DOM PEDRO AT HOME.

The Reception of the Emperor and Empress on Their Return.

Brilliant Festivities at Rio Janeiro—The Landing of the Imperial Party—Flags and Floral Decorations—The Emperor Supplied with a New Stock of Ideas—Expected Resignation of the Ministry.

RIO JANEIRO, April 2, 1872.

His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II. is on his native heath again, or on what does poetic duty for it in the land of the Blessed Cross, which, as the patriotic Gonsalvez Dias tells us, is "the land of the palms and sweet songsters, dear home of the exile's fond prayer."

It was, perhaps, in an inspiration of that love which all Brazalians feel for their native land, and all its belongings, even for that inky, sooty mess of black beans, salt beef and oily pork, thickened and variegated into white and black with mandioca sawdust, which fills the absent native mind with inexpressible yearnings and the present native stomachs into those salient curves, which are so pleasingly developed in juvenile Brazilians, that, as the packet was passing the penitentiary island of Fernando de Noronha—the advanced outpost of Brazilian territory—led the Emperor to free a land bird, captured at sea off St. Vincent, and presented to him, and to tie on it a slip of paper bearing the following writing:—"At the first glimpse of his native land Pedro de Alcantara, a returning Brazilian voyager, sets thee free to visit his own dear shores."

From all accounts the Emperor made himself very agreeable to all the passengers on board, dining at the common table, conversing with all and smoking his cigar with them, and, what appealed most strongly to their sympathetic hearts and tastes, taking, with the regularity of a waterhouse timepiece,

HIS DAILY TIPPLE OF A GIN COCKTAIL,

which noble drink has for some years been acclimatized here by the energetic Mr. James Graham, of the Café Americano, that abode of nectareous beverages. So it came that all the passengers of the noble steamship Boyne joined heart and hand in presenting an address to the Emperor, and were heard, on the night of the 30th of March, when off the harbor of Rio Janeiro, to assert in the most decisive manner that

He was a hearty good fellow;
He was a jolly good fellow,
Which none of us will deny.

In Rio everyone was agog on Saturday, when the telegraph station on the Castello hill signalled to the citizens that the Boyne was off Cape Frio at half-past two that afternoon and might be in that evening. Immediately there was hustle and bustle to get out the flags, finish off the decorative structures and mount up the numerous winged dragons, which, with open mouths and with tails gracefully curled up according to the most approved designs of heraldic natural history, were lurking away in corridors and all sorts of places. And aid-de-camps, heated and abusive, were dashing here and there and everywhere with furious haste and frantic gesticulations, as the panting National Guard and soldiery hurried and scurried in very S-ish files to form two lines from the Arsenal of Marine to the imperial chapel. The imperial steam yacht took

THE PRINCESS REGENT AND THE COMTE D'EU

on board at six P. M. and started down the bay, whither the fine ferry steamer Carioca was also ready to proceed, with a large number of American and other citizens, as soon as the packet would be signalled off the port, the presence of the irrepressible and energetic Dr. Rainey on board being evidenced at an early hour by the tower of dense, black smoke, which testified to the furied exertions of the firemen. As for the townsfolk generally, the whole life of the town flowed at a still early hour into Rua Direita, from babes in the arms to the bent granny; from the black slut of the Brazilian kitchen to the grand lady, all adorned in gorgeous array, and her numerous fry, from lambkin nine to blushing fifteen and shelved-up thirty.

Alas! 'twas vain. The yacht returned about ten P. M., having found no inkle of the expected packet; the official gentry rolled off homewards in their carriages; the national guards were dismissed, and the populace, disappointed and weary with hours of expectation, toiled home on shanks' mare, or took the more agreeable conveyance furnished by the American street cars, which reaped a noble harvest that evening and night.

During the night, at three o'clock A. M., the Antwerp packet Bonita came in, and, under the impression that she was the Boyne, the forts and war vessels gave her a right royal salute, which greatly astonished the unsuspecting passengers and crew of that innocent steamer. However, a couple of hours later, the Boyne really entered, the captain, owing to the fog outside and to the Emperor signifying no wish to enter the night before, having preferred to wait for daylight. And with the daylight, therefore, the official anxiety and suspense was relieved, and sunrise found

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY REUNITED ONCE MORE.

But if the official mind was relieved of its uncertainties the popular one remained still in the utmost perplexity, for though every one bounced from bed like a Jack-in-the-box when the salutes were fired, and the national guards dived into their martial habiliments and strode off at the double-quick to their masters, the whole programme laid down so carefully by the authorities had been knocked into a cocked hat, and no one knew what was what. The morning papers added to the confusion by announcing that the landing would occur between six and seven A. M., and most of the people sat down in despair, the ladies, in particular, feeling it was hopeless to do their back hair and don their magnificent toilettes in less than two hours. Thus it was that, although the landing did not take place till nine or ten A. M., not a tenth of the crowd assembled the evening before were on hand. As for the military lines, the Commander-in-Chief and his staff could hardly succeed in forming two-thirds by dint of riding, swearing and even pushing the awkward squads that came up with the respiration rolling from their dusky and, in most cases, African faces. Finally, the cannons' roaring announced the landing, and in a few minutes the Emperor, with the Princess Regent on his arm, and the Empress leaning on that of the Comte d'Eu, debouched from the Arsenal Marine and walked briskly down Rua Direita to the Imperial Chapel, still clad in travelling costume. Strange to say, there was

NOT THE SLIGHTEST ENTHUSIASM,

and beyond waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies at the windows and sitting on the Exchange platform, there was no demonstration of welcome such as he had been received with on former returns from travel in the empire. The only cheering I heard, or could hear of, came from a small group of Anglo-Saxon throats, and the Emperor, with a grateful look, turned round and bowed markedly toward the cheerers. I cannot account for the coldness of the reception by the assembled people, except on the supposition that all the fugacious intertropical enthusiasm of the populace had been exhausted on the preceding evening, and that no supply had been secreted during the night. The popularity of the Emperor has certainly found no reason to decrease during his absence, for the Brazilians feel considerably proud at the manner in which he upheld their name in Europe, and they have been carefully coached by numerous correspondents in their ideas of his surpassing literary and scientific acquirements.

After hearing the Mass of the Resurrection, celebrated by the Papal Nuncio, their majesties entered the city palace to hold a levee or kiss-hand, as it is called here. Before doing so, however, the Emperor requested the Commander-in-Chief to relax the purposed review in the Palace square, and to dismiss the hungry guards and soldiers to their homes and breakfasts. This was done, and after receiving the congratulations of the diplomatic and consular corps, and having their hands kissed by a large number of Brazilian officials and ladies and gentlemen, their majesties drove off to the Imperial palace at S. Christovam.

The Duke de Saxe and the two eldest grandchildren of the Emperor arrived here also in the Boyne; but owing to one of them being unwell they and their father took no part in the landing ceremonies, and proceeded direct to the S. Christovam Palace in the Imperial yacht. I learn that the Duke does not intend to stay here above a week or two, but proposes to proceed to the United States either direct or by way of Chile.

THE CITY WAS DECORATED AND ILLUMINATED

in every part of it, but through the exertions of the City Fathers the adornment was concentrated on the three or four streets through which the Emperor would pass, and upon Rua de S. Pedro—this street being that of his patron saint and namesake. The banks and merchants undertook Rua Direita, and erected four great triumphal arches, three of the Doric order and one of the modern Gothic, on the highest pinnacle of which latter was a colossal Rio Janeiro, holding a crown of laurels to drop upon the Emperor's head. From all the windows hung silk or damask cloths, and the streets were lined with posts and pilasters carrying flags and garlands; but it must be confessed that some of the immense festoons of flowers hanging from the centre of the arches were excessively suggestive of monstrous tadpoles with their tails split to hook on to the sides. Rua de Ouvidor, the *Bonish* street of Rio, was a mass of pennants, hanging from posts and cords, and looked as gay as a female darky on Fourth of July Day. In Rua de S. Pedro the retail grocers had put up two arches and other decorations, and the dealers in wax, tea, seeds and blessed candles had got a handsome orchestral monument, covered with griffins or dragons, all lit up at night with chandeliers and globes with candles. Further up the Germans invited every one into their decorative domain with a large "Willkommen" tranverse the street. Large vases of flowers, out of the middle of which rose

THE GERMAN AND BRAZILIAN FLAGS,

marked the entrance of their quarter, and in its midst towered up a gothic temple, bearing on its summit a double representation in oil of Pacific Germania, her sword turned point down and her shield resting on the ground. On both sides of their portion of the street palms and orna ental staves, carrying flags, alternated, and were joined with festoons of verdure, hung thick with variegated lamps. At night all these were lit, and the temple of Germania was brilliantly illuminated with gas, giving a most beautiful effect both by day and night, and it must be said that our Cousins-German did themselves credit therein.

The coffee merchants had also got up a very pretty thing in the Lapa square, in the shape of an octagonal temple, intended for an orchestra and covered with a dome. At night this was lit with chandeliers and some two thousand candles, within glass globes, and became a very striking and brilliant object at night.

Rua da Guanabara, which leads to the Palace Izabel, the residence of the Comte d'Eu and the Princess Imperial, was a

BEAUTIFUL SIGHT;

for ornamented posts, supporting cross pieces gayly painted, were planted all down both sides of the whole street, and over ten thousand variegated lamps were disposed pendent from the transverse beams, giving to the street the appearance of a richly decorated and immensely long ball saloon when seen from either end. At its extreme, next the palace, an illuminated garden and grotto had been formed, and in the depths a little river flowed ceaselessly in a rippling cascade down ledges of stone, glancing and flashing with multi-colored reflections from the lights around or glowing deep in many monochromatic shades in the glare of blue, red and green Bengal lights burned at intervals of half an hour. The palace garden was also illuminated with stars, and that distant quarter of the city held its own in the opinion of the crowds of visitants.

At night Rua do Ouvidor, seen from either end, was a magnificent arcade covered with a vault of starry flames. Parts of other streets adjoining were illuminated in the same manner, and Rua Direita, with its gas-illuminated arches, was a brilliant sight, especially between the two arches at the Exchange, where over two thousand gas lights were concentrated. The festivities passed off

WITHOUT DISTURBANCES;

but on the first night a fire broke out in Rua do Ouvidor and destroyed a modiste's store and part of the *Reforma's* typography. A collision nearly occurred then between the police and the populace, owing to the former using their bayonets freely to keep the crowds back. A handsome pyramid had been erected in the neighboring square, and this the mob baptized the Column Vendome, and half in jest undertook to upset in the Parisian Commune style upon a diorama of Parisian scenes which stood near by. However, a charge of a dozen police caused the mimic communists to flee ignominiously and laughing from the neighborhood of the column, and peace was restored. Notwithstanding the rain, the next evening the Emperor was noticed walking in the streets, and it was remarked with pleasure that he was unaccompanied by any of his attendants.

On the 1st of April the Emperor reassumed the executive and moderative powers. Great hopes are expected from him now, as all think he must have returned with a large stock of valuable practical ideas to inaugurate here.

THE PRESENT CABINET IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN

in a few days, and it is thought Baron de Cotegipe, the negotiator of the now published Paraguayan treaties, will be instructed to form another conservative Cabinet.

The Paraguayan treaties were published on the 24, having been ratified on the 26th of March, but one and all are too long for transcription.

The news from Montevideo is that the yellow fever, which showed itself there, had already disappeared. The Argentine government, however, maintains its ports closed against all vessels from Uruguay, and has established a cordon of guards along the Uruguay River.

Yellow fever, or what seems to be so, has made its appearance at Buenos Ayres, but the press vigorously deny that the disease is yellow fever, or, at least, that it is epidemic.

The Blancos of Uruguay having yielded the ninth point, the treaty of peace was expected to be signed on the 29th, but the war party were doing their best to effect another rupture of the negotiations. A small engagement had been gained by the government troops.

Rio exchange, bank, on London, 24½d; sovereigns, 9$930. Montevideo exchange on London, 53d to 53½d.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

A Split in the Ranks Imminent—The Woodhull Section Not Recognized—Federal Councils to be Formed in the Different States—All Hope is in the Philadelphia Congress, or That Which Shakes the Crowns of Europe Falls at Freedom's Shrine.

The French Internationals of this city held a meeting yesterday at No. 100 Prince street, Citizen Juis presiding. A member from Section Nine addressed the meeting. He expressed himself in denunciatory terms of the nomination of Frederick Douglass as Vice President of the United States by the convention of Reformers who had been in session at Apollo Hall last week. He fervently wished that the French citizens of this city would not endorse the nomination, as the nominee for the second office in the gift of the people of the United States was not a reformer, and his actions has always been inconsistent with those of the advanced party. He also said that pledging himself and his voice to the present administration was sufficient to denounce the man.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

In acknowledgement of the principles and rights of woman to vote at elections, let us declare that, through the intrigue of Victoria C. Woodhull, at the convention at Apollo Hall, who wishes to impress on the minds of the public that the Internationals endorse the candidates nominated at that convention, and we also believe that woman suffrage is a secondary question, we here resolve that we do not acknowledge or take part in the actions of the convention, and we firmly believe that the Internationals have no right to endorse the objects of the convention. We believe that we should have but one object, discarding all others; that is, to take no part in differential movements of the present day that do not represent the aspirations of the working class.

The following resolutions were also enthusiastically endorsed:—

Considering that the Federal Council is the instrument and not the master of sections, and that they had no right to change their place of meeting without such receiving the sanction of the sections; and considering that the Sections 2, 10, 36 and 42 meet each Sunday morning, and as the Federal Council has resolved upon holding their sessions upon the same hours, we consider we cannot be fully represented under such circumstances. We protest emphatically against the resolution of the Federal Council in passing laws that take away the independence of the sections; that if the Federal Council persists in these resolutions we will cease to acknowledge them as the representatives of the Internationals of the United States; that we consider the delegates of the Federal Council should be real and not false, and having no elements of discord or bigotry existing among them; that we think each delegate should be the representative of six or eight members. We also declare that an inquiry is necessary about the fitness of the present delegates, in order that they will represent their sections faithfully and honestly; that a true representation of the different sections to the Federal Council is impossible, as they do not at present know their representatives in the Federal Council of New York; that the Federal Council is at present composed of too many delegates from each section for the explanations of the wishes of their several sections. We approve of the resolutions of the Internationals of St. Louis, having constituted a local Federal Council in that city, independent of the present one in New York, and we invite the different sections of the States to form a similar body. Considering that by the reason of Section 12 having been suspended by the General Council of London, and in virtue of the powers granted that body by the Congress of Basle, we protest against the delegates from Section 12 participating in the proceedings of the Federal Council. Lastly, considering that the International is an association composed of workingmen, having for its object the elevation of the working class, the accomplishment of which is to be done by themselves, we protest against the admission of sections into the association, the majority of which are not workingmen; that we dispense with the present Federal Council until the meeting of Congress in July next, and form a body in its place, to be composed of secretaries from the different sections.

From present indications it is fair to presume that, if the proposed Congress at Philadelphia does not place the society on a firmer basis, the International will become simply an European organization, and always will be a living society so long as oppressed.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

A large number of the boss carpenters have notified their men that they can resume work this morning, with the demands that they have made fully acceded to. The formidable appearance that the strike presented had much to do in producing this result, and it is more than probable that the remainder of the employers will follow the example of those who have already yielded. The Bricklayers' Union met yesterday and passed resolutions of sympathy, and promising support if necessary. The amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners held a meeting on Saturday night, and concluded to notify their employers that they would only work eight hours. This society is very strong, and does not anticipate any prolonged resistance to its demand. The success of the Brooklyn carpenters has encouraged their brethren in New York to make a determined effort, now that the ball is set rolling. On Wednesday last the Brooklyn men had a consultation with the "bosses," but the latter refused to accede to the demands of the men, and would entertain no proposition to lessen the hours of labor. On Thursday night, however, they reconsidered the matter, and finally resolved, as nothing better could be done, to let the men here have their way. An enthusiastic meeting of workmen was held on Saturday evening, and great joy was manifested at the unexpected success of the movement.

The New York firms which have yielded to the pressure are those of Hennessey & Gibson, John Riceman, G. Van Nostrand, H. M. Smith & Son, North Moore street; Maher & Bro., Deegan, Twenty-eighth street; McDonald & Co., Doyle & Cullen, Fitzpatrick & Co., Halsey & Co., McThomas Hayes, Rickart & Casey, J. O'Conner, Nineteenth street; Brady and several others. It is expected that more firms will accede this morning, and that in a few days the strike will come at an end. The carpenters meet this morning in Masonic Hall, and will remain during the day and evening to receive reports and enrol non-union men who now desire to become members.

RECIPROCAL THEFT.

Sarcastic and Humorous Speech of S. S. Cox in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1872.

Discussions on the Tariff and Tax bills in Congress are usually of the most uninteresting character, but the speech of S. S. Cox in the House on Wednesday last was exceedingly lively. Members of Congress and politicians here are still talking of it; and, as it undoubtedly claims attention as a clever act of Congressional *opéra bouffe*, I forward it for publication:—

Mr. Cox—I do not propose so much to antagonize the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) in regard to making salt partly free. I should like to see it entirely free. I speak on this side of the House (standing near Mr. Dawes) because my side of the House is somewhat demoralized on the tariff (laughing)—judging from some of the votes given on coal there yesterday. Some curious arguments were made yesterday. They go far to disturb some of my principles, if not control my vote. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Griffith) appealed to my friend from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) not to oppose the coal tax, because he was born above a coal formation—(laughter)—in Pennsylvania and his playmates were honorable men. I feel the force of that *ad hominem*. I was born near the salt wells of the beautiful Muskingum, in Ohio. Before that stream had slack water, before it was considered hardly worth a dam—(laughter)—its banks spouted salt water like a Massachusetts member of Congress. It was evaporated by bituminous coal—I mean nothing personal to the gallant member from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks)—I mean the salt water, not the banks. (Laughter.) Around the wells and kettles of my native river cluster those sweet saline associations which have preserved me ever young! They are hard to resist. Another argument has still more force. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Ritchie) begged us not to throttle the infantile coal interests of his beloved Cumberland. (Laughter.) Although that unhealthy baby has been fostered by a "paternal government" on "pap," or, as I ought to say, by a maternal government on milk—(laughter)—for so many years, its power of suction is at least forty-thousand horse-power. (Laughter.) These are statistics. (Laughter.) Yet, with rare economic genius, followed by the eloquent fiscal member from the Kanawha salt works, he appealed to us to let him steal, so long as other sections stole from him. Was there ever such an illustration as that just made on the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler)? The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Finkelnburg) wanted to be so honest as to help the people to keep pork by cheap salt. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) wants to cheat the Treasury by free salt for codfish. This is all larceny. (Laughter.) What could be more reasonable or ethical? Let us be to each other instruments of reciprocal rapine. (Laughter.) Michigan steals on copper; Maine on lumber; Pennsylvania on iron; North Carolina on pea-nuts; Massachusetts on cotton goods; Connecticut on hair pins; New Jersey on spool-thread; Louisiana on sugar, and so on. Why not let the gentlemen from Maryland steal on coal from them? True, but a comparative few get the benefit, and it comes out of the body of the people; true, it tends to high prices, but does not stealing encourage industry? Let us as moralists, if not as politicians, rewrite the eighth commandment:—"Thou shalt steal; because stealing is right when common." As I am a representative of New York, and Onondaga, with the aid of the foreign solar artisan, evaporates salt, ought I not also to steal to help Onondaga? Stealing by tariffs, Mr. Chairman, is, as De Quincy proved of murder, a fine art. If everybody stole from everybody, is there any reproach to anybody? (Laughter.) If everybody is a burglar, is there any need for anybody to lock up houses? The mining companies out West send their ores to Wales to be so refined as to get more wealth. It ought to be stopped. Let them steal capital out of government! Why not pilfer something out of somebody else's earnings and build works in Colorado and Nevada like those in Wales? How happy we should all be when the reproach of Goat Island is removed from the Pacific, and from the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent)—(laughter)—by a grander steal for wool and blankets! How happy we should be when we can look each other in the face here, clasp hands, as now I look into the face of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) and say, "God bless you, my brother; you have stolen from me, and I from you; let us love one another." (Great laughter.) Then the little unprotected pigs, who are crowded by the big pigs, quietly eating out of the trough, will squeal no more to be let in—(laughter)—for on this idea all shall be fed by swallowing each other's food; and when all are fed no one loses, and we shall be happy. This principle commends itself to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) who has made the speech on this subject that delights my heart. It has so much moderation and wisdom. It has no nonsense, no doctrine in it. It is based on a principle pure and undefiled. It is petit larceny. He would not steal as much as others, but to steal into good company—he would steal less. There is, then, not so much motive for detection and punishment. Other gentlemen are overdoing it. He would steal sixty per cent less than others, say on coal. But whether petit or grand larceny the results are such that when every "cove" has an equal chance at the swag William Sykes becomes as honorable as the artful Dodger, whom the papers liken to my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). (Laughter.) And even Oliver Twist, like myself, could "ask for more" without affecting the innocence of his simple nature! (Laughter.) A few more "statistics," and I subside. (Laughter.) How beautifully this thought is illustrated by the well-laid breakfast table of my colleague (Mr. Brooks). The happy family gathers around it; grace is said; God is asked to "protect us" in our joint and several efforts to steal! One guest pockets the knives and forks; another the salt and saltcellar; another the cream jug, plates and sugar bowl; another the cloth, another the bread, another the potatoes, another the plated ware, another the mutton chop; a brawny Robert Macaire from down East lifts out the table, while a sly Jean Jacques, to encourage domestic cookery, slips into the kitchen, puts out the fire and carries off the stove and coals. (Laughter.) The guests look at each other innocently and say, "We have done all this to increase the general comfort and to make free with the breakfast table. (Laughter.) Are not our wolfish appetites assuaged? Though we have not each a general glut of nourishment, are we not happy? Is there not left coffee unground and unburned, and tea undistilled, sweetened by the memories of sugar upon an absent cloth and covering an invisible table?" I was about to produce some more statistics. They are so powerful here. I will ask leave to print 1,009 copies of this speech at the expense of the Industrial League of Philadelphia, to which I hear no objection. (Laughter.)

FREE FIGHT IN A BARROOM.

A Man's Skull Fractured.

On Saturday night, at a late hour, Thomas Collins, Peter Flannigan, Patrick Regan and Thomas Connor entered the liquor saloon of Michael Dowdell, at No. 456 West Thirty-second street, and called for drinks. On account of its being past the hour prescribed by the Excise Commissioners for keeping open and the intoxicated condition of the men Dowdell refused to furnish them any more stimulants. This so enraged the party that they commenced an indiscriminate assault on Dowdell with tumblers, bottles and anything they could lay their hands on. As the fight was progressing Dowdell made his escape from the place, and, securing assistance, entered the place and separated the fighters, who had nearly demolished the whole place, as the party had commenced fighting among themselves, hitting a head wherever they could find one. At the conclusion of the battle it was found that the back of Regan's head had been fractured with a bottle. Flannigan's head was also terribly beaten and mangled by coming in contact with the missiles hurled about the place. The balance of the party had their heads handsomely frescoed, and, as well as the saloon, were besmeared with blood. The officers escorted the party to the station house, where their wounds were dressed by a police surgeon. Regan's wounds were of so serious a nature that he was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, where he is at present confined. The parties were arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning and discharged, with the exception of Connor, who was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Regan.

AN ABANDONED BABE.

A beautiful male babe, aged about three months, was found in a vacant lot on Norman avenue, Greenpoint, yesterday morning. It was neatly dressed and carefully tucked in a basket. The little innocent was sent to the County Nursery at Flatbush.

THE SPEYER SUICIDE.

Coroner Hermann yesterday morning held an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Isaac Speyer, the youth of nineteen years who on saturday swallowed a dose of Paris green, at his residence in Third street, as previously reported. About two years ago his mother died, six months since Mr. Speyer married again, at which the son was displeased, and declared he would not stay at home, which was in Hartford, Conn. Two months ago deceased came to this city to follow his calling, that of a barber, and remained here up to the time of his death. No causes other than these stated are known for the commission of the act. The remains were taken to Hartford for interment.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Hansa	May 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	May 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Bristol	May 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Republic	May 18	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	May 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	May 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	May 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Oceanic	May 25	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Tripscia	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 45	Moon sets	morn — —
Sun sets	7 08	High water	morn 12 05

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Parthia (Br), Watson, Liverpool, April 30, via Queenstown May 1, with mdse and 1052 steerage passengers to C G Francklyn. May 6, lat 49, lon 34 41, passed an anchor line steamship, bound E.

Steamship Deutschland (NG), Neynaber, Bremen, April 27 and Southampton 30, with mdse and 722 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds east of the Banks, since light northerly and westerly, with a great deal of fog; May 9th, lat 41 46, lon 57 28, passed a British bark steering north, showing signal flags V F T B; 11th, lat 40 20, lon 70 49, ship Henry (NG), from Bremen for New York; same day, lat 40 20, lon 70 58, ship Joshua, bound west.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New Orleans May 5, with mdse and passengers, to F Baker. May 8, off Couch Reef, passed bark Howard (Br), from Pensacola for Belfast, 1; 7th, lat 29 40, lon 79 37, a ship bound north, showing 3d dist pendant No 0273.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Robert Lees (Br), Rose, Calcutta Jan 5, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn, & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb 29, and crossed the equator March 30, in lon 27 W; had light, baffling winds and calms throughout the passage; March 23, lat 2 25 S, lon 26 W, spoke ship Golden Hind, hence for San Francisco, 38 days out; 24th, lat 1 45 S, lon 25 W, bark Gipsey (Fr), from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, 38 days out; 28th, lat 0 30 S, lon 26 W, schr St Devenick (Br), from Leith for Rio Janeiro; 30th, lat 0 8 S, lon 26 18 W, bark Carl (Swe), from Grimsey for Rio Janeiro; April 4, lat 1 8 N, lon 27 18 W, ship Ben Lomond (Br), from Sydney, NSW, for London, 79 days out; 10th, off Barnegat, schr Uncle Sam, from Porto Rico for New York.

Ship James Foster, Jr, Cunningham, Liverpool 20 days, with mdse and 229 passengers, all well, to C H Marshall & Co. Had fine weather.

Ship Marlborough (Br), Armstrong, Liverpool 42 days, with mdse, to Snow & Burges. Had fine weather up to the Banks; from thence 19 days, with variable gales; April 23, Chas Thompson, seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard and was drowned; April 27, lat 42 45, lon 57 30, spoke bark Alice Roy, from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

Ship Glenhaven (Br), Evans, Liverpool, 28 days, with mdse, to Russell, Howes & Co. Had light SW winds three days coming out of the Channel; from April 16 to the 27th had fine weather and moderate breezes from the N and NE; from the latter date to the 9th a gale veering from S to NW, with a high cross sea and very low barometer, 28.60; since then moderate and light winds SW to W and much fog.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, April 5, and Isle of Wight 7th, with mdse and 30 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather. May 8, lat 40 30, lon 65, saw yacht Dauntless, in search for Cowes; 6th, lat 41 10, lon 66 20, took a pilot from boat F Perkins, No 13.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London and Isle of Wight April 4, with mdse and 54 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather; been 18 days west of the Banks. April 16, Aden Smith, seamen, of New York, died and was buried at sea.

Ship Gen Butler (of Bath), Chase, Cardiff, 31 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had light easterly winds up to April 28, lat 45 17, lon 47 46, when we encountered a terrific gale from the N and W, with violent squalls of snow and hail; since light variable winds and much fog. May 1, on the Grand Banks, passed bark Gustave Adolphus (Fr), fishing. May 11 took a pilot from boat C H Marshall, No 3.

Ship Research (Br), Mosher, Antwerp, 51 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage and had variable weather; been 15 days west of the Banks.

Ship Princeton, Porter, Antwerp April 12, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co—vessel to Wm T Frost. Came the middle passage and had fine weather; been 10 days west of the Banks.

Ship Henry (NG), Wessels, Bremen 37 days, with mdse and 450 passengers, to H Koop & Co. Took the middle passage and had moderate easterly winds and fine weather; been 14 days west of the Banks. April 19, lat 47 48, lon 34 35, spoke brig Carrie Bertha, from New Orleans for Liverpool. Had 2 deaths, infants.

Ship Prinz Albert (NG), Hoepfner, Hamburg 39 days, with mdse and 320 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable winds; been 12 days west of the Banks; had 5 deaths, 4 children and 1 adult, and 2 births. April 23, lat 49 46, lon 41 35, spoke bark Statesman, from Belfast for ——; 30th, on the Banks, ship Chas Maffat, from —— for Quebec.

Ship John Bunyen (of Searsport), Gilmore, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar, to Carver & Barnes. Had heavy northerly winds for the first 4 days; since, light winds and calms; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Ship Mercury (schoolship), Giraud, St Thomas April 30, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Bark Chance (NG), Hinrichs, Sagua, with sugar to Hampton Roads, May 9, with teas, to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Feb 3, Cape of Good Hope March 17, and touched at St Helena March 29; crossed the Equator April 16, in lon 33 W; had moderate weather to Cape of Good Hope, then had 8 days heavy westerly gales and calms; since light winds and fine weather; April 13, lat 1 24 S, lon 28 W, spoke brig Sjord (NG), from Bremen for Pernambuco; same time, bark Pekin (Fr), from Havre for Arica.

Bark Florence Hall, Zanzibar, Feb 5, with mdse, to Arnold, Hines & Co. Passed Cape Horn March 14, and crossed the Equator April 13, in lon 32 W; Feb 24 and 25, in Mozambique channel, had a heavy gale, having been becalmed for 12 days previous; been 8 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW winds; March 4, lat 28 59 S, lon 35 12 E, spoke ship Borneo, from Batavia for Boston.

Bark Indiana (Nor), Zernichow, Liverpool, 42 days, with mdse to Saul Thompson's Nephew & Co—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann; took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the banks; from thence 14 days, with moderate weather.

Bark Aucvoid (Nor), Rannussen, London, 34 days, with mdse, to Russell, Howes & Co—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks, from thence 10 days with northerly winds and fine weather; May 8, lat 41, lon 65, saw bark Venduer, bound west.

Bark Johannes Rod (Nor), Rod, Glasgow, 31 days, with pig iron, &c, to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather; been 14 days west of the Banks; April 26, lat 46, lon 46-10, spoke bark Osmo (Rus), from Shelds for New York.

Bark James A. Boyd (Br), Perry, Ardrossan 27 days, with pig iron, to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage and had light winds and fine weather; been 9 days west of the Banks.

Bark Urda (Nor), Bjerkaas, Newcastle 30 days, with mdse to H & F W Meyer, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co; took the northern passage and had fine weather; been 18 days west of the Banks.

Bark Palmas (Russ), Niska, Hartlepool 74 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to master. Took the southern passage and had light winds and calms; been 8 days north of Bermuda.

Bark Geesmer (NG), Christoffers, Bremen 49 days, with mdse and 372 passengers, to H Coop & Co. Came the middle passage and had fine weather; been 16 days west of the Banks; had 16 deaths—8 children and 8 adults.

Bark Caroline (N G), Struker, Bremen 51 days, with mdse and 414 passengers to E Pauli. Took the middle passage and had light winds and calms; had 17 deaths, 5 children and 12 adults, and 3 births, among the passengers.

Bark Victor (Br), Chapper (Fr), Chanteri 40 days, with mdse to H J DeWolf & Co. Came the northern passage and had moderate weather; 14 days west of the Banks; May 9, 50 miles east of Nantucket, was run into by an unknown bark, carrying away maintopsail, topgallantsail and mizzen spencer.

Bark Alice Campbell (of Boston), Johnson, Messina 62 days and Gibraltar 34 days, with fruit, to J. E. Devlin & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds. Been 17 days west of the Banks.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Cardenas, 11 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co; vessel to James E Ward & Co. Had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras. May 9, off Hatteras, spoke schr Early Bird, from —— for Florida.

Bark T F Whiton (of Searsport), Carver, Matanzas, 9 days, with sugar to order; vessel, to Carver & Barnes. Had light winds and calms; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Annie Ada (Br), Croom, Cardenas 11 days, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras; May 10, Cape May W by S 16 miles, passed a vessel having the appearance of having been burnt, being about 130 feet long and 18 feet above water.

Brig Thela (Nor), Ramloff, Middleboro, 72 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage and had variable weather; been 8 days north of Bermuda.

Brig Loskummern (Nor), Westergard, Port Talbot, 49 days, with railway iron—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co; took the northern passage and had moderate weather; been 21 days west of the Banks.

Brig Signal (Br), Saunders, Montevideo 78 days, with hides and wool, to J W Elwell & Co. Crossed the Equator April 7 in lon 38 W, and had but 3 days NE trades, then N and NW winds. March 28, lat 3 8 S, lon 31 41, spoke ship Asia, from Liverpool for Calcutta; May 9, off Hatteras spoke brig Mary E Ladd, from Porto Rico for Boston.

Brig Annie Clifford (of Stockton), Clifford, Pernambuco 37 days, with sugar, to order—vessel to James E Ward & Co. Crossed the Equator April 6 in lon 39 W. Had fine weather to Hatteras, from thence among NW gales; split sails, &c.; April 1, Gustave Johnson, seaman, died of fever and was buried at sea; 5th, Capt Clifford, aged 37 years, a native of Stockton, Me, died of fever and was buried at sea; May 9, Allen Smith, first officer, aged 21 years, a native of Steep Falls, Me, died of fever and was buried at sea, since which time Mrs Clifford, the captain's wife, has navigated the vessel to port.

Brig Uncle Sam, Sover, Humacao, PR, 16 days, with sugar, to J V Onatavia & Co—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had light winds most of the passage. Been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Samuel Walsh (of Philadelphia), Troyard, Havana 10 days, with molasses, to B H Howell & Son—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light, variable winds; been 4 days N of Hatteras.

Brig Alice M (Br), Commo, Cardenas 11 days, with molasses, to B H Howell & Son—vessel to P J Nevius & Son. Had strong northerly winds to the Bahamas; since light, baffling winds; been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Manzanilla, 24 days, with melado, &c., to T H Owen—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had variable weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Dei Gratia (Br), Bogart, Sagua, 10 days, with sugar to Rubera & Co—vessel to Henry & Parker; had fine weather; been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Delmont Locke (of Bangor), Hatch, Brunswick, Ga, 9 days, with yellow pine, to G B Gilchrist—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had light winds and calms; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Impulse (Br), Curtis, Maracaibo 16 days, with coffee to Schmidsky, Lotz & Co. Had moderate weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr E D Endicott, Endicott, Matanzas 11 days, with sugar and molasses to Van Brunt Bros. Had light winds and fine weather; been