

O'KELLY'S DUNGEON.

The Herald Commissioner Sketches His Cell in Fort Gerona.

A LETTER FROM PRISON.

Confined in a Foul Cell Close to an Open Cesspool.

ASKS THE AMERICAN CONSUL FOR HELP.

How a Brave Man Can Be Cheerful in Face of Danger.

Proof that He Was in Health at the Time.

He Exhibits No Fearfulness, as a Guilty Man Would.

THE PRESS UPON THE OUTRAGE.

Sympathy and Excitement in the City Over the Rumor of Mr. O'Kelly's Death.

HAVANA, April 12, 1873. I have just received the below-given letter. It was forwarded to me by Mr. A. N. Young, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who received it from Mr. O'Kelly. As will be observed by the date, it was written on the morning of the day after Mr. O'Kelly's arrest. It was delayed on its route several days and by the time it arrived at Santiago de Cuba...

HE WAS IN GOOD HEALTH. The effect to be had upon a foreigner by confining him in a filthy cell, and compelling him in a hot climate to breathe the air infected with poison from an open cesspool, might be calculated easily. It is men often of the strongest constitutions who are the first to succumb under such studiously unfavorable conditions.

MR. O'KELLY'S LETTER. FORT GERONA, MANZANILLO, April 1, 1873. MY DEAR YOUNG—When you read the super-scription above do not imagine that I am playing you a joke in honor of All Fools' Day, for I am seriously a prisoner.

IN THE CALABOZO OF FORT GERONA. Hereafter this day shall be sacred in my memory as appropriately dedicated to the genius of official Spain, and Don Whiskerandos shall enter as a new saint in my private calendar.

THE CESSPOOL, WHICH IS CLOSE BY, I could laugh at the droll position in which the representative of the free press and the civilization and progress of the nineteenth century finds himself, but I AM AFRAID TO OPEN MY MOUTH, lest the bad odor should disarrange my stomach and interfere with my prospective breakfast.

THE LITTLE WRITING AUTHORITY. There is no use writing at length, as I am not sure whether the deity who presides over the destinies of Manzanillo will permit, in his wisdom and power, this letter to proceed to its destination. I only wish to remind you that

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN NATION you owe me some attention as the representative in this country of the American press, and that you cannot better discharge that obligation than by sending here

SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S BOYS, so that I may have a little society. If they don't let me out soon I shall

START A FREE NEWSPAPER, and the results, I assure you, will be fearful to contemplate.

Inform my friends of my location, and believe me, ever sincerely,

JAMES J. O'KELLY.

SPECULATIONS AND OPINIONS IN THE CITY.

The rumor of the death of Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald Commissioner in Cuba, was the subject of continual comment yesterday in the city. At the hotels and public places of resort the startling news was very freely discussed, and the opinion was universal that, if true, the perpetrators of the outrage upon the progress and civilization of the age should be held to strict account by

BOTH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS. There is a general sentiment of admiration at the gallant manner in which Mr. O'Kelly has performed his perilous duties, and it is said that, whether living or dead, his work on the island cannot fail to be deeply injurious to Spanish rule.

THE FEELING OF SYMPATHY that has been extended by the American people to the struggling Republic of Spain is greatly weakened by the news of the dastardly action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and but little hope is entertained that a repute which could permit such an atrocity as has been perpetrated upon Mr. O'Kelly can long be brought to bear upon it by its numerous opponents. The people in the city yesterday stated that they were completely at a loss to understand

WHAT CRIMES THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT HAD BEEN GUILTY OF which would necessitate his arrest. His actions

were not done secretly, and the object of his mission was proclaimed to the world, and as yet nothing has been proved against him which justifies his treatment.

THE CUBANS, as might be expected, are most interested in everything connected with Mr. O'Kelly, and the feeling among them yesterday amounted to excitement. All the various Cuban resorts were filled with excited groups speculating upon the truth of the morning's news. The announcement that the American government had determined to interfere in the matter seemed to afford

THE LIVELIEST SATISFACTION, although many think that the interference has come too late to be effectual. There are some who suppose that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would be scarcely reckless enough to ill-treat their prisoner in such a way that death would have ensued; but those who know them best believe them to be capable of any atrocity. Authentic information regarding the fate of Mr. O'Kelly is anxiously awaited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Can O'Kelly Be Held as a Spy? (From the Washington Star, April 12.) The arrest and threatened trial by court martial as a spy of the venturesome Celtic-American correspondent, O'Kelly, in Cuba, raised the question as to whether O'Kelly is really amenable to the laws as an emissary of the Cuban patriots. Webster defines the word "spy" as—

A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is subjected to capital punishment. Had there been added to this definition the statement that a spy invariably conceals his true character under a disguise of some kind, it would, we think, be more complete. During the late war a number of spies were executed on both sides, and in all cases they were in disguise. The case of Richardson, who was hung at Frederick, Md., on the return of the Army of the Potomac from Gettysburg, is in point. Richardson had followed the army from the time it was first encamped in Virginia, in the capacity of a book and trinket pedler. He would occasionally disappear for weeks at a time, until finally attention was drawn to his suspicious movements, and he was closely watched. It was finally ascertained that he was within our lines as a spy, and that when he disappeared he went into the camp of the enemy with valuable information in reference to the strength of the Union army, its movements, &c.

He was captured near Frederick in the act of escaping into the Confederate lines, tried by a drum-head court-martial and hung—all within two hours after his arrest. In fact, no spy would dare to follow his dangerous calling for a moment without a disguise. It may be said that Major Andre was hung as a spy, and that when captured he was attired in British uniform, covered by a large cloak which he had been prevailed upon to wear. The justice of Andre's sentence has never been admitted by many, for the reason, as is claimed, that he was not, when arrested, acting in the capacity of a spy; that he was not even disguised; and that his presence within the federal lines was the result of accident, and not design.

In the case of O'Kelly it must be remembered that he went to Cuba as an independent (naturalized) American citizen, and not as a partisan; and that he was never disguised or attempted to disguise his true character. He requested permission to go into the Cuban lines as a newspaper correspondent, and the Spanish authorities gave him leave to go, but also gave him the comforting assurance that he would be shot if he returned. Subsequent to the Spanish general in whose jurisdiction O'Kelly was, modified his threat, and said he would banish him if he returned. O'Kelly returned, was arrested, and ordered given for his trial as a spy by court martial. A late despatch says that two letters from President O'Connell were found on his person, and if this is true his case is made considerably worse. There is no disguising the fact that O'Kelly has been guilty of a serious offense, and that the Spanish authorities would be justified in sending him out of the country; but they are not warranted by the facts in treating him as a spy, for the reason that he lacks the distinctive feature of a spy, viz., a disguise. We trust that General Torbert, the American Consul General at Havana, has taken a firm stand in the matter, and has placed O'Kelly's case in such a light to the Spanish authorities that they will content themselves with sending him out of the country. As a matter of policy they would find it a great blunder to execute him.

A Monstrously Ridiculous Outrage. (From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican, April 10.) A NEW YORK HERALD correspondent who has been travelling among the insurgents in Cuba has been arrested by the Spaniards and is threatened with death as a spy, the only pretext for which, as we can see, is that he entered the rebel lines, and returned through the Spanish camp on his homeward journey. To treat a newspaper correspondent in such an outrageous manner is monstrously ridiculous, and should invite the prompt interference of the American government for his protection. If a man left the enemy's lines and entered the contending party's with the object of obtaining information to be used in advancing the cause of one of the parties, then there would be some justification for his punishment. But in the case of the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent it is quite different. He was and is the representative of a leading daily newspaper, which has earned a fame by penetrating every section of the earth in search of news. To learn the exact state of affairs in Cuba and present it without bias to the world was his errand to that island, and the Captain General was notified of such intention. Now, if the Spaniards are afraid to have the correspondent "unfold his unvarnished tale," it will be suspected that there are more atrocities perpetrated than the world hears of. If they have evidence to prove him a rebel emissary, it should be presented. To deprive an American newspaper representative of his liberty, without any pretext of law, is rather a dangerous proceeding for any government to undertake. Here we are accustomed to the fullest liberty of the press, and the Spaniards will not aid their cause much by drawing on their heads the ill-will of a power greater than the government—the American press.

The Captain General's Broken Promise. (From the Hartford Post, April 12.) It appears that Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald correspondent in Cuba, is in extreme danger. He was sent down there as a commissioner to investigate the condition of affairs as they actually exist and make a full and accurate report, in order that the vexed question may be determined whether there is war in Cuba or mere depredations by roving bands of insurgents, without organized strength and underserving sympathy or aid.

The Captain General, Ceballos, gave him verbal leave to go all over the island, but on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba, he was arrested and warned by General Morales, who is in command there, not to go further. If he did, he was told, he should be shot as a spy on his return. Having the license of the Captain General, however, Mr. O'Kelly courageously proceeded, though arrested several times, until he made the tour of the island, obtaining information upon its condition and that of both the contending forces. He was finally arrested as a spy at Manzanillo, where he now lies in prison. There he is out of the way of all communications, and cannot defend himself, for he can obtain no news. In answer to his first request to be removed to Havana, where he could be defended and the true nature of his mission shown, the Captain General proposes to retract his own permission to Mr. O'Kelly, and to evade the responsibility of a fair trial, by sending him to Santiago de Cuba, which is not only still more out of the way than Manzanillo, but is in immediate control of the very man who has sentenced him to death in advance. Under such circumstances the manifest injustice of that proceeding is evident. We hope our government will take such steps to secure a fair trial for Mr. O'Kelly as may be in his power. Mr. O'Kelly has a brother in this city employed as a sculptor.

SPAIN.

A Capitulated Commander's Defence of His Action—The Military Code in Barcelona—Deep-Sea Telegraphs Concession.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, April 13, 1873. General Morales, who commanded at Berga when the place fell into the hands of the Carlists, has written a letter defending himself from the charge of treason. MILITARY REPRESSION FOR REFORM AT BARCELONA. General Velarde, the new Captain General, assumed command of Barcelona last week, and inaugurated a series of measures to check insubordination, which have proved most effective. CABLE COMMUNICATION FROM THE TRANSMARINE COLONIES. A concession has been granted giving certain parties the right to lay lines of telegraph cable from Cuba or Porto Rico to Hayti or St. Domingo.

SWITZERLAND.

Pere Hyacinthe in Exter Fraise of Calvin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENÈVA, April 13, 1873. Pere Hyacinthe delivered an eloquent discourse to-day in praise of Calvin.

PORTO RICO.

Havana Rumor of the Existence of Trouble on the Island.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, April 12, 1873. Rumors are current here of difficulties in Porto Rico; but nothing definite is known as to the character of the trouble, and the rumors lack confirmation.

HAYTI.

Thirty Defeated Revolutionists Executed—Speech of General Michel on the Scaffold—Great Men Must "Fulfill Their Destiny."

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, April 12, 1873. A news letter from Jacmel, Hayti, dated March 24, gives particulars of the abortive revolution at Gonaves, of which General Michel was the ringleader. The authorities succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

Thirty of those implicated, including the leader, were executed. Michel, who was a hairdresser in 1858, and became a general in 1868, made a grandiose speech on the scaffold. He said great men, like Napoleon and others, had their destiny to fulfill, and he had fulfilled his.

Reported Appearance of American Filibusters in Samana Bay—An Attempt at Landing Said to Have Been Repulsed. HAVANA, April 12, 1873. Advice from St. Thomas to the 7th inst. have been received:— It was reported there that an American steamer had arrived at Porto Rico with news that a steamer had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States; that when the Americans attempted to disembark their landing was opposed by the inhabitants, and there was some bloodshed.

The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by the enemies of the Samana Bay scheme in Porto Rico.

THE FUNERAL OF A JAPANESE PRINCE.

Death of a Distinguished Japanese Student in Brooklyn—The Burial Ceremonies Yesterday Afternoon.

A Keizo Hirosewa, the son and heir of a Japanese prince, was borne to his grave yesterday afternoon. The deceased was only nineteen years old, and a student in the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn. The funeral took place from his late residence, 36 East Thirty-eighth street. The Japanese students in this vicinity and Tetsunoske Tomita, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, came to attend it. The services were solemn and impressive. In the drawing room of the elegant mansion—the house of Mr. Richard Pollock—lay the body of the young nobleman, reposing in a casket of singular beauty and magnificence. It was of rosewood, with extension plates, lined with satin and studded with pearls. The inscription was as follows:— A. KEIZO HIROSEWA, Died April 9, 1873. Aged 19 years and 3 months. Exquisite flowers covered the casket and filled the room with a fragrant perfume. The adjoining room was the residence of the family. They were weeping sadly when Mr. Thomas N. Hastings, of West Forty-second street Presbyterian church, spoke in words that were broken by sobs, and his heart that was still forever. His friends and fellow students from Japan stood by their faces convulsed with grief. The pallbearers were S. T. Ageo, M. Sato, M. Ohudara, S. Matsuda, Dr. Cochran, President of the Polytechnic Institute, in which the deceased had studied within a week of his death; Mr. Lettingwell and Mr. Young, both professors in the Institute, and Mr. J. A. Pollock. At two o'clock the remains were conveyed TO GREENWOOD CEMETERY. A Keizo Hirosewa was one of the foremost statesmen of Japan who were instrumental in bringing about the modern policy of the government of that country, and has been deceased two years ago by some unknown hierrings. Hirosewa was sleeping just before dawn when a band of assassins came with an order to kill him. They had been hired by the government, and he was killed before a general alarm could be given. The purpose of the assassination, even if it has been discovered by the government, has never been revealed even to the members of his family. Many speculations were rife at the time, but none could explain the real cause of the conspiracy, for Hirosewa was one of the most popular men in public life. Young Keizo was at that time attached to the American Consulate. He left Japan, and in Italy, Egypt and was everywhere treated with the utmost courtesy. A year ago, HE CAME TO THIS COUNTRY, and has ever since been studying American institutions and art with an industry which seemed almost inexhaustible. He stood very high in his class in the Polytechnic Institute, and was generally regarded as the greatest student in the school. It was his dying request that the burial ceremonies should be conducted in accordance with the Presbyterian faith, and his body should be returned to Japan, but interred in Greenwood Cemetery. His mother and his brothers and sisters in Japan enjoy the very highest social position in Japan, and young Hirosewa would undoubtedly have been called to some prominent position had he lived to return to his native country.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' WIFE.

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., April 11, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— Please correct the misstatement made in yesterday's HERALD that the wife of Captain Williams was formerly Miss Helen Sanager. The lady in question is the wife of Captain Digby Murray, late Commodore of the White Star line. Captain Murray has but lately resigned his position in that company, to accept an appointment under the British government in Europe.

WILLIAM M. TWEED IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., April 13, 1873. William M. Tweed arrived here on Saturday night and is staying at the Queen's Hotel.

THE GRAMM MYSTERY.

The Father of the Murdered Man Coming to America to Administer His Affairs. The authorities of Queens county have received a letter from the father of James Gramm, the murdered shoemaker of Little Neck, who it will be remembered, was for some time known as James McCreary. His father states that his true name was Gramm, but that he changed his name in consequence of his high position in the British army. The father is now on his way to this country to administer upon his son's estate.

POPE PIUS THE NINTH.

Alarming Report of the Condition of the Health of His Holiness.

A State of Lethargy Said to Have Succeeded Hours of Great Physical Suffering.

FEAR OF HIS SUDDEN DISSOLUTION.

Vatican Precaution for an Immediate Election of His Successor.

The Members of the Sacred College in the Holy City.

Papal Troops Guarding the Seat of Conclave.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, April 13, 1873. His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, after suffering many hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state.

His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins, and the clerical papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports.

FEAR OF HIS SUDDEN DISSOLUTION.

It is feared the recovery of the Pope is impossible.

THE SACRED COLLEGE PREPARED FOR AN IMMEDIATE ELECTION OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

It is believed his death will be kept a secret until the conclave has elected a successor, to avoid the interference of Germany and Italy.

All of the Cardinals, save two, are now at the Vatican.

There are 400 Papal troops inside, and orders have been given to allow no one to enter.

THE HIERARCHICAL STRENGTH OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

It was stated in the Holy City, in the month of January last, that the Very Reverend Father Jandel, the General of the Dominicans, who died in Rome in December, 1872, was the seventy-fifth of the members of the Episcopal Council who died since it was opened on the 8th of December, 1869. Among the seventy-five were eight cardinals. The number of living cardinals amounted to forty-five, of whom twenty-one were seventy or more years of age. Cardinal Billiet, who reached the age of ninety, was the oldest.

During the reign of Pius IX. ninety-seven cardinals had died to the end of 1872. All the cardinals were at Rome, with the exception of Cardinal Hohenlohe. Twenty-five cardinals' hats were vacant.

AGES OF MANY OF THE POPES.

The eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Pope Pius the Ninth—which occurred on the 13th of May, 1873—brought back to the Christian world the recollection that after Gregory XI, whom St. Catherine of Siena returned to Rome in 1378, history records the age of all the Pontiffs, from the longest to the shortest.

Gregory XI. (1369-1378), Clement XII. (1760-1774), and Pius VII. (1800-1823). Only one, Pius VIII. (1569-1590), died at an advanced age, and that was at the age of eighty-eight. The longest reign was that of Pius IX. (1846-1878), who died at the age of thirty-two. The shortest was that of Pius VI. (1775-1799), who died at the age of thirty-five.

Gregory XVI. (1831-1846), died at the age of thirty-five. Pius IX. (1846-1878), died at the age of thirty-two. Pius VIII. (1569-1590), died at the age of eighty-eight. Pius VII. (1800-1823), died at the age of twenty-four. Pius VI. (1775-1799), died at the age of thirty-five.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Eddy—Attacks on the Catholic Church.

A meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held in the Madison Avenue Baptist church, corner Thirty-first street, last night. There was a large sprinkling of ladies in the audience. The Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the meeting by prayer. Mr. William E. Dodge then delivered an address. He said they expected a large number of delegates at the next General Conference, to be held on the 2d of October. It was hoped that all the members of the Alliance would open their houses to receive some of these delegates as guests. Another Conference would probably not be held in New York in the next twenty-five years. It would also be necessary to raise a fund for expenses. They had already raised \$100,000 for the purpose. They were to come to the expense of the Evangelical Alliance. Dr. Inglis, of Brooklyn, said there was but little doubt that the hospitality of New York would be fully equal to the exigencies of the occasion. This was not a union of churches, but an alliance of Christians. No church was represented in the Alliance, and, therefore, no church was compromised by it. The basis on which the members were allied was a somewhat broad one. It embraced all who held evangelical principles. He believed in the Holy Catholic Church and the communion of saints, but he could not, and they could not, narrow their Christian affections down to the points of simple dogmatism. Whoever they recognized a Christian, a brother, they must set aside all barriers of denomination. This was no compromise, but this was the sense of the Alliance. It was to be a union of their principles in all essential points. The Christian was in this Alliance even allowed to maintain evangelical principles against infidelity and popery. The testimony which the Alliance had already borne to the great principles of religion had already shown good results in Italy, France, and even in Italy. The system of Romanism in this country was the same as it was in Italy. When he heard Catholic priests and prelates in New York, he asked himself the question, "Would these men speak so if they were in Mexico or in Spain or in Austria?" There was imminent danger to the liberties of this land. The whole spirit of Romanism was opposed to the spirit of religious and civil liberty. In this very city the Catholic Church is getting more than what was due to it on the basis of equality. They must beware of allowing a Church to receive money from the city for sectarian purposes. And the point of danger was the relation of the Catholic Church to the common schools. Could they allow the Romanists to come in and to put this divine book, the Bible, out of the schools? To say that they should not be allowed to be read was to undermine the very foundations of the institutions of this country. What would have become of the United States without this Bible?

A STRIKE SHOT.

One of the New Workmen is Assaulted by a Gang of Ruffians and Defends Himself.

Jacob Bodner and George Schameyer, employes of the New York Gas Company, were assaulted at the corner of Twenty-second street and First Avenue, about seven o'clock last evening, by a gang of strikers, led by John Mooney. The assailants threw stones and brickbats and were preparing to apply clubs, when Jeff. just crossed the street and on Saturday some hopes were entertained of the unfortunate man's ultimate recovery. His wonderful grit and pluck took him up bravely, but he could not withstand the terrible shock. Nor could the combined skill of the small convention of surgeons and doctors counteract the effects of the frightful accident. Yesterday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock, "poor Abe" "passed in his checks." On Wednesday probably he will be laid beside his brother "Pat" in the family vault at Elizabeth.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Two Blocks, Thirteen Houses, of the City of Bristol, Conn., Burned Down—Loss \$90,000—Insurance \$39,000.

BRISTOL, Conn., April 13, 1873. A fire broke out here this morning at three o'clock, which spread with great rapidity and destroyed two entire blocks of buildings, consisting of thirteen houses. The loss on the buildings, chiefly occupied by business firms, is estimated at \$90,000, and the stock \$40,000. The fire was insured for \$100,000 and the latter for \$22,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

It is understood that the next season at Booth's Theatre will open with Mr. Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle.

The career of Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack at Niblo's proves conclusively that dramatic taste in this city is greatly in advance of other parts of the country. "The Scouts of the Prairie" would not have gained even a hearing from managers in New York if its immense success in other places, notably in Boston, had not made it seem likely that the piece would draw large houses. On the opening night the immense theatre was densely filled, but on the evening following the house "dropped," and continued to dwindle till the end. This will be a warning to all future "original heroes" not to take to the stage, or, if they do so, to keep away from New York.

An entertainment, to consist of recitations by Miss Nellie Cassey and music by Miss Clementine Lazar and other artists, is to be given at Steiway Hall, on Wednesday evening.

Only six weeks remain of the regular dramatic season; but in that time we are to witness a number of new performances.

The Grand Opera House has withdrawn "Uncle Sam," and this evening puts "Under the Gaslight" on the stage for a limited run of two weeks. This is contrary to the usual practice at that house. The engagement of Mr. Charles Pfeiffer in "Monte Christo," on the 25th, makes the fortnight limit necessary. The revival of the piece, with all the resources of the Grand Opera House and after Mr. Daly's long experience in producing effective tableaux, makes the reappearance of the original railroad effect of some interest, and the fact that Mrs. John Woods' Peachesblow will be her last character previous to her return to London is another important feature.

The Vokes Family appear at Niblo's this week, their engagement being continued to a fortnight. They came under the management of Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, and will be assisted by a full company from that house. After the expiration of the engagement it is understood that Jarrett & Palmer will produce their new pantomime.

Ol Bull is to give a concert on next Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Masonic Hall and the Astor Library. He will be assisted by the members of his concert company.

In spite of the reputation that Mr. Sothern is making as a practical joker, there is no hoax in his "Garrick" and "Drednary" at Wallace's every night. These are always cut after the same line pattern, and "draw" better than the flying machine.

No change is announced at Booth's, and we presume "Daddy O'Powd" will run through successfully till the 12th of May, when Miss Neilson returns, appearing in her favorite character of Amy Robarts. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's Micawber and Mr. F. Mackay's Uriah Heap were very successful at the Union Square Theatre last week. This week Miss Ethel returns in her original character of "Frou-Frou." Speaking of Miss Ethel reminds us of the fact that "Agnes" was only a moderate success in Paris, and that some of the French journals say that the young American actress must have brought great endorsements to its interpretation to make it successful here. From the synopsis of the play which we have seen we are led to believe, however, that the adaptation of the piece for the Union Square Theatre was a great improvement over its production in Paris.

The last three acts of "Altk" and the last two acts of "New Year's Eve" will be played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening, and to-morrow evening the revival of "Divorce" takes place. The piece is to be played with all of the original cast except Mr. Harkins, who, as our readers know, is now at the Union Square Theatre.

The amateur dramatic company of which Mrs. Sheridan Shook is the leading spirit will play "Married Life" and "Rough Diamond," at the Terrace Garden Theatre, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Union Home and School.

The Vokes Family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Vokes, Miss Jessie Vokes, Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Rosina Vokes and Mr. Pawdon Vokes arrived by the steamer Calabria.

Mlle. Morlacchi appeared on Saturday night at Niblo's in several very pretty dances. As the occasion was Ned Buntline's benefit that worthy actor made a speech at the end of the first act, thanking the good people present for coming to see him and saying that he appreciated their presence more than the criticisms of the New York press. Mr. Buntline evidently knows a good thing when he sees it.

The minor theatres offer very attractive bills this week. The "Omique, always strong in its own line, is being rivalled by the Athenæum. Dan Bryant is to sing his old popular song, "Shoo Fly," and the other places offer perhaps equally tempting specialties.

Why Cough and Wheeze and Snuffle, and talk as if you had a burr in your throat, when HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will cure you in ten minutes. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

"The Apparel Off Proclaims the Man," says the poet; and of no article is this more true than the HAT. Hence the wisdom of getting the best. This is the case with HERRING'S PATENT. 115 Nassau street, between Beekman and Ann streets.

A-Herring's Patent

CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A Great Chance to Purchase Villa Sites—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 15, AT 2 P. M., WILLIAM PATTERSON, SPECIAL MASTER IN CHARGE, OF THE NEW YORK STATE LAND OFFICE, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN HIS OFFICE, 115 NASSAU STREET, AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED ESTATE, LATELY OWNED BY JOSEPH L. SMALLWOOD, ESQ., ON CENTRAL STREET, BETWEEN HERRING AND BARCLAY PLACES. THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL LOTS, AND WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS WHICH ARE UNSUBDIVIDED IN LOCALITY, POSITION AND CULTIVATION. THE VARIETY AND BEAUTY OF THE SITES, AND THE EXCELLENCE OF THE SOIL, WILL BE EQUALLY BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR EARLY ARRIVAL AT THE FOOT OF CENTRAL STREET, BETWEEN HERRING AND BARCLAY PLACES, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A-Detective Agency—Mooney's Detective Agency, 102 Broadway, experienced operators; fidelity and dispatch; refer to H. H. Cladon, 160 Church street.

A-Window Shades of Every Description and all desirable styles of Pictures.

G. L. KELLY & CO., 734 Broadway

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. All druggists sell it.

Explosive Bullets—Safe, Cheap, Accurate, Destructive.

JOHN P. MOORE'S BOMB, 204 Broadway, New York.

Golden Hair—Harker's Aurora, Harmless as water; changes any hair to golden; \$2.50. Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.

Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Ague Cure may be obtained at 878 Eighth avenue, between Fifth-seventh and Fifth-eighth streets.

Kearney's Buchs Radically Cures Bright's Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Urinary Diseases in every stage. 104 Duane street, Physician in attendance. Advice gratis. H. DUNSTON, Agent.

Royal Havana Lottery Extraordinary.

ONE PRIZE IN EVERY SEVEN TICKETS. WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 Capital Prize..... \$20,000  
10 Special Prizes..... 50,000  
100 Prizes..... 5,000 each  
1,000 Prizes..... \$1,000 each  
10,000 Prizes..... \$100 each  
100,000 Prizes..... \$10 each  
1,000,000 Prizes..... \$1 each

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