THE COURTS.

The Cauldwell Drawback Fraud Case—Counterfeiters Sentenced—Charge of Rifling Letters—Dealing with Pickpockets in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Cauldwell Bail Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. —— Cauldwell.—The defendant, who is charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, had his case up yesterday on motion for bail. On Saturday last bail was offered in $25,000, Mr. Robert Boyle offering to justify in that amount. Mr. District Attorney Purdy, however, objected to one surety, and asked the Court to fix the bail at $25,000 in two sureties. The Court granted the motion, and at the same time issued an order restraining Commissioner Betts from accepting Boyle, who, it is stated, has already given bail bonds in this court covering $180,000.

Sentenced.

The United States vs. John Higgins.—The defendant was indicted May 19 for having by fraud and deception obtained from a clerk in the Post Office in this city a certain letter, containing an article of value. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The United States vs. Wallace Crosby and Samuel Brown.—The defendants were indicted for having in their possession on the first Monday of April last counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Oneida National Bank of Utica, with intent to pass the same and thereby defraud the government of the United States. The defendants being separately arraigned, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor, in the Kings County Penitentiary for four years, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The United States vs. Peter Cheranne.—The defendant was convicted at the present term of the Circuit Court on an indictment charging him with having in his possession, on the first Monday of April last, certain false, forged and counterfeited revenue stamps, with intent to defraud the United States. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in Kings county jail for three years and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The Case of Ethelred Woodward—Sentence Deferred.

The United States vs. Ethelred Woodward.—The defendant was convicted on Thursday last of passing and having in his possession with intent to pass counterfeit United States currency. Yesterday his counsel, Mr. Parris, ex-United States District Attorney, moved for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Judge Benedict denied the motion, but deferred sentence till next Saturday week, giving in the interval time for the examination before a Commissioner of the two witnesses upon whose testimony Woodward was convicted, and who are now themselves charged with selling large quantities of counterfeit money.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

The Swiss Extradition Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

In the Matter of the Extradition of Francois Perez.—The defendant, a native of Switzerland, is charged with having forged certain promissory notes, with intent to defraud citizens of the republic of Switzerland, contrary to the laws of such republic. The particulars of the arrest and the charge have been already published at length in the HERALD. The examination is fixed for to-morrow, at twelve noon.

Charge of Rifling Letters.

The United States vs. John G. Mercer.—The defendant, a youth of seventeen, was charged yesterday with having abstracted letters from the Post Office and converting the money they contained to his own use. Defendant waived examination, and in default of $2,000 bail was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Counterfeiters Held for Examination.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. John Candle and George Marshall.—The defendants were, some time ago, witnesses against one Ethelred Woodward, charged with selling, and having in his possession with intent to sell, $1,000 of counterfeit notes of United States currency. Woodward on the testimony of the present defendants was convicted in the Circuit Court, and was yesterday called up for sentence. Woodward's counsel, Mr. Parris, ex-United States Assistant District Attorney, was in court, and learning that the witnesses upon whose testimony his client had been convicted had been arrested, asked for a suspension of sentence till after the defendants' examination. Judge Benedict granted the motion, and Woodward was remanded to the custody of the Marshal. The defendants when arrested had in their possession fifteen thousand dollars (supposed) worth of altered and counterfeited notes. They were brought up before Commissioner Osborn, who fixed their examination for Wednesday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

Damages Against a Railroad Company.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Tracey E. Roberts vs. The Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company.—The action in this case was for $100,000 damages for injuries, resulting in disability for life, received by plaintiff while riding on defendant's road. Mr. Roberts left this city in January, 1865, being called West on business matters. From his connection with the United States Express Company he obtained a pass. He travelled on this pass until, on his return journey, having arrived at Indianapolis, the Eastern terminus of the road, he tore up his pass, believing at the time that he had no further use for it. Soon after, however, he again found it necessary to go to Crawfordsville. At Lafayette a car in an ill-conditioned state and of a different company was attached to the train and defendant took a seat in it. When about two miles out of Lafayette this car, while passing over a switch-frog, ran off the track, was overturned, dragged some distance, and Mr. Roberts, who was sitting near the stove, was very badly burned and had his hip dislocated. On being taken to a hotel a surgeon was procured by the company, who treated plaintiff for a sprain; but after the lapse of some weeks his friends in this city sent Dr. Swinburne to attend him, who found that his hip was dislocated and the ball out of its socket. He was brought to this city and an operation was performed, which was unsuccessful. It ended in his injured leg being shorter than the other, and it was four months after the accident that he became sufficiently well to be able to attend to business. This was the plaintiff's story.

The defence deny any negligence in the cause of the accident, and state that plaintiff was travelling on a free pass, which precludes any action for damages. They further allege that the dislocation of the hip was occasioned by a fall while plaintiff was endeavoring to walk before his complete recovery.

The case was begun on Monday, the 23d inst., and was only concluded yesterday. The Court charged that the jury should treat the defendants as they would a private individual. If they found plaintiff was travelling on a pass the defendants were not responsible. If not, and that they considered the company guilty of culpable negligence, then they should regulate the damages according to the opinion they had of plaintiff's injuries and sufferings. The jury, after being out for two and a half hours, returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $6,000.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Demarest Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Sarah E. Demarest vs. Garrett A. Demarest.—This was an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. The facts have already appeared in the HERALD. Yesterday Judge Ingraham decided to deny the judgment of divorce, stating that the only evidence of adultery being given by a person of bad character, and there being some evidence of condonation, he did not consider it proper to grant it.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Pickpockets Sent to the State Prison.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Tweed appeared for the prosecution yesterday and disposed of a very large number of cases.

Charles Middleworth, alias John Thompson (a colored youth), pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 20th inst., four carpets, valued at $250, the property of Sarah Dodge. The Recorder stated he had received information that the prisoner was a bad fellow, and as there was another indictment against him his Honor sent him to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Mary Flanagan (a professional pickpocket) pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. On the 12th inst. she stole a pocketbook, containing eight dollars, from Jane Randwitz. She was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Robert Adel pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch and chain from Gustavus Cohen, on the 20th inst., and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Edward Langley pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was detected in the act of taking a few pennies out of the money drawer in the office of George Hagemeyer. The sentence was three months in the Penitentiary.

Sylvester Crowley was tried upon a charge of burglariously entering the premises of Simon Levy, 60 Baxter street, but the testimony was insufficient to sustain the indictment and he was discharged.

LARCENY AT THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT.

Michael Eagan was tried upon a charge of grand larceny. He was jointly indicted with three others, two of whom escaped at the time he was arrested. It appeared that on the 15th of April five rolls of tapestry carpet were sent by A. T. Stewart & Co. to the Hudson River Railroad depot, directed to Allen & Mackey, Chicago, and that from information received a detective officer proceeded to a pier at the foot of Fifty-fifth street, and saw the prisoner and some others take this property out of a boat and place it on a wagon. He followed Eagan through several streets, and upon arresting him he handed a loaded revolver to a friend who stepped up at the time, remarking, "I am dead to rights; shoot him." The sergeant in command testified that Beck—the boy who drove the wagon—when brought to the station house, identified Eagan as the man who gave him written directions to carry the property to a house in Stanton street.

The counsel for the defence called a sister of the prisoner to prove that Eagan was home on the evening before his arrest, and he himself testified that upon the following morning he left his house for the purpose of looking for work. He stated that he handed the pistol to his friend because he thought he would be sent up for six months, because he carried a weapon, and, when cross-examined by Mr. Tweed, admitted that he served two years in the Penitentiary for grand larceny.

The jury deliberated for a brief period, and rendered a verdict of guilty. Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, said that Eagan belonged to a very dangerous class in this community, and that it was his duty to put the prisoner out of the way as long as he could. Eagan was sent to the State Prison for five years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. John Addison, William Degraw, Thomas Casey, burglary; Same vs. Patrick Daly, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. William Messie, false pretences; Same vs. John McDermott, George Williamson, John W. Dickel, Edward Tacker, Isaac Dryfous, Charles R. Thomas, Edward Miller, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 178, 46, 233, 247, 248, 249, 249½, 53, 55, 80, 81, 147, 264.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—No. 553.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 128, 1296, 1301, 1360, 1386, 1426, 1524, 1525, 1441, 1443, 1453, 1456, 1458, 1465, 1466. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 1208, 1292, 1364, 1398, 1399, 1451, 1457, 1474, 1475, 1480, 1482, 1483, 1487, 1492 1473.

THE PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

Rapid Strides of the Missions—Interesting Details of the Advance of Religious Tolerance.

The Methodist Preachers' Association was entertained yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Butler, the Rev. Mr. Riley and Major Brown, who delivered addresses on the growth of Protestantism in Mexico. From these addresses it appears that there are now in that country fifty-two Protestant congregations, where, a few years ago, a Protestant was denied the rights of Christian sepulture. The American and Foreign Christian Union six years ago sent out Miss Rankin, a pious and educated New England lady, who was very kindly received among the Mexicans, and she has organized and now superintends fourteen societies. Up to that time, and, indeed, until the downfall of Maximilian, a minister of a Protestant denomination could not gain a hearing among them, but there existed gallantry enough among them to secure a lady from persecution and insult. Since that time, the government of President Juarez has guaranteed civil and religious liberty to all, and though they have to bear local persecutions and insults, the cause still progresses favorably. Five priests have been converted, and there are a great many native young men anxious to enter the mission field, provided they can be guaranteed merely support to the extent of about $250 a year. The venerable and eloquent Ponce de Leon, who is looked upon as a second St. Paul, travels everywhere preaching and organizing societies, and all that he receives is ten dollars a month. Eighteen months ago the Rev. Henry C. Riley, pastor of the Spanish-American church of this city, and a native of South America, was sent out to superintend the Protestant congregations in Mexico. His command of the Spanish language (his vernacular), let him at once into sympathy with the Mexicans, and he has organized thirty-eight congregations and maintained Protestant worship among them at his own expense. Himself and Major Brown, who has spent six years in Mexico, are now here appealing to the American churches for aid to purchase church edifices for these congregations. The republican government of Juarez having confiscated the church and convent property of the Roman Catholic Church, offers for sale such as are not needed for the actual wants of Catholic congregations, and the fund created by this sale is pledged to the support of popular education throughout the republic. These advocates of Mexican Protestantism during their brief visit here have raised $16,000 for this purpose. A wealthy Jew, in Monterey, to show his appreciation of what Protestantism has done for his race, paid $5,000 in gold for one of the finest Jesuit churches in that city, and donated it to the Protestants, and a congregation of over 2,000 persons worship therein every Sabbath day.

The family of Señor Romero, one of the wealthiest in the city of Mexico, have established a church in their house which now numbers fifty-five members. A year ago Mr. Riley visited them and preached in their parlor to a few friends gathered there. Subsequently Mrs. Romero procured a Bible, and while reading the Ten Commandments she found that every one of them had been violated by the priests of the Catholic Church, and that the second, forbidding idolatry, had been omitted altogether. She immediately destroyed her pictures of the Virgin and saints and over the mantel in her parlor placed a portrait of the Mexican eagle, surrounded by the Ten Commandments. Her husband afterwards became a convert and is now one of the leaders of Protestantism. Other interesting incidents were related and the American churches were invited to aid in the growth of Protestantism in Mexico.

MARITAL BRUISES.

A Wife Cruelly Beaten by a Blind Husband—Ante-Mortem Statement.

Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday called upon Coroner Keenan and requested him to take the ante-mortem statement of Ann Costello, who was lying at her residence, No. 48 Mulberry street, in a very dangerous condition from the effects of violence at the hands of her husband, Florence Costello, a blind beggar. Both Costello and his wife are of intemperate habits and quarrelsome dispositions. He has been in the habit while drunk of brutally beating and abusing his wife, so that her cries for help could be heard by all the occupants in the house. On Sunday night Costello was more than usually brutal, and seemed determined to take her life with a heavy stick which he kept in his room. Costello beat his wife on the head and about the body till she was helpless and almost insensible. On hearing of the affair Captain Kennedy arrested the brutal husband and locked him up. Dr. Harrington was called to attend the injured woman, and found her suffering from congestion of the brain, the result of the violence she had received. In the doctor's opinion she is in a very precarious condition, and her recovery is extremely doubtful. Mrs. Costello was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where, if able, her statement will be taken.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Ambush" is the name of a colored barber running for Congress in the Cuyahoga (Ohio) district. It is said the radicals are "laying" for him.

W. A. Richardson, ex-Congressman, says he won't vote for the new constitution of Illinois because it permits negro suffrage. In short, he means to make W-A-R upon it *in toto*.

Isn't it about time that that Georgia Bullock was hauled up to the bull ring?

There seems to be a split among the democracy in the New Albany (Ind.) Congressional district, now represented by M. C. Kerr.

It is asserted that Pottawattamie county, Ind., has gone for Palmer as against Kasson for Congress in the Fifth district. It not unfrequently happens that the aspirant for Congressional honors goes to "pot" in a political sense. But in this instance it seems that old "Pot" goes for a favorite candidate of her own.

The name of E. P. Ross, of Auburn, having been named in connection with the State Comptrollership, made vacant by the election of Comptroller Allen to the Court of Appeals, Mr. Ross positively and publicly declines the appointment. The name of Hon. A. P. Nichols, of Buffalo, is also named in the same connection. Governor Hoffman makes the appointment.

New York Election—May 17, 1870—State Complete.

The following are the majorities at the late election in this State:—Democratic majority on Chief Justice, 87,266; Folger over Andrews, 1,752; Andrews over Mason, 877; Andrews over Hale, 2,820. Folger and Andrews, republicans, are elected as the two minority Associate Judges.

Official vote of the city:—Church (democrat), 82,152; Selden (republican), 22,187. Church's majority, 59,965.

THE HERRING FLEET.—Five vessels of the Magdalen Island herring fleet arrived home on Monday and two on Tuesday. The balance of the fleet will soon be along. This fishery has proved an entire failure this season, the vessels being unable to find herring and returning home virtually empty. The failure of this branch of the fisheries this season entails a large loss upon Gloucester. The herring made their appearance on the coast and in the rivers fully a month earlier than usual and had disappeared before the vessels put in an appearance at their usual haunts at this season. The fleet from the other fishing towns of New England, though much smaller than the Gloucester fleet, met with the same ill success.—*Gloucester Telegraph, May 26*

DECLINE OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

[From the London Economist, May 14.]

Unless we are greatly mistaken—and we have watched the process for many years and have no interests to blind our judgment—a great change is passing over the position of the metropolitan press. It is decidedly and visibly losing influence, vigor and circulation. The number of daily papers published in London declines, their proprietors are less energetic, and the regard of the mass of the people for their opinions daily tends to diminish. Of the first fact any of our readers can judge easily for themselves. Two papers—the *Star* and the morning *Pall Mall Gazette*—have died within the year, and four within the last few years, and no civilized capital has now so few daily journals as this enormous city. There are but six morning papers in all, two of these, the *Advertiser* and the *Post*, are supported mainly by class connections of a somewhat artificial kind, and of the remainder two are believed, probably without justice, almost to monopolize popular appreciation. The total circulation of them all is certainly not equal to a third of the circulation an observer would predicate for them, and is probably not equal to half that of the Paris or New York press. There is at the same time no sign of new enterprises, and, for reasons we intend to examine, extremly little inclination towards speculation in London newspapers. The second fact—the decaying energy of proprietors—is scarcely less patent. The news department of the journals seems of late to have been starved. Only two journals have anything like a good foreign staff; only one seems to have a provincial staff of any kind; and the telegraph wire is almost unused. The mass of information which a journal like the NEW YORK HERALD, for example, will publish any morning—fresh news from all parts of the world, whole columns of telegrams by cable, letters from all the cities of the Union—seem wonderful to men who study the London newspapers and note how they are filled. Nothing now is well reported in them except parliamentary proceedings, which are well reported because it is traditional to report them well; and members complain—we know not with what justice—that even these grow worse and worse. Of municipal news there is next to nothing; of county news nothing at all unconnected with imperial politics. In the whole London press there is not so much as a letter from Scotland, while Manchester might be almost on the verge of civil war without London knowing that anything had occurred in Manchester. In fact, to describe plainly a fact long commented on in society, London newspapers are in most departments badly done—do not contain the information their readers desire and would give money to obtain. On the third point there will exist of course much difference of opinion, but the truth can, we believe, be demonstrated. The people of the great cities are ceasing to care to take the London papers or to read them, or to feel much interest about them. Time was when the London journals were the only papers which exercised any political power, which formed opinion or which could be relied on to reflect the views of the majority of electors. Men repeated the *Times* to you as their opinion, and to quote the ideas of a provincial paper was to commit an absurdity. Now it is doubtful whether provincial papers do not reflect opinion more accurately than London papers, and certain that no journal does more than help to form it. The entire London press, even when unanimous, is frequently defeated, and often advises action which the House of Commons, pressed by other influences, declines altogether to endorse. Marked instances of such failure are the continued career of the Home Secretary, who has no friend in the press, and the apparent breakdown of the furious demand for interference in Greece—a demand to which the country press, uninfluenced by a personal knowledge of the victims, made a comparatively feeble response. The change is a very great one, and will have great political results, and it may be worth while to examine its more probable causes.

We believe that the political importance of London itself has very seriously declined. Twenty years ago—and still more forty years ago—the political importance of London society was very great, indeed so great as to be almost overruling. The opinion of a limited class, living on a rather confined district, alarmed Ministers, affected the House of Commons, and surely, though slowly, influenced the whole country. News came first from that class. The papers which reflected their views gave the tone to all discussion. The clubs, which were full of their thoughts, were the clubs whose thoughts it was needful for whippers-in and editors to ascertain. This power has passed away. If a new Mr. Barnes sought in all clubs to hear what Englishmen thought of a new Queen's trial he would, in all human probability, hit upon a view his countrymen would immediately reject. The opinion of *Belgravia*, though still socially influential, is politically valueless—is not the opinion which will ultimately guide affairs. That region, for example, was never more unanimous than on the merit of Mr. Forster's Education bill, yet it has been found extremely difficult to pass that measure. Power has passed to an electorate which does not take its views from London society, or even from London—which prefers its own views, its own politics, and, to a growing extent, its own men. There is even a dislocation of ideas between London and the provinces so great that an article reflecting very accurately the ideas of the club world is criticised in Manchester or Birmingham because it reflects them, as an expression to be scrutinized with something of hostility, not accepted as a guide. At the same time, while their opinions have thus lost weight, the London journals have lost their ancient monopoly of news. The telegraph has equalized the position of almost all localities. Birmingham knows everything of importance as soon as Belgravia, and Edinburg reads the gossip of the lobbies at the moment when it is being read in London. Indeed, Birmingham is apt to hear the news first of the two, for the country dailies, unembarrassed by some London expenses, are liberal in collecting news, are interested about it, and succeed to a remarkable extent in obtaining it. For the same reason the local papers pay well, the proprietors find it to their interest to buy good writing, their employés are less hampered by the invisible chains of London "society," and their leaders tend to improve—have improved, indeed, so rapidly, that there are now provincial dailies which, as vehicles of general information, surpass all but the very best of their London rivals. While, therefore, London declines, the provinces advance, until, in the North more especially, there is a perceptible transfer of journalistic power.

This transfer is greatly accelerated by the great difficulties which now impede London journalism, considered as a trade. Probably no trade is under certain circumstances so profitable; certainly none pays for short periods so great a percentage on the capital invested. A successful newspaper is like a successful mine—yields wealth which seems almost unreasonable even to those who receive it. But then success is extremely rare—the capital required is considerable—a really energetic daily paper could lose £1,000 a week with the greatest ease—and the adventure is one which can hardly be attempted by an association. We question if there is a very successful newspaper in England owned by a company, and certainly there is not one in London. Irresponsible management is a condition of success, and shareholders in a newspaper have rarely either the nerve or the temper to delegate irresponsibility. The consequence is that competition becomes excessively difficult, that the existing newspapers settle into well worn grooves and that enterprise in the trade betakes itself mainly to the provinces, where journals are compelled by the race for existence to try at least to be readable. Nor is there any immediate probability of any change in this condition of affairs. The public has fixed on a penny as the price it intends to pay for a newspaper. Sale at a penny can only be profitable when a large circulation has been obtained, and consequently the pecuniary risk of the speculation must always be considerable—so considerable that none but very rich men, a class little given to such forms of speculation, can encounter it. We are inclined to believe that, apart from accident, the fall of the London press and the rise of the provincial press will continue until we see something like the state of things in America, where each journal, however good, finds geographical limits to its circulation, and the journals of the greatest city have no universal influence and only a nominal precedence in the newspaper world. In what way that change will affect the profession we must leave for future discussion; but one of its main results must, we conceive, be to increase the power of journalism in the aggregate, while diminishing the power of any individual journal—a change which in England will be a very great one indeed—and another to make provincial opinion—the opinion of the great trading cities—much more influential than that somewhat over-cautious and feeble, but acute, set of ideas usually described as "London opinion." There is crudity, very often, in the opinion of the provinces, but it is masculine and broad, which opinion at present in London certainly is not.

OBITUARY.

Caldwell K. Hall.

This gentleman died at his residence in Trenton, N. J., at ten o'clock yesterday morning. He was one of the most gallant Jerseymen in the Union army. He entered the service as adjutant of the Fifth regiment New Jersey volunteers in August, 1861, was made Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Second brigade under Colonel Starr, and was subsequently made Aide-de-Camp on General F. Paterson's staff. In August, 1862, he accepted the lieutenant colonelcy of the Fourteenth New Jersey volunteers under Colonel W. S. Truex. He served with this regiment all through its battles and skirmishes, and was severely wounded in the battle of Monocacy, shortly after which he was honorably discharged the service for disability from wounds received in that action. He was subsequently breveted colonel and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Cold Harbor and Monocacy. Upon quitting the field he resumed the practice of law at Trenton, and in February, 1867, was appointed by Governor Ward as prosecutor of the pleas for Mercer county, which position he held up to the time of his death. General Hall was born at Philadelphia March 10, 1839, and was a son of Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Trenton.

THE SHAD FISHING IN THE CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford *Courant* speaks of 26,000 shad having been caught in one day in the shad ponds between Clinton and the mouth of the Connecticut river. No wonder shad are comparatively scarce in the river. On the Ousatonic, however, the fishermen appear to have been quite lucky. Six hundred and twenty-five were taken at one haul on Wednesday night, at a fishing place about one hundred rods below the great dam, and 606 more the next forenoon, making 1,276 in half a day.

JAPAN.

The Mikado Holding Court—Foreign Ministers Presented—Provincial Disturbances—Attempt to Assassinate a United States Consul—The British "Flying Squadron"—National Progress.

By way of Europe we have our newspaper files from Japan, dated at Yokohama to the 22d of April. The journals supply the following interesting items of news:—

The Yokohama *Gazette* of April 22 says:—

The Mikado has again cast the illumination of his heavenly presence on foreigners no less than three times within the past week.

Friday last his Excellency the Count de la Tour, his Italian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, was admitted to an audience to take leave of his imperial Majesty, on his approaching return to Europe. On the same day his Excellency Sir Harry Parkes presented Admiral Hornby, the captains of the six ships of the British flying squadron, and Mr. Lowder, her Majesty's Consul for Kanagawa-Yokohama, and on Wednesday, the 20th inst., his Excellency —— Van der Hoeven, the new Dutch Minister, was received at the castle and presented his credentials.

About six weeks ago there was some disturbance in the territory of Prince Choshiu; but the armed bands who commenced the raid by setting fire to houses and villages must have been sharp set, for they carried on a more vigorous system of looting than is usual in Japan. The troops of Choshiu were sent against them and completely dispersed them.

The British flying squadron, under the command of Admiral Hornby, has left us after a short stay. It was a disappointment to many, who hoped to see their presence among us made as bright and pleasant as possible, that circumstances prevented any kind of public civilities; while the weather has sadly militated against their private excursions or enjoyments ashore.

H. B. M. S. Pearl has gone from Yokohama with the squadron, having been relieved by the Barossa.

The government railways will soon have a commencement, as Mr. Morell, the engineer in chief, has arrived and had conferences with the authorities in Jeddo.

The public garden on the Bluff, Yokohama, has been vigorously commenced.

Arrangements have been made by which Yokohama will have a properly built and creditable theatre.

In the United States Ministerial Court the trial in the charge against the United States Consul, Marshall, and others, in connection with the bankruptcy of the late firm of Schuman & Co. has been progressing slowly. The evidence is now all taken, and his Excellency Mr. De Long has to give his decision.

Attempt to Assassinate a United States Consul.

[From the Japan Gazette, March 31.]

The evening before last we mentioned that a telegram had been received in town to the effect that an assassin had entered the bedroom of Colonel C. O. Shepard, the United States Consul in Jeddo. The following particulars we learned too late for insertion last evening:—

Colonel Shepard resides in the Jeddo Hotel, his flagstaff being put up in the hotel compound. He occupies one of the wings up stairs, to which there is no direct staircase from below, and to reach which a greater length of passage has to be traversed than to many of the sleeping apartments, besides a turn in the passage having to be made. A man in the dark, therefore, could hardly arrive at his door without special design. It happens also that Colonel Shepard locks his bedroom door at night. There are two keys, one of which he keeps himself to lock himself in; the other is kept by his Japanese boy to let himself in when he calls his master in the morning. It appears that Colonel Shepard was awoke and fagged he heard the noise of the lock being turned and the door opened, but so uncertain was he as to whether it was really a noise or only a dream that for an instant he was asleep again. It was quite dark, and although an intruder stepped noiselessly into the room, he stumbled on a pair of boots just inside the door, and thus fairly roused the Colonel, who jumped up in bed and demanded "Who's there." He then seized his pistol, and the man hastily ran out of his room. He followed, however, and, dark as it was, perceived by the sound of his feet that the man was running along the passage to the grand staircase. He fired along the passage, but evidently without effect, for the steps still retreated. He then ran swiftly along to the staircase and fired another shot as the fugitive reached the first landing, when the fellow cried "augh," leading Colonel Shepard to think he had hit him; another ere he reached the foot of the stairs, down which Colonel Shepard pursued him; and gave a parting shot as he passed out of the door which stood open. As all this time merely the faintest image of a man in retreat had been actually seen, the shots were made by the pursuer, himself in motion, at a mark the whereabouts of which was rather judged of by sound than by sight. By this time the whole of the inmates of the hotel were aroused. Colonel Shepard did not follow the fellow further, as the night was very dark. A light having been procured, a short sword was found sticking in the stairs; and search being made at daylight, the scabbard of the sword was found near one of the iron stays of the flagstaff and a mark showing that the man had run against the guy.

These facts seem to place beyond doubt the deliberate intentions of the man.

Personal and Fashionable.

The Yokohama *Gazette* publishes a few prominent personal notices in the following words:—

The mail steamer takes away from us a more than usual number of old and esteemed friends. Dr. Dunwoodie, R. N., who was obliged to invalid at the very time his successor is expected to arrive to relieve him of his charge at the Royal Naval Hospital; and Mrs. Dunwoodie; Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, who are obliged to go on account of the state of the health of the former.

In addition, the steamer will hear from the shores of Japan his Excellency the Italian Minister, Count de la Tour and the Countess. The Count has not had any great opportunity of distinguishing himself, for Ambassadors rarely have; but his report on the subject of silk, the result of his tour into the interior, remains a valuable document in the archieves. Mme. de la Tour will long be remembered for the good service rendered by her to the Yokohama Hospital.

Obituary.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 10th of April says:—

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Captain Barnett, of her Majesty's Tenth regiment of infantry, which took place yesterday afternoon at the English Camp. For several days he was very ill, but only yesterday morning did the illness declare itself to be smallpox. He was about to be removed to the hospital, and the litter was already in attendance for his conveyance, but it was thought he had better be raised to take a little refreshment to enable him to bear the moving. Dr. Orton, of her Majesty's Tenth, supported him for this purpose, when, without any kind of warning, he gasped and expired.

Fatal Shipwreck.

[From the Yokohama Gazette, April 9.]

Another shipwreck occurred off the coast—the British bark St. Dunstan, which was wrecked on Mela Spit, off Cape King, on the 3d ult. Four of the crew were drowned, the rest, including the captain, have arrived in Yokohama.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The Police Commissioners have changed the numbers of the precincts. They will now be known as First, Second, Third, &c., to Tenth, instead of Forty-first to Fiftieth, as heretofore.

The Police Commissioners announce the following appointments:—Chief of Police, ex-Sheriff Patrick Campbell, in place of John S. Folk, removed; Captain, First precinct, Joel Smith, the present incumbent; Captain, Third precinct, Daniel Ferry, late sergeant in charge of the sub-precinct, in place of George A. Waddy, removed; Captain, Fourth precinct, James Powers, the present incumbent; Captain, Sixth precinct, James Mullin, the present incumbent; Sergeant, Second precinct, John Hambler, formerly court officer at the Police Court, in place of George T. Pierce, removed; Sergeant in charge of Third sub-precinct, Patrick H. McLaughlin, late patrolman on duty at the District Attorney's office, in place of Daniel Ferry, promoted; Sergeant, Third sub-precinct, Edward O'Neill, late patrolman same precinct; stenographer to the Board, Charles H. Hannam.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Pratt decided to issue a mandamus restraining the Brooklyn Park Commissioners from allowing the New York militia to use the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The writ was issued on the application of residents in the vicinity of the parade ground, who complained that whenever the New York soldiery visited them they were accompanied by rowdies, who damaged surrounding property and conducted themselves in a violent manner. Counsel for the Commissioners yesterday appealed from the decision and asked for a stay of proceedings, which was granted by Judge Pratt on condition that the Commissioners would furnish bonds in the sum of $25,000 to indemnify the county for any damage which might be done in case the New York militia were admitted to the grounds.

THE BROOKLYN "RING" WAR.

Trying to Smash District Attorney Morris—All Hands Getting Ill-Tempered About It—"Big Cry and Little Wool."

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the charge made against District Attorney Morris by Hugh McLaughlin, of having compromised a $2,000 bond for $950, met in the Supervisors' room at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded to investigate the case.

District Attorney Morris was present and stated to the committee that he thought he could shorten the investigation by a moment's reference to his minutes. There was a mistake in the item upon which the charge was based. The $950 was collected through the office of McCue and Hall. There was another item of $1,500 collected from a Mr. Brown, and $350 from another party, all of which was entered in the book by the clerk and charged against him. In answer to an inquiry by the chairman he stated that he had never rendered any account to the County Treasurer except for the disbursements. He proposed to send his account in to the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor Crook thought the committee had nothing to do with the accounts.

McLaughlin said that the District Attorney had no power to compromise a bail bond. The District Attorney had taken this money and appropriated it to his own use.

Mr. Hall, of the firm of McCue & Hall, testified that he compromised the aforesaid bond with the District Attorney; that he gave him a check for $950.

Mr. McLaughlin, again interrupting, asked if the check was not in the name of the District Attorney. (Check was produced and found to be to Mr. Morris or order.)

After some further remarks Mr. Morris proposed to make a statement, and commenced to do so, when Mr. McLaughlin objected.

Mr. Morris then became indignant, picked up his hat and said he thought the proceedings were indecent.

Mr. McLaughlin thought Mr. Morris had no right to make any explanation.

Supervisor Crook and four other members of the committee said they were willing to hear any explanation which the District Attorney desired to make.

Supervisor Cassidy objected.

Mr. Morris then stated that he had received altogether for forfeited bonds, the sum of $2,800, all of which was entered in the books in his office.

The books would show every dollar received and every dollar expended.

The chairman (Supervisor Crook) asked if he thought it was in accordance with the law for him to take $950 on a bond for $2,000.

Mr. Morris said he knew of no law to the contrary. A reference to the books showed that the bond was for $1,200 instead of $2,000, and Mr. Morris said he thought he had the right to use his own judgment as prosecuting attorney as to what was best for the county in such a case.

The committee will report the result of the investigation to the Board of Supervisors.

WEST INDIES.

Immense Amounts of Counterfeit Money Discovered in Hayti—Excitement Among the People—The Picket Camps Destroyed.

ST. THOMAS, May 16, 1870.

Dates from Cape Hayti are to the 8th. Great excitement had been caused there by the discovery that the greater part of the notes in circulation of the value of sixteen dollars were false. The merchants had refused to take them at all, and trade was consequently very much paralyzed. The newspapers were crying out loudly for a bank, and state that this is the right moment to institute it. A meeting between the military and civil authorities had been held to adopt means for detecting the counterfeit notes. Great consternation existed among the people, and many bad bills had been found in the streets, thrown there by those fearing to have them in their possession. Three or four persons had been arrested for circulating these notes and shot.

From the capital it is known that Francois G. Faubert has been named Secretary of Finance, Commerce and Foreign Relations, and B. Lallemand, Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction. The national *fête* in honor of agriculture was celebrated with great *éclat* on the 1st of May. The President, Nissage Saget, issued an address to the people on the occasion. A commission had been appointed by the government to examine the baggage of all people arriving in Port au Prince for counterfeit money. The number of false notes which had been collected amounts to about 45,000.

At Gonaives and throughout the South everything was tranquil. The picket camps no longer exist. From the Cayes comes information that Siffra and his bandits have taken refuge in the heights about that place. Forbick was in the forets of Vincent Doré. Several armed bodies are in pursuit of them. The famous chief St. Clair Baccord has been captured.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Cable—Arrival of Sir Charles Bright in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, May 10, 1870.

The United States steamer of war Yantic arrived here on the 3d from Havana and Santiago de Cuba, having on board Sir Charles Bright and other officers of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company to make preparatory arrangements for the laying of the cables which are to unite these islands and the South American Continent with the United States and Europe. A large portion of the requisite cable has arrived here, and the balance is now on the way. By the British packet due here on the 21st twelve English operators are expected and a number of station masters and signal men will soon follow.

Sir Charles Bright sails to-day in the British mail packet Seine for St. Thomas, where he will meet the British steamer Dacia, which is to assist him in the laying of the cable, and in which he will return here. Great preparations are being made by the press for the supply of telegrams. One proprietor proposes that in order to have telegraphic intelligence his subscribers must add five dollars to their subscriptions. The British steamer Suffold, which is expected here with a portion of the cable on board, will remain on this station to visit the cables when necessary. Her headquarters will be at this place.

It is currently reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are willing to call at this port going to and returning from Aspinwall, if the government will pay a subsidy of £6,000 towards the expense. It is doubtful if the proposition be accepted. It is stated that the Foreign Office in London will take the £2,000 subsidy from the Spanish company carrying the British mails between St Thomas, Santiago de Cuba and Havana and give it to the Royal Mail Company, if they will put on a steamer from Jamaica to Santiago de Cuba and Havana, and thence to New York in time to connect with the British mail packet going to Europe, and to this will be added the subsidy contemplated by his Excellency Sir John Peter Grant, Governor of this island, for the encouragement of the fruit trade and reduction in price of provisions.

It is contemplated by the Christian missionaries of the colony to establish a newspaper, not sectarian, for distribution at a low rate of subscription among the peasantry.

The widow and children of the late Mr. Aikman, Crown Solicitor, have recovered £6,000 damages from the Jamaica Railway Company as compensation for his death, occasioned by a collision on the road.

Divers at Work—Sir Charles Bright at St. Thomas—The International Cable.

ST. THOMAS, May 16, 1870.

A number of divers are working on the sunken dock in this harbor, and others are at Peter's Island diving in the steamship Rhone, lost there in the hurricane of 1867. They have brought up a number of skulls and bones, but thus far nothing of value.

Sir Charles Bright has arrived here from Jamaica to make arrangements for the landing of the cable, the establishment of an office, &c. He will remain here until the arrival of the Dacia, which left London on the 2d, and will then proceed to Jamaica again. It is anticipated the line will be in operation by August. An agent of the underwriters, who insured the ship John L. Dimmock, has arrived