EUROPE.

French Opinion of Bonaparte's Amendments to the Constitution.

Bishop Strossmayer's Position in the Papal Council—The Sword Scene and Tumult.

The Austrian Cabinet Crisis and Austrian Commerce.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool the 2d and Queenstown the 3d of April, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The German mail steamship Hermann, Captain Reichmann, from Bremen March 30 and Havre April 2, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

By the arrivals named above we have our special European correspondence and mail reports, in detail of our cable news telegrams, one day later than the advices which were published in the HERALD yesterday.

The sum allowed to Mrs. Ellen Howard, who on behalf of her infant son, the claimant to the earldom of Wicklow, has been permitted by the English House of Lords to plead *in forma pauperis*, is £800. This sum will have to be provided out of the Fee Fund of the House.

The London Court of Divorce dissolved marriage, on March 31, between not less than fifteen ill-assorted couples who had "loved neither wisely nor well." They were all persons in humble life.

The costs of the trial at Tours are to be paid by Prince Pierre. They include 25,000 francs compensation to the family of Victor Noir. In addition to this the Prince bestows 20,000 francs on the poor of the city of Tours. The penalty of the homicide has been, therefore, a loss on the whole of 150,000 francs, or £6,000 plus a year's banishment.

The Paris *Presse* of April 2, evening, says:—

Prince Pierre Bonaparte left Paris on Wednesday night for Havre by the 12:40 train. He was accompanied by an ex-commissary of police of Levallois-Perret. Reaching that port at five in the morning the Prince embarked immediately for America. The Princess and his children, report says, are about to depart for Switzerland.

The Havre journals of the same day do not make any mention of the embarkation of the Prince. At Rouen nothing was known at the railway station of his having passed along the line from Paris.

The eldest son of the late Prince Henri de Bourbon arrived in Paris. He went at once to the residence of ex-Queen Isabella.

The *Independance Belge* has the following:—

The Austrian Ministry has just laid before the Reichsrath the Electoral bill, which is to console provisionally the Cisleithan liberal party for the postponement of a more general reform. A curious fact is that M. Giskra, whose resignation has not yet been officially accepted, presented, as Minister of the Interior, by writing, the same bill which had been the motive for his offered retirement.

The Austrian government shows that the value of the total imports and exports of the country in 1869 amounted to 828,907,633 florins (two francs fifty centimes each). The former compared with the preceding year present an increase of 24,186,454 florins, and the latter of 4,400,711 florins. The customs produced a sum of 18,615,321 florins, against 17,522,803 florins in 1868.

Baron Hubner, ex-Ambassador of Austria at Paris and Rome, and now residing in the latter city, is preparing a history of Sixtus V., in three volumes, one of which is entirely composed of justificatory documents derived from the archives of Venice, Florence, Rome and the German chanceries.

Garibaldi has written to the Italian journals to deny the statement that he received a legacy of 300,000 francs from a Swiss lady.

The *Nord* of Brussels makes the subjoined observations:—

The Ministerial crisis in Wurtemberg has had a solution of an unexpected and, one may say, a crushing character for the democratic opposition, as the principle of fidelity to the treaties has triumphed. The Minister of War, indeed, has had to retire, but his place is filled by General de Sukkow, a name still more detested by the democrats, and the new organization of the Ministry is the sign of a decided tacking about in the Prussian and anti-democratic sense.

A despatch from Madrid of the 29th of March says:—

In to-day's sitting of the Cortes the government denied that any hostile engagement had taken place in Cuba, adding that such could not occur, because the only body of troops at present traversing the island was a body of 500 men, under the command of a colonel.

A young Czech priest, in the Church of St. Gallus, at Prague, chose the infallibility of the Pope as the subject of a Lent sermon, and in a fiery discourse declared himself an opponent of the dogma with which the Holy Father proposes "to bless the nineteenth century." It is worthy of remark that the *Czech*, a weekly journal in the Bohemian language published in Prague, has also recently entered the lists as an antagonist of the new doctrine.

The London *Echo* learns from a reliable private source that the quiet and rest which Mr. Bright is enjoying are producing a most favorable effect on his health. The right honorable gentleman goes out almost every day, "but by the advice of physicians abstains from everything tending to excitement, and reads no newspapers."

A bill is about being brought into the English Parliament to establish a court to which condemned murderers may appeal from their sentences.

The London *Watchman* says a statement was being extensively circulated that some nine hundred Wesleyan ministers had signed a protest against the Gladstone government measure of elementary education. If so, adds the writer, "it should be distinctly understood that such a proposition is simply against the power given to the local board to determine the character of the religious teaching in schools supported by rates against the present form, and limitations of the conscience clause, and against the interference of inspectors with religious instructions."

We have received, by the Brindisi route and England, advices from Bombay to the 13th of March. The papers supply the following items of news:—

Miss Mary Carpenter leaves Bombay, India, for England. She is not expected to return. Mr. T. T. Cooper, the explorer, who has been unsuccessful in an attempt to penetrate Thibet and China from Sudiya, has returned to Calcutta and intends to go to England. The government of India was asked by Mr. Munzinger to induce some one of the Abyssinian frontier chiefs to arrest the murderers of the late Mr. Dutton. The Viceroy is reported to have replied that he has nothing whatever to do with the affairs of Egypt or Abyssinia, but to have authorized the political agent at Aden to communicate anything of importance that may come to his knowledge to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

FRANCE.

What the French People Say of the Bonaparte Reforms—The United States Constitution as a Model.

The opinions expressed by the Paris journals on the new *Senatus Consultum* are remarkable for their variety, as since some journals express the utmost satisfaction, others—the democratic organs—insist that the only true mode of effecting a change in the constitution is by an appeal to the people in the form of a *plebiscite*, and others again—also of the advanced party—are opposed most strongly to the reserve, inserted in the new document, of the Emperor's right, on critical occasions, to leave the Chambers aside and apply directly to the nation for its support or opinion.

The Paris *Public* says:—

The *plebiscite* reappears, to become the sole law of the nation. It is the charter, voted by the people, substituted for the one written by its delegates. Irresponsibility of it, and the essential acts which are its consequence, such as the hereditary principle, the regency and the constitution of three public powers, everything will be law—that is to say, that in future the determination of affairs will be submitted to the mandatories of the people and the councillors nominated by the sovereign. In case of modifications being necessary in this popular compact, the nation alone can be consulted.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* has some gentle strictures on one point of the new provisions—the nomination of the Senate—but, with that exception, it highly praises the new plan in the following words:—

Election, according to M. Emile Ollivier, cannot be admitted in any degree for the Senate. The Minister cites the examples of England and the United States; the first to show the important and considerable part played within the last century by the House of Lords, and the second to point out the differences which, in justifying the principle of election for the Senate of the great republic of North America, reject it for a monarchy. This two-fold observation does not appear to us to be strictly just; England possesses a hereditary peerage. The *Senatus Consultum* does not attribute to the Senate the same character, the same conditions of independence, consideration and authority. As to election, to say that it can only suit the exceptional situation of the United States, is not quite correct. Belgium, for example, where the monarchy has maintained itself for forty years with all its prestige and strength, has a Senate nominated by election, only on other conditions than the House of Representatives in America. Having made this reserve respecting the too absolute character of some of M. Ollivier's declarations we willingly admit, in presence of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, a Senate named by the Emperor, so as to create a more serious and efficient counterpoise, if not to the national sovereignty and will, which ought always to have definitively the last word, at any rate to the immature impulses or the too impatient cravings of popular opinion.

While praising the decidedly liberal tendencies of the document, the *Temps* declares that there is one black spot on the constitutional horizon—the right which the Emperor has guarded to himself to make a direct appeal to the people in cases of great emergency.

The *Opinion Nationale* approves of the general motives which have induced the Emperor to consent to such important changes, but pronounces strongly against the idea that the new constitution is to be exempt from modification.

The Paris *Siècle* expresses itself in these terms:—

None of the principal dispositions in the constitution of 1852 had been either explicitly or implicitly voted by the people. By declaring them now to be integral parts of the fundamental compact, only revisable through an appeal to the nation, this latter does not recover the constitutive power which is confiscated in favor of the Emperor, who alone has the right of appealing to the people and of provoking a *plebiscite*. Once more legality is dispensed with, and here no more than formerly is common right reverted to.

The following observations are from the *Débats*:—

The new constitution, joined to the *Senatus Consultum* in the form of an annex, is composed of articles borrowed from the constitution of 1852; from the *Senatus Consultum* of the 7th November of that year; from that of the 17th July, 1856; from that of the 10th September, 1870, and, lastly, from the draft presented yesterday to the Senate. The annex in general only restores to the constitution some essential and fundamental dispositions.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte Again in Ill Luck.

The Paris *Figaro* of March 31 says it is able to state positively that Prince Pierre Bonaparte had not been ordered or invited to leave France. The *Gaulois* admits that the information it published the day before was wrong, and says that the Prince denies having received any intimation of the Emperor's wish that he should expatriate himself. The *Gaulois* adds:—"A property which the Prince possesses in Belgium has just been devastated by fire. His presence there might have been supposed to be necessary, but he refused to go, in order not to lend any countenance to the reports which have been circulated."

[Paris (March 29) correspondence of Pall Mall Gazette.]

Still ruffled in spirit by the insults of the republicans at Tours, Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the moment appears afraid to trust himself with visitors. On reaching his residence he gave strict orders that he was not to be disturbed, and the only person who has ventured to force the blockade is his cousin, Lucien Murat, who desired to press the Prince's hand. There has been some talk at Belleville of burning Prince Pierre out, but the constituents of M. Rochefort will most likely confine themselves to threats and invective.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Progress—The New York News from Cuba.

A mail telegram from Madrid of the 30th of March reports thus:—

In the Cortes yesterday the order of the day was the adjourned debate on the bill relative to the means of maintaining public order.

M. BERGES attacked it and M. RIVERO replied.

M. ALVAREDA asked what credit should be given to a New York telegram that spoke of a combat in Cuba. The Minister replied that the report had no foundation, and that the New York telegrams about Cuba were generally erroneous. He added that there could have been no fighting, as a colonel at the head of fifty men only was traversing the island in all directions.

In spite of the apparent rupture between the Unionists and the radicals the government pursues a policy favorable to conciliation. A proof of this fact is seen in the postponement of the discussion on the constitutional reform of Porto Rico.

ROME.

Theological Logic Outside the Council—How the Papal Fathers Debate with the Eastern Church.

A letter from Rome in the Paris *Univers* of April 1 reports the following extraordinary case:—

The theologian of an Armenian bishop, since his arrival here, had been indulging in such attacks on authority that Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, thought fit to counsel moderation, and invited him to go to the Convent of Sts. John and Paul of the Passionists and remain there for some time. The other, however, refused in such terms that the Vicariate was obliged to decide on force to oblige him to proceed to the place designated. The agents went, in consequence, to the Sacro-Ritiro a la Lungara, where the theologian lived (it being also the bishop's residence), and having seized him placed him in a carriage. But the Armenian made a desperate struggle, and succeeded at length in throwing himself out of the vehicle, after which he ran back to his house, and the agents, who followed, were deterred from a fresh seizure by the protest of the bishop himself. Another fact is more serious. An apostolic visit had been ordered to the convent of the Armenians called Antonines, under the colonnade of the Vatican; but the bishop refused to receive the visitor, on which the Pope ordered Mgr. Ksagian to proceed from St. Sabine to the Dominicans to perform there religious exercises. But the bishop persisted in his refusal, and he has written to Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseilles, to claim the protection of France against the Holy Father.

Terrible Scene in the Council—Bishop Strossmayer Defended by Swords on His Exit.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* gives an animated description of the scene in the Ecumenical Council on the 22d of March, when Bishop Strossmayer made his speech against that part of the *Schema de Fide* which ascribes all modern errors to the Protestants. The Bishop observed that it is unreasonable to describe Protestantism as the source of pantheism, pantheism and materialism, seeing that many eminent Protestants, such as Leibnitz and Guizot, have combated these doctrines. Here the bishop was forced to stop by loud protests from all parts of the Council, but he went on when the clamor had ceased. There are many sincere people, he said, among the Protestants of France, England, America, Germany, and his own diocese, who err *bona fide*. This raised another storm, which was only appeased by the intervention of Cardinal Capalti. But when the bishop began to touch on the question whether the dogmas should be passed by a majority of votes or only, as in former Councils, when all the members are unanimous, the Council lost all patience. Cries of "*Hæreticus! hæreticus!*" and "*Damnamus eum!*" were heard on all sides. One bishop exclaimed, "*At ego non damno eum,*" upon which the others repeated, "*Damnamus,*" and shouted to the speaker, "*Tu es Protestans taceas! ab ambone descendas!*" Ultimately Bishop Strossmayer was compelled to leave the tribune without finishing his speech.

The noise was so great that it was heard in the ante-rooms, and the bishop's military servant drew his sword and endeavored to force his way into the council chamber to defend his master.

THE SHELTERING ARMS INSTITUTION.

Resignation of the Sisterhood of St. Mary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Forasmuch as I have been associated with the Sisterhood of St. Mary and the Sheltering Arms from the beginning I feel impelled to state the cause of their separation. The Sheltering Arms was called into existence by the appeals of committed female prisoners to the ladies of the mission, to the public institutions to keep their babies for them until they should be released and able to claim them—their only alternative being public charity, of which they all stand in terror, or a Roman Catholic institution, which requires the mother to yield all claim to her offspring. The late Mrs. Richmond, Miss Jay, Miss Glentworth, &c., were among these ladies. No doubt similar appeals were made to the clergy of the City Mission. I was present at two meetings, consisting chiefly of clergymen and ladies, called to consider this question. The meetings were chaotic, the views were diverse there was no unanimity. At the last the Rev. Dr. Peters was appointed a committee of one to obtain certain important statistics, and, when prepared, to summon the friends of the movement and propose some plan of operation. Instead of calling a meeting to consult about what should be done Dr. Peters gave his own house free of rent for fifteen years, and the Sheltering Arms was founded. He invited the Sisters of St. Mary to take the internal charge of the institution. They gave their services, only stipulating that their oratory should be recognized as their own, not as a part of the Sheltering Arms. Dr. Peters secured a band of gentlemen to act as trustees, and asked me to organize a ladies' association, to meet monthly, bring in contributions, &c.

Blind Minnie, deserted by her own mother, fell into the hands of Mrs. Richmond, who brought her to the House of Mercy, in charge of the Sisters, where they kept her until the day of the opening of the Sheltering Arms, when she rode out in the stage on my lap, prattling all the way of the beautiful home which she seemed to think had been prepared expressly for her.

Quietly have the Sisters done their work and well. Their ecclesiastical position is the same which they occupied when called to the charge. Wherein have they failed? Yet immediately before the reception to exhibit the new building the Sisters are forced to the conclusion—from proceedings in a public meeting in which they were violently denounced by one of the trustees, from the purport of a communication addressed to the trustees by several prominent clergymen of the city, and from the manner of its reception by the president, from a semi-official representation to the Bishop that the bazaar must prove a failure unless the connection of the Sisters with it should at once be terminated, and from the substance of a conversation between their pastor and the president—that their departure from the institution is desired, and that it must take place at an early day; so they have resigned. My resignation accompanied theirs, and I request that articles for the bazaar be sent to the Executive Committee, Thirty-seventh Armory, and not to

ELLEN KEMBLE, 52 West Twenty-fifth street.

THE PEABODY WILL.

The Closing Acts of Benevolence of the Great International Benefactor—The Conditions of His Gifts to the London Poor and His Bequests to Relatives and Friends—The London Executors to be Relieved from Duty in 1873.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 12, 1870.

At the regular term of the Essex County Probate Court, held in this town to-day, the last will and testament of the late George Peabody was admitted and proved, and is therefore thus made public for the first time. As has been generally supposed the bulk of Mr. Peabody's property was given away during his life, and what is disposed of in private bequests by his will amounts to less than $150,000. He has, however, given explicit direction as to the management of his gifts committed to the care of trustees and executors, as will be seen:—

I, George Peabody, of London (at present on a visit to the United States, but residing at No. 80 Eaton square), in the Kingdom of Great Britain, gentleman, do make this last will and testament:—

First—I direct that my remains shall be sent to my native town of Danvers (now incorporated by the name of Peabody), in the county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, in that part of the United States of America called New England, and be deposited in the ground appropriated to that purpose in the Cemetery of Harmony Grove in Salem, in said county, near the Peabody town line, under the direction of my executors hereinafter named.

Second—I direct that a business agreement for the purchase and sale of iron or metal rails and their appendages, which I have with Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., of No. 64 Queen street, Cheapside, and which will expire on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, be strictly carried out. Books and documents will be found in the possession of Mr. John Crouch, at No. 64 Queen street, which will give all the information required. Mr. Crouch is considered the clerk of Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., although his salary is paid by me at £200 a year, in consequence of my being entitled to his services whenever I require them. As his services will occasionally be required by my executors, I direct that they continue his salary to him for two years after my decease.

Third—I give and bequeath to Henry West, of 22 Old Broad street, London, the sum of £2,200, and in the event of his decease, to his wife, Louisa West, and in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. Also, I give and bequeath to Thomas Perman, of 22 Old Broad street, London, the sum of £1,000, and, in the event of his decease, to his wife, Annette Emma Perman, and, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. And I empower and direct my executors to pay the above-named legacies within six months after my decease, and free from any tax, duty or charges whatever.

Fourth—I give and bequeath to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, for the time being; the Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart., and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esquire, Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £150,000, upon trust, for the building of lodging houses for the laboring poor of London, as defined in my late letters to the said trustees; and I direct that this legacy be considered part of the second trust, and disposed of in accordance with the said trust; and I direct that my executors, hereinafter named as my London executors, shall of the said sum of £150,000 pay to said trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund £100,000 on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1873, and the sum of £50,000 at any time during said year of our Lord 1873. As this work progresses the labor and responsibility increase, and I therefore deem it essential that an additional trustee be added, who will have the necessary time and possess the requisite knowledge of all that may be needed for the successful prosecution of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I will mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M. P., who is well known to me for his high and most honorable character as a most suitable person to fill that office.

Fifth—I nominate, constitute and appoint Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, of 80 Eaton square, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, and of Rowfant, in the parish of Worth, and of the county of Sussex, Baronet; Charles Reed, of Earlsmead House, in the parish of Hackney and county of Middlesex, Esquire; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, United States, Esquire; R. Singleton Peabody, of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, Esquire, Counsellor; and Charles W. Chandler, of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, Esquire, Counsellor, executors of this, my last will and testament, fully authorizing said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed (hereafter called my London executors) to act independently of said George Peabody Russell, said R. Singleton Peabody and said Charles W. Chandler (hereafter called my American executors), and I also authorize my American executors to act independently of my London executors—that is to say:—My London executors to have full management and control of my personal estate in England until they shall transfer the funds (after payment of legacies as herein stated) over to my American executors; and my American executors to have full management and control of my real and personal estate in America; but it is my wish and hope that all my executors, both London and American, may act together with the utmost harmony and for the best interest of the estate, and I hereby direct that all moneys, securities for money, and other property of whatever nature belonging to my estate after the payment of legacies be transferred into the hands of my American executors on or before the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873. It is my wish, however, that my London executors allow Sir C. M. Lampson to retain the money that will be in his hands on the expiration of the before mentioned agreement for the purchase and sale of rails (about January 1, 1873 (not exceeding, however, one hundred thousand pounds), up to the 1st day of October, 1873, without interest, out for the exclusive use of said railroad iron amount, so that any profit or advantage derived therefrom be shared between C. M. Lampson and my estate in the proportion of our said business agreement as now carried on, notwithstanding our partnership will at that time have been dissolved. But all other payments or funds shall be transferred by the London executors to my American executors as above stated. In case of the decease of either of my London executors (Sir C. M. Lampson or Charles Reed, Esq.), then my nephew, George Peabody Russell, one of my American executors, shall take the place of the same and act as a London executor in his stead, also retaining his office as an American executor.

Sixth—I direct that each and all of my executors as aforesaid be exempt and excused from giving bonds to any court or magistrate, or otherwise, for the performance of their duties or offices as my executors.

Seventh—I give and bequeath to the said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed the sum of £5,000 each for their services; one-half of such said sum to be paid to each of them within three months after my decease, and the remaining half upon the transfer of my estate personal in England into the hands of my American executors on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1873.

Eighth—I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody and Charles W. Chandler, my American executors, the sum of $5,000 each, which said sum is to be received by each of them, before the first, residue and remainder of my real and personal estate is vested in their hands for the purpose of the trust hereafter mentioned.

Ninth—I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody and Charles W. Chandler, all the rest, residue and remainder of the property, both real and personal, of which I shall be possessed at my decease or which may afterwards come to me or into my power or trust to sell, exchange or retain, and the interest accruing on the same to divide semi-annually (reinvesting the same in case of minor children) among the parties named as beneficiaries in the family trust, of which Messrs. J. M. Beebe, S. T. Dana and S. Endicott Peabody are trustees, according to the proportions of the sums allotted to each in said trust or such other proportions as I may hereafter prescribe to them my said American executors, with the exception of my grand nephew, Henry Waters, who is to be entirely excluded from any further benefit. And at the expiration of ten years I direct the said G. P. Russell, R. S. Peabody and C. W. Chandler to divide the principal among the said parties named in said family trust, who shall then be living, excepting said Henry Waters, in the proportion of the sums allotted to each such person respectively in said family trust, or in such other proportions as I may hereafter prescribe to them my said executors.

In witness whereof I, the said George Peabody, declaring this to be my last will and testament, written on seven pages of paper, have hereto set my hand and seal, this 9th day of September, 1869. GEORGE PEABODY.

Signed by the said testator as his last will and testament in presence of us, present at the same time, and who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

GEORGE F. TENNY,
DAVID D. MARSH,
MARY S. N. TENNY.

The following codicil to the foregoing will was made by Mr. Peabody on the 28th of September, 1869, and was also admitted to probate the same time as the will:—

I, George Peabody, of London, England, gentleman, do make and publish this codicil to my last will and testament, which bears date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1869:—

Whereas in said will, on the fourth page thereof, I have directed my London executors to pay into the hands of my American executors all moneys, securities for money and other property of whatever description belonging to my estate, after payment of legacies, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1873; but have expressed in the same item my wish that Sir C. M. Lampson be allowed to retain not exceeding £100,000, without interest, for a certain railroad iron account, up to the first day of October in said year; and whereas in my said will I have bequeathed the sum of £150,000 to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, and others, as trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund for the poor of London, of which said sum of £150,000, the sum of £100,000 is to be paid on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1873, and the remainder at any time during said year of 1873: now, I do further direct, in case that I shall at any time hereafter during my lifetime make any gift or gifts of money, or securities, or property, to said Right Hon. Lord Stanley and others, trustees, or to other persons for the benefit of the poor of London, such gift or gifts shall be held and considered as payment to the amount of such gift or gifts of said bequest of £150,000 given in my said will as aforesaid, and said bequest shall be void to the extent of such gift or gifts. And I do further direct my said London executors, in the event of my making any such gift or gifts during my lifetime, to pay over to my American executors, as soon as may be, said sum of £100,000, to be retained by said C. M. Lampson, as aforesaid, and to pay over to my said American executors, as soon as may be, all other sums of money or property collected by them, my said London executors, or coming by any means into their hands, by the settlement of iron or other accounts (all obligations of said Sir C. M. Lampson in relation to said iron account being first liquidated), or by any other means or manner whatsoever, after said 1st day of May, A. D. 1873, reserving only so much of the funds or property coming into their hands from all sources as may be necessary to pay the balance (if any) of said legacy of £150,000 which shall remain unpaid after deducting the amount of any gift or gifts made to said trustees or others for the benefit of the poor of London during my lifetime, as aforesaid, and as may be necessary to pay other legacies given by me in my said will, it being my intention and desire that all funds or property coming into the hands of my said London executors, subsequent to said 1st day of May, 1873, as well as before that date, which are not necessary for the payment of the legacies given in my said will, and to be paid by my said London executors, shall, without unreasonable delay, be transferred by my said London executors to my said American executors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1869, at New York. GEORGE PEABODY.

Signed, sealed and published, and declared as a codicil to his last will and testament by the above subscribed, George Peabody, in presence of us, who, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have, at his request, hereto set our names as witnesses.

SARAH T. B. WETMORE,
15 Waverley place, New York.
FISHER A. BAKER,
125 East Thirty-first street, New York.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
163 West Forty-seventh street, New York.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT FIZZLE.

Release of Twenty-five of the Arrested Parties on Bail—The Others Sent to Jail.

We learn from New Haven that about twenty-five of the parties arrested at Charles Island on Tuesday for attending the Kerrigan-Touhey prize fight were liberated yesterday upon giving $500 bonds. The rest were sent to jail. There are about eighty informations made out against the parties who were arrested.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 24	Moon sets....morn	4 57
Sun sets	6 38	High water..morn	7 07

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	April 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atalanta	April 16	London	55 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	April 16	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	April 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	April 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	April 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	April 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	April 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	April 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
India	April 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	April 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Union	April 23	Bremen	68 Broad st.
France	April 23	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Colorado	April 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	April 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
America	April 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Brook'n	April 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
St. Laurent	April 30	Havre	58 Broadway.
Cambria	April 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	April 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Idaho (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Flag, Limeburner, Fernandina—Florida Railroad Co.

Ship St John, Ryder, Cadiz—Tupper & Beattie.
Bark Henry, Blair, Cronstadt—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Alert (NG), Ehrenreich, Cronstadt—Moss & Ward.
Brig H M Rowley, Hawkins, Havana—A Abbott.
Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Alpha (Br), Dodd, Cienfuegos—C B Swain.
Brig Surf, Thomson, Sagua—Fowler & Joya.
Brig Choice (Br), Brown, Hillsboro, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig E F Dunbar, Nichols, Darien—R P Buck & Co.
Brig Proteus, Hall, Morehead City—J E Ward & Co.
Schr Eliza Thomson, Dill, Ponce, PR—L W & P Armstrong.
Schr John Rose, Howell, St Marc—A H Solomon & Co.
Schr Henry Middleton, Browne, Nassau—B J Wenberg.
Schr Zampa, Jewett, Galveston—C W Adams & Co.
Schr Wm Conners, Toole, Savannah—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Hero, Rhodes, Bangor—H P Brown & Co.
Schr Lucy D, Higgins, Salem—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Blackstone, Worden, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Ann Turner, Jones, Wickford—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Sallie Burton, Scofield, Stamford.
Schr C Hawley, Bennett, Uncasville—H W Jackson & Co.
Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Williams, Bridgeport—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville.
Steamer Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool April 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. April 8, lat 45 19, lon 39, passed bark Cragie Lea (Br), hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat 42 35, lon 54 27, a brig rigged steamer, bound W; same day, lat 42 21, lon 56 50, a Cunard brig rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Hermann (NG), Reichmann, Bremen March 30, and Havre April 2, with mdse and 291 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather throughout; April 7, lat 42 38, lon 56 18, passed bark Cornwallis (Br), bound E.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana April 9, at 1 PM, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Weybosset, Parish, Savannah April 9, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden. 11th inst, 20 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamships Western Metropolis, and Mariposa, hence for New Orleans; same day, exchanged signals with bark Chief, bound N.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah April 9, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston April 10, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 11th inst, passed schr B N Hawkins, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, NC, 84 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Washington, Wallace, Newbern, NC, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, Cardiff, 44 days, with railway iron to Thomas Dunham, Nephew & Co. First part of passage had light easterly winds, between lon 40 and 42 W, had strong westerly gales and been 10 days west of George's banks, with light winds. The F is anchored on the bar.

Bark Laboramus (Br), Cann, Briton Ferry, 56 days, with railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the middle passage and had heavy WNW and WSW gales for 45 days.

Brig Entella (Ital), Ortolane, Antwerp, 62 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had moderate weather.

Schr Laura Pride (Br), Hassell, Maracaibo, 28 days, with coffee to Jones & Lough. Had heavy weather; been seven days north of Hatteras; the Laura Pride is anchored outside the Hook.

Schr John Ferris, St John, Santa Martha Feb 20, with mdse, to master.

Schr J W Allen, Doane, Pensacola 23 days, with lumber to N L McCready & Co. Had variable weather; was off the Hook on the 11th inst and blown off again.

Schr Alex Young, Young, Jacksonville, 8 days, with yellow pine, to J W Russell.

Schr Jessie Wilson, Conner, Savannah, 7 days, with naval stores to master.

Schr Elias Moore, De Groot, Charlestom, 10 days, with yellow pine, to order.

Schr M J Keland, Keland, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with lumber, &c, to order.

Schr Nellie Potter, Gaskell, Washington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores, to W K Hinman.

Schr A M Haines, Barrett, Pamlico, N C, 20 days, with shingles to Z Mills.

Schr Thomas Winans, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr S H Bartlett, Harris, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Glenwood, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr C C Turner, Camm, Virginia.

Schr James Jones, Jones, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr J A Hammond, Gilkey, Philadelphia for Providence.

Passed Through Hell Gate, BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, from Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Wm P Clyde.

Schr Madeira (Br), Sullivan, Cornwallis, NS, 8 days, for New York, with potatoes to A & W E Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Guiding Star (Br), Merriam, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Mary Augusta, Lovell, Calais, 6 days, for New York, with lumber to G Boardman.

Schr Harriet Newell, Gould, East Machias for New York, with lath, to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Caroline, Wallace, Machias for New York, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Abner Taylor, Dodge, Machias for New York, with timber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Elvira, Bancroft, —— for New York, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr A H Cain, Simpson, Georgetown, Me, for Newark, with ice to Newark Ice Co.

Schr Gen Knox, Lovell, Rockport for New York, with granite to L M Thomson.

Schr Adrianna, Stanton, Westport, Me, 20 days, for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Alaska, Stout, Cherryfield, 5 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr The Chief, Pace, Minister's Gap, Me, for New York, with lobsters to John Chapman.

Schr Judy Fourth, Cobb, Portland for New York, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr Mary Tabo, Huntley, Portland, 4 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Tickler, Anderson, Georges Bank for New York.

Schr Red Jacket, Averill, Boston, 3 days, for New York, with granite to Croton Aqueduct Department.

Schr Cabot, ——, Boston for Virginia.

Schr Baltic, ——, Vinalhaven for New York, with granite.

Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New Bedford for New York, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Schr S Morgan, Fairchild, Wareham for New York.

Schr Emma, White, Taunton for New York.

Schr S W Blake, Blake, Dighton for New York.

Schr Revenue, Kelly, Fall River for New York.

Schr I Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for New York.

Schr Memento, Nelson, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr Alida, Knowles, Providence for New York.

Schr E A Raynor, Hutchinson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr J M Baylis, Arnold, Providence for New York.

Schr Gen Scott, Watts, Providence for New York.

Schr J Anderson, Doyle, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Thos Hull, Brown, Providence for Rondout.

Schr J A Hoyt, Bradford, Providence for New York.

Schr A T Rowland, Rowland, Providence for New York.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Providence for New York.

Schr R E Sharp, Nickels, Providence for New York.

Schr Minquas, Heany, Providence for New York.

Schr Treasure, Arnold, Providence for New York.

Schr Thos Ellis, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr D G Floyd, Clifford, Providence for New York.

Schr N S Tyler, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr Flyaway, Kelley, Providence for New York.

Schr Alabama, Gardner, Providence for New York.

Schr Only Son, ——, Providence for New York.

Schr B T Crocker, Harding, Providence for Virginia.

Schr Jane, Nash, Westerly for New York.

Schr R J Mercer, Trippler, Mystic for New York.

Schr Chief, ——, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr N H Benedict, Ellis, New Haven for Alexandria, Va.

Schr Golden Rule, Day, Norwalk for New York.

Schr Margaretta, Manson, Oyster Bay for Weehawken.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, Coldspring for New York.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—

Schr William C Bee (new, three-masted), Chester, Mystic for New York, in ballast to G H Mallory & Co.

Schr J C Chew, Phillips, Taunton for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Ann Turner, Jones, Norfolk for Providence.

Schr Susan Deviit, Devitt, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott,