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.

Volume XXXV.....No. 118

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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

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

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

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE FOREST OF BONDY—VARIETY—NEW YORK IN 1840-70—

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WIDOW HURT—TOODLES.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF MACBETH.

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

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

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

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

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

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

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—FROW FROW.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

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

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MINSTRELS—SUPERNATURAL ILLUSIONS—HAMLET.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—PROFESSOR RISLEY'S COMBINATION.

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

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 28, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—The McFarland Trial: The Question of Sanity versus Insanity Exhausted, and the Defence Rests; Testimony of the Prosecution in Rebuttal; Horace Greeley on the Stand; Important Ruling of the Court—The Darien Canal Expedition: Latest Intelligence from the Exploring Parties—The Steamship Cleopatra—News from Central and South America—The Death of Judge Russel.

4—Financial and Commercial Reports—The Last Reckoning; A Farewell Salute for the Young Democracy—An Ambitious Spotter—Advertisements.

5—Advertisements.

6—Editorials: Railroad Encroachments Upon the Property, the Rights and the Liberty of the People—Personal Intelligence—The National Game—Amusements—Obituary—City Intelligence—Interesting Libel Suit—Army Intelligence—Drowning in Spuyten Duyvil Creek—Amusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: Austro-Hungarian Alliance Against Papal Infallibility; French National Discussion of the Plebiscitum; German Interests in the Spanish Throne Question; the English Gag Law in Ireland; Frightful Calamity in Richmond, Va.: Three Hundred Men Precipitated Into the Hall of Delegates Below; Fifty-six Persons Killed and One Hundred Wounded—The State Capital—Business Notices.

8—Advertisements.

9—Advertisements.

10—Washington: The New York and Mexico Steamship Line Subsidy; A Postal Telegraph Bill to be Reported; The Funding Bill in Doubt; Consideration of the Tariff Bill—Democratic State Convention in Rochester: Nominations of Candidates for the Court of Appeals of New York; Sanford E. Church for Chief Justice—Shipping Intelligence—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

THE HITCH between the Mayor and Aldermen of Brooklyn, in reference to their Police Commissioners, it is supposed, will be duly arranged by a division of the spoils. It is only a disagreement on that important subject. Let the spoils, then, be divided, and "Let us have peace."

ALL EYES ARE ON THE GOVERNOR now in reference to this Arcade Railway job. He has much to lose in signing it, but everything to gain in giving it the quietus of a veto. Let him look to the interests and expectations of the people and he will discover that his only safety is the veto.

A BIG FISH of the school of burglars was captured in the capture of George Ellis, so-called. If half that is said of his robberies of diamonds, bonds, greenbacks, &c., be true, he ought to have been rich enough to retire from the business long ago; but these fellows, as by a wise provision of nature, seem to be incapable of retiring, except to the State Prison.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP SETTLED.—The Mayor has reappointed Richard B. Connolly, who was sworn in yesterday, as Comptroller of the city, and under the new Charter this appointment holds good for five years. Thus, this question is settled, and to the general satisfaction of the community, for Mr. Connolly has been tried and approved as an active, faithful and efficient Comptroller.

GIFT SWINDLING DENS.—The police, as of old, for the protection of innocent rustics, have been placed before the gift swindling concerns of Broadway; but is there no law under which these nuisances may be removed? From the Peter Funks of thirty odd years ago to this day this system of warning strangers against these gull traps has been practiced, and still they seem to multiply. Perhaps the Mayor can find some remedy under the new Charter.

A QUEER PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF BROADWAY—The Arcade plan of making it from the Battery to Union Square a railway depot; but a shorter way of relief, and not as damaging to property holders, would be to shut up this thoroughfare at both ends and at all the street crossings on both sides. But that will be the beginning, perhaps, of the Arcade in view of a general auction of our Broadway stores and hotels, provided always that the bill, with the approval of the Governor, becomes a law.

Railroad Encroachments Upon the Property, the Rights and the Liberty of the People.

The hope that the bill to incorporate the Arcade Railroad Company would not pass the Lower House of the Legislature was based upon a mistaken faith in the motives of Assemblymen. The bill went through at the right moment as readily and easily as Harlequin slips through any one of the traps in the side of the scene when the word is given, and a sufficient number of Assemblymen have done their part, as a sufficient number of Senators previously did theirs, to give the measure the force of law. Here is another illustration of the impossibility of opposing successfully any impediment to the progress of a grand railroad operation when it has fairly taken up its line of advance—another instructive exhibition to the people how insatiate and irresistible is this monster of railroad monopoly that seizes and swallows up everything. Broadway Railroad bills have previously been in Albany by the score, and it was known that the money to pay their passage through both houses would be served out by the bushel without counting; but they did not pass, for it was matter of positive knowledge that the people desired to keep that one street of the city free from the possession of any corporation, free for the common general use of the public, and, therefore, it was clear that every vote cast for such a measure must be a corrupt vote; a purchased vote; a vote representing the perjury and deliberate betrayal of the trust of the man who cast it. Although there were plenty of members who were venal, and not morally above this flagrant perjury, yet they did not care to publish and advertise their infamy, as such a vote would have done, and so the Broadway Railroad bills always came to naught.

Yet now the Legislature passes something infinitely worse than any mere Broadway railroad bill that was ever before it. It not only gives the complete possession of the street to a monopoly, but it authorizes the monopolists to tear up the street, to scoop it out, cart away its surface, turn it into a ditch, make it a sort of stupendous metropolitan Dutch Gap canal; and in addition to this makes a free gift to the same monopoly of the whole or the greater part of every public place on the line of this street, including in the number that battery which Joseph Bonaparte offered to cover with Spanish milled dollars for a title. Some legislators seemed no longer to fear the infamy of voting for such a measure; no longer dreaded it should be publicly known that they served a private master when they had sworn to serve the people; and this must be attributed to the growing corruption of the times, and to the fact that the people are no longer represented in the Legislature; to the fact, indeed, that these grasping railroad monopolies buy up nominating conventions and send their own men to places in the Legislature. The body that is supposed to represent the dignity, political power and corporate capacity of the people represents instead merely the greed and corrupt readiness of the aggregated railroad monopolies. Several times we have pointed to the tendencies of these great monopolies—these vast concentrations of power and capital that threaten the future of the people with a danger greater than any the world ever suffered from the tyranny of kings. When we consider how much the railroad has become a necessary condition of the prosperity and happiness of the people, and consider further into how few hands are gathered all the enormous power of this machinery of civilization, we look around to see what means is left to society to control the railroad corporations when their demands shall pass all reasonable limit. There is the power to regulate by law all their actions. But what a broken reed is this—what a lance of straw, when we already see that these corporations shuffle our Legislatures in their hands like so many packs of greasy cards and rattle a majority like loaded dice! What is the limit of their power? People have looked on to see railroad corporations filching the popular domain with the assistance of Congress, and thought that the gift of those square miles of wilderness was a barren one at best; but what will they think now when they see a great railroad monopolist demanding and receiving from his legislative creatures the gift of this great, rich, populous, metropolitan city? Here is the most pregnant present subject for popular thought.

But there is still one possibility in the career of this great iniquity—the Arcade Railway. It has yet to pass an ordeal that there is excellent reason to regard as more severe than all others. It must go through the Governor's hands; and it is still to be said that Governor Hoffman will be alone responsible for the consequences if this bill becomes a law. It can receive validity only from his signature. It is a dead scrap of worthless paper now, and his hand put to it may give it the life and power and sanction of a legal decree; but that hand withheld, it will remain a dead, harmless and contemptible scrap of paper forever. At this moment and with regard to this bill Governor Hoffman is the State. The legislators who passed the bill with a peculiar regard to their "honor," that does not exist among honest men, but is said to flourish among those who have confused views of ownership in property, have gone home. They have done what they agreed to do, but they cannot return to override a veto. The bill is before the Governor in its naked iniquity for a final judgment, and he will do wise to weigh well all its conditions. He has just done well in vetoing a group of bills passed to give away upward of four million dollars—to take that large sum out of the pockets of the people and put it into the pockets of a few railroad men, and the best ground of his veto was his opposition to the aggrandisement of railroad corporations at the expense of the public. Let him remember, then, that this Arcade bill is the same in principle—simply one point in the grand scheme of the railroad men to divide the country among themselves and disregard and override everything opposed to their interest. Considering this and his direct responsibility before the people, the Governor cannot put to this Arcade Railway bill the name that will make it a law.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—We are pleased to hear that the House Committee on the subject are working at the bill for a postal telegraph system; but we want it put to a trial before the House, in order that the American people may see who are for them in this business and who are for the telegraph monopolists.

Our Criminal Bench.

The last vestige of the work, or even of the aspirations of the terrible young democracy, the amateur politicians of their generation, has been swept away; the opportunity of even making a show of contest passed from their grasp by the adjournment of the Legislature on Tuesday, and to-day New York city is fully invested with the power of local self government. The new *régime* of public officers are busy organizing their various departments, and a few days will serve to place them all in successful operation under the control, without exception, of the *bona fide* members of Tammany Hall. The first hostile attempt on the part of the revolters was directed, in the early part of the legislative session, against the Court of Special Sessions, and resulted in depriving Justices Dowling and Bixby of their positions as the permanent judicial officers of that court, and the division of the terms consecutively among all the police justices of the city. It was an error on its face, but it was the ill-advised action of a parcel of malcontents, whose sole aim was self-aggrandizement and plunder even at the cost of subversion and subsequent anarchy. It was a blow aimed at the highest criminal bench of the city, whom the young democrats, the representative plug-uglyism, sought to ruin because they could not rule.

By a clause of the tax levy this hasty work of the young and short-lived democracy has been shattered, the act created by them reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions has been abolished, the Court has been re-established on the former basis, and the power to designate the two justices who shall preside over the Court has been vested in the Mayor. Justice Dowling will be reappointed beyond doubt, and his associate is yet to be named, but will probably be Justice Shandley. This will place the lawless element of this city where they should be, and promises a speedy crushing out of crime and rowdyism. A. Oakey Hall as Mayor, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., as City Judge, John K. Hackett as Recorder, "Joe" Dowling on the bench of the Special Sessions, with a fearless and upright associate, and John Jourdan as Superintendent of Police, will make New York city the most unprofitable and dangerous theatre of operations that roughs and cutthroats ever attempted to work in. They compose a phalanx of fair play and justice, and the respectable and order-loving community may congratulate themselves on the change that has come over the scene; and, as an additional assurance, it may be stated that they are all warm personal, as well as political, friends. There will be among them no conflict of authority, no jealousies or party bickerings; but with a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull which will be invariably all together, there will be short shrift and long terms in Sing Sing for "our dangerous classes."

Activity in Wall Street—Revival in General Trade.

The speculative fraternity in Wall street have inaugurated a very active market at the Stock Exchange and Gold Room, and prices of stocks, governments and gold have taken a sudden upward turn, much to the delight of the brokers, who have had little to do since the crash of September set everybody to thinking that money could be lost as well as made in that region. Wall street is brimming over with buoyancy. There are no "bears." All are "bulls." Prices from day to day steadily climb up the column of figures. Higher still is the predicted destiny of stocks and bonds, the money market being very easy and the financial horizon unflecked by a cloud. There are few evils which do not yield some compensating good. The activity in Wall street among the stock and gold gamblers seems to be the signal for a general revival of the spring trade, which has been so backward this season as a result of the great decline in gold and apathy on the part of buyers all around. But the signs now favor a brisk spring in all branches of trade. Prices of merchandise, produce, real estate, building materials and all the articles of traffic and barter have undergone a great fall. The reaction is setting in. Our quadruple sheets reflect the general activity and increased volume of business. Money is abundant in the metropolis. The Southern and Western merchants once more throng our hotels to purchase goods, and the merchants are growing as jubilant as the brokers. Wall street always discounts the future. Wall street foresees peace and plenty in the immediate future. The prospect ahead for general trade is, therefore, very encouraging.

De Rodas and Valmaseda.

In yesterday's HERALD we published a telegram from Key West giving the latest news from Havana. It seems from the despatch of our correspondent that a breach between Captain General de Rodas and the famous proclamationist, General Valmaseda, has at length made itself evident. Valmaseda refuses to obey de Rodas. Not content with this act of insubordination he also affects to entertain contempt for the authorities in Madrid. It is well known that General Valmaseda has had for a long time a yearning for the post of Captain General, and there is little doubt that he would go to any length rather than forego his ambitious desire. Valmaseda is a Cuban and represents the views of the most radical of the volunteers. He is bloodthirsty, ambitious and daring, and his late act, if true, shows that he will not hesitate to adopt the most desperate means to secure the object of his desires. Dissensions, it would appear, are as numerous among the Spaniards as we were led to believe exist among the insurgents. The end of this quarrel it is difficult to foresee, as Valmaseda is not without supporters, who believe that his elevation to the governorship of the island would be for the advantage of Cuba.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY are likely to become completely united by means of the Church. We learn by the cable that bishops of both countries have hastened to Rome to vote against the dogma of infallibility. A common danger may thus have its uses in proving to the world how far the consideration of the spiritualities really soars above the range of debate of mere vulgar, worldly politics.

The Exploration of the Isthmus of Darien.

Our latest intelligence from the exploring expedition on the Isthmus of Darien, published this morning, is not satisfactory. It has been definitely ascertained that there is no practicable route for a ship canal directly across the isthmus from Caledonia Bay to the Gulf of San Miguel. We do not, however, attach much value to this information, because previous explorations had demonstrated the impracticability of a direct route. But we must confess to some disappointment in the statement that the exploration of the Sassardi river is likely to result in the decision that there is no possible way by which a ship canal can be cut across the Isthmus of Darien, or, rather, from some point in Caledonia Bay to the Savana river. Thus far the explorations seem to have been carried on principally in a southeast direction from Caledonia harbor, or Port Escosses, towards the river Chucunaque; but it does not appear as if the range of mountains, of which the Loma Deseada is the junction, has yet been thoroughly examined. The expedition by way of the Sassardi river is that on which we now place most dependence. Up to the time that the letter of our special correspondent left Caledonia Bay the reports from the party on this line were comparatively favorable; at the same time it was hardly known whether the explorers had encountered the most formidable obstacles. Should this route prove impracticable, that from the Gulf of San Blas to the mouth of the river Bayamo, which empties in the Gulf of Panama, will be next explored, with, we trust, better success than the expedition has met in Caledonia harbor.

While Commander Selfridge is pushing his explorations the Colombian Senate is making itself ridiculous over the pending treaty between our government and Colombia. The principal fault in the Senators seems to be that which was said to apply to the Dutch—namely, "giving too little and asking too much." Certainly the terms of the treaty are as liberal as the Colombians ought to expect, and any demand for a larger sum of money than that agreed upon in the treaty, or for further guarantees, will most assuredly be rejected by the United States. We have offered to sustain the entire expense of constructing the ship canal, and have gone as far as we possibly can towards making the treaty more advantageous to Colombia than to ourselves.

Congress—The Fifteenth Amendment and Political Disabilities.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment, which bids fair to suggest as much debate as the Georgia bill, was made a special order, to be taken up as soon as the Franking bill is disposed of. One of the sections, according to Mr. Ferry, repeals all the registry laws in the United States. It has been some time since we heard of the Franking bill, and, even with such a dreary prospect ahead as another Georgia debate, we are glad that there is a hope, however distant, of bringing it once more before the Senate. Senators Pratt, of Indiana, and McCreery, of Kentucky, who, even among the Senatorial dignitaries, are considered very solid men in the way of stomach, and not at all lacking as to head, were permitted to make a speech each on reimbursing loyal people in the South. Mr. McCreery claimed that the people South should be reimbursed, whether they are loyal or not. After this the Senate went into the discussion of private bills.

The especial feature of the House was the presentation of a report from the Reconstruction Committee removing the political disabilities from nine office-seekers in Texas. It brought up the subject of general amnesty and disclosed an acrimonious difference among democrats on the subject. Some of them objected to such small slices of amnesty and refused to have anything until they could have all, but others were more sensible and consented to take little, hoping to get more. The bill was passed, of course, after which the House took some recreation in iron and the Tariff bill.

France and the Plebiscitum.

Our news columns show that France is all excitement over the *plebiscite*. Political meetings, authorized by the Emperor's proclamation, are being held all over the country. Among a certain class in Paris, it appears, the Emperor's policy in the present instance does not grow in favor. The radicals have been counselled by their leading men not to resort to violence, as violence would be certain to damage their cause. Meanwhile, the government is full of activity and doing its utmost to make success certain. Prime Minister Ollivier, in a circular which he has addressed to the electors, boldly raises the *spectre rouge*, and gives the people the choice of voting "Yes," and enjoying peace and prosperity, or of voting "No," and precipitating the nation into all the horrors of "anarchy, disorder, revolution and revenge." The latest and most important piece of news is that M. Thiers has advised his friends and sympathizers to abstain altogether from voting. We are not surprised at this; for it is well known that it was M. Thiers who induced M. Buffet and Count Daru to resign their portfolios after they had actually given their adhesion to the *plebiscite*. All manner of evil prophecies are being made; but while we cannot refuse to admit that the excitement is intense and that the opposition is strong and well pronounced, we have no doubt that France will once more rally around the Bonaparte standard. The situation is trying, but the result is not doubtful.

INFALLIBILITY AND THE PROTESTERS.—It is a credit to the age, to the Catholic Church and to the United States that a protest such as we printed yesterday has actually been presented to the Pope. Purcell and Kenrick and McCloskey and Errington and the names of the twenty-four bishops who acted with them will live in history, and in the future ecclesiastical history of this Continent this protest may play a most important part. We are not, however, permitted to think that the Council will be induced to halt on its mad career. Unanimity is, of course, impossible; but the majority is so strong and so bent on its purpose that it is all but certain Pio Nono will die infallible. Meanwhile we are bound to honor the men who have so forcefully confronted the foe and fought for common sense.

The Disaster in Richmond.

The last Richmond horror is of a class with such great calamities as the Greenwich avenue school disaster, nearly twenty years ago; the burning of the Avondale mine and the loss of the Oneida. So far as can now be ascertained there were fifty-six persons killed and over a hundred injured by the giving way of the floor of the State Capitol. The city mayoralty case was being heard and the room was crowded. Beneath was the Hall of Delegates, which fortunately was not occupied at the time except by a few stragglers of the Legislature, who had come to their seats before the regular hour of the session. Among the killed are some of the prominent lawyers and citizens of the town. Governor Walker was on the floor, but escaped unhurt. Ex-Governor Wells and ex-District Attorney Chandler were injured. For the full details we must refer our readers to the report in another column.

The building where the disastrous calamity occurred is an old structure, built some time in the days of the Revolution. It is almost rotten and sodden with age. The timbers that supported this floor were worn out, warped and rickety with time and decay. It may have been pride in the old Capitol as a landmark rather than neglect or parsimony that prevented its destruction long ago and the erection of a new Capitol building, but such a crowd as thronged its floors yesterday should never have been permitted to trust their weight on its sodden timbers.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Convention met in Rochester yesterday, and after a short and quite harmonious session nominated Sanford E. Church for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and Charles A. Rapallo, Martin Grover, William F. Allen and Rufus W. Peckham as associate judges. The election is of the more interest as it will be the first under the new judiciary article of the constitution reorganizing the Court of Appeals. The ticket itself is one of unusual strength, and is composed altogether of men far above suspicion, and not altogether given over to politics. The nomination of Mr. Church is, besides, a substantial return to that gentleman for his disappointment at the National Democratic Convention of 1868, where he was among the favorite New Yorkers pressed for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Rapallo is well known as one of the leading lawyers of this city, and Judge Peckham is similarly classed in Albany, although neither of those gentlemen have allied themselves to any great extent with politics. All are, no doubt, sound democrats, but the strong political element of the ticket lies in the prestige of Messrs. Church, Allen and Grover, who have been intimately known at all the democratic conventions of the State. The ticket is a good and strong one, and, no matter who may be nominated on the other side, there is a decided prospect of its success.

A GOOD THING—The proposed Seamen's Exchange Building, to be erected in Cherry street, opposite the Sailor's Home, the plan of which embraces a business exchange office, library, reading and school rooms, an intelligence bureau, a savings bank and a hall for religious services, temperance meetings, &c. The best of all is that nearly the whole sum of money required—ninety thousand dollars—for this admirable institution has been raised, and that the managers of the fund are such men as Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Hincken, Moses S. Beach, William E. Dodge and others of our most enterprising citizens in good works. It is a good thing, Jack, and we are sure you will before long be proud of it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Countess de Favernay, of Washington; James Napier, of Liverpool, and E. de Cressanniers, of Brussels, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge E. A. Wood, of New York; General J. N. McMillan, of Kansas; General W. M. Sinclair, of Philadelphia; Judge E. F. Fuller, of Ohio; Judge D. Driscoll, General M. Donnelly and Colonel F. E. Thomas, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Senor Ortiz Urruela, Bishop of Guatimala; Señor Izarzabur, Bishop of Teya; José Md Caestre, ex-President of Costa Rico; A. Aquilar, of Guatemala; Joaquin Fernandez, of Costa Rich, and fourteen other prominent priests and citizens of Guatemala, *en route* to Rome, Italy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John G. Whittier, and Tappan Wentworth, of Massachussets; R. C. McCormick, Territorial Delegate of Arizona; ex-Governor F. H. Pierpont, of Virginia, and J. S. Dudley, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Colonel W. Norris, of Baltimore, and Captain Macauley, of steamship China, are at the New York Hotel.

Major A. D. Pratt, of the United States Army; Professor J. V. Varney, of Ohio, and Captain George L. Allen, of England, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General M. D. Hrapen, of the United States Army, and J. H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel H. G. Faul, of Washington, and General Bufford, of Richmond, Va., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel W. M. Pratt, of Meriden, Conn., and A. P. Ware, of Worcester, Mass., are at the Irving House.

Prominent Departures.

General W. Preston, of Kentucky, for New Haven, Conn.; Jas. Stinson, for Chicago; A. A. Lawrence, W. Moritz and A. de Montgomery, for Europe, per steamer Russia.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Eckford Vs. Oriental—The Eckfords Victorious.

It was not a dull spectacle that game between the Eckford and Oriental clubs yesterday. The play aside, one's astonishment was at the make up of the Oriental nine. First, there was Dockney at right field, and as rusty as two years of indolence could make him, and John Eggler, Malone and Allison, from the Eckford Club of last year. Base ball players revolve not on fixed principles, and there is no cause for special wonder at the above list. Below is the score, which shows that the Orientals jumped off like young colts, but couldn't keep pace with the work before them:—

ECKFORD.

Players.	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Allison, 1st b	2	3	4	4
C. Hunt, l. f	3	4	2	3
Devyr, s. s	4	3	2	2
R. Hunt, c. f	2	4	3	3
McDermott, p	3	3	3	5
Osborn, 3d b	5	2	2	4
Keagan, 2d b	2	2	4	4
Craig, c	3	1	2	2
Lynch, r. f	4	0	3	3
Total	27	21	25	30

ORIENTAL.

Players.	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Metles, p	2	4	2	5
Miller, c	3	3	3	4
Dockney, r. f	5	0	1	1
Stephenson, 2d b	2	3	3	5
Bunting, l. f	1	2	1	2
Malone, 3d b	3	1	1	2
Allison, 1st b	3	1	0	0
Clinton, s. s	3	1	2	2
Eggler, c. f	3	0	1	1
Total	23	15	17	24

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	1	0	4	1	5	2	1	2	4—21
Oriental	4	2	5	0	1	0	0	2	0—15

Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Mutual Club. Scorers—Messrs. Ebner and Hartley. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Fly catches—Eckford, 15; Oriental, 11.

MATCHES TO TAKE PLACE.

To-day the Empire Club open play for the season at the Elysian Fields.

Friday—The Mutual and Union Clubs at Morrisania, practice game.

Monday—Atlantic vs. Union, at Capitoline.

Tuesday—Mutual vs. Oriental, at Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Mr. Charles Fechter and Mlle Carlotta Leclercq appeared at this theatre last evening in the "Lady of Lyons," as Claude Melnotte and Pauline. Their reception was positively enthusiastic—not more so, however, than the excellence of their performance unquestionably deserved. The theatre was crowded by an intelligent and thoroughly appreciative audience, and throughout not the slightest opportunity was lost to bestow upon the well studied efforts of the two great artists unrestrained manifestations of hearty approval. At times the audience were visibly affected, especially during the recital of those well known passages which have rendered the play so famous. Mr. Fechter at once gained the sympathy of the assemblage for the spirit which he infused into this part, to say nothing of the grace and manliness which characterized his interpretation, while Pauline was, perhaps, never better represented on the American stage. The other characters were more or less well sustained, the piece was handsomely placed upon the stage and its rendition seemed to give unmistakeable satisfaction.

WALLACK'S—"THE LOVE CHASE."—Sheridan Knowles' fine old comedy, which has long ago become a household word with all theatre goers, was given at this house last evening before a crowded and appreciative audience. The cast included the names of Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer, Miss Moore and Messrs. Gilbert, Wyndham and Fisher, and their rendering of their respective *roles* was characterized by that elegant finish, thorough appreciation of each character and admirable blending of apparently irreconcilable elements into an harmonious *ensemble*, for which Wallack's is famous. Miss Emily Mestayer was quite at home as the coquettish Widow Green, and Mr. Wyndham made an admirable Master Waldrake. The revival of the old comedies at this house has met with signal success so far, and so long as Mr. Wallack keeps Tom Taylor's homilies out of his establishment and adheres to the fine old comedies of the past or Robertson's gems of the present day he may always depend upon the hearty support of the public. "The Belle's Stratagem" will be repeated to-night.

STEINWAY HALL.—MRS. EDWARD LODER'S CONCERT.—This eminent artist was favored last night by a complimentary testimonial concert tendered to her by some of our leading citizens. Mrs. Loder will be ever regarded as one of the chief pioneer artists who introduced some of the grandest classical works into this country nearly thirty years ago. With such artists as Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Kellogg, Miss Sterling, Mlle. Barasate, Morgan, Simpson and Colby, in their best selections, one may readily conceive the success of the concert. It was thoroughly enjoyable, and left nothing to be desired in the performance.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Thomas Marie.

A cable telegram from Paris reports the death, on Tuesday last, of this French advocate and political leader. He was born at Auxene Yonne on the 15th of February, 1797, was educated in his native town, studied law in Paris, and in 1816 was admitted to the bar of the Cour Royale. As a lawyer he became widely known by his ability and eloquence. He defended M. Cabet, who, in 1833, was prosecuted for his work on the revolution, and subsequently defended Pepin, the accomplice of Fieschi. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Council of his order, and was re-elected more than thirty successive times. M. Marie served in the Chamber of Deputies from 1842 to 1846, taking sides with the opposition. He supported the revolution of 1848, opposed the proposed regency as illegal and suggested a provisional government, which was established, and of which he became Minister of Public Works. He was also appointed a member of the Executive Commission of the Assembly, and after the revolt of June became President of the Assembly in place of M. Sennard. He allied himself more closely to the democratic party after the election of Louis Napoleon as President, and being defeated for the Legislature in 1849 resumed his practice at the bar, securing a large business. In 1863 M. Marie was elected to the Corps Législatif as opposition candidate for the fourth Circonscription of the Bouches du Rhone, serving until the dissolution of the Corps. He was the author of several works and a contributor to numerous publications.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	53	57	3 P. M.	76	80
6 A. M.	52	56	6 P. M.	74	76
9 A. M.	60	65	9 P. M.	67	71
12 M.	68	76	12 P. M.	65	70

Average temperature yesterday 68½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 63½

Superintendent Jourdan appeared before City Judge Bedford yesterday afternoon and applied for warrants for the arrest of Kerrigan and Tuohey, the pugilists, announced as about to leave the city to engage in a prize fight.

An examination was held yesterday before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court in the case of Frank Jones and Charles P. Riggs, charged with having negotiated worthless bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to the amount of $2,000. The examination devveloped nothing new, and the accused were each held to answer in default of $10,000. The complainant was A. Beatty, a detective in the government employ.

Daniel McAllen, a butcher, residing at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, charges that on Tuesday evening, while passing along the street, he encountered an Italian harpist named Matteo Petrucca, with his instrument across his back, when he playfully drew his fingers across the strings, which so enraged the Italian that he drew a knife from his pocket and plunged it into his leg, severely injuring him. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, and committed in default of $300 bail.

On Tuesday afternoon Edward Aaron, a child two years of age, whose parents reside at 82½ Cannon street, in playing with other children in front of the house, thoughtlessly ventured on the railroad track, and before he could escape was knocked down and run over by a car of the Grand Street ferry and Forty-second street line. The child was removed to the house, where death subsequently ensued. It is alleged that the car passing over the deceased was going at an unusually rapid rate of speed. A jury was yesterday empanelled and after viewing the body the inquisition was adjourned till Monday next. Coroner Keenan having the matter in charge will make a thorough investigation.

INTERESTING LIBEL SUIT.

A Fight Among Editors—Queer Charges, if True.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Yorkville Police Court, Mr. Siegfred Newburger, the proprietor and editor of a small German newspaper, published in this city, known as the *Publizist*, commenced a suit for libel against Evan C. Michels, editor of *Die Laterne*, another publication of the same kind. It was set forth in the affidavit of the plaintiff that the defendant published an article in his paper, last Sunday, entitled, "Unroofed Sketches in New York by Asmodeus," and that in this article he (Newberger) was charged, with another, named Mendel, with having skedaddled from the city of Munich in October, 1869, with 187,000 florins, which had been entrusted to them as a banking firm, known as Mendel & Co., by what are known as the "small people," for safe keeping. It was also charged in the article alluded to that Newberger had committed a forgery on the name of a well known bookseller of Munich, and in consequence of which a warrant for his arrest had been issued by the Royal Circuit Court. But escaping to this country they were now heard from as the firm of Rosenbaum & Newberger commission merchants, No. 161 Broadway.

Newberger denies all the foregoing assertions, which he says were made by Michels for no other purpose than to maliciously injure his reputation and his business. The prisoner gave $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions, he having waived an examination at this court. Mr. James H. Paine, of No. 58 Maiden lane, became his bondsman.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brigadier General John S. Stevenson, colonel, unassigned, is detailed as Superintendent of the general recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo., to relieve Brevet Major General Hoffman, who will proceed home.

Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, brevet colonel, is ordered to duty as Medical Director of the Department of Texas, relieving Surgeon Hammond, who will be assigned to other duty in that department. Surgeon Charles Page is detailed for duty as a member of the board to retire disabled officers convened in New York, and will relieve Surgeon Warren Webster. Second Lieutenant William M. Wood, unassigned, is transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, and will report for duty at Fort Shaw, Montana.

DROWNED IN SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK.

An inquest was held yesterday at Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester county, by Coroner Smith, on the body of an iron moulder named Lawrence Maddox, which had been found in the creek at that place on the preceding day. From the testimony it appeared that deceased had left his boardinghouse while in a state of delirium on the night of the 27th ult., since which time nothing had been learned of his whereabouts until the finding of the body. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."