THE PRIEST MURDERER.

Blasius Pistorius Asking for a New Trial.

STRANGE SCENE IN COURT.

A Statement in Denunciation of His Lawyers by the Condemned.

DECISION OF THE JUDGE RESERVED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1878.

There was an unusual scene in the court room of the Quarter Sessions yesterday afternoon. Blasius Pistorius, the German priest who has twice been convicted of murder in the first degree, for the shooting of Isaac Jacquette, was once more brought before the bar of the Court, before which one of his counsel, Stephen S. Remak, was to argue in favor of a motion for still another trial for the disgraced clergyman. Pistorius, it will be remembered, after his trial and conviction in Montgomery county, where the crime was committed, was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, with a change of venue to this city, on the ground of a possibility of unfairness in the first proceedings, by reason of the great public indignation against him at Norristown. This second trial, which was fully described in the HERALD, ended three weeks ago, as the first had done, in a verdict by the jury of murder in the first degree. The facts of the killing were too well known to admit of any dispute, and the prisoner's counsel earnestly advised him to plead guilty of manslaughter in the hope that the Commonwealth would be satisfied with a conviction for the minor grade. If this had been done Pistorius would probably have escaped the gallows, as the District Attorney might not have pressed for a verdict necessitating capital punishment.

A HEADSTRONG CLIENT.

But Pistorius was stubborn and would not be guided by his lawyers, protesting, with apparent bravado, that if they did not entirely acquit him they could hang him. His legal advisers could do no more, so his trial went on with the result to their unfortunate client which they, in common with all familiar with the case, had expected. But notwithstanding the disagreement between the prisoner and his counsel because of his refusal to accept their advice, his lawyers resolved to make one more effort to save the wretched man, and accordingly the condemned man was brought from prison to-day to be present at the argument of Mr. Remak in behalf of another trial.

THE COURT ASTONISHED.

After the lawyer had made his speech, to which Judge Mitchell had listened with patience, Pistorius, to the astonishment of the lookers on, suddenly rose from his seat in the prisoner's dock, with a roll of manuscript in his hand, and turning toward the Court at once proceeded to read it. It was written in English, which language the priest has learned during his three years' residence in prison, but it was delivered with a strong German accent. It began:—

Your Honor, moving for a new trial, I assign the following reasons:—

1. I was not arraigned before the Court of this county, and had therefore no opportunity of pleading to or against the charge preferred against me by the bill of indictment. The proceedings of the Court were, therefore, consumedal (sic), and their result, consequently, cannot oblige me in any way before I shall have acknowledged and accepted it. It is obvious, therefore, that I must be granted a new trial at my option.

2. There has taken place, upon my trial, the omission of an essential point proper to lead the jury into a deep error. This is proved by the fact that the jury, indeed, has gone into the error. It is certainly an essential point for a jury to know whether the testimony introduced into evidence can be relied upon or not; for, without such knowledge the jury is unable to find a just verdict. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that it be pointed out to the jury what and how much of the evidence can be believed and what must be entirely rejected; for a simple minded juryman can't be expected to have the whole evidence so at his finger ends that he is not exposed to the greatest mistakes at every moment.

3. The essential point omitted being pointed out to the jury consists in the divergency between the dying confession of Isaac Jacquette and William Pollock's statement. Both of these witnesses concur in the assertion that I shot Isaac Jacquette, while in their statements about the circumstances, which they allege the shooting having occurred under, they are diverging as far as to admit of no doubt that the statements are perfectly inconsistent with the truth, and, therefore, cannot be believed without malice.

LEGAL QUIBBLES.

The statement then proceeded to detail with the minuteness and length of a legal document the little points of difference in the evidence, which are not material to the question of his guilt. Pistorius had evidently prepared his statement with the greatest care and elaboration. He then went on to accuse his counsel at both his trials with acting in collusion with the District Attorney to have him convicted, and continued:—

8. The omission was forcibly obtained, for I had requested Mr. Mann, as well as Mr. Rogers, to point the discrepancy out, and when they did not comply I wrote a short note to His Honor, the presiding Judge, in pencil, which, however, was by Mann snatched out of the hands of Mr. William R. Thomas, so that His Honor got no knowledge of it.

9. That they intended to have me convicted is confirmed by the following facts:—

a. On March 18 Mr. Mann and Mr. Rogers proposed to me to plead guilty of manslaughter and then the trial would be over in two hours' time. The interpreter of the court and Mr. Schmid, the reporter of the Philadelphia *Democrat*, were present.

b. On June 11, last year, Mr. Rogers would force me to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, and when I did not comply with his demand he and Mr. Remak declared in open court me being insane, and did, indeed, all they could to make me really insane. I was not even allowed to have a knife. The newspapers reported Blasius Pistorius as intending to commit suicide, and my lawyer said in open court that unless I would be declared insane they must give up my case.

10. My lawyers did introduce into evidence neither all of my witnesses nor the whole statements, and I know personally that Mr. Rogers, in comment with Jacob V. Gotwaltz, has destroyed a part of my evidence.

CONVICTED TO PLEASE BISMARCK.

Pistorius then denounced his counsel vigorously. He said of them:—

10. They intended to have me convicted in order to please Prince Bismarck, of Germany, and Baron Von Schloezer, of Washington, for I had done nothing to attract their personal hatred upon my little self. They furnished the newspapers of Germany with the desired nourishment.

11. I had handed to my counsel a fee of $700, gold, but, notwithstanding this, my witnesses had to appear before the courts of Montgomery county, as well as of Philadelphia county, without any fee whatsoever. * * *

13. I had publicly repudiated, before the Court of Montgomery county, the assistance of Stephen S. Remak, lawyer here and agent of Baron von Schloezer, and, besides this, empowered Mr. George W. Rogers, lawyer at Norristown, to inhibit him from interfering in my case; but, notwithstanding all this, he contrived to interfere in it until today on the plea that he will act for me as amicus curiæ, in the event I should go crazy.

GENERAL DENUNCIATION.

Considering all these facts, I hope Your Honor will admit that I cannot have a fair trial as long as these men are allowed to interfere in my case. It is, indeed, an outrage to honesty, if a district attorney is successful in persuading a jury to believe such diverging statements as those of Jacquette and Pollock. It is, too, an outrage to justice, if a judge interferes in the translation of languages, which he does not understand at all, as this has been done, by Judge Ross, of Montgomery county, and it is an outrage to humanity, if a government will force me to acknowledge, publicly, as a benefit, what, now for a second time, has proved to have me brought under the gallows. As for the men who styled themselves to be my counsels, all I can say is that I feel very sorry for them, and that I request Your Honor to order them giving up to myself all what has a bearing upon my case or myself. I am, Your Honor, with all due respect, your servant,

BLASIUS PISTORIUS, Catholic Priest.

What he called "additional reasons" were added to this, including as follows:—

3.—As the District Attorney has put the question, why I had made no statement, so I think to be allowed to rejoin that it is equally useless to make a statement to robbers and such men as the District Attorneys of Montgomery and Philadelphia counties, for the first will distort it at their pleasure, while the latter will not hear my statement, but prefer to call me, most maliciously, a murderer.

A VIOLENT MAN.

The condemned man was allowed to finish his statement without interruption. He was then sent back to Moyamensing in the prison van. Judge Mitchell decided to reserve his decision upon Pistorius' case for a week. Next Saturday will finally determine what his fate is to be. It is not thought likely that the motion for a third trial will be granted.

It is said that when Pistorius first came to this country and presented himself to His Grace Archbishop Wood, in this city, he had no credentials from Germany because he had been contumacious against his Bishop there. When His Grace told Pistorius that he could not expect recognition until he showed that he had deserved it, the disgraced priest is said to have broken out violently:—

"I want a place in this diocese. I expect you to make room for me in a week. I will come back in that time, and if you haven't provided one for me I will shoot you."

CURRENTS AND EDDIES.

Hampton sustains Hayes.

Newberry (S. C.) *Herald*:—"There is no opposition to Hampton and his re-election is a thing certain."

In Kansas, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois the prospect for fruit and for cereals that were sown last fall is very promising.

Atlanta *Constitution*:—"If the solid South is satisfied with Mr. Hayes' Southern policy the divided North has no right to complain."

Under the new constitution of the State of New Hampshire, which is to take effect on the first day of October, a new census of population is to be made, and the Governor has issued the necessary instructions to the local officers, and their performance of this function will save much expense.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.

Shortly before nine o'clock yesterday forenoon a two story frame house, with a stone foundation, fell down on Seventeenth street, near Seventh avenue, South Brooklyn, and the inmates barely escaped in time to save their lives. The house was occupied by a laborer named John Slay and his wife and six children. Slay had been living there for the past two years. The house had been condemned by the Superintendent of Buildings, it is said, several months ago. It stood alone, and upon a site considerably below the grade of the street. The building was erected about eleven years ago and was owned by John Andrews, of No. 444 Court street.

The high winds of yesterday morning, which swept around the tottering building, proved too much for it, and it went down with but slight warning to the poor people who found a shelter and a home therein. One of the children—a little girl, it appears—was on her way down to the basement stairs, when she saw a timber fall within a few feet of her and felt the house slightly pitch forward. The child, with commendable presence of mind, ran back to the kitchen on the floor above, where the family were seated at the breakfast table, and told them to run out of the house as fast as possible, as it was falling. The father, mother and children did not delay a moment. They had not proceeded more than twenty yards from the structure when it fell in with a loud crash, destroying every article of furniture within and scattering the débris over a quarter of an acre of ground.

Considerable sympathy for the poor family who so narrowly escaped a terrible death and lost all their household effects was expressed by the residents of the neighborhood in which the accident occurred.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES SUESS.

The funeral of Charles Suess, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and for many years a prominent Ninth ward politician, who died on Thursday last at his residence, No. 325 Hudson street, took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by an immense throng of the deceased's friends. The following societies were also largely represented:—Mozart Lodge of Odd Fellows, Central Relief Association of Odd Fellows, Hudson Lodge of the Order of Germania, the Eighth Ward Shuetzen corps, the Ninth Ward Reform Shuetzen Club, the John J. Wentz Association, the Armenia Singing Society, the Hudson Männerchor, the Ninth Ward Citizens' Club, the Liquor Dealers' Club of the Fifth Assembly district, the Tammany Hall General Committee and the members of the Fifth Assembly District Committee. There were also present several Aldermen and a large number of prominent politicians. Altogether there were about one thousand men and fifty carriages in line. The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Fiftieth Sunday School Anniversary of the Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated last evening. The exercises were opened by singing; then a prayer was delivered by the pastor, Rev. William H. Mickle, who afterward announced that the usual Sunday evening sermon would be dispensed with, and instead they would be entertained by addresses, delivered by some of the brethren, in relation to the benefits to be derived from Sunday schools. He then introduced the Rev. J. G. Oakley. The speaker stated that there were 10,000,000 Sabbath school children in the Protestant world, and 6,000,000 of these claimed America as their residence. There was no better field to work in than in the Sabbath schools, and no finer material than the fresh material of childhood. Their natures can be easily molded, so that, in future years, when grown to manhood, they may be the pillars of the church of God. It may be said by some that any one can do the planting of seed and that the budding and blossoming are not of great importance. Such people only look to the golden harvest time. We know that the harvest could not come without the buds and blossoms. So in the Church there are preliminaries to make men faithful to God, and if the Sabbath school workers do their duty the final day will be a glorious one for the human race. This is what we are aiming at. Educating the Sabbath school children, so that when they become men and women they may be among the class which the Church wants at the present and will need in the future. Education, wealth, station in life or anything else can not attain for the child what the knowledge of Christ can. First teach them what God requires of them, then take them out into the world and show them the hydra-headed monsters with which they have to contend, and if we have trained them right they will be able to combat them and prove faithful to the teaching of the Bible even unto death. Advice from strangers is sometimes better than from parents. As regards intemperance, explain to the youth its frightful consequences. Show him a drunkard in the gutter, behind the prison bars, and even in delirium tremens. Scare him into a temperate life when he is quite young, for you cannot do it when he grows to be a fast young man.

Their pastor then introduced Rev. Dr. De Hasse, who said that he was fresh from the Holy Land, where he had resided for the last four years. He insisted on the Sabbath school teachers impressing on the minds of the children that everything they read in the Bible is literally true.

The Rev. Dr. Scriver was introduced, and after a few remarks from him and the "Doxology" the assemblage was dismissed.

SEA DEVILS.

Two hideous looking fishes, called sea devils, were yesterday received at the Aquarium. They are about three feet in length and eighteen inches broad, with enormous mouths about a foot in width, around the edges of which are numerous short tufts of what looks like hair. On the inside of their mouths are several double rows of teeth, which can be distinctly seen when the animals breathe. The color is dark brown, body quite large and round, tapering gradually to the tail. They appear to be in excellent condition, and do not swim much, but remain almost motionless at the bottom of the tank.

LAUNCHED AND CAPSIZED.

Charles Francis launched a twenty-four foot catboat from the foot of South Tenth street, Williamsburg, yesterday, and celebrated the event by a sail on the East River in the new craft with some five or six young men and a dog. When off the Twentieth street dock, on this side of the river, the boat capsized. Francis and Patsy Ryan were picked up from the dock, the others by small boats that put out from the shore, and the only life lost was that of the dog.

A MOTHER'S ANXIETY.

Fannie Calvert, a widow, leaped overboard about half-past eight last evening from the dock at the foot of North Tenth street, Williamsburg. The splash attracted the attention of the watchman on the dock, and after much difficulty he succeeded in rescuing her, and she was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital in an exhausted condition. She stated to the police that she had recently moved into a tenement known as "Hanley's Row," on North Fifth street. Being without means to move again and take her children from the contaminating influences that surround them, and in despair at the effects already apparent of the bad company they are compelled to meet in the neighborhood, she adopted the rash measure in which she had been foiled.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The Turner Society of Greenpoint held a meeting in their headquarters, the back room of George Feold's saloon, on the corner of Eagle and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon. Soon after the session began three roughs, led by one Alfred Williams, of No. 188 West street, demanded admission to the saloon, which was refused them. They burst the door in and attacked those sitting nearest it. The door was refastened, but a second time they burst it in and attacked the proprietor of the place, George Fields, who drew a revolver and fired one shot at them. The ball taking effect in the leg of Williams he dropped, and the other two fled. The police, attracted by the noise and the report of the pistol, hastened in, arrested Field, and caused the removal of Williams to the Eastern District Hospital.

A DISORDERLY CROWD.

A Saturday night dance was brought to an abrupt conclusion in Francois' Hall attached to his saloon No. 91 Adams street, Williamsburg, just before midnight on Saturday by the proprietor turning off the gas. This enraged the crowd of young roughs who had been in attendance, and as soon as they got on the street they tore up the pavement and riddled the place with the stones. Nearly everything in the place was broken, and not a pane of glass was left. Before the police put in an appearance, however, the entire crowd was gone.

ALMOST SUFFOCATED.

Officer Johnson, while patrolling Leonard street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, discovered fire breaking out of the second story frame dwelling on the corner of First street. Breaking open the door he hastened up stairs to find the occupants—John Rosbin and his family—all in bed, and partially smothered by the dense smoke. To drag them out was the work of a moment, and they were all speedily taken care of by the neighbors. The flames were extinguished with a damage to the furniture and building of $500, covered by $1,400 insurance in the Williamsburg Insurance Company. A defective flue caused the conflagration.

THIRSTY BURGLARS.

James Connolly and William McAvery, two bummers, residing on the north side, Williamsburg, yesterday broke open the cellar of Edward Stallmeyer's saloon, No. 189 South Third street, and stole a keg of beer. On the road to their rendezvous, to partake of the stolen beverage, they met Detectives Short and Holland, who took them and their beer in charge, and this morning they will have to answer the serious charge of burglary to pay for a drink they did not get.

THE SHOTGUN.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER—A FEUD OF TWELVE YEARS.

[From the Joplin (Mo.) News, March 29.]

Information reached Joplin last evening of a terrible homicide, committed yesterday on Short Creek, in which Jacob Killian lost his life at the hands of William S. Norton. Some two days ago Killian arrived on Short Creek and, it is said, threatened to take the life of Norton, as he had often before declared he would do. The result was that the latter procured a double-barrelled shotgun, and meeting Killian about two o'clock yesterday afternoon on the south end of Columbus street, near the "Old Log Cabin in the Lane," he raised the gun to his shoulder and fired both barrels, the charges of which took effect in Killian's breast, killing him instantly. Norton then whipped out his revolver and, approaching the man as he lay weltering in his blood, put a bullet through his brain. At the time of the shooting the men could not have been over fifteen paces apart. Norton immediately gave himself up to the officers and was placed under arrest. Killian's body was taken in charge by his friends.

The cause of the tragedy dates back twelve years ago. Both men served through the war in the same regiment and company, and toward the end of the war bad blood was engendered between the two regarding some trivial matter. In 1866 or 1867 they met at a small place called Fidelity, situated about seven miles southeast of this place, where they again had some trouble and Killian drew his revolver with the intention of killing Norton. Norton, however, was too quick for him and fired first, the shot putting out one of Killian's eyes. Since that time Norton has been continually harassed by his old enemy except during the time the latter was in the Penitentiary for killing William Lake, the showman, at Granby, in 1871. Lake, it will be remembered, attempted to put Killian out of the show for some misbehavior on his part, when the latter turned and shot him, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. For this crime he was tried and sent to the Penitentiary for six years, but was let out about one year ago under the two-thirds rule. He returned to Joplin and after a few days left for Pierce City, near where he had been living until he went to Short Creek, and there can be no doubt that if Norton had not done as he did yesterday afternoon he would sooner or later have fallen before the desperado's unerring bullet.

A HIDEOUS CRIME.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1878.

At daybreak persons residing around "Lost Island," in what are known as the "Wet Woods," discovered the smoldering remains of a log cabin. Lying in one corner were the headless remains of a man and woman. They were identified as Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, an old man and woman, each nearly sixty years of age. No signs of the heads of the victims could be found. Near the house, however, a spade was found resting against a rail fence, and upon it fresh dirt, giving evidence that it had been used very recently.

Mr. Kearnen, the one who discovered the remains, expresses the opinion that Mr. and Mrs. Marlow had been beheaded by their murderers and the spade found had been used in burying their heads. Mr. Kearnen says that he was the first person to reach the scene of the tragedy, and when he arrived the necks of the victims were buried nearly to the shoulders, but no skulls could be found. The flesh on the bodies or trunks remained, but there was no flesh on the lower extremities—nothing but the whitened bones remaining. The charred flesh on the neck remained, but it was thoroughly roasted, and gave to the trunk a most hideous aspect.

Mr. Kearnen says he is positive that to burn the heads off and leave no traces of them would have been impossible, and the incorated look of the necks gives the strongest probability that the heads were severed from the bodies. The position in which the bodies were found lying gives additional plausibility to the theory of decapitation, for had the heads been burned not a vestige of the bodies would have remained.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlow were an inoffensive old couple, and they had been summoned to attend Court in Louisville to-day as witnesses against Cook and Brockett, two desperadoes, who by their testimony would have been sent to the Penitentiary. Brockett's brother and two other men were seen riding away from the scene of the fire at three o'clock this morning, and the detectives think the whole affair was executed in order to save these two scoundrels from going to the Penitentiary.

ANOTHER HEIR TO THE "SICK MAN."

[From the London Globe.]

Italy, it seems, claims a place among the heirs of the Ottoman Empire. She does not want, it is true, any portion of European Turkey, which she is rather inclined to think ought to fall to the share of Greece. But there is Tunis lying close to her shores and as the Bey owns allegiance to the Porte, the Italians think that he must now be looking about for a stronger protector. The funniest part of the matter is the reason assigned by the *Giornale delle Colonie*, a Roman print, for advancing this claim. In ancient times the kingdom of Carthage included the present province of Tunis. But Carthage eventually passed under the yoke of Rome, and it is therefore incontestible that modern Italy ought now to become possessor of "the ancient kingdom of Jugurtha." There is something truly amusing in this off-hand way of disposing of a country without even going through the formality of asking the consent of its ruler and inhabitants. But if Europe once admits claims founded on such very remote rights of possession, where are we to stop? If Tunis belongs to Italy, why not England and France, and, indeed, the greater part of Europe and a considerable slice of Asia and Africa? At one time or another the Roman empire included the vast majority of modern States, and if the Italians claim to be the lawful heirs of that wonderful Power, it is high time for the world to begin to adopt precautionary measures. Perhaps the Duilio and the Dandolo, with their armament of 100-ton guns, were designed for the purpose of enforcing these long dormant rights. We scarcely expect, however, to see the claim brought before the Congress, although we are informed that Italy possesses "important commercial interests" in the heart of Africa which would be greatly advanced by the possession of Tunis. Up to the present moment we were quite unaware that the possibility of a thriving trade across the Sahara had ever received serious recognition in Italy. Such, however, is the case, it appears, although it was not made public until there seemed some remote chance of Tunis wanting a new protector.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	April 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bothnia	April 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Baltic	April 10	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Italy	April 11	London	69 Broadway
P Caland	April 11	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Holsatia	April 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Nevada	April 11	Glasgow	72 Broadway
City of Richmond	April 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Helvetia	April 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Hermann	April 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Algeria	April 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pereire	April 17	Havre	55 Broadway
Lessing	April 18	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Virginia	April 18	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Adriatic	April 18	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Egypt	April 20	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Mosel	April 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of New York	April 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Montana	April 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	April 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Scniedam	April 24	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Holland	April 24	London	69 Broadway
City of Montreal	April 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Wieland	April 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Indiana	April 25	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Britannic	April 27	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Oder	April 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	April 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scythia	May 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	May 1	Havre	55 Broadway
Suevia	May 2	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Donau	May 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	May 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St Laurent	May 8	Havre	55 Broadway

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing white burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Captains or officers of vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade observing the displacement or removal of sea buoys are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, so that it may be brought publicly to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed "To the editor of the HERALD, New York city," giving as accurately as possible the number and position of displaced buoys or the cause of their removal, will suffice in all cases observed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American Continent. When they are observed on the coast of European countries or in the Mediterranean it is requested that information be sent either by telegraph or letter to the London office of the NEW YORK HERALD, 46 Fleet street, London, or to the Paris office, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Where the telegraph is used despatches may be addressed "Bennett, 46 Fleet street, London," or "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris." Where cases of displacement are observed in the waters of countries beyond the reach of the telegraph, as in Asia or Africa, captains may communicate with us upon reaching the first convenient port. This information will be cabled, free of charge, to the HERALD and published.

☞Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of HERALD news yacht, pier No. 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	5 32		Sandy Hook	eve	11 15
Sun sets	6 32		Gov Island	morn	12 00
Moon sets	morn	—	Hell Gate	morn	1 45

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

April 7.	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Staten Island	Noon	29.60	59	NW*	Partly cloudy
Sur	4 PM	29.60	52	NW*	Cloudy
Scotland L'ship	8 PM	29.80	48	NW*	Partly cloudy

*Strong.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 7, 1878.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Helvetia (Br), Andrews, Liverpool March 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse and 117 passengers to F W J Hurst. April 2, lat 45 26, lon 41 04, passed bark J W (of Prince Edward's Island), hence for Naples; same day, lat 44 40, lon 43 20, steamer Olaf (Dan), hence for Havre; 5th, lat 41 59, lon 59 10, a Union steamer, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat 41 53, lon 60 44, a French steamer bound E.

Steamer Assyria (Br), Knox, Almeria Feb 26, Genoa March 6, Leghorn 10th, Naples 13th, Palermo 18th, Valencia and Gibraltar 21st, with mdse and 40 passengers to Henderson Bros. No date, lat 41 24, lon 62, spoke ship Aneroid (Br), from Dublin to Delaware Breakwater.

Steamer Claribel (Br), Williams, Savanilla March 24 and Aspinwall March 28, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. March 28, no lat, &c, spoke schr L T Whitmore, from Barbados for Cedar Keys, to load for New York.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Ingram, Charleston April 4, with mdse and W Quintard & Co.

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

Bark Denbighshire (of London), Williams, Amoy 117 days, with teas, &c, to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjer Jan 1, Cape of Good Hope Feb 17, and crossed the Equator March 10 in lon 30 W; had light trade winds in the Indian Ocean; Feb 2 had a severe hurricane from E, the vessel lying on her beam ends for 10 hours; lost sails and water casks; afterward had moderate weather; March 8, lat 2 S, lon 28 30 W, spoke ship Helen Burns (Br), from Liverpool for Valparaiso.

Bark Magnus Lagabetor (Nor), Sorensen, Liverpool 35 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Dorotea M (Ital), Maresca, Plymouth 38 days, in ballast, to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Fanchon (Br), Cain, Bristol March 4, in ballast, to master.

Bark Forest (Br), Smith, Dublin March 11, in ballast, to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Dictator (Nor), Iversen, Waterford 28 days, in ballast, to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Chas Deering, Carter, Havre 33 days, in ballast, to Swan & Sons.

Bark Candido (Ital), Cafiero, Tranani 72 days, with salt to order; vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 17.

Brig Gampidoglio (Ital), Tevola, Licata 57 days, with sulphur to order. Passed Gibraltar Feb 13.

Brig Bride (of Yarmouth, NS), Bartady, Naguabo, PR, 19 days, with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr Mary D Leach (of Provincetown), Snow, San Blas 23 days, with cocoanuts to J S Tucker & Co.

Schr Irving Leslie (of Ellsworth), Hagerty, Miragoane 15 days, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr Emerson Rokes (of Rockland), Manton, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar to B F Metcalf & Co.

Schr F R Williams, Silsarer, Cardenas 12 days, with sugar to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr W R Knighton, Hogeman, Rustan 14 days, with cocoanuts to J W Elwell & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr A J Curtis, Willis, Virginia.

Schr G T Hubbard, Lowland, Virginia.

Schr H P Ely, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr J F H Langrall, Flowers, Virginia.

Schr Alex Wiley, Boocamp, Virginia.

Schr G H Bent, Smith, Virginia.

Schr Jos P Cake, Smith, Virginia.

Schr N B Cook, Falkenberg, Virginia.

Schr M D Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr David Carll, Hawkins, Virginia.

Schr Jas Martin, Brown, Virginia.

Schr H T Wood, Curlis, Virginia.

Schr W D Hilton, Potter, Virginia.

Schr W H Van Name, Somers, Virginia.

Schr C H Kirk, Curlee, Virginia.

Schr Saml Castner, Perry, Virginia.

Schr Sophie T Winnerton, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr Mary Haley, Corson, Virginia.

Schr Amelia, Murray, Virginia.

Schr Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr J T Williams, Newburr, Virginia.

Schr E A Hooper, Hand, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr J H Hoyt, Lyons, Baltimore.

Schr Clara W Elwell, Long, Philadelphia for Boston.

☞Steamer Hermann (Ger), from Bremen, arrived 6th, reports:—April 4, lat 45 12, lon 40 58, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E; 5th, lat 40 55, lon 64 40, passed a National line steamer, bound E; 6th, off Nantucket, steamer Othello (Br), hence for Hull; off Montauk, steamer Germanic (Br), hence for Liverpool; off Fire Island, steamer Gen Werder (Ger), hence for Bremen.

☞Ship Ilos (Nor), arrived 6th from Arendal, is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.

☞Ship Hallgerda (Br), from Valencia, which was anchored in the lower bay for orders, came up to the city yesterday.

☞Bark Reviewer (Br), from London, which arrived 6th inst, reports—Experienced a number of violent gales with very heavy seas; Feb 23, lat 48 32, lon 9 02, saw a number of petroleum barrels; picked up one marked, "Expressly for English market—Crown Prince," in brown paint, letters "W S" in red and "L A" in black; the barrel was painted blue with white heads; March 15, lat 45 30, lon 41 20, spoke bark Liberator (Br), from New York for Westport, which had been struck by a sea three days previously, carrying away stanchions and bulwarks on starboard side from fore to main chains, and on port side from forward to after part of forechains; April 2, lat 38 08, lon 69 00, saw bark Union (Br), steering E; 4th, lat 38 08, lon 72 30, bark Agnes (Nor), from New York for Bristol.

☞Bark Mirliton (Fr), from Rio Grande, arrived 6th, is consigned to Charles Straehle; cargo to H H Swift & Co.

RETURNED—Schr Yankee Doodle, Rose, for Baltimore, April 6, at 11:30 P M, off Barnegat, was run into by schr Paugussett, from Virginia for New York, striking her on the starboard side abaft the main rigging, and cutting her down to the water; broke mainmast and mainboom, tore forsail and mainsail and caused her to leak 1,500 strokes per hour. The Paugussett carried away headgear and cutwater.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer General Whitney, Hallett, Boston for New York with mdse and passengers to H P Dimock.

Steamer Doris, Shirley, Providence for New York.

Schr Moses Eddy, Warren, Rockland for New York.

Schr Veto, Thorndike, Thomaston for New York.

Schr George Kilborn, Dodge, Portland, Me, for New York.

Schr Van Buren, Montgomery, St George, Me, for New York.

Schr Clara E Rogers, Rogers, Machias for New York.

Schr Torpedo, Cousins, Lubec for New York.

Schr Clara H Spofford, Grey, Deer Island for New York.

Schr John Stroup, Hurst, Kennebec River for New York.

Schr Lizzie K (Br), Waters, Fall River for New York.

Schr George P Trigg, Gamon, Gloucester, Mass., for New York.

Schr Crest of the Wave, Higgins, Gloucester, Mass, for a fishing cruise.

Schr Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham for New York.

Schr Zoe, Steers, Providence for New York.

Schr Sarah L Thompson, Pull, Providence for New York.

Schr J G Huntington, Huntley, Providence for New York.

Schr C H H Brooks, Brooks, Providence for New York.

Schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence for New York.

Schr Milton, Brant, Tiverton, RI, for New York.

Schr M H Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, RI, for New York.

Schr B F Brainerd, Green, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr J B English, Baker, New London, Ct, for New York.

Schr Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Hartford for Baltimore.

Schr Urbana, Allen, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr R L Forsyth, Blackfan, Stamford for New York.

Schr Dart, Toms, Stamford for New York.

Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, Glen Cove for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Eleanora, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Schr C R Flint, Cook, New York for Canary Islands.

Schr H S Bridges, Landrick, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Brannall, Hamilton, New York for Portland, Me.

Schr Robert B Smith, Smith, New York for Rockland.

Schr R Leach, Pendleton, New York for Rockland.

Schr J M Freeman, Eldridge, New York for Chatham, Mass.

Schr Ida Palmer, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

Schr Expedite, Stepp, New York for Orient, LI.

Schr J H Deputy, McManon, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr D G Floyd, Clifford, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Port Johnson for New Bedford.

Schr B E Hull, Brush, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr E & I Oakley, Newman, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Mary Brewer, Saunders, Amboy for Boston.

Schr Anthony Barton, Johnson, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Amboy for Norwich.

Schr N H Franklin, Grifling, Philadelphia for Apponsug.

Schr R S Dean, Trascher, Philadelphia for Taunton.

Schr J A Perry, Wood, Philadelphia for New Bedford.

Schr Almon Bacon, Crosbis, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Amos Falkenberg, Early, Philadelphia for Bristol, R I.

Schr Fanny G Warner, Brockway, Philadelphia for Portland, Ct.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Ford, Philadelphia for Middletown, Ct.

Schr Gale, Riley, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr J H Langrave, Flowers, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Chattanooga, Pilsbury, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Joseph Allen, Allen, Virginia for New Haven.

SAILED.

Sailed 6th, US steamer Wyoming, for Havre. Anchored in the lower bay, steamer Mercator (Belg), for Antwerp. (These were incorrectly placed in yesterday's edition.)

OUR MARINE CORRESPONDENCE.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7, 1878.

Capt Walker, of the steamer Old Dominion, which arrived here this afternoon, reports that at 11 A M, Hog Island bearing W 6 miles, in 7½ fathoms, spoke schr Adeline Townsend at anchor with her bowsprit gone. She had run into the schr Vesta, of Philadelphia, and sunk her. All hands saved. The Vesta is sunk on above bearing and distance from Hog Island. The Townsend wanted no assistance.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

Capt A De Liman, of the steamer Hermann, from Bremen, has our thanks for special meteorological observations made in connection with the HERALD weather service.

PURSER R H MABIE, of steamer Claribel, from Aspinwall, will please accept our thanks for his attentions.

SHIP N & E GARDNER, Captain Kinney, master of ship N & E Gardner (Br), from Galveston Feb 1 for Liverpool (before reported abandoned), states as follows:—Proceeded and all went well up to Feb 18. We were then between Cape Hatteras and Bermuda. Previous to that a short spell at the pumps every two hours was sufficient to keep her free. On the 15th a gale commenced from the westward, veering to the northward, and continued for about 48 hours. The wind was a very heavy gale, and there was a high cross sea. Ship was