PARLIAMENT IN AN UPROAR.

Sir Charles Dilke's Motion in the House of Commons.

Extraordinary Scenes—Disgraceful Behavior of English Senators—Endeavoring to Hiss the Republican Speaker Down—Rowdy Aristocrats—The Galleries Cleared—The American Minister Forced to Retire from the Scene.

LONDON, March 29, 1872.

The scene witnessed in the House of Commons last night is almost unprecedented in our parliamentary annals, and certainly redounds little to the credit of an assembly that has made many Pharisaical boasts upon its uniform decorousness of conduct. Sir Charles Dilke, who, it will be remembered, delivered, during the autumn recess, several speeches denouncing royal extravagance and expressing decidedly republican tenuencies was the great origin of this parliamentary scuffle. The honorable baronet had given notice of a motion for a committee of inquiry with various matters connected with the allowances to royalty and the expenditures in the royal household. In expectation of the noise which this motion was likely to create the House of Commons was packed full, so was the gallery for ladies as well as that for foreign representatives. General Schenck, I may add, occupied a place in the diplomatic gallery, but not for the whole of the night, as will be afterwards seen. When the moment came at which Sir Charles Dilke was to bring forward his motion a bold, if not a discreet, attempt was made to stifle his speech. Lord Bury, who, being a Lord, it is needless to say, is a strong defender of "our Queen and glorious constitution," rose, and, addressing the Speaker, thus portentously delivered himself:—

Mr. SPEAKER:—I rise to speak to a question of privilege. I hold in my hand a copy of the oath to be taken by every honorable member of the House. It is to the following effect:—"I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." On the 21st of November last the honorable member for Chelsea is reported to have said that he himself would make no concealment of the fact that he was a republican. (Opposition cheers.) He is reported as speaking exactly to the same effect in several other newspapers. The question that I have put to you as to a point of order is whether these two statements are not to some extent irreconcilable—(hear, hear)—and whether, if the statement of the honorable baronet is not explained and repudiated, he will not have been guilty of an infringement of the solemn declaration taken at the table of the house. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) I am fortified in my reasons for asking the question by the fact that every item of the return which the honorable baronet wishes to move for can be found in the library of this house, and can be found by any person. The motion, therefore, can only be, as it seems to me, a colorable method of repeating—(Cheers and uproar rendered the conclusion of the sentence inaudible.)

Mr. A. HERBERT—Mr. Speaker, I rise to order. (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER—Lord Bury is in possession of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Herbert again rose, but speedily sat down, amid loud cries of "Order."

Lord BURY—I therefore ask whether it would not be for the honor of the House, before hearing the honorable member for Chelsea, if you ask him whether he repudiates or acknowledges the accuracy of the speech which he is reported to have made on the 21st of November. ("Hear, hear.")

The SPEAKER.—The noble lord has called my attention to the oath of allegiance taken by the honorable members of this House. I apprehend that it is part of my duty to say what is consistent or what is not consistent with that oath—("Hear, hear")—but looking at the terms of the motion proposed by the honorable baronet I do not, for my part, see in it any violation of that oath. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles was then allowed to proceed with his speech. I shall not, however, trouble the readers of the HERALD with any portion of it; for it consisted of a number of dry figures, statistics and accounts destined to show that the Crown received more money than it ought, and that royalty is surrounded by a number of highly-paid and do-nothing parasites. Even his opponents do not deny that the speech of Sir Charles Dilke was moderate and temperate; it abstained from touching all questions of principle, and it courteously avoided missing any personal allusion to the Queen. Mr. Gladstone replied to Sir Charles Dilke, and, as the entire House was with him, the tories just as much as the liberals, he had an easy task in demolishing, to everybody's satisfaction, some of Sir Charles Dilke's statements. When Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat the real scene of the evening commenced. Hitherto everything had been quiet, not to say dull; from this moment to the end of the debate everything was boisterous, stormy, utterly disgraceful.

Mr. Auberon Herbert rose to second Sir Charles Dilke's motion. Mr. Herbert, I should tell you, is by birth an aristocrat of aristocrats, being the brother of the Earl of Carnarvon. Nevertheless Mr. Herbert is a creditable exception to his class. His radicalism is genuine and extreme; his sympathy with the working classes intense, and he is an advocate of the simplicity and manliness of republicanism, in place of the extravagance and cringing humility that are the characteristics of monarchies. When he rose last night to speak the loyalists, of course, began to howl and shout with the utmost violence, and a young tory, who is called Lord George Hamilton—a gentleman more distinguished for presumption than discretion—very wittily asked whether the honorable member had not already seconded the motion by taking off his hat.

The SPEAKER said the honorable gentleman was in order in proposing to address the House, when Mr. Auberon Herbert accordingly again rose, and essayed to speak, but encountered loud cries of "Divide," amid which he was understood to announce his determination to keep on his legs till honorable members went to dinner and sufficient silence was restored. The shouts of disapprobation being renewed whenever he opened his mouth, he resorted to the expedient of uttering one or two words at a time, and then waiting a few seconds till the chorus of disapprobation had somewhat spent itself. In this interjectional manner, the Speaker once interposing in his favor, the cries of "On" and "Divide" after a time somewhat abating, the honorable gentleman remarked that the right honorable gentleman had alluded to the speech delivered by his honorable friend at Newcastle. He wished, in supporting his motion, to say as strongly as he could for himself, and he thought also for his honorable friend, how much he regretted that he did not guard his language with greater care on that occasion, and that he should have allowed the supposition to remain that he was making any sort of personal reflection upon Her Majesty. He believed and knew that that was not his intention, and if those gentlemen who had raised the supposition would but recollect how the whole theory and practice of our constitution separated the Sovereign from all responsibility, he thought they would feel that there was no real ground for such a supposition. (At this point the members on the opposition side, with only half a dozen exceptions, rose in a mass and left the House, and their example was forthwith followed by many members on the Ministerial benches. Comparative silence then prevailed, though cries of "Divide!" were still occasionally raised by some of the members who remained.) In any case, he wished to state in the clearest language, that he deeply regretted it should be supposed that in seconding the motion he for a moment believed that her Majesty had not acted in the manner which had so justly endeared her to all her subjects. (The members who remained in the House continued to shout and interrupt the speaker, who, however, at each lull in the uproar continued his speech by interjecting a word or two at a time.) He wished to state, with distinctness and frankness, that he made no secret of his opinions as regarded the form of government which he thought best for this country. He had no hesitation in saying in this House, as he had said out of it, that he considered the republican form of government a better and a more reasonable form of government than the monarchical. He would return to the remarks which the Prime Minister had made on the speech of the honorable baronet, the member for Chelsea. As he listened to the Prime Minister's speech he felt the truth of the saying that threatened men live long. The right honorable gentleman denounced the proposals of the honorable baronet, and raised an alarm that he would destroy the fabric of the monarchy. The baronet's argument. There was no ground for the complaint of the Prime Minister that the honorable baronet did not furnish the information desired; the motion put upon the paper was full enough and spoke for itself; it was not necessary to supplement that by any further information.

At this stage an honorable member rose and said he did not think there were forty members present—(laughter)—and he moved that the House be counted. (Laughter.) Mr. Herbert, called to order for attempting to continue his speech, sat down, the sand-glass was turned and several members left the House, calling to others, "Come out." There remained, however, many more than forty members present, and when the Speaker reached that number

Mr. HERBERT rose again. He proceeded to contend that the position of the honorable baronet had not been shaken, and that it was matter of great doubt whether the savings on the civil list account were legal. The civil list was divided into classes. In the second class there was a very large sum of money, £60,000 a year, under the name of the privy purse, besides the Duchy of Lancaster, which yielded £30,000, which was specially assigned to the private expenses of the Crown.

At this point another honorable member rose, and, addressing the Speaker, said:—"It appears to me, sir, the House has considerably thinned since you last counted; I move that it be counted." There were calls of "Order," and the Speaker said, "The honorable member is in possession of the House." But the honorable member again moved, this time without preface, that the House be counted, and it was counted accordingly. But, although members had gone out in anticipation of this count, there were still more than forty present.

Mr. HERBERT, resuming, adverted to the savings, repeating his doubt as to their legality, and then cited the clause which said that savings were to be applied in aid of the charges or expenses of any other class, except the fifth class, or of any charge or charges upon Her Majesty's Civil List revenue, in such manner as may, under the circumstances, appear most expedient. It seemed to him that you could scarcely talk of charge or charges on the Privy Purse.

For the third time it was moved that the House be counted, and again it was found that there were more than forty members present.

Mr. Herbert again resumed, amid renewed cries of "Divide!" He thought that considerable doubt existed as to the legality of those savings. But the Prime Minister gave them no argument or reason on that point, but simply passed it by. So much for the first point. Then, secondly, his honorable friend had called attention to the action of the Treasury as regarded that savings fund.

At this moment the tories resorted to a new, and by no means very creditable, dodge. Any member of the House has a right to have "strangers" removed. Under the term "strangers" are included Peers, Foreign Ministers, reporters—in fact, everybody but actual members of Parliament. Lord George Hamilton, the young tory, to whom I have already alluded, made use of this privilege, and accordingly all "strangers" had to leave, General Schenck and all the reporters of the papers among the rest. The following reports have been sent to the papers by members of Parliament who acted as volunteer reporters during the interruption:—

Mr. Herbert then continued his speech, but the interruptions, however, which had taken place during the earlier portion of his address were redoubled as he went along. Conservative members withdrew from their usual places in the House and took up a position behind the bar, at the side entrances and behind the Speaker's chair. At this time Mr. Healey, Mr. Walpole and two other gentlemen were the only members of the opposition occupying their usual places. About forty liberal members were present who took no part, either by applause or interruption, in the extraordinary scene which we are describing. From the less prominent parts of the House, to which the conservative members had retired, an incessant clamor arose. Cockcrowing in every variety, from the hoarse cry of the Cochin to the shrill note of the bantam, and other barnyard sounds, together with repeated imitations of the rise and fall of Mr. Herbert's voice, prevented a single sentence of the speaker from reaching the ears of those who were assumed to be the auditors. When the clamor was at its height Mr. Dodson, the chairman of committees, rushing from his usual seat on the Treasury bench to the box behind which the Prime Minister ordinarily speaks, made an animated and earnest appeal to the chair, asking whether the sounds which issued from behind the Speaker's chair and from below the bar were not gross violations of order. The Speaker, in reply, stated that the sounds which he had heard, and especially those which had proceeded from honorable members behind the chair, were undoubtedly out of order in that house, and he could not refrain from expressing the extreme pain with which he had witnessed the scene that had recently taken place. In the slight lull that followed this interposition of the Speaker Mr. Herbert announced that if the House would listen to him for five minutes he would undertake to finish his observations within that time. Amid considerable interruptions, involving repeated calls to order on the part of the Chair, Mr. Herbert was allowed to proceed; but when, on the expiration of the five minutes for which he had stipulated, he manifested a desire to continue his speech, the clamor burst forth afresh with all its former violence. Mr. Heroert said that the interruptions which had taken place had deprived him of a minute and a half of the time granted him, and that if the House would give him that minute and a half he would be content. The Speaker hereupon rose and called Mr. Herbert to order, stating that it was irregular and improper to appeal to the House, and that he ought to address himself to the Chair. Mr. Herbert then resumed his seat amid the greatest excitement and confusion.

Mr. MUNDELLA then rose and said that he had witnessed, with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, the extraordinary scene which during the past hour had been enacted in that House. He had always felt the greatest pride in the deportment of the British House of Commons, inasmuch as it had always been held to listen patiently to all arguments, however unpalatable they might be to a majority of its members. Up to this time its proceedings had been characterized by a total absence of such scenes as those which prevailed on the other side of the Channel, and which in France tended to bring representative institutions into discredit. * * * *

Mr. DILLWYN said that, seeing the temper of the House, and the way in which the whole question before it had been treated that evening, it was evidently not in a mood to listen to argument. He therefore moved the adjournment.

The gallery was reopened at nine o'clock, when the House was dividing on the question of adjournment which had been moved by Mr. Dillwyn. The numbers were—yeas 23, nays 261.

Mr. FAWCETT said he fully conceded his honorable friend's right to discuss the civil list, and if he had brought forward his motion last year it should have had his support. Now, however, his motion could not be disconnected from a speech which had been made during the recess, and that speech had very much resembled a personal attack on the Queen. He claimed for his friend the right of discussion, not only the civil list, but even the form of government, and he could tell the conservative party that if they attempted to stop free discussion, as they had attempted to do that evening, the republicans would look upon them as their most useful allies. He was bound to say, however, that he disapproved of a great deal of the matter and spirit of the speech of his honorable friend, which ninety-nine out of a hundred persons would accept as applying personally to the Sovereign. All he could say was, that if he held a public position and was similarly attacked, he should have felt himself to be made the object of charges which he was bound to disprove. He was as anxious to have the civil list inquired into as his honorable friend, but for the reasons he had stated he could not support the motion.

Mr. Liddell denied that the conservative party had attempted to stifle discussion.

Sir CHARLES DILKE, in reply, contended that the Prime Minister had not disproved a single one of his statements, all of which were based on the best precedents. He should go to a division, no matter how few members followed him into the lobby.

The House divided—For the motion, 2; against it, 276.

The announcement was received with laughter and cheers.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

St. James Theatre.

The closing representation of the season on Saturday night at this theatre was remarkably brilliant. It was evident from the moment the doors were thrown open that the public had made up their mind to mark their appreciation of Miss Griswold's talent. In a short time the house was crowded, and as the play proceeded the audience marked their approval in a manner unwontedly enthusiastic. Several times during the performance Miss Griswold was recalled, and on each occasion enjoyed quite an ovation. Applause and flowers were showered on her—this is figurative, for the flowers were, for the most part, in *corbeilles* that resembled small flower gardens. The reception which greeted the young actress was what might be termed magnificent, and it is due to her to say that she bore the infliction gracefully, and without showing any signs of being angry or annoyed.

But, perhaps, young ladies get accustomed to that kind of treatment, and are good enough to suffer it uncomplainingly at the hands of their friends. At the close of the performance Mr. Mackaye was called before the curtain and requested to make a speech, which he did with that self sacrificing spirit which distinguishes him. He thanked the public, and especially the audience, for the support they had accorded to him during his experiment in the interest of dramatic art, and concluded by assuring them that he would still remain true to his idea, and would next season present himself again as a candidate for public support. Mr. Mackaye was warmly applauded on the conclusion of his address, and made his last bow for the season to a New York audience.

Driftings Abroad.

News from St. Petersburg states that Signor Arditi has cleared £800 by a single concert.

Torriani, author of two operas and a method of choral singing universally adopted in Italy, has died at Milan, aged forty-seven years.

Recently, in Dresden, died, aged forty-nine years Theodore Kaufmann, the inventor of the orchestrion, well known for his works on acoustics.

A new burlesque will be produced at the London Strand Theatre, at Easter or thereabouts, on the subject of Lord Lytton's "Last of the Barons." The author is Mr. L. H. F. Du Terreaux.

Clowns are popularly supposed to bear any amount of punishment on the stage; but Joseph Elwell, the clown at Astley's, having been struck with a carrot by a supernumerary, retaliated with four blows, for which he was fined £2.

Covent Garden Theatre will have the French diapason next season, the brass instruments of that pitch having been ordered in Paris. The exhibition pitch will be that of Sattigart. The Philharmonic Society, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Drury Lane (Italian Opera) will retain the old pitch.

THE SAUGQUOIT MURDER.

A Woman Arrested on Suspicion.

UTICA, N. Y., March 31, 1872.

Sarah Cloyes, the woman at whose house the murder was committed, near Sauquoit on Friday night has been arrested on suspicion. Her husband, David Cloyes, who returned from Syracuse on Friday, is also in custody. Her story is that she heard a noise in the barn in the night and went there, where she found two men who told her to stay there three hours, and then the men went out. At four o'clock on Saturday morning she aroused a neighbor, and a party visited the house at six o'clock, when they found Patrick Quinn, her hired man, lying on her bed insensible and terribly cut about the head. He died at half-past eight.

SPANISH POLITICS.

The Approaching Elections—The Calm Before the Storm—King Amadeus' Manly and Straightforward Avowal to Do Right—A Royal Letter.

MADRID, March 13, 1872.

The general elections form the one topic of conversation here. The governmental supporters have had a public meeting in the Teatro del Circo. About two thousand persons attended, mostly government employés, who were "invited" to do so by express circular. Ex-Minister Candau monopolized almost all of the talking. He abused Zorrilla and his party dreadfully. Serrano spoke briefly, and with satisfactory dynastic declarations. The government accounts make out that there were 4,000 present, but as I was there myself I unhesitatingly deny this statement. The theatre won't hold that number if quite full, and it was not near full. Most of the political leaders, on all sides, are on their electioneering canvass; so, with the exception of the press controversy, which is as fierce as ever, Madrid is a dull place at present. A little liveliness was created on Sunday by a volunteer review, which His Majesty attended, and at which he was loudly cheered. Great displays of military force are being made here every day, troops marching out of the city by thousands in the mornings to "exercise," and returning just at the period of the afternoon when the streets are the most thronged. Everybody believes these movements are intended to counteract any insurrectionary spirit there may be in the population. Many think we are passing through the calm which is often the precursor of a storm. A fortnight will decide.

In my letter written at the time I informed you that when Minister Sagasta one Saturday went to the King and told him there would be no Council of Ministers that day, as they had nothing to treat of, His Majesty replied that "if the Council of Ministers had nothing to say to him he had something to say to them," and he desired them to be summoned at once. When in the royal chamber he is said to have read them a document expressive of his desire to see the conservative elements fused into one great party. This document, which was an indirect censure on Sagasta's cabinet, is closely withheld from publicity; but, after the lapse of three weeks, the ministerial organs give us an extract from another document the King read at the same time. They profess it is complete, but you can easily see it is not; something is evidently wanting. Great curiosity exists as to what the "something" was; but those to whom the missive was addressed no doubt have their own reasons for suppressing it. The part they have published of this royal letter is as follows:—

SO MUCH AND NO MORE.

Grave circumstances impelled me to write my letter of December 15 to the then President of the Council of Ministers, Senor Malcampo. In it I expressed my firm determination to fulfil my constitutional duties, as also to be impartial and just with all aspirations and all interests. To-day the same propositions and sentiments animate me, and I can only prove myself impartial and just while I maintain myself, as I now do, above the contest, and outside of the arena where political parties struggle and agitate. I pledge my word as a king and my faith as a gentleman in the loyal and spontaneous oath I took to the constitution in due response to the honor done to me by this noble people in choosing me to be their first magistrate. All my efforts and all my ambition cannot be conquest, and do consist, in guarding and faithfully carrying out that constitution. It traces with perfect clearness the road I ought to follow to inspire in all the Spaniards an unbending confidence in the spirit of impartiality which animates me and which I pray God to preserve within me.

By this prudent and equitable conduct I desire to offer a firm guarantee to the security of some and to the legitimate hopes of others, so that it might fortify in all the patriotism political parties need in turbulent epochs to conquer the difficulties, to remove the obstacles and the dangers which always surround legality when it proposes to take a new and better course for the government of a great people. With this impartiality of criterion I sought to solve, and did solve, the last difficult crisis. If I cannot expect everybody to recognize the wisdom of my decision, I have at least the right to require everybody to respect the sincerity of my intentions. I search, by all constitutional means, the true expression of public opinion. If fortunately I found unanimity in one of the extremes of the question, I did not meet with equal fortune in the other, on which I was forced to decide, and I did decide, confiding in the patriotism, sagacity and virtues of all to whom I referred before. I believe, and I continue believing, that the resolution I adopted, whose natural fulminant was charged upon the government who sustained the struggle, required to be immediately followed by the realization of the policy proclaimed by its chief in Parliament, and which received the support of the greater number of votes of the representatives who recognized the existing legality.

That policy, raised as a banner round which should group to defend it, as their symbol, all who lent it adhesion and support, ought to be considered as the motto of one of the constitutional parties, destined to function with clear and perfect consciousness within the legal medium, leaving the camp free to the other party, which represents and sustains an opposite policy, but one also within the common legality, and which has an unquestionable and legitimate right to make itself prevail and reach to power, where it may be planted and unrolled.

Of one and the other policy public opinion freely expressed in the urns ought to be the supreme judge, and to its sentence, we ought all, without exception, to submit ourselves without appeal.

An event subsequent to the expression of my former thoughts, and which has unanimously and strongly excited public opinion, has called my attention to the propriety and convenience of certain resolutions being in future examined and discussed in my presence, so that I might form an exact judgment on their importance and opportuneness.

As I said before, there can be no doubt the foregoing is a mutilated extract from the royal letter. Its publication has, however, tended to strengthen popular belief in the desire of Amadeus to do right and walk in constitutional paths. He will never be able to do this until he throws Sagasta overboard.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE PAPER, by Captain Blakiston, which Sir Harry Parkes read at the Geographical Society, "On the Japanese Island of Yeso," was, we understand, part of a large work by that writer on Japan, which cannot be completed and printed for some time to come.

ENGLISH Arthurian students may be glad to know that they can get a copy of Wolfram von Eschenbach's "Parzival" and "Titurel," edited by Karl Barisch, in three handy little volumes of the "Deutsche Clasiker des Mittelalters," for nine shillings. All the difficult words are explained at the foot of the page, and there is a full index of them at the end.

"THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS," by Mr. Forster; "Poor Miss Finch," by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and "The Poetical Works of Mr. Robert Browning," are the new volumes in the Tauchnitz Series published at Leipsic.

PROFESSOR BERNARD TEN BRINK is to contribute an essay "On the Types of the MSS. of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales" to the next number of the Chaucer Society's "Essays on Chaucer," which will probably appear in April.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU has published, in one volume, a collection of different articles written by him on trade unions and other similar topics, under the title of "La Question Ouvrière au XIX Siecle," to which he has added a chapter on the Internationale.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Revue Critique* contains two theretofore unprinted letters of St. Evremond to the Duc de Candalle, "Pair et Colonel d'Infanterie, Général des Armées du Roy en Guienne." M. Tamizey de Larroque, who prints the letters, adds some fresh details about St. Evremond's life, his dangerous consumptive illness in London in 1664, the French King's refusal to let him go to Montpellier for change of air, &c.

MR. EVELYN JERROLD and M. Camille Barrère are going, with the express permission of M. Victor Hugo, to translate into English verse his new poem, "L'Année Terrible."

SOME WELL KNOWN Scottish gentlemen will establish in London a high class weekly journal, called the *Thistle*, which will be devoted to Scottish interests.

PRINCE HENRY, son of the Crown Prince of the German empire and the Princess Victoria of England, has just been apprenticed to a bookbinder in Berlin. His father is an expert compositor. In Germany scions of the blood royal may become printers and bookbinders, but in the United States all the printers and bookbinders are as much of the blood royal as anybody.

DR. M. HAUSHOFER has published a German "Handbook of Statistics," which the *Saturday Review* commends as a carefully executed and condensed research.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 30, 1872.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 284,000 boxes and 20,000 hhds.; receipts for the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 62,000 boxes and 6,400 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 41,000 boxes and 5,300 hhds., including 17,000 boxes and 5,300 hhds. to the United States. All qualities slightly declined. Market quiet; holders unwilling to make concessions; little speculative inquiry, owing to the holidays and the decline in New York. Private advices are more favorable than public. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, 8½ a 9 reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11 a 10½ reals per arroba. Molasses sugar, 5 a 8½ rea s for Nos. 8 to 10. Molasses firm; clayed, 5¾ a 6 reals per keg; muscovado, 6¾ a 6½ reals per keg. At outports Muscovadoes opened firm but closed quiet, concessions would have to be made to sell. Bacon quiet, butter quiet. Flour weak at $13 50 a $14 50 per bbl. Hams weak. Lard nominal; in kegs, $15 25; in tins, $17 25 a $18 50 per quintal. Tallow, $14 75 a $14 25 per quintal. Wax in fair demand; yellow, $9 50 a $10 per arroba; white, $12 50 a $13 per arroba. Molasses from 4½ a 6½ reals per gallon. Lumber—White pine, $25 a $28 per 1,000. Cooperage and naval stores unchanged. Freights active; vessels in demand for the United States for Northern and Southern ports in the United States—Per 1 ox of sugar, $1 40 a $1 75; per hogshead of sugar, $5 75 a $7; per hogshead of molasses, $4 25 a $4 75; to Falmouth and orders, 55s. a 40s. per ton. Exchange—On the United States, sixty days, currency, par; short sight, 1 a 1½ premium; on London, 2a a 2½ premium; on Paris, 5½ a 9 premium.

THE YERBA BUENA STEAL.

Protest to Congress Against the Central Pacific Grab.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1872.

The following petition will be forwarded to Congress, bound in book form, to-morrow:—

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ASSEMBLED, GREETING:—

The undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, being impressed with the importance of protecting and preserving the usefulness of the Bay and Harbor of San Francisco for the purpose of commerce and navigation, respectfully represent that—

Whereas several enterprises are projected, such as the conversion of the Yerba Buena Island into a railroad depot and the construction of a bridge from the Contra Costa shore to the island, which would involve serious impediments in the way of free navigation in the aforesaid bay and harbor and obstructions in the ship channel which will interfere with the tidal current; and

Whereas officers of the United States Corps of Engineers have made known that the military occupation of Yerba Buena Island is necessary to the protection of the city; therefore, they do earnestly pray that Congressional sanction may be withheld from any enterprise looking to the conversion of Yerba Buena Island into a railroad depot or terminal, and also from all other enterprises which threaten to jeopardize our safety and protection, or to impair the usefulness of the bay and harbor at San Francisco; and your petitioners will ever pray.

The petition is signed by 24,420 citizens of San Francisco.

FEARS OF A FRESHET.

UTICA, N. Y., March 31, 1872.

Heavy rains have fallen during the day and the fields are full of water. An immense body of snow is going off rapidly. The Mohawk river is quiet as yet, but unless frost comes at once trouble from high water may be expected below by the morning of Tuesday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 45	Moon rises..morn	1 57
Sun sets	6 24	High water...eve	2 40

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Idaho	Apl 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Apl 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Apl 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Ferreire	Apl 6	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Apl 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Apl 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Republic	Apl 13	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Tritacria	Apl 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Apl 20	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse and 865 passengers, to John G Dale. March 24, 519 miles west of Fastnet, passed ship Durham (Br), hence for London; 30th, 261 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed an Allan line steamship, bound east.

Steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse and 357 passengers, to J H Sparks.

Steamship Arragon (Br), Weston, Bristol, Eng, March 13, with mdse and 187 passengers to E E Morgan's Sons. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks; since moderate weather; March 29, on George's Shoals, spoke fishing schr H W Daniels, 14 days out.

Steamship Equator, McLellan, New Orleans, March 21 an' Southwest Pass 22d, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had strong NE winds and heavy head sea the entire passage; in lat 31 30, lon 78, had a gale from NE, veering to SW and back to NE, lasting 48 hours; March 24, lat 27, lon 87, spoke bark R H Allen, from New Orleans for Antwerp.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 28, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston March 28, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. March 30, lat 37 15, lon —, passed steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G L Merrick.

Ship Nevada (of Boston), Lunt, Batavia, Dec 17, with coffee and sugar, to Frederick Baker. Passed Cape of Good Hope ban 29, and crossed the Equator March 1, in lon 36 W; had moderate weather up to Bermuda; from thence 15 days and 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy, variable gales. Feb 1, Carl Kroffman, seaman, a native of Prussia, died and was buried at sea.

Ship Ontario, Mitchell, London Jan 24, with mdse, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was 12 days before leaving the channel; took the northern passage and crossed the Banks March 6; had constant westerly gales the whole passage; was 20 days from the Banks to lon 60 W, with terrific gales from SW to WNW, and a fearful high cross sea, with very cold weather and heavy snow, sleet and hail, and most of the crew frost bitten and used up for want of clothing; had from five to seven men laid up almost the entire passage; for the last five days had moderate weather and smooth sea; March 26, no lat &c, passed a lot of wrecked stuff, consisting of spars and new boards; March 30, took a pilot from boat Bronx, No 1, off Sandy Hook, and anchored at the Southwest Spit at 9:30 AM, March 31.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, Feb 12, and the Isle of Wight 15th, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy westerly gales throughout the passage; the Hudson is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Daphne (Nor), Nordhavel, Liverpool, 79 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to French, Edee & Co.; took the southern passage and had heavy westerly gales up to Madeira, then variable winds to lat 22 N lon 40 W, then fine trades to lat 25 N lon 70 W, then changeable weather; Feb 12, lat 30,36 lon 17, smoke bark Troy (Nor), from Messina for Philadelphia, 46 days out, lat 18,36 lon 31,16. Bark Valiant Bask (Fr), bound south; March 18, lat 26 lon 68 52, bark Marie (Fr), from Gusdalouge for New York.

Bark Inca (NG), Wendshorst, Bremen, 55 days, via Fayal, Feb 12, with mdse and 76 passengers, to Hermann, Koop & Co. Took the middle passage and had heavy westerly gales; lat 22, lat 36 30, lon 41 30, spoke ship Serina (Br), from Shilds for New York. The Inca is anchored in Lower Bay.

Bark Argonaut (NG), Steengrape, Bremen, 63 days, with mdse to Hermann, Koop & Co. Took the northern passage and had heavy westerly gales; been 34 days west of the Banks; March 15, lat 41, lon 65, spoke ship Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool for New York.

Bark Nicaragua (Nic), Clark, Palermo Dec 22 and Gibraltar Jan 20, with fruit to Gomez, Wallace & Co., vessel to Strout Bros; took the southern passage and had heavy westerly gales for the first three weeks, then light NE trades and calms to lat 24 30 N, lon 67 W; from thence heavy W and NW gales; lost and split sails, and had hatch houses stove; March 12, lat 22 57, lon 60 54, spoke schr Marion Gage, from Philadelphia for ——, 12 days out; 26th, lat 37, lon 74 04, boarded schr Maggie (of Eastport), McFadden, from Matamoras for Philadelphia, and got one barrel of flour from her; 27th, off Chincoteague, saw a vessel's spar, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Ludeken (NG), Post, Matanzas, 16 days, with sugar to order. Been 5 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales.

Brig Rabboni (of Bangor), Coombs, Palermo Dec 19, and Gibraltar Jan 31, with fruit, to Chamberlin Phelps & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Took the southern passage and had light, variable winds to lat 33 N, lon 73 W, since heavy gales from SE to NW.

Brig Lavinia (Br), Douglas, Palermo, 35 days, with fruit to J E Develin & Co; vessel to H J DeWolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 1; took the middle passage, and had variable weather up to Bermuda; from thence 10 days with heavy N W and W winds.

Brig S P Smith (of Bangor), Dodge, Malaga, 60 days, with fruit to Grund & Cassado—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Feb 4, took the southern passage, and had light variable winds to Bermuda, from thence, 15 days, with heavy NW gales.

Brig Queen of Beauty (Br), Dunn, Bahia, 41 days, with rosewood and sugar to Baring & Archibald; had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 5 days with heavy westerly gales.

Brig Robert Mowe (of New Haven), Abbott, Port Spain, Trinidad, 22 days, with sugar, molasses and cocoa, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather to the lat of Bermuda, since strong N and NW gales; been nine days north of Hatteras.

Brig E Miller (Br), Parker, St Martins 16 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to E R Ware. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, from thence 6 days, with heavy W and NW gales and split sails; left no vessel in port.

Brig Clara J Adams (Br), McFadden, Havana 12 days, with sugar to P V King & Co—vessel to Jed, Frye & Co. Had heavy SE and NW gales; been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Sagua 12 days, with sugar and molasses to Java & Co. Had heavy gales from SE to NW; been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr John Rose (of Brookhaven), Howell, Demarara 18 days, with sugar and 2 passengers, to Edwin Rowe & Co; vessel to A Abbott. Had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 4 days, with variable gales.

Schr H Brewster (of Brookhaven), Squires, Humacao, PR, 18 days, with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Paging; vessel to A Abbott. Had heavy gales from SE to NW; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Monadnock (of Boston), Hammond, St Johns, PR, 20 days, with sugar and molasses to J V Onatavia—vessel to S C Land & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 12 days, with heavy N and NW gales.

Schr Daylight (of Bath), McFadden, Baracoa, 15 days, with fruit to Chas Griffin—vessel to B I Wenberg. Been 5 days N of Hatteras, with heavy gales from SE to NE and NW.

The bark Antonietta Cacace (Ital), Jaccarino, from Marseilles, which arrived 30th, reports passed Gibraltar, February 8, made the Southern passage and had fine weather; has been 13 days W of Bermuda. March 2, lat 26 18, lon 31 45, spoke bark Vittoria Rubinacce (Ita), from Naples for New York; same time, bark Rio Plata (Sp), from Antwerp for Savannah; 17th, lat 28 43, lon 55 46, brig Enrichetta (Ital), from Naples for New York.

The bark Celine (Fr), Leclerc, from Rio Grande, which arrived 29th, reports off the Southern Coast, lat 25 15, on 4th, has been 27 days north of Hatteras, with heavy N and NW gales.

The brig Machias, which arrived 30th reports had light, baffling winds up to the 20th inst; when in lat with Bermuda took a heavy NW gale, vessel shipping heavy seas, her deck being constantly filled even with her rails; on the 22d a violent gale from SSE, which veered around to NW and continued to blow a brisk gale till the 24th; 26th, heavy gale from ESE lasted 18 hours; 27th, a furious gale sprung up suddenly from NNE; vessel was then in lat 38 30 N, lon, by dead reckoning for two days, 73 56; was obliged to heave to on the port tack, so as to clear land; at 11 PM a heavy sea struck her forward, which started her forefoot about 6 inches from the stem; split jib and foresail when the gale commenced.

The brig James Miller, Thombs, from Cienfuegos, which arrived 30th, reports has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales; 19th inst, lat 24 42, lon 80 47, spoke bark Seringapatam (Br), from Jamaica for Liverpool, 9 days out.

The schr Bright Star (Br), Roberts, from Cardenas, which arrived 30th, reports has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy N and NW gales; lost part of deck load of molasses; 26th inst, lat 37 50, lon 74 40, passed the wreck of a vessel, about 100 feet long, with sternpost and stem out of water.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr C Hill, Hill, Stonington for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Thomas Hull, Smith, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Electric Flash, Brown, Gloucester for New York, with fish to order.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Boardman, Fall River for New York.

Schr Hyander, Westcott, New London for New York.

Sr Wm Irving, Robertson, Providence for Virginia.

Schr Wm Reilly, Clark, Providence for New York.

Schr Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for New York.

Schr Allen Gurney, G