NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—O'NEAL, THE GREAT—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—MOSE.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MEN AND ACRES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—GRAND OPERA—LA JUIVE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—OLIVER TWIST.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—PATTI'S GRAND CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &C.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway.—CHING-CHOW-HI.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—FROW FROW.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C. Matinee at 2.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 8, 1870.

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4—The McFarland Trial: District Attorney Garvin's Opening for the Prosecution; Examination of Witnesses; The Deathbed Marriage Ceremony Portrayed; Beecher and Frothingham Castigated in Court; Close of the Case for the Prosecution; Stirring Scenes in Court.

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M. EMILE OLLIVIER, Premier of France, has been elected to the vacant chair of Lamartine in the Academy of France. A well merited honor.

THE TAX LEVY.—Our fellow citizens, rejoicing over their new city government, must not expect any material reduction of the tax levy. Great reforms always cost money. You can't do anything without money.

RHODE ISLAND.—We had almost forgotten to mention that "Little Rhody" has gone republican, as usual. Unlike Connecticut, even when she goes by default "Little Rhody" goes republican and does not seem to care a button for Senator Sprague.

THE FRENCH RADICALS—A COUNTER PROCLAMATION THREATENED.—A cable despatch which we publish this morning has it that the "irreconcilables" have made up their minds to issue a proclamation to the French people. This bids fair for a general election. It will be a race now between the Emperor and the reds to be first on the field. We shall await with some anxiety both programmes.

LET OUR LAW AND ORDER CITIZENS be satisfied concerning their charming pleasure grounds of our great Park. It is not to be changed into an open common for pigs, goats and bone boilers under the new Charter, and it is not to be open to settlement by squatters free of rent. The Mayor, they say, likes the Park as it is, and thinks it worth keeping up as the chief ornament and pride of the city.

Our City Government—The Mayor and His Opportunity.

The Mayor is the man with whom it now altogether rests whether we shall have a good or a bad government under the new Charter. No system of government is so bad but good men in its administration may make it tolerable and even satisfactory to the people, while it is certain that the best scheme of government that human wit can contrive will be bad in the hands of bad men. If there is any fact made plain in the history of great cities it is that their welfare and the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people depend less upon the law that gives form to the government than upon the men who give the spirit. All the grievances of which the people of this city had to complain could be summed up in the single statement that our system of government in its practical working favored the introduction to office of men who had not the respect of the public—men of notoriously bad character, sometimes even criminals, from whom it would have been absurd to expect honesty. Into the causes of this fact it is now needless to go. Whether it was that such men were lifted into place by a controlling few, that the few might use them as confederates against the public treasury, or whether it was due to some inherent vice of free government in great cities, matters but little just at present. The fact is that the municipal government offices were filled in a great degree by men whom no merchant would have trusted with his purse; men who had long since blurred in their own minds all the force of moral restraint; persons in whom the public had no confidence—who had no confidence in one another, and no regard for public opinion; men who counted it as simplicity, not honesty, if any one of their number failed to improve an opportunity for peculation. With such a tone prevailing in government offices there could be no good government; and it was the reproach of the old municipal system and of the commission system that they produced and perpetuated this tone. Under these systems we saw fully the truth of what was said by Bacon, that "the advancement of unworthy persons" is one of the main causes of sedition and discontent. Popular uprising and the application of a violent remedy must have been the result if the evil had been much longer continued.

Now, however, we have a prospect, under a new and wise law, for the most extensive and radical changes in the *personnel* of the city government; and for the wisdom, policy and propriety of the way in which these changes are made the Mayor is responsible. His appointments are the most vital part of the enforcement of the new law. In the words of the new law, he is "responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city," but in no point more than in the primary organization of the departments. He has the power to appoint "all the heads of departments except of the departments of finance and law." Under this authority thirty appointments are to be made. These are heads of departments only, and the law gives to the gentlemen thus appointed the power of appointing their subordinates. Thus though the power the Mayor may have over the vast mass of placeholders is only indirect, yet it is sufficient to insure that they shall be capable, decent, honest men; and nothing less than this should be expected or required from any man honored with a position as head of a department. The power of the Mayor in the departments does not cease with the appointment of the heads. It is made his duty at any time to confer with the heads of departments, as the public interest may require; he may call upon the departments for information of their operations as he sees fit, and he holds the power of impeachment, and can vacate any office by proving malfeasance.

All this is at once the Mayor's responsibility and his opportunity. He has, we believe, the chance to prove that it is possible to govern well even this much misgoverned city. It is his rare good fortune to be the first Mayor under a law which gives some scope to his office, and which passed both houses of the Legislature with a unanimity hardly known in these days of party legislation. He has to enforce a law which, though the people are certainly indebted to the democratic party for it, is still something much more than a party measure. We are of opinion that he would do well to remember this fact in regard to the law, and to remember also that all enlightened people now regard with favor the tendency to that principle of strict representation which forbids us to ignore the minority. Our city is democratic, and the people want an administration of democrats; yet they readily and most freely concede that there are some points of government into which the consideration of politics should not enter, and from places of this character they would not like to see competent officials thrust out. There are several of the departments in which it would be wisdom to reappoint the present incumbents, and the Park Commission is pre-eminently of this class. Taking no narrow view of the function he is charged with, accepting his responsibility and meeting it with full knowledge of its scope, the Mayor may give us a revolution in the best possible sense.

THE RIOTS IN SPAIN.—Our latest despatches from Spain do not encourage the belief that the conscription riots are of trifling significance. It appears, on the contrary, that the disturbances are serious and widespread. Barcelona, in the northeast, is not worse than is Andalusia, in the south. In Barcelona the uprising was of such a character that the Captain General found himself quite unequal to resist it. General Balrich had in consequence been sent to the scene to take command of the national troops. At Seville, in the south, large crowds had come in from the neighboring villages. The cry was loud, "Down with the conscription! Live the republic!" A little more of this, and there will at least be some life in Spain, whatever the final result.

SUNDAY WHISKEY AND LAGER BEER.—It appears that after all there is to be no such thing for this city as free lager and free liquor selling on Sunday. Genet, on the proposition for open barrooms and free concert halls for lager on Sunday, stood solitary and alone. Is this the entertainment promised the young democracy? Has Tammany joined the Church and the temperance societies at the same time? What next, we wonder?

The English Universities Boat Race—Generosity and Justice of the Peoples.

The victory obtained by the crew of the Cambridge University boatmen over the Oxonians on the Thames last Wednesday affords great satisfaction to the people of England. Our cable synopsis of the expression of the London journals yesterday morning, published in our news columns to-day, goes to show that the British public is "gratified" at the fact that the "perseverance and pluck" of the Cantabs gave them the wreath of triumph; that the people had "wearied of the monotony" of Oxford's success every year for ten years, and that the public "satisfaction" at its present reversal "is genuine and unbounded." The existence of this condition and state of feeling among the English masses is both national and natural. John Bull, proper and *per se*, as a nationalist, away from or relieved of aristocratic direction and influences, is a lover of fair play and generous withal. He has traversed over India, oppressed Ireland and run the United States blockade of the Southern coast of America in the interest, and for the most part under the inspiration, of the members of the feudal class in their respective capacities of diplomats, army commanders or landlords; yet notwithstanding all this he could and now can sympathize with and relieve either an Asiatic or a Celt when engaged in the world's life struggle, and we see at the present day, particularly from the special London correspondence of the HERALD published lately, that he himself is advancing his system of government towards that of a complete radical democracy just as rapidly as he can do within the sanction of Parliament and under the rule of the constitution. The love of fair play between man and man is natural to mankind; it is humanity, and consequently world-wide. The peoples, whether they be Saxon or Celtic, Asiatic or African, love it. Every man in his turn, and fair play all round. Sambo and Pompey, two West India negroes, found a bottle of brandy on the shore of the island of Jamaica. Sambo broke off its corked neck and took a "pull" or "long slug" of the liquor. Recovering his breath he said to Pomp, "Oh, too strong, too 'tong." He then took another pull, followed by the same exclamation and warning. Pompey perceiving the contents of the bottle diminishing rapidly, said, "Sam, let me say too strong, too." Pompey thus expressed the great principle of the *fiat justitia* just as it was implanted in his heart by the Creator. The same unalterable law of impulse moves the Britons proper to rejoice with the Cambridge men in the fact of their being able to say "too 'tong too."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Oxfords beat our Harvards and have enjoyed a triumph over the Cambridge boys during so many years the turn of the Cambridge men has now come. We are glad of it for many reasons. The Harvard men can now look out for the triumphant Cantabs and invite them to a friendly contest. A race between the men of the two colleges, American and English, under present circumstances would constitute quite an exciting international event. Let the Cantabs come over. If the Harvards can beat the Cambridge men now they can, consistently with the rule of square, claim to have beaten the Oxfords for almost ten years.

Congress.

The most interesting discussion in the Senate yesterday turned on the proposition to continue the collection of the tax on salaries, dividends and interest paid by corporations as provided by the Income Tax law. The proposition was passed. In the House the tariff was discussed nearly all day, and the tax on cigars, after fluctuating between two dollars and a half per pound, or twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*, and fifty per cent *ad valorem*, was finally left as it is at present. Among the propositions that, it is stated, will soon be laid before Congress is one by General Butler to open a reciprocity treaty with Prince Edward Island, and another by Judge Lawrence to negotiate a similar treaty with the whole New Dominion. In regard to Mr. Butler's proposition, which in itself is not very unobjectionable, as Prince Edward Island is mainly devoted to agriculture, the English government, if we mistake not, has once before vetoed the arrangement, informing the Prince Edward Island authorities that they could not enter into treaty negotiations in their colonial capacity. As to the other arrangement, looking to a renewal of reciprocity with Canada, the steady tendency of that country toward annexation is largely due to the abolishment of reciprocity, and we hardly think it is our bounden duty to go out of the way to retard her in so commendable a consummation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Our correspondence dated from Honolulu, which will be found on another page, is interesting. It will be seen that the free labor party are making rapid strides in advance of their opponents. Even in districts where the influence of the planters, who as a rule are the advocates of compulsory labor, predominated but a short time since the progressive party has won victories. For a long time the labor question has been a vexed question in these islands, but the steady advance of the liberals of late leads to the hope that differences on this important subject will be finally adjusted by legislative action.

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.—This case was fairly commenced yesterday, the jury panel being completed the day before. The prosecution presented evidence relative to the incidents connected with the shooting and death of Richardson, and there rested their case, making no effort to show any animus malicious or otherwise on the part of the prisoner. The defence were evidently astonished at this abrupt ending, and asked until to-day to prepare for the opening of their case.

BAD FOR IRELAND.—The new English Coercion bill for Ireland was put in force in that country for the first time yesterday. The police seized and suppressed the entire edition of a Farmers' Almanac, having found that it contained treason. A "snake in the grass." The Bible informs us that a certain diabolical personage is like unto a snake in the grass, which "bites the horse's heel, that the rider may fall backward." Queen Victoria declines to inaugurate the Albert memorial in Belfast, Ireland, as she at first intended. The Green Isle must be, as usual, in a bad way generally.

The Navy Appropriations.

When a nation is marching to prosperity and its resources are rapidly increasing it is natural to provide for the defence of its commerce in distant seas and for the protection of its coasts and harbors, by supporting a navy which should be in proportion to the size of its mercantile marine and the population of the country. It cannot be expected that a commerce extending as ours does all over the world can protect itself, particularly as our merchant vessels carry no guns and have a smaller number of men than the vessels of foreign nations. No one who has not been a witness of it can realize the joy that is felt by Americans in distant places when the flag of our country is seen floating at the peak of a national vessel. Our merchants abroad welcome the flag with an enthusiasm that we at home cannot appreciate, and the officers of the navy are received with those kind courtesies which only Americans abroad know how to bestow.

It is a long time since our national vessels have been sent abroad in such numbers that they could show themselves in places where the commercial and missionary interests of our country demand their presence. In former days, besides the vessels attached to the different stations, we were in the habit of sending through the islands in the Pacific flying squadrons of discovery and protection, which penetrated to all accessible places; but when the rebellion ended we were left in no condition to pursue a policy of so much importance to our citizens abroad. It might not be expected that our government should at once enter vigorously upon the reorganization of the navy after having just emerged from so stupendous a contest, with a depleted Treasury and matters and things generally in disorder, although we possessed a large number of vessels which many people were of opinion could bid defiance to any navy on the globe. Mr. Secretary Welles, on the eve of his retiring from office, asked for the appropriations which were to enable his successor to successfully continue the reorganization of the navy. He transmitted a good report to Congress, representing the necessity of providing means for the proper support of the naval service and to prevent the deterioration of vessels on the stocks and lying up in ordinary. The only notice, however, that was taken of this report was to cut down the appropriations to one-third of those asked for, and from that time to the 4th of March, 1869, it may be said that nothing was done to prevent the ships that were not sold out of the navy from going to destruction.

As we have remarked before, the present head of the Navy Department has laid the actual condition of the service before the country in language not to be mistaken. His report has destroyed the illusion under which nine-tenths of our people have been resting, viz.—that we were a great naval Power. Never since the war of 1812 has our navy been in so poor a condition as regards the number and force of our ships. When steam was introduced into naval warfare it was an actual weakening of our navy, instead of adding to its strength and efficiency, as many persons have supposed. Before the introduction of steam our mercantile marine exceeded all others in the sailing qualities of its vessels, and we built a hundred clippers where other nations built one. Our merchant ships could outsail the fastest foreign frigates, and they could also carry guns that would have rendered them a match for many fighting ships of foreign navies. We had thus a source from which to draw in case of a war, and in our merchant officers and seamen we saw the means of increasing our navy with a rapidity known to no other country. We were, in fact, the strongest naval power in the world; for with the means at hand we could have swept the commerce of an enemy from the ocean, and would have compelled governments like Great Britain, France and Spain to sue for peace in less than six months. All this is very incomprehensible to people who know nothing of naval matters, but it is well understood by our merchants, who in a few short years have seen that maritime power which was our protection against the navies of Europe swept from the sea and transferred to our greatest rival.

Who does not remember how we crippled the commerce of Great Britain when we had but half a dozen frigates and the same number of sloops-of-war, assisted by the numerous privateers that we sent out in quest of our enemy's merchant vessels? All that power is lost to us; the days of privateering are over, for no country can successfully war with private armed vessels against another whose navy numbers five hundred steamships, and whose steam mercantile marine is so large that hundreds of vessels, equal to ships-of-war, can be converted into means of annoyance at a week's notice. Privateering will not be undertaken unless it pays. To make it pay the prizes must be got into port for condemnation. This could not be done on a coast left to the mercy of a foreign foe, and in case of war we should have to look on and not only see our mercantile marine entirely obliterated—while that of our enemy was harmlessly pursuing its vocations—but should have to submit to the humiliation of seeing our coast blockaded from Maine to Texas without a chance of preventing it. We could no doubt in time put forth our resources and drive our enemies from our shores, but that would be when our commerce was destroyed and all our small seaboard towns laid in ashes. Let our people imagine how they would feel if such a humiliation should overtake us from a power we consider so insignificant as Spain, which at this moment has double the force in Cuban waters that we have in our entire navy. How absurd, then, must it appear, in the face of facts like these, to see members of appropriation committees cutting down estimates made by the Secretary of the Navy and the chiefs of naval bureaus—estimates that have been carefully considered and are based on the actual wants of the navy. It will naturally be asked upon what principles members of committees act when they undertake to go in direct opposition to the estimates of the experts who have spent a lifetime at the business and know all the wants of the service. What can a man know of the requirements of the navy who, without consulting a chief of bureau, cuts off all the powder asked for, when powder is short, and grants the appropriation for guns, or gives the appropriation for steam and cuts off that for construction and equipment?

We do not state matters recklessly, for we profess to know whereof we are saying. Knowing the interest our people take in naval matters and the necessity of preventing the deterioration of our navy by those who cannot be made to understand its value, we have taken the trouble to post ourselves in every matter connected with the service. The estimates of the Navy Department are before us, and also the reduction proposed by some of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, and it is evident to the most ill-informed person that if the Naval committees of the House and Senate do not rise in their might and protect the interests of our navy, by granting the necessary appropriations, we shall find ourselves reduced to the condition of a tenth rate naval Power. The navy should keep pace with the advance of the country and increase of its commerce. The recommendations of the Secretary should be entitled to respectful consideration, for his annual report has convinced every one who has read it attentively that the only fault he committed was in not recommending a larger increase.

The Annexation of St. Domingo—General Grant's Policy Made Plain.

We published yesterday a joint resolution prepared by General Butler to be offered in the House of Representatives on the first opportunity for the annexation, as a beginning, of all that portion of the splendid island of St. Domingo embraced in the Dominican republic. The resolution provides that Dominica shall be annexed to the United States and governed as a territory; that with the incorporation of the soil its inhabitants shall be adopted as citizens of the United States, and that the sum of $1,350,770 in gold shall be paid by the United States for the settlement of the debts of the Dominican republic, and in full consideration of the territory and other property ceded to the United States. Yesterday General Butler endeavored to get the general proposition before the House, but, objection being made, his resolution went over under the rule.

Now, with this movement by General Butler, who seldom acts in important matters unless certain of making a great hit, no shadow of a doubt, we think, can be entertained as to the policy of General Grant on the subject. His treaty for the annexation of Dominica having stuck fast in the Senate, a vote of two-thirds of the members present being required for the ratification, he has fallen back upon the plan of a joint resolution which will secure the annexation proposed by a majority vote of each house. History here repeats itself. President Tyler first tried the annexation of Texas by treaty, but failed of a two-thirds vote in the Senate. A joint resolution of annexation was then introduced in the House, and being passed by that body, it was next passed by the Senate with an amendment, which was concurred in by the House, and the bill as thus passed was signed by the President, and a messenger was sent down post haste to Texas to make sure of the work without loss of time. General Grant, having been baffled with his Dominican treaty in the Senate, simply proposes to adopt the alternative of Tyler on Texas, and we have no doubt of its complete success.

It is well understood that General Grant is very desirous to secure the annexation proposed. He has been and is earnestly working and is anxiously interested in this matter; and his reasons for the acquisition of St. Domingo, looking to the balance of trade in the sugar, coffee and other tropical products of the West Indies, are, as we hold, perfectly satisfactory and conclusive in favor of the enterprise. It is quite possible, however, that he has another reason, about which he has said nothing, and is not likely to say anything. It is this: The annexation of Dominica will not only soon be followed by Hayti, thus giving us the whole of the rich island of St. Domingo—an island which, under France and Spain, produced one hundred and fifty millions of products in a single year—but the emigration which will go down from the United States to Dominica, with its annexation, will soon settle the Cuban question. The distance between Cuba and Dominica—a few hours' sail—will settle it. In a word, this Dominican annexation scheme of General Grant is a flank movement upon Cuba, which if carried through will most probably settle the Cuban difficulty at once, in a proposition from Spain to sell out cheap for cash. They want at Madrid now only a plausible excuse for abandoning Cuba, and with Dominica, next door, in our possession, a very plausible excuse will be provided. We feel satisfied that General Grant so understands it, and it is probable that General Prim entertains a similar view on the subject, with all the beating about the bush of Mr. Fish.

REYNOLDS' LAST DAY.—The murderer of the old man Townsend dies to-day. Townsend was taken off suddenly, without a moment for preparation, amid the helpless cries of his wife and children, while his murderer goes to his doom after weeks and months of hearty devotion and prayer, with the hope expressed that he is ready to meet his God. It seems hard to take a strong, lusty young man like Reynolds out of the sunlight to the dark doom of the scaffold, but can we not say that his death is easier than Townsend's?

PREMIER GLADSTONE'S IRISH LAND BILL is stoutly opposed in committee of the British House of Commons. The tories and more aristocratic whigs made a warm assault on its most vital principles—security of tenure under the lease, with compensation for outgoing tenants—yesterday. The Premier was sustained by a majority of thirty-two in a house of four hundred and sixty-eight members. The Irish tenants have a good many friends. Their Parliamentary enemies are also powerful and apparently united.

THE COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO in Liberia according to the report of the African Colonization Society is a failure. Instead of reforming all the savage tribes in their vicinity and converting them to Christianity and the ways of peace, it is said the darky colonists themselves are relapsing into barbarism.

ELECTION REPEATERS.—The new Election law to head off repeaters was adopted as a Tammany measure of reform. Verily, Tammany is shaking off her "old clo'" and appears like a big Indian preparing for a visit to the White House.

The Alabama Claims—A New Prospect for a Settlement.

From our Washington despatches in another column it will be seen that Secretary Fish has displayed more diplomatic acumen in his conduct of the Alabama claims negotiations than he has generally received credit for. He has pursued a policy of masterly inactivity which is just now having its effect. Lord Clarendon, it seems, has looked suspiciously for a long time at the apparent nonchalance with which Uncle Sam pooh-poohed the payment of that little bill, and the indifference with which Uncle Sam treated the famous Johnson-Clarendon treaty. Senator Sumner's thundering argument convinced him that something must be done, but as that something was not particularly stated, he could not, of course, know what to do. But he has felt all along that there was some cloud pending over him in this Alabama claims matter, and, with British shrewdness, he comprehended that the Yankee nation would not be so indifferent unless they held a sure hand. And now Lord Clarendon, wearied out with his anxieties and his doubts and suspicions, shows an unmistakable desire to close up the matter forever. He has tried to draw out of Mr. Fish some definite demand which might be either acceptable or insulting, so that he could pay the bill or take refuge in British indignation. But Mr. Fish was not to be caught with such bait. He made no definite demand, merely intimated that the merits of the case were fully known in England, and desired that the English government would take its time and open negotiations when it had fully decided on the highest price it could pay for its neutrality resolutions. We could afford to wait, and our waiting has had its effect.

Whatever Lord Clarendon may offer in atonement for the Alabama will come with a better grace from England, in the absence of a formal demand, than otherwise, and will leave us freer in our final acceptance or rejection. The atonement, it is probable, will be a courteous acknowledgment that the Alabama way of remaining neutral was not exactly the thing between friends, and a pressing request to accept the Canadian provinces as a present in view of the evil that was so unfortunately done us by that process. England can do this freely, for we have not demanded it of her, and we can accept, for it is all we want, and then Lord Clarendon will be relieved of the anxieties that now distress him.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.—It is rumored that one of the new Judges of the United States Supreme Court (Bradley, of New Jersey) declines to sit on the legal tender case in consequence of his having been counsel in several cases bearing upon the subject previous to his appointment as Judge. If this should prove true the Court will probably be equally divided on the question, in which case the former decision will stand.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Judge J. C. Abbott and C. H. Dalton, of Boston, and William Schultz, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Wainright, of Kalamazoo; Colonel Fred. Tompkins, of Boston; Captain G. Bates, of the United States Army; Judge S. D. Doykendall, of Rondout; Colonel J. D. Stafford, of Virginia; Colonel F. W. Spaulding, of Washington, and Dr. E. Tyler, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Admiral Montgomery and Captain William E. Le Roy, of the United States Navy, and Josiah Caldwell, of Boston, are at the New York Hotel.

Judge R. Meeker, Colonel W. H. Owen and General George Spaulding, of Minnesota, and Chester Snow, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Henry Wilson and James D. Parker, of Massachusetts; Moses G. Farmer, of Boston; General H. J. Hunt, General Gordon and Colonel Beach, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Colonel W. Mason, of Massachusetts; J. A. Green, of California; General Chapman and Colonel Crosby, of the United States Army; Geo. R. Blanchard, of Baltimore, and T. T. Crittenden, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

E. W. Rollins and Quincey A. Shaw, of Boston; J. T. Herrick, of Colorado, and R. W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Personal Notes.

A hearty youth of ninety, in Maine, wears mourning for his fifth wife and wants another.

A French gentleman has proclaimed himself King of Patagonia, which is considered rather cool in Chile.

A Pennsylvania white girl who married a negro a few months ago now wants a divorce, darkies are getting so common.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, is, like his wife, a Roman Catholic, and neither of them are of Turkish parentage.

President and Mrs. Grant will visit Stetson's, at Long Branch, next summer. The new race course will be in operation at that time to afford the President amusement.

General Butler's new cadet is the son of a democratic editor. So says the Springfield *Republican*. There is no need of an investigation. Ben Butler won't be caught like Roderick.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott, authoress of the new work, "An Old Fashioned Girl," has sailed for Europe in search of health and recreation. She is accompanied by her sister and a lady friend, the trio intending to make the European tour without male escort.

A Philadelphia paper publishes a hitherto unprinted letter of General Anthony Wayne, dated October, 1786, in which he says Arnold's treason does not surprise him, as he always knew he never possessed personal courage or fortitude, but was a coward naturally and never went into danger except when drunk.

It is whispered in Washington that Mr. Connor, of Texas, is highly indignant at the manner in which his name was used on Thursday last, when the question of admitting Texas Representatives was under discussion; and that Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, rendered himself so particularly obnoxious that he has received a challenge to fight a duel from the offended party. To this invitation to "come out," it is said, Mr. Connor has, as yet, received no answer.

The London *Court Journal* of the 26th of March reports as follows:—

Garibaldi is likely to inherit a large fortune. A young lady residing at Binningen, near Bale, died a few days since, aged twenty-five years. She has bequeathed a large fortune in the following manner:—Seventeen thousand francs to poor painters; 5,000 francs to M. G., residing at Bâle; 40,000 francs to the towns of Neuf Brisach and Lauterbourg, in Alsace, and 500,000 francs to a Garibaldian officer named Luigi Franzoja. The testatrix states in her will that she does not know whether Franzoja is alive and directs her executors to make inquiries at the Hotel de Geneve, at Florence, where he resided during 1862 and 1863. The testatrix also states his mother lived in the Ponte Provolo, at Venice, in 1863. If Franzoja is dead his wife and children are to receive one-half of the bequest and Garibaldi the other half; and if Franzoja left neither wife nor children Garibaldi is to receive the 500,000 francs.

INSTALLATION OF COLLECTOR BARLOW.

Ex-United States Marshal Samuel R. Barlow took the oath of office as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second district before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday. He gave a bond in $100,000, Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, Thomas Murphy, ex-Senator of this city; John T. Parsons, of the Albany *Journal*; Thomas Madden, ex-Senator of Orange county, and Joseph Lee, of Brooklyn, becoming his sureties. They each certified in $40,000. Mr. Barlow subsequently appeared before Commissioner Shields and gave a bond in $10,000 as disbursing officer. Messrs. Hugh J. Hastings and Isaac Dayton signed the last mentioned bond as sureties. Mr. Barlow left for Washington last evening for the purpose of procuring his commission. He will not take formal charge of his new office until Monday. Deputy Marshals Oliver Fiske, Gregg, Christie and Winslow will resign their present positions in order to accept appointments under him.