed, and they are regarded so far as masters of the situation. Despatches from the seat of war, announcing the progress of the siege of Tammany, are being received by several parties, and being commented on in such a manner as to show beyond a doubt that the old leaders are the favorites.

THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms to-day in behalf of the Adirondack Railroad, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to make liberal appropriations in aid of the same.

It is thought steamers will have no great difficulty in reaching this city through the ice in the Hudson.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 28, 1870.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANFORD—Relative to appeals from decisions of canal appraisers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—

Authorizing the Flushing and Northside Railroad Company to construct a drawbridge over Flushing creek.

Amending the act providing for the publication of session laws.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March, 28, 1870.

REDUCTION OF POLICEMEN'S WAGES.

Mr. O'KEEFE presented a petition of 3,000 citizens of Brooklyn against a reduction of the salaries of policemen, as provided in the Brooklyn Police bill.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SELKREIG—Aiding the Carthage, Sackett's Harbor and Watertown Railroad; also the Canastota and Cazenovia Railroad.

By Mr. FREAR—The first New York Charter bill introduced by himself, amended by striking out the provisions relative to excise and incorporating them in a separate bill.

On motion of Mr. BURNS the bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. PRASE introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALLABEN called up the resolution offering a bounty for an invention for towing on the canals, and moved an amendment directing the State Engineer to offer a bounty of one hundred thousand dollars for such invention, to be produced by the 1st of July, 1871.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN called attention to the fact that the constitution required that all appropriations shall be by bill, and not by resolution. Besides, in this country our inventors produce their inventions without asking bounties. The man who could produce such an invention would have a sure fortune. The resolution was referred to the Canal Committee.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked consent to have the Midland Railroad Aid bill made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Mr. GLEASON asked that the Adirondack Railroad bill be included.

Mr. ALVORD objected, and the question being put to the House was carried.

THE BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BILL.

The Buffalo and Washington Railroad Aid bill was also sent to the same Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned.

THE STORM OF SUNDAY.

Damage Along the Hudson.

The damage by the storm of Sunday was very severe at Haverstraw, on the Hudson. Between that place and Grassy Point, at the southern entrance to the Highlands, no less than ten sloops and schooners were sunk by the gale. So far as has been ascertained no lives were lost the crews all making their escape to the shore. Nearly all these vessels were sunk on the west side of the river. At Haverstraw immense damage was done to the wharves and the buildings on them. The tide was higher than it has been in many years, and the force of the waves in Haverstraw bay (about four miles in width) was terrific. At Fishkill Landing the hurricane deck was torn completely off the barge Huguenot by the force of the gale, and hurled into the river. The steamer Brett was also slightly injured. In the dwelling houses on the long wharf, occupied by the hands of the ferryboat Union, the water was twelve inches deep on the first floor.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Saxonia will leave this port to-day (Tuesday) for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'