

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery... THE TAMMANY... BOOTH'S THEATRE... WALLACK'S THEATRE... OLIMPIC THEATRE... FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE... GRAND OPERA HOUSE... WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE... NIBLO'S GARDEN... NEW YORK STADT THEATRE... TONY FACTOR'S OPERA HOUSE... THEATRE COMIQUE... BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE... SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS... KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS... HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE... NEW YORK CIRCUS... HIPPODROME PARISIEN...

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.

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"FROM GRAVE TO GAY"—The parties who went from the obsequies of General Thomas, in Troy, and attended the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia on Saturday.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN BROOKLYN.—Senator Rovels, Henry Ward Beecher and the radical and colored element of our neighboring city had a grand jubilee in honor of the "day of jubilo" at the Academy last evening.

THE THIRD TRIAL OF EDWIN PERRY for the murder of Thomas Hayes, a night watchman in Brooklyn, was commenced yesterday. As the testimony will probably be the same as on the other trials, it is merely a matter of jurles, in which heretofore Perry, to say the least, has been exceedingly lucky.

A SHEWED FINANCER.—The financier familiarly known as Dick Schell. He gave, for instance a nice breakfast at the Union Club House the other morning to the delegation from Congress, on their return trip en route to Washington from the funeral of General Thomas at Troy. And why this breakfast? Perhaps it was contrived by Schell to learn something about the Funding bill, and perhaps he did learn something. Anyhow, that breakfast was a good idea.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET OF NATIONAL FINANCE was presented to Parliament yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this important exhibit the Gladstone Ministry makes a creditable show. The revenue receipts of the fiscal year exceeded the estimates by £1,819,000. Taxes which press the most heavily on the masses of the people will be remitted and the "sinews of war" maintained for the Crown at the same time. This result will render the home policy of Mr. Gladstone on other important subjects more acceptable to the millions. John Bull will become tractable on the Irish Church and land subjects under the influence of cheap soap, cheaper tea and plenty of snowdrops.

The Situation in France—The New Government Experiment.

The Emperor's letter to Prime Minister Ollivier has, as we expected, given France a new sensation. France is again before the world as prominently as she has been any time this last half century, and France is, perhaps, more occupied with herself than she has been during the same period. No one in or out of France of any note has a thought for Prince Pierre Bonaparte or for Henri Rochefort, or, indeed, for any of the names so recently so prominent. Our minds are filled, not with thoughts of coups d'état or of centralization or of the one man form of government, but with thoughts of great changes, of large concessions, of peaceful revolutions, of mysterious self-abnegation and the probable results of the same. Fifteen, ten, even five years ago, who would have dreamed that Louis Napoleon, the worshipper, the historian, nay, the incarnation of Caesarism, would one day by a single act proclaim that all his past had been a failure, that he had been wrong, and that, after all, Caesarism was not for France? Has Napoleon done all this? Some say he has. Some say he has not. In any case it must be admitted that the reform which the Emperor has initiated is a big sensation for France and the world generally.

Our news from day to day shows that in the Senate, in the Corps Législatif, and, indeed, among all ranks and classes of the French people, the proposed experiment of the Emperor is occupying men's minds to the exclusion of almost every other subject. It is so novel, so unexpected and so revolutionary that it is not much to be wondered at that the country should be divided between those who think it an imperial dodge and those who think it an imperial blessing. We are not of those who think that there is any insincerity in the Emperor's conduct or that there is any mischief in his designs. His language to Ollivier is plain and frank in the extreme. "Lay before me a *Senatus Consultum*," he says, "which shall firmly fix the fundamental dispositions derived from the plebiscite of 1852, and which shall divide the legislative power between the two chambers and restore to the nation that portion of constitutional power which it had delegated to me." In such terms he resigns the mighty power which he has wielded for eighteen years. His resignation is not more frank than his reasons for so doing are clear. The constitution of 1852 "had above all things to provide the government with the means of establishing authority and order. Now that successive changes have gradually created a constitutional system in harmony with the basis of the plebiscite, it is important to replace all that refers to the preservation of legislative order within the domain of law." Therefore it is that "that grand body which contains so many brilliant men" is invited to lend an "efficacious concurrence" to the new order of things. We may question the wisdom of the course which the Emperor has resolved to follow; but we cannot discover in his language any evidence of insincerity or any indication of a dark after-purpose. The Emperor resigns his share of the constituent power; and if his expressed wishes are carried out the Senate will become a House of Life Peers, the legislative body will have the right, not only to discuss, but, in co-operation with the Senate, to change, the constitution, and the empire will be transformed into a parliamentary monarchy. The Emperor's programme carried out, he will be less powerful than his Prime Minister, nor will anything short of a coup d'état restore to him the power which he has voluntarily resigned.

At the same time, taking into consideration the peculiar condition of France, the past policy of the Emperor and the strange materials on which he has to depend for the carrying out of his reforms, it is not easy to regard the present movement in any other light than that of an experiment which may or may not be a success. It is not our opinion that much difficulty will be experienced by the Emperor at the hands of the Senate; for, of all legislative bodies, the French upper chamber, since the days of the Council of the Ancients, downward, has been at once the least active and the most obsequious. In the meantime the Senate is a body of the Emperor's own creation; there is, therefore, but little likelihood that it will oppose his plans. The real difficulty in the case is the reconciliation of the empire with universal suffrage and with paid deputies. From the moment that the new constitution becomes law the lower house in the French Parliament will be all-powerful. The young blood of France—those who are swift with the pen and glib of tongue—will rush into it. Intellectually France will find a new life, and the new life will develop itself in the Corps Législatif. It will be a necessity for the Prime Minister to belong to that body. No House of Lords, as in England, staid, sober, interested; no Senate, fired with ambition and patriotism, as in the United States, will check the ardor of the young democracy of France. Still, whatever the result, no one can deny that Frenchmen, if they can, have a perfect right to govern themselves, and that the Emperor has done well in yielding up to France what France originally gave him. We await the action of the Corps Législatif on the *Senatus Consultum* and the Emperor's proclamation with some interest. The immediate future is big with the fate of Napoleon and of France.

Boo-Hoo!—The Atlantic cable conveys the startling news that a leading London newspaper urges the British government to despatch immediately a frigate to the fisheries near the North American colonies for the purpose of watching the American man-of-war ordered there. Of course this is intended to frighten the Yankees. We doubt if it will have that effect. By a little aid from our government the American fishermen would be able to take possession of the fisheries, and, if necessary, to annex the colonies, the frigate and all that Great Britain claims in that part of the American Continent. John Bull would be wise to keep his frigate at home if he wants peace and to hold on to his North American possessions.

THE RISK IN GOLD.—Another speculative combination seems to have been organized among the Wall street gamblers to put up the price of gold. The whole sentiment of the country and the policy of the government are against any new disturbance of values, and the clique will find it a difficult undertaking to "bull" gold in the face of such obstacles.

Religion and the Rich.

We believe it a fortunate thing that there are no sects in heaven. A witty lecturer once pictured a Methodist preacher standing on one of the battlements of the celestial abode arguing doctrinal points with a sturdy Presbyterian standing on another battlement. The idea of such a discussion, in such a place, is irresistibly comical; but, unfortunately, there are good grounds for it. If we ignore or regret the picture, it must be admitted that, supposing there are sects in the home beyond the grave, heaven must be a somewhat lugubrious place, although certainly not dull.

But all religious denominations are united in declaring that in the divine land there are no sects, and how, in the face of this belief, they can insist upon theirs being the only true mode of worshipping God passes our comprehension. Matters of ceremony and mode of worship do not, however, comprise the only differences. The ideas promulgated are so opposed, the one to the other, that people are rather puzzled to know what is right and what is wrong. Not long ago we had Mr. Beecher declaring that it was proper to amass wealth; yesterday Mr. Hepworth discoursed so as to leave the impression that the possession of much money was the cause of much irreligion. We think that he colored his picture too highly. If "a poor man, paying honestly his small rent," is "without respect," then must the clergymen of our churches be directly responsible for his contemptuous treatment. Is Mr. Hepworth prepared to admit that his influence over his congregation is next to nothing? Why is wealth the idol before which all bow down and worship, while worthy poverty is ignominiously thrust aside? Perhaps the question will be sufficiently answered by referring to the fact that clergymen have a weakness for brown stone front houses not less than secular mortals.

On the whole it is our opinion that the rich are neither so selfish nor so influential as Mr. Hepworth would have us believe. At the same time we admit the force of his argument against an absorbing greed of gain. It is not, however, that men desire to amass riches so much as they that they aim to possess enough money to spend freely. And the temptation to spend as the evil one dictates, the indulgence in frivolities which occupy the mind to the neglect of God, and the gradual extinction of religious sentiment which so frequently follows a life of luxury, are the great dangers which beset them. Wealth is by no means inconsistent with Christianity. Indeed, without it many souls would have been lost which have been saved. There is hardly a religious mission which is not mainly supported by the wealthy. True, it was different in the early ages. St. Patrick received no salary for converting the heathen Irish, and we do not remember reading that, at an earlier period, St. Paul was supported by a board of missions. But times have changed since the Christian Fathers spread the truths of the Gospel throughout the world. A Christian hotel keeper exacts pay for his bed and board furnished the missionary, which the pagan gave gratis, and, to do them justice, the wealthy contribute their quota towards defraying expenses.

There is no more favorite subject than that of money, its use and abuse, with our clergymen, excepting the prolific topic of the Papacy. And it is noteworthy that those who declaim most against riches are the very ministers whose congregations comprise the wealth of the country. Are we to conclude from this that they speak by authority? Are their sermons founded on personal experience with their flocks? If they be, then we have nothing more to say. We can only lament widespread infidelity in high places, and pray, for the sake of Christianity, that there may be many more cases in the bankrupt courts than there now are.

CHARGES WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE.—We understand that the remains of General Thomas, over all the roads from San Francisco to Buffalo, were brought, not only free of charge, but with special honors from the several railway companies along the line, in view of the great services and glorious name of the dead hero; but we further understand that from Buffalo to Albany those honored remains were charged by the railroad company as for so much freight, and the attendants as so many everyday passengers. The same rule, it is said, was applied to General Grant and his official attendants for their fare over the Hudson River road, en route to the funeral at Troy. It strikes us that in both these cases a great mistake was made, and that a special train for the remains of General Thomas and the company attending them, over the Central road, and a special train from New York to Troy for the President and company, free of charge, would have been the proper thing, even as a stroke of business, and we say this from some practical experience in business affairs.

LOPEZ TURNED UP AGAIN.—That brave Paraguayan dictator, General Lopez, is irrepresible. According to Brazilian accounts he has been defeated, crushed or driven from the country twenty times. But he always turns up again. The news just received from South America, by way of Lisbon, shows that he is alive and active. The despatch says "President Lopez had suddenly turned upon and surprised his pursuers, winning quite a victory. It was thought at Rio Janeiro that this advantage would result in the indefinite prolongation of the war." The mendacious reports we have received generally about Lopez through Brazilian sources are like those Spanish despatches we receive from Havana relative to Cuban affairs—utterly unreliable and cooked up for effect abroad.

THE BRITISH BONDHOLDERS have entered fiercely into the war against Erie. They have commenced suit against Fisk and Gould in the United States Circuit Court, and demand that a receiver be appointed. The battle so fiercely begun does not appear, however, to frighten the bold Fisk. He seems rather to like it. It may be that he has already tired of the militia and proposes taking to law suits for amusement.

THE NEW REGIME.—The new city commissions organized yesterday. We publish elsewhere a full list of the additional appointments. Superintendent Kennedy's resignation has been accepted and Captain John Jordan succeeds him.

Congress—Philanthropy in the Senate and a Sad Joke on the Democrats in the House.

The Senate yesterday fell into a philanthropic notion, and, being short of wards and beneficiaries since the passage of the fifteenth amendment, commenced legislating for the better treatment of the four-footed animals. It will make Mr. Bergh's heart leap with joy, no doubt, to hear that the great champion of the rights of man—by whom we mean Sumner—has turned his powerful hand in favor of the rights of quadrupeds. Yet such is the case, and his first effort at legislation in that direction yesterday—a motion in reference to the more comfortable transportation of cattle—proved a success. Another instance of the philanthropic spirit of the Senate was evinced in an attempt to give land to the Northern Pacific railroad—a species of philanthropy which is so much of a jobbing character that we cannot commend it. It appears from Mr. Thurman's statement that four hundred million acres of the public lands are liable to be given away by the bills now pending before the Senate. If this is the case we may in a few years find ourselves entirely deprived of our landed property. The whole West could be easily disposed of if we give away this much almost without knowing it, and in time we will have no cheap lands to tempt foreign immigration or to form separate States.

The House seldom fails to get up something racy or amusing. The democrats, who are in too great a minority to think of serious business, usually take a leading part in these comedies, and thus enliven the dullness of their official existence. Butler generally conducts the ceremonies on the other side; but yesterday he was left entirely out of the play, although his friend "Shoo, fly" Cox, who sadly missed him, bore a leading part, and asked for a little minstrelsy from the longed-for Butler. It happened that the negroes asked for the use of the hall to celebrate the fifteenth amendment in, and a committee of the House was appointed to make arrangements to participate in the jollification with the negroes. On this committee the Speaker solemnly placed Cox and Eldridge. Both of them declined to serve, Cox saying he liked the niggers pretty well but he did not like some white men in the arrangement, and Eldridge giving no better reason than that he did not consider it a Congressional duty. The House, however, declined to accept their excuses, and thus the whole democratic party, in the persons of these two representative democrats, had the fifteenth amendment and the "nigger" himself rubbed into them. The full committee immediately on appointment went off and met the "whole boundless continent" of Africa so far as Washington could represent it in a committee room, where the whole matter was settled. In the meantime the House, for some reason or other, rescinded the resolution altogether, even while the committee was at work, and thus left the unconscious Eldridge and Cox being dosed involuntarily with the essence of negro equality, while they might just as conscientiously have been enjoying their rose-tinted white democracy in the exclusive halls of the House. It was worse than Butler's "Shoo, fly," on Cox and made Eldridge awfully mad.

THE WOE OF THE NEW DOMINION.—Canada is unduly excited over the prospects of a Fenian raid, and has more volunteers and regulars under arms. In the meantime Riel's delegates, Scott and Richart, are on their way along our northern frontier to Ottawa, and such indignation is expressed in Canada at the murder of Scott by the Fort Garry insurgents that the government has been called upon not to receive them, while a brother of the murdered man has charged them before a police magistrate with being accomplices in the killing. In the Nova Scotia Assembly numerous petitions were read asking for release from the Confederation, and a debate ensued in which the tariff policy of the New Dominion and an American market for Nova Scotia were urged. For all these evils there is one remedy, and that is annexation. Can we present a stronger argument than simply to present these facts as they reach us?

THE TIARA AND THE LAY CROWNS.—The Papal infallibility question is approaching an issue rapidly. French and English advices by the cable state that the Council in Rome will adopt the dogma of infallibility by acclamation on Easter Monday. To Roman Catholic churchmen it will be a very proper occasion indeed for such a work—the resurrection of the tiara. To the lay crowns of Europe it will be a serious, most eventful, moment. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that the representatives of the different thrones now serving in Rome have resolved not to be present at the public session of the Council on that day. Can the keys and sword be reconciled as in the time of Peter? We shall soon see. The issue is quite momentous.

THE LAWYERS AT THE CHARTER.—One of the evening journals has made a discovery in the constitution which leads to what it calls "a nice question for the courts" as to the eligibility of some of the Mayor's appointees under the new Charter. The State constitution forbids members of the Legislature receiving "any civil appointment within this State or to the Senate of the United States" at the hands of "the Governor, the Governor and Senate or the Legislature." Therefore it argues that members of the Legislature cannot be appointed to office by the Mayor.

THE REV. HORACE COOKER resigned his ministry in the Methodist Church yesterday, and the New York East Conference, now in session, accepted it at once and without much debate, in order to disappoint the crowd that was assembled to hear all the scandal. That Conference shows a spirit of charity that ought to be an example to Christians generally. "It covereth a multitude of sins."

PARTISAN MEANNESS.—The latest specimen of partisan meanness that has exhibited by twenty-one democrats in Ohio who voted against a resolution of respect to the memory of the late General George H. Thomas. But this was not much worse than the hissing at the dinner of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia at the mention of the name of General McClellan.

The Great Baltic Ship Canal.

Another of the imposing projects for the benefit of commerce which have so remarkably distinguished our day and generation has just been revived. In 1860 the Danish statistical writer, Hansen, demonstrated, in a very able and convincing pamphlet, the pressing necessity of a direct passage for trading vessels from the Baltic Sea to the German Ocean. His facts and figures made a decided impression on the Danish government, and measures were initiated to survey and open the route of the proposed canal, but the increasing difficulties of the Schleswig-Holstein question intervened to prevent a further prosecution of the enterprise. Mr. Hansen gave a mass of valuable statistics and among them the official reports of the commerce passing through the Sound and the Elder until the year 1856. But subsequently the abrogation of the old Danish control of the Sound tolls at Elsinore rendered exact data impracticable. However, experts estimate the number of craft, great and small, passing annually between the Baltic and the North Sea at fully forty thousand, as we learn by the German and Danish commercial papers. The *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen puts the computation still higher, and Hansen gives the list of vessels cast away on the Jutland coast in 1859 at one hundred and seventeen, of which seventy-three were totally lost. Moreover, these casualties occur at all seasons of the year, and the navigation of the Belts and the Sound, involving the passage around the Skaw or northernmost spit of Jutland is regarded as so dangerous that the insurance rates in England for vessels bound to the Baltic ports are much higher than for Hamburg.

With these facts in view the Boards of Trade of the Baltic and North Sea maritime cities have conjointly invited the attention of the Prussian government to the subject, which had already been so prominent at Berlin that the Austrian Cabinet, then considered to be in joint occupancy of the duchies, were consulted about it as early as 1866. The matter is, therefore, likely to come into the foreground again at once, and will work a revolution in the whole northeastern maritime trade of Europe. The line of the canal that seems to win most favor is from the flourishing port of Kiel directly across to Tomning, at the head of the inlet of the Eider, on the North Sea side. It will have the important town of Rendsburg for a half-way station, and thus attract the trade of both Schleswig and Holstein, which partly concentrates there. The distance will be less than seventy miles, the construction through a level country comparatively easy, and the first cost of the work not above twenty-three millions of dollars—a sum which the saving in time, risk, &c., would reimburse fully within the first ten, perhaps in the first five years. The subject is a most suggestive one, and we have merely to consider for a moment the value of the immense trade that pours from England, Scandinavia, Russia, Northern Germany, Holland, Belgium and the Hanseatic cities upon those historic water highways that stretch between the British Channel and the Gulf of Finland in order to see how important to the common progress of mankind is this new enterprise. A score of ancient maritime cities and half a dozen trading nations are directly interested in its completion.

AN OMINOUS DEMOCRATIC BREAK.—There was an election the other day in the Tenth Ohio district to fill a vacancy in Congress. The district at the last preceding election gave some nine hundred democratic majority; but in this last election the republican candidate was chosen by two thousand seven hundred majority. How? The democratic delegation from Williams county insisted, in the district party convention, on a resolution flatly repudiating the bonded national debt; and the resolution being lost by one or two votes the Williams county democracy refused to support their party candidate, and hence the heavy and unexpected majority for the republican. And what does this signify? It signifies that there is a repudiation faction in the democratic camp which has resolved to make repudiation hereafter a plank in the party platform or to bolt against the party nominations. A very ominous movement this; for it will probably result, first, in breaking up the democracy, and next, in reuniting them on the platform of repudiation.

A FRENCH ELECTORAL TWO TO ONE.—M. Urio de Fonville, who escaped from being shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte at the moment when Victor Noir met his death, has been a candidate for a seat in the French Legislature for the city of Lyons. He opposed M. Mangini, the nominee of the Left Centre. M. Mangini obtained 15,348 votes and M. de Fonville 7,827—a radical defeat by about two to one. M. de Fonville did very well, however, on the old Irish issue of "I'm the man who didn't get killed."

CABINET RUMORS.—We have rumors from Washington that some changes in the Cabinet, including Attorney General Hoar and Secretary Fish, are impending; we have rumors that no changes are thought of for the present, and that none are likely to occur. We cannot tell which of these rumors are true; but we do most truly believe that the time has come when a reconstruction of the Cabinet, embracing two or three, or even half a dozen, of the members, would be very acceptable to the country, and simply upon the principle that when the government seems to be doing nothing when there is so much to do anything would be acceptable as a change.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT appears to give very general satisfaction. The great body of the democrats are satisfied with it, so far the republicans are satisfied, the people generally are satisfied, and only the unfortunate leaders of the defeated faction are dissatisfied with the situation of things and the prospect before them. It is believed, however, that the machine can be run without them; but we shall see.

APRIL SHOWERS.—This year they seem to have been enlarged to regular nor'easters of one, two or three days' duration; but they will probably operate in preparing the fields, woods and gardens for an extra quantity and a superior quality of May flowers. Moreover, abundant spring rains lay a good foundation for abundant summer harvests, and so let them come.

Official Spanish News from Cuba.

We publish to-day a sensation despatch from Havana. It is characteristic in the highest degree. The news furnished speaks in the most eulogistic terms of the Spaniards. The Spanish troops fought nobly. Immense numbers of the rebels are reported to have been captured; vast quantities are also said to have given themselves up trustfully to the well known clemency of the Spaniards; nearly all the prominent insurgent leaders have voluntarily surrendered; General Jordan has left the country; Céspedes is preparing to follow his example; disensions have broken out among the insurgents and the greatest anarchy and confusion prevail. The foregoing are some of the most prominent points of the latest telegram received from Puerto Principe in Havana, and from the latter city forwarded here. It may, we are told, be "justly regarded as official." We are well aware of the capabilities of the Spaniards to magnify mole-hills to the proportions of mountains, but in this instance we think they protest too much. It fairly takes away our breath. From time to time during the present revolution in Cuba we have heard glowing accounts of Spanish victories which subsequently proved ignominious failures. The names of nearly a dozen Spanish generals might be mentioned whose wordy proclamations nearly frightened the kelo from its propriety in descriptive particulars of what they were going to accomplish, and yet they accomplished nothing and for their pains were rewarded by being removed from their commands. General Puella is the latest example. It is well known that grievous disensions exist among the Spanish leaders. Valmaseda is ambitious to fill De Rodas' place. The Captain General recognizes the necessity of his situation and wants to make a show. The winter campaign has turned out a failure. Something must be done to counteract its effects. The Captain General knows this and possibly adopts this mode of buoying up the drooping spirits of those in the island who yet desire to perpetuate Spanish power in the "Gem of the Antilles."

A NEW "YANKEE NOTION."—A disease called the "clam cholera" has made its appearance with fatal effect in Connecticut. The matter is very properly to be officially investigated. The result of the examination may prove interesting and important to our new Board of Health. The "clam question" would prove a very curious element in some municipal campaign.

A SMALL POTATO TREATY.—General Butler's proposed reciprocity treaty with Prince Edward Island, the exports of which are principally small potatoes.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. General Humphries, General Parce and Colonel Crosby, of the United States Army, are at the Boston House. General Sheridan and General Forsyth, of the United States Army; Colonel J. B. Fades and J. H. Britain, of St. Louis; Judge Scoville, of Buffalo; General L. T. Smith, of Kansas; E. M. Dennis and A. A. Rannay, of Boston; Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Samuel Bates, of Boston, and General Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. S. T. Cozens, of West Point, and J. J. Follows, of St. Johns, N. B., are at the Everett House. Colonel J. G. Callahan, of Wisconsin; Professor W. Sharp, of Danbury, and Professor Risely, of Washington, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Professor Masser, of Paris; A. D. Sturtevant, of Boston, and Captain Alexander Wilson, of the first Army, are at the St. Elmo Hotel. Colonel E. Lee and Dr. E. L. Sweet, of Chicago; Judge J. Somerville, of Illinois; Judge B. Thacker, of Philadelphia; Captain S. B. Thomson, of Boston, and M. Parrot, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General H. J. Hurch, of the United States Army; General G. R. W. Johnson, Secretary G. S. Boutwell, F. M. Boutwell, James M. Carlie, and C. E. Cook, of Washington; Colonel W. H. Schock, of Baltimore; Colonel T. A. Tomlinson, of Keyaville; Governor H. Austin, of Minnesota; H. A. Maury and R. A. Maury, of Virginia, and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, are at the Astor House. General Jackson, of Savannah, Ga.; E. Kelsey, of Toledo; General Webb, of Cleveland, and W. Bland, of New Orleans, are at the Coleman House.

Prominent Departures. General Martindale, for Rochester; Colonel Bradley, for Syracuse; S. H. Hammond, for Albany; Senator Wilson, General Logan, Senator Trumbull, General Starring, Senator Fenion and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, for Washington; C. O. Chapin, for Springfield; Cadet Sim. Leland and Cadet Fred. Leland, for Wooster, Mass.; Colonel R. McCarty, for Syracuse; Dr. Haglis, for Texas; Colonel E. K. Moses and Major Noah, for Charleston, S. C.

SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

A fat man's ticket was "tried" in Ohio lately, but it fizzled out. The colored Senator Revel is bound to become immortalized. The following is one of the latest epigrams about him:—Revel, but lately born to fame, He is his race's great reformer, Reverses the letters of his name, And 'gainst oppression he's the leader. J. H. Lowry, of Todd, is announced as the republican candidate for Congress from the Third Kentucky district. The Louisville Commercial alleges that his opponent gives a "strong pull and a pull altogether" for old Todd. The invitation is scarcely necessary, for it is very rarely you see a true Knottian—a real Bourbon—who is not ready to take a pull at his "tod." The German and negro voters are having a rough-and-tumble fight of it in Cincinnati, growing out of the Bible question. The negroes go for the Bible in schools; the Germans oppose its introduction. T. A. R. Nelson is a candidate for the Supreme bench in Tennessee. The Knoxville *Whig* intends to stick to him.

OBITUARY.

Edward J. Kuntze. This well-known sculptor died on Sunday evening last at his residence in this city, after a few days' illness. He was born in Germany in 1823, but came to this country many years ago. As an artist he possessed considerable ability, and had won reputation in his profession. Besides many statues and portraits of prominent men Mr. Kuntze executed a number of works which have been favorably received by the press and public. His life size "Statue of Psyche," "Puck on His War Horse" and "Minerva" (other works bear the impress of true genius. Mr. Kuntze was a member of the Century Club and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by his proper artists, who yesterday held a meeting and adopted resolutions of regret at his death. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs. The funeral will take place this day at two o'clock in the afternoon, from the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Eliza W. Porter. The death is announced of this lady, at an advanced age. She was a native of this city and was descended from one of our oldest Knickerbocker families—the Vredenburgs. Mrs. Porter was the wife of the late Mr. James Porter, member of Congress from this State in 1817-19, and subsequently legislator of the years of Chancery at Albany, which office he held at the time of his death. His widow was a most estimable lady, whose many accomplishments and amiable traits of character had gained for her a large circle of warm friends, upon whom she taking away from their midst has cast a deep gloom.