

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII, No. 86

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
HERMENA, No. 25 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
ATHENIAN THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—AUS DES FRAZESSENZIS.
NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTO.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HIPPY DUMPTY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—COLEIN JACK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—DADDY O'DOWN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—UCLES SAK.
ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK HARKAWAY.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAMA, BOUTEAUX AND LOU.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROSEDALE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—GRAND CONCERT.
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS AC.
TONY FAYERS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 27, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the unprecedented quantity of our advertisements advertisers seeking our columns are requested to send in their advertisements early in the day. This course will secure their proper classification and allow us to make timely arrangements for our news. Advertisements intended for our Sunday issue may be sent in on Thursday or Friday, and not later than nine P. M. on Saturday, either at this office, or only upon bureau, 1,265 Broadway, or at our Brooklyn branch office, corner of Fulton and Boerum streets. Let advertisers remember that the earlier their advertisements are in the Herald office the better for themselves and for us.

The Railroad Power—A Great Issue Looming Up.

Coinciding with our remarks yesterday on the railroad power of the country and the conflict between the railroad companies and the Post Office Department regarding the mail service, the Postmaster General expressed similar views in an interview with our Washington correspondent. After saying that the compensation for mail service by the railroads was fixed by law, and that he could not change the rates prescribed by Congress; that all he could do now was to prepare for any emergency; that if the companies will not perform the service—and he had not sufficient power to control them in the matter—he must wait and do the best he can till Congress meets, and then would ask for more power. When asked what additional compensation the railroads demand he replied, "They want to force us to pay for their postal cars such extraordinary prices that we cannot employ them." In answer to the question if the government could compel them to come to terms he remarked:—"The extent of the powers of the government over the railroads has not yet been clearly defined; but if the roads bring about an issue they will find what the power of the government is. If it comes to that Congress will probably decide that railroads, being post routes, are under the control of the government and may be compelled to afford proper facilities at such reasonable rates as may be determined by Congress, and if the railroads should refuse Congress may declare that the Postmaster General shall have power to forward the mails by his own post cars and locomotives as often and as rapidly as the public interest may require, and then the companies will be admonished to clear the tracks, and, not clearing them, the army will see that they be cleared." Then, after expressing the hope that there may be no such occasion for exercising the power of the federal government, he added:—"But these corporations, which have received their franchises from the people, certainly owe in return certain duties to the people. They not only owe the duty of transporting freight and passengers, but the still greater duty of transporting the mails with facility and despatch; and the people will see to it that their rights are enforced." His concluding words indicate what may result from this conflict, and ought to be a warning to the railroad companies:—"If," he says, "they persist in this course they'll get a scorching from Congress next December."

The minds of our public men and aspiring politicians are so sensitive to popular sentiment and coming issues as the barometer is to the weather. Such language as we have quoted from a member of the Cabinet has no ordinary significance. It is responsive to public opinion and feeling generally that the stupendous railroad power and monopoly are becoming overbearing and dangerous. The legislatures and judiciary of the different States have been the supple instruments of this power. The people of this State remember well the control the New York Central exercised in connection with the Albany Regency, and since, at the State capital, as well as the influence of the Erie Railway magnates. The Legislature and every department of the government of Pennsylvania have been the mere tools of the Pennsylvania Central. In Illinois lately the judiciary acted so palpably in the interest of the railroads and against the people that even Mr. Washburne, who is away from his State as Minister to France, felt compelled to denounce that action and to call upon his fellow citizens of Illinois to continue their fight against the railroad monopoly. We have seen New Jersey struggling like the lagoon in the folds of serpents against the power of Tom Scott. Had it not been for the press, and particularly the independent press, the Legislature of that State would have succumbed and have sold the people to the railroad monopoly. Even now we are not certain that its money and influence will not prove stronger than public opinion. Our readers are familiar with the difficulty between the New York Central and the federal government. The company has refused to pay what is due to the Internal Revenue—has, in fact, defied the government. Even when the Collector seized property for taxes the company frustrated his object. For seventeen locomotives seized the government could only get seventeen thousand dollars at auction. They were bought in by the treasurer of the company. Such are the defiant attitude and power of this corporation. Need we revert to the gigantic Pacific Railroad swindle in connection with the Credit Mobilier, or to the number of railroad bills with enormous grants of land and extraordinary franchises, to show how the railroad power has invaded and controls Congress? These things are well known. To go through the whole catalogue of assumptions of power—of acts of cupidity, intolerance, corruption of legislatures and judges, of the imposition of burdensome rates of fares and freight to pay for watered stocks and inflated bonds, and of all the rest of the arbitrary and oppressive doings of railroad corporations—would take pages of the Herald. The railroad power in the United States now is the most corrupting, uncontrolled and dangerous one ever developed in the history of any country. Abroad the governments exercise more or less supervision over it and protect the people, but here it is supreme. This state of things, however, cannot continue. The people are chafing sorely under it, and the government, as we see by the language of the Postmaster General, is being provoked to resistance. In the Western States the farmers, working people and all classes are organizing for protection against the unconscionable monopoly. The Sons of Husbandry, the Granges and other societies have felt the urgent necessity of association to check it. The tide of opposition is swelling more and more every day, and neither legislators nor the judiciary can arrest its progress. Those who have sold themselves to the railroads will be overthrown. Aspiring politicians will learn to go with the popular impulse, and we shall first see the good effect upon the State Legislatures, and then upon Congress. But it is no easy task to unseat or control a power that has such vast resources and armies of employes. The matter will have to be forced upon the country and government as an important issue in our politics. We look to the West for such a movement. Indeed, it has commenced there already, as was said before. The railroad companies have had unlimited

away, because the people felt the necessity of

The Great Need of Reform in the Emigration Commission.

The action of the Board of Emigration Commissioners, at their meeting on Tuesday last, will probably open the eyes of the State Legislature to the necessity for the immediate passage of some law by which an opportunity may be afforded to the Governor to remodel and reform the Commission and to purify its present management. The more question of the admission or non-admission of the representative of a railroad corporation to sell tickets to emigrants inside Castle Garden may seem undeserving of such consideration as has been given to the case of the Erie agent recently appointed to that position by the "reformed" Erie direction. But in this particular instance serious objections were made to the agent by some of the Commissioners, who did not regard him as a fitting person to be allowed to approach immigrants, and the facts developed certainly justified their opinion. In a Board whose first and most sacred duty should be the protection of the immigrant it would seem that this protest at least half, if not of a majority, of the members should have been respected; but, on the contrary, a suspiciously vigorous effort was made by certain of the Commissioners, and especially by the Superintendent, to secure the agent's endorsement or admission to the Garden. To accomplish this object all sorts of tricks were resorted to. The Mayor of Brooklyn, who seldom, if ever before, took part in the proceedings of the Board, was present at several meetings, only for the purpose of supporting the admission of the agent to the depot. Special meetings were called, notoriously with the object of springing a trap upon those Commissioners who regarded it as their duty to insist upon the exclusion of the agent, and were left without a quorum as soon as it became evident that the result was doubtful. On Tuesday last the allies of the agent succeeded only by a cunning device. The necessity of proposing a resolution that the agent be excluded from the Garden was forced upon one of the Commissioners who opposed his admission, and the vote was a tie. The resolution was therefore declared to be lost, and the objectionable agent was admitted; but the fact that four of the Commissioners voted affirmatively and four negatively should of itself have insured his rejection, unless the Board regard the interests of a railroad ticket agent as more deserving of consideration than the interests and protection of the immigrants. This is not the only reason, however, why the State Legislature should immediately pass a law by which the Governor may be empowered to reconstruct the Board. The Castle Garden Commission is the last relic of Tammany misrule. There are some good men on the Commission, no doubt, who could be retained with safety and advantage. But the Board is not at present divided in accordance with the prevalent idea of "non-partisanship," nor is it of such a composition as to invite the confidence of a republican Legislature and a republican Governor. Six out of nine Commissioners are democrats, and five out of the six are Tammany democrats. The Mayors of New York and Brooklyn are ex officio members of the Board. The four Commissioners who voted for the exclusion of the Erie agent were Messrs. Wallack, Kaufmann, Forrest and Nicholson; the four who voted for his admission were Messrs. O'Gorman, Hart, Lynch and Powell, all democrats. The analysis is suggestive, and may well be studied with advantage by the republican Legislature.

The Adjourment of the Senate.

The Senate of the United States adjourned yesterday sine die. We sincerely hope that no future session of this august body will close leaving its memory covered with the disgrace which the late session has heaped upon itself. Above all things it passes into history as the session of moral cowardice. The Senators who have just voted themselves into inactivity as legislators have, in doing so, accomplished the only praiseworthy act of which they were capable. They proved themselves repeatedly ignorant of their high trust, and when they rose to the level of understanding it, it was only to betray it. These are harsh words, but richly deserved. Certain Senators will claim exemption on the ground that they could not control the majority; but where can they point to a manly effort to stem the tide of corruption, or awaken the Senate to a sense of the cowardice which allowed its honored name to be filly described in the epithet applied by the Master to the Temple as defiled by the Jewish money-changers? Why was Patterson allowed to sink into obscurity with the power still remaining to insult those who advised his expulsion on charges too well brought home? How did a member of the majority in the Senate muster shameless audacity enough to present this pious and pitiful shuffler's whining and insolent "justification," and ask and obtain a place for it on the records of the Senate? Why was Pomeroy permitted to go unwhipped? Why was not Caldwell expelled, instead of his resignation being accepted at the last moment? Not brave enough to undertake the task of self-purification, the Senate, by its cowardice, has identified itself with the most impure. It can have but one excuse—that its moral standard as a whole was so low it could not dare to condemn even those of its members whom the whole world has declared to be criminals. With such a personal what could be expected from its acts? It was abjectly subservient to partisan dictatorship, bold only in spending and appropriating the people's money or upholding arbitrary power. With such a record the adjournment can be hailed as the only relief the Senate could give to the country.

AN ADVANCE IN GOLD TO 116 1/4 yesterday was occasioned by the sudden raising of the Bank of England discount rate to four per cent, as against three and a half per cent, the previous minimum. The action of the Bank of England is doubtless precautionary, and, perhaps, preliminary, in view of the anticipated demand upon London in connection with the active negotiation there of all sorts of loans on the eve, so to speak, of a fresh movement of money to Germany in further settlement of the French indemnity. More importance was attached to the matter because the alteration was made at a special or extra meeting of the Bank.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO, dated in the capital of the Republic, on the 15th instant, presents no new feature of interest, but, on the contrary, reports a serious aggravation of many chronic social ills, in the way of civil war, legislative lobby financing, Indian raids and murder.

THE JACKSON (Miss.) Clarion says the régime of the carpet-baggers in that State has been financially an utter failure. The nominal debt of the State on account of current expenditures in carrying on the government has grown to two million dollars, and is increasing. The carpet-bag rule has been successful only in the imposition of intolerable burdens.

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THE LATEST TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR. Yellow-covered literature, in which low life in large cities is photographed in its most revolting features, is generally regarded as the unhealthy offspring of a diseased imagination. But it would be difficult to find in the pages of Sue or Reynolds anything more horrible than the account of a double tragedy which comes to us from the purlieus of Scammel street. Drunkenness and murder could scarcely assume an aspect more frightful. One wretched woman killed in a brawl and a child burned to death present a sight calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of those who vaunt of our civilization. An officer, speaking of the house and its inmates, remarked, "It is one of the most awful dens in New York city, and its inhabitants are the lowest types of the worst classes in any civilized community. You would think they were beasts instead of human beings." The miserable woman accused of the crime of murder at the den in question lies in the Centre Street Hospital, suffering from the effects of a beating from her husband, and the child came to its death from the overturning of a candle, while, according to the police, its mother was stupefied with drink. A great deal of talking is indulged in and large sums of money are collected at the May anniversaries for foreign missions. Would it not be well for the parsons and the old ladies who annually unloose their purse strings for the benefit of the Ashantees, the Hottentots and the Fijis to look nearer home, and inquire whether it is always necessary to cross the seas in quest of ignorant savages? We have home missions, it is true, but they deal too gingerly with the evils they are intended to correct. Such a tale of horror as the one we have mentioned is a sad commentary on the usefulness of home missions.

OUR CITY RAILROADS.

In some of the numerous railroad measures introduced at Albany there has been a discussion as to the tax to be paid into the city treasury by some of the New York companies. It appears that there is a great deal of undue favoritism exercised in granting franchises. Wealthy companies escape payment of a tax commensurate with the receipts. A pro rata tax would be the only just method of dealing with the question. By this means a great deal of the money expended by railroad companies in procuring the passage of bills favorable to their interests might be saved for the depleted treasury of the metropolis, and much obloquy would be removed from the shoulders of the Albany Solons. There is no reason why a railroad company whose receipts are more than double those of any of their kindred organizations should not be compelled to pay a higher tax in proportion. It seems that one of the east side lines, the largest in the city, has for a long period escaped any taxation. Such a case demonstrates the presence of a suspicious arrangement with the powers that be and a large amount of grinding somewhere. By the action of the Legislature imposing a pro rata tax on the railroad companies of this city all cause for complaint will be removed.

THE NEW ORLEANS PLOUGHMAN.

Kellogg's proclamations to the people of Louisiana to pay taxes to his agents and appointees as the "usurper's weakness and game of bluff." In that game Kellogg holds all the winning cards, if none of the honors.

NOW AND THEN.

"Just eight years ago," remarks the Boston Advertiser, "General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, led a strong column of the Confederate army of Northern Virginia in the memorable assault on Fort Steadman, a salient point in the federal line, which then had encircled the city of Petersburg. To-day (March 25) General Gordon sits in the United States Senate." And the Advertiser might have added, the same General Gordon not only sat in the Senate, but on the above day presided over its deliberations at the request of the regular presiding officer, Vice President Wilson, of Massachusetts, the State of all others best hated by the South. Thus is the practical work of reconstruction and reconciliation gradually going on in a silent but effective way.

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THE VIENNA APPROPRIATION.

It is generally supposed that Congress appropriated only two hundred thousand dollars to enable American Commissioners to do their country honor at the Vienna Exposition. This is a mistake. Of the million six hundred thousand dollar back pay bonus a large portion of it, no doubt, will be expended by members of the late Congress in making, with their families, the tour of Europe the coming Summer, with Vienna as the central point of attraction. Five thousand dollars is a nice little sum for pocket money on such a patriotic excursion.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FREDERICK DENT GRANT.

Has been assigned to Lieutenant General Sheridan's staff, with the ostensible rank of Lieutenant Colonel. We suppose that all the old army officers, who commanded divisions and corps during the war, will be careful in saluting the superior rank of the gallant youth who has outstripped them.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES refers to "Kellogg's opportunity."

When did he ever neglect one? And now that he is the ruling power in Louisiana at this moment he is likely to "take all the chances."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Hoax and Oliver Ames are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General John T. Averill, of Minnesota, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Major J. H. Archer, of Troy, is in town, at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Congressman L. F. Poland, of Vermont, was at the Astor House yesterday.
Admiral Case, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Glenham Hotel.
Ex-Congressman James Villas, of Wisconsin, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Commander H. M. Tallman, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.
United States Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Brevoort House.
Alex. H. Stephens is sixty-one, and weighs ninety-one, but has weighed a hundred.
Colonel Jennings, of Atlanta, Ga., was yesterday rejected by the Senate as Minister to Bogota.
Ex-Governor H. W. Wells, of Virginia, yesterday reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington.
The Turkish Minister, Blaque Bey, returned to Washington from the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning.
A Western paper says the Boston Peace Society is negotiating with Captain Jack to come East and deliver lectures.
The Cincinnati Gazette wants a name for the new hotel. If it wants a strong and appropriate one why not "Pig Iron?"
The Duc d'Anjou will be received as a member of the French Academy on April 11. At his request M. Thiers and M. Guizot will be his sponsors.
Ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has been appointed financial agent of the Treasury Department to visit Europe in connection with the new loan.
The Emperor and Empress of Germany invited themselves to dine a few days since at Lord Odo Russell's—a distinction never before conferred on a foreign diplomatist.
Some of the members of Congress who pocketed the \$5,000 back pay bonus are going to the Vienna Exposition, with their families, being too conscientious to spend the money at home.
The Cincinnati Commercial rather likes the idea of the Haytiens making Senator Sumner an idol. His fellow citizens of Massachusetts have been making a good deal of idle talk about him lately.
It is conceded by an interior paper that although this world is terribly given to lying it is equally given to the running away of defaulting county treasurers with other people's wives as well as money.
Captain Joseph V. Meigs, of Lowell, Mass., was at the Astor House yesterday, and left for Washington last night. Captain Meigs will sail for Europe early in April as one of the United States Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.
The New Haven Register denies a report that Governor English may resign the nomination for Congress, and says the people intend to put Governor English in the seat now occupied by General Kellogg on the first Monday in April next.
Webster county, Georgia, has been growing hemp lately, and will vindicate the awful majesty of the law during the next and the early part of the following month of May as follows:—E. F. Spann, the wife murderer, and Mrs. Eberhart, his alleged accomplice and paramour, and Lee Smith, a negro murderer. Spann will be hung on the 11th of April, Lee on the 25th and Mrs. Eberhart on the 2d of May.
George M. Pullman, of Chicago, arrived from Europe by the Aoyasia yesterday, and is now at the Brevoort House. Mr. Waite, one of the promoters, returned home in company with Mr. Full-

ness. Both gentlemen went to Europe to introduce American institutions, the one to put his palace cars in use there and the other to arrange for the establishment of an American hotel in London. Both have succeeded.

The late ex-Empress Napoleon confided to the Countess de Oastillon some State papers which, when she was leaving Paris at the fall of the Empire, she gave to the care of the Italian Embassy, with her plate, jewels, &c. Soon after some of the documents, jewelry, &c., were stolen from the Embassy. The thief has now been found in a firmer servant of the Countess, who had been arrested for sending her a threatening letter to extort money. He also stole the papers to radical journals in Paris that have of late been speaking authoritatively on certain subjects.

The matrimonial follies of Lady Elenborough, who recently died in Damascus, made her life very eventful. She eloped from her first husband with Prince Schwartzberg in 1842. Soon string of the Prince she went to Italy, and before 1846 contracted five marriages. In Athens she married Count Theodor. When she had dissolved this eighth bond, and was travelling from Beyrout to Damascus, she was married in the Arab fashion with Sheik Abdul, a caber driver, in whose nomad life she participated for a year. Finally she built a palace in Damascus and remained there until her death.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Bellow at Steinway Hall.

Yesterday afternoon was as unpropitious for the assemblage of an audience as the malign weather gods could have devised. Rain, sleet, sideways winds and an oppressive condition of the atmosphere generally kept a great many prudent people within doors who would otherwise have sought amusement at Mr. Bellow's readings. The hall was half filled, however, with those happy mortals who have no necessity to go afoot while the family coachman will obey orders and brave the storm from the fortress of his many-caped driving coat. The audience was hence a very select one to which the elocutionist read. A well chosen programme, commencing with the sounding chorus from Moore's "Fire Worshippers," and ending with the "Charity Dinner," was carried out by Mr. Bellow with his customary success and to the gratification of his listeners. The second part opened with a curse from Byron in the execution scene of Marino Faliero, and the force and dignity of that truly Byronian language were fully imparted. A parody on the "Raven" by Robert Brough, which must prove wrath-stirring to the "judicious," was food for laughter to those who heard Mr. Bellow. This laudable trait was called "Vulture." The intravital orthologous specimen is mysteriously explained by calling it a "sponge," which, however, turns out to be the name of a member of the prosperous family, but a man named Smith, who eats and drinks at other people's expense, is closing his eyes to the signs of the daring description which it signifies:—

Take thy back from my girth; Take thy body through my door.

One of the Light Guards paraded "The Glove and the Lion"—having been with his pointed reproof to female vanity, been well received by the male persons present, the "Charity Dinner" sent every one forth in good humor to brave the damp influences without.

On Friday evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Bellow will give a lecture on "The Life of Oliver Goldsmith." It is interspersed with anecdotes and readings from that poet's work.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

A new opera comique, entitled "Mina," by M. Ambrose Thomas, is in the press.

It is said the Strakosch Brothers have the sole right to perform "Aida" in this country.

Johann Strauss' new operetta, "Le Carnaval de Rome," is said to have won a complete success at Vienna.

Mme. States, who has gone to Mexico, resumed her maiden name, Agatha Mandeville, after obtaining her divorce.

The practice of hissing a dramatic performance was first introduced at the Théâtre Français on the 14th of January, 1856.

Miss Beatrice Amore, who recently made her debut in "La Favorita," at Malta, is Mrs. Elmeline Reed, formerly soprano in the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

An aspiring dramatist writes us that he cannot get a hearing from managers, and tells us that he "wrote" one young man to hear his best play, "Contrasts and Types." At the end of the first act, which would require two hours for the performance—the other four being a little shorter—the young fellow threw up his engagement. This is terrible. The young man should have kept his bargains, even if it killed him; and as to the managers, it is not easy to understand why they should hesitate to produce a ten-hour play.

The managers of Italian opera in England are authors of prospectuses more remarkable even than any showman ever printed. For instance, this is the way the manager of Covent Garden speaks of the postponement of Mme. Patti's tour in the United States:—"In politics our American cousins have lately outwitted us. Let them take their dollars and be content. We can afford the dollars, but our opera cannot yet afford to part with its greatest favorite." The Athenæum suggests that the Chancellor of the Exchequer console the House of Commons with the remark—"We lost the arbitration but we won Patti."

Mr. J. H. Polk, of Wallack's Theatre, was engaged by Mr. Augustus Daly, of the Fifth Avenue, for the season of 1870-71, at a salary of \$65 per week and a benefit. On the 4th of April he was discharged, as he alleged, without cause—the reason assigned in the answer being refusal to play the parts for which he was cast. After his discharge Mr. Polk "went a fishing," without giving Mr. Daly notice; and when the term for which he was engaged had expired he brought suit for the salary and benefit, recovering \$68 10 as compensation and an additional sum on account of the benefit. The case was brought before this Court of Common Pleas on appeal and it has been reversed by Judge Robinson. Without touching the main question whether an actor is required to play the parts for which he may be cast, the Court decided adversely to Mr. Polk on the simple ground that an actor has not been wrongfully discharged if he goes fishing without notice to his manager.

THE HERALD AND ITS ADVERTISEMENTS.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, March 25.]

The New York Herald of Sunday last presented one of the remarkable features of the advance in American journalism. The paper referred to contained sixty-seven columns of advertisements, and was compelled by the pressure of news matter to omit eight columns, which would have made the unprecedented amount of seventy-five columns of advertising in a single number.

OBITUARY.

Count A. Von Bernstorff.

His Excellency Count Arthur Von Bernstorff, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany to the British Court, died in London at seven o'clock yesterday evening. He was invalided during some few months past by the effects of dropsy, and had laid at the point of death during some six days just passed, as already reported by cable in the Herald. The Count was sixty-five years of age. He was born in Berlin in the year 1808, and educated in that city. He has been distinguished in the diplomatic profession for very many years, and represented German interests in the Franco-German Conference which was held in London in the year 1864. He was appointed Ambassador from the Court of Prussia to England on the 17th of July, 1864, and commissioned to be his same high rank by the German Empire immediately after the imperialist formation. The Count enjoyed the confidence of Emperor William to the fullest extent, and his presence in London was equally agreeable to the Queen and Cabinet of England.

Rev. Evan Nepean.

Rev. Evan Nepean, Canon of Westminster, one of the most venerable clergymen of the British metropolis, has just died in London. He was seventy-two years of age, and had been for nearly fifty years attached to the parish of St. George's, Hanover square, first as curate at the parish church, and then, for more than forty years, as incumbent of Grosvenor chapel. In the course of that time there are few men who have been more beloved or more honored. He was not disposed to take any active part in the controversies of his time, and his career, therefore, was comparatively quiet and unobtrusive. He was the Secretary of the English Admiralty in the time of the great wars with France, and his acquaintance with the society of 1844, and commissioned to be his same high rank by the German Empire immediately after the imperialist formation. The Count enjoyed the confidence of Emperor William to the fullest extent, and his presence in London was equally agreeable to the Queen and Cabinet of England.