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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third st.—NICK AND NICK. Afternoon and Evening. ATHENEUM, No. 12 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Nassau streets.—LADY AND LADY. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 25th st.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—LA SORCELLA. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HURRY DUMPY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth st.—A BUSINESS WOMAN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICT. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—NO THROUGHFARE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—BOUCQUET. POWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WIVES OF NEW YORK.—CHARACTERS OF IMPULSE. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—THE STRONGBOIL. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—KERRY AND KERRY. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 814 Broadway.—'91: ON THE MURDER AT THE FAIR. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—LADY AND LADY. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AMBIOSCOPE. RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. TONY MARTINI'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 13, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ENGLAND! MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION!—LEADING EDITORIAL SUBJECT—SIXTH PAGE. GLADSTONE'S DOWNFALL! HE HAS AN AUDIENCE WITH QUEEN VICTORIA! POPULAR EXCITEMENT OVER, AND PRESS COMMENTS UPON THE ENGLISH CABINET CRISIS! DISRAELI OR GRANVILLE AS PREMIER!—SEVENTH PAGE. PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS UPON NATIONAL SUBJECTS! HE CONVERSES WITH A HERALD COMMISSIONER ABOUT THE FINANCES, SPAIN, CUBA, HAYTI, THE INDIANS, AND HIS POSTPONED SOUTHERN TOUR! AN UNRESERVED EXPOSITION OF HIS POLICY.—SEVENTH PAGE. CUBAN FREEMEN THANK THE HERALD AND ADMIRE THE PLUCK OF ITS SPECIAL COMMISSIONER! CEBALLOS TO BE SHELVED! THE SLAVE-OWNERS' QUANDARY AND THE NEGROES' OPPORTUNITY.—SEVENTH PAGE. SENATOR BOUTWELL! THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TRIUMPHANT OVER DAWES, OF MOBILIER MEMORY! THE FACT ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON! THE NEW SECRETARY.—THIRD PAGE. BEVERLY CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE CARLISTS AND THE REPUBLICAN FORCES IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN! REMOVS OF DISASTER! PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.—SEVENTH PAGE. MEXICO CITY SUFFERING FROM THE EPIDEMY! NO FATAL CASES REPORTED—LATE TELEGRAMS.—SEVENTH PAGE. THE MOBILIER OF JUSTICE! CALDWELL'S PURCHASED SENATORSHIP! CADETS AT LARGE! SPECIAL WASHINGTON ITEMS.—THIRD PAGE. ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE! THE MONEY ALL SUBSCRIBED AND THE CONTRACTS MADE! NON-AMALGAMATION ESSENTIAL.—SEVENTH PAGE. EUROPEAN CABLE TELEGRAMS! EMPEROR WILLIAM BELIEVES IN THE EARLY EVACUATION OF FRANCE BY THE GERMANS! PERE HYACINTHE WARMLY WELCOMED IN GENEVA.—SEVENTH PAGE. THE NEW YORK CHARTER TO PASS AS IT STANDS! THE ERIE INVESTIGATION! A ROW BETWEEN WEED AND BATCHELLER! THE JURY LAW! GREEN'S LITTLE EFFORT.—THIRD PAGE. MOBILIER AMES HOAXING HIS CONSTITUENTS! SPECIALLY FATTED CALVES KILLED TO WELCOME BACK THE PRODIGAL "PLAAGER" OF C. M. STOCK.—THIRD PAGE. FOSTER'S FATHER AVERS THERE WAS NO MONEY PAID MRS. PUTNAM! MRS. DUYAL TELLS HER SUFFERINGS IN THE MURDER CASE! THE INDEX OF THE POPULAR WILL.—FOURTH PAGE. ANOTHER MANSLAYER ARRAIGNED! THE KILLING OF JOHN DANN! A CITY-RAILROAD COMPANY SUED! GENERAL LEGAL BUSINESS.—FOURTH PAGE. PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE JERSEY CAPITAL! RAILWAY MONOPOLISTS ENGINEERING IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE JERSEY RAILROAD LEASE.—TENTH PAGE. BOLD BURGLARS BREAK INTO A BANK! A WELL-LAID PLAN GOES A-GLY BECAUSE OF THE TIMELY ARRIVAL OF THE JANITORS! THE SCHEME AND THE ESCAPE.—THIRD PAGE. ON CHANGE! THE MONEY, STOCK AND GOLD FEATURES! MORE GREENBACKS CERTAINLY BE ISSUED! THE TREASURY CHANGES! ACTIVE DEMAND FOR RAILWAY BONDS.—FIFTH PAGE. ENTRIES FOR THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB PURSES FOR 1873—HORSE NOTES—TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.—EIGHTH PAGE. A PROMISE OF MORE SENSATIONS IN ERIE—A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.—FOURTH PAGE. BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE IN THE COURTS! ATTEMPT TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE—THE JEWISH FEAST OF PURIM.—THIRD PAGE. THE WAR IN SPAIN.—French and Spanish armies from Spain leave little room to doubt the news that a very severe battle has been fought between the government troops and the forces of Don Carlos. The weight of assertion points to a defeat of the republican commander. Señor Figueras is absent from Madrid. The constitutional progress, apart from the war reports, with the question of colonial emancipation, appears to be satisfactory. MR. BOUTWELL IS HAPPY.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has elected him to the United States Senate. He will be a good representative of the State in that body, and a better one than he has been of the country in the Treasury Department. He has had considerable legislative experience and is a good speaker. Now let us have a Secretary of the Treasury from the great financial and commercial center of New York.

The Cabinet Crisis in England—Mr. Gladstone's Resignation.

Mr. Gladstone's bill, looking to the improvement of the educational system of Ireland and to the establishment of an Irish University worthy of the name, has come to grief. After a protracted debate in the House of Commons, during which all parties had a fair opportunity to express their views, a vote was called for, and in a full House, there being present five hundred and seventy-one members, the bill was thrown out by a majority of three. It is not at all to be wondered at, in the circumstances, that the Prime Minister should have regarded the vote as a defeat, and should forthwith have sought the Queen and tendered his resignation. A cable despatch, special to the HERALD, states that nothing will be decided until to-day. There are two courses open to Mr. Gladstone with the Queen's consent—he may resign or he may demand a dissolution of Parliament. It is doubted whether Mr. Disraeli would attempt to form a ministry. The liberal party is so strong and so united that but small hopes are entertained that, with the present House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli and his friends could govern the country. The general feeling is in favor of a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli hesitates, and in consequence of the absence of Lord Cairns, who is at Rome, and of the Marquis of Salisbury, who is at Nice, he refuses to come to any decided conclusions. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, has taken most decided ground. He is so disgusted with the vote that he not only persists in his resignation, but threatens to retire altogether from public life. The excitement in London and throughout the country is said to be great; and rumors are afloat to the effect that Lord Granville may be called upon to organize a temporary government, although it is not thought that he will obey the call. It is now some ten days since we called attention in these columns to Mr. Gladstone's Irish University bill, regarding it as a radical measure which was likely to bring out the sentiment of the three Kingdoms more emphatically than any of the great reforms which will be inseparably associated with his name. In this we have not been disappointed. Somehow the bill has not taken. It is not radical enough for the radicals and it is too radical for the conservatives. It does not please the Irish Roman Catholics, and it irritates and provokes the Church party in England. Cardinal Cullen opposes it, and so does the Corporation of the city of Dublin. The great papers, one and all, have found in the bill something to which to object. The Times at first was approving, but the Times has latterly been cautious and somewhat stunted in its praise. The Daily News thinks that the scheme is not as large as the foundation laid for it. The Irish Roman Catholic prelates have a right to complain that the government has fully admitted the grievance they assert without giving them the remedy they ask. The Standard pronounces the bill unsatisfactory. The Saturday Review, the Spectator and the Examiner have each pointed out what they consider radical defects. Yet almost all the journals admit that in point of comprehensiveness it is worthy to take rank with the Irish Church act and the Irish Land act. It is perfectly manifest that Mr. Gladstone counted on its success. Only a few days ago, at a public meeting, he stated that, while the Ministry were willing to accept amendments and to modify the bill, they were prepared to make it a vital question and to stake their official existence upon it. Sooner, perhaps, than he expected, Mr. Gladstone has been called upon to make good his word. On its second reading his pet measure has been defeated; and, true to his purpose, he has tendered his resignation. It is noteworthy that while the Irish Catholics in the House to a man opposed the bill, the Scotch and Welsh members gave it their hearty support. It was not unnatural that the vote should be so, and not otherwise; and any one who knows anything of Scotland, Wales and Ireland needs but little help to get out of the difficulty. Why has this bill failed and why has Mr. Gladstone, because of its defeat, thought fit to resign? These are questions which many are anxiously asking. The leading features of Mr. Gladstone's bill have already in these columns been stated somewhat minutely. To repeat them in detail is, therefore, the less necessary. It is desirable, however, that our readers should have a clear comprehension of the situation. It has long been a complaint that Trinity College, Dublin, the principal educational institution in Ireland, was practically closed against the great majority of the Irish people. Its religious tests excluded alike the Presbyterians of Ulster and the entire Roman Catholic youth of the country. It was this exclusion which in times gone by sent the Presbyterians to Glasgow and the Roman Catholics to Douay, in France, and to the universities of Spain and Italy. To meet this difficulty Sir Robert Peel established the non-sectarian Queen's colleges and the Queen's University. The Queen's colleges have, no doubt, done good, but they have not satisfied the Irish people or made an end of the national demand for a national university. Mr. Gladstone's bill retains the Queen's colleges, with the exception of that of Galway, which has proved a failure, with their grants undisturbed. It retains Trinity College, but modifies its rules and slightly taxes its wealth; it establishes a national university, affiliating it to Trinity, Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; Magee College and the Catholic University of Dublin. The new National University is to be absolutely unsectarian. It is to have no chair of theology, no chair of moral philosophy, no chair of modern history. Considering the religious condition of Ireland, it is difficult to conceive how a more desirable bill could be framed. But it does not please. It does not please Cardinal Cullen, because Cardinal Cullen wants special endowments for Roman Catholic institutions. As the Queen's colleges are endowed so would he have the Catholic University endowed. Mr. Gladstone's grand disestablishment measure, to which this university scheme is a necessary sequel, has made this impossible. The bill does not please the Church party in England, because they see, or think they see, in it the handwriting which marks them out for destruction. What has befallen the Irish Church may befall the Church in England; and in the fate of Trinity they see the doom of Oxford and Cambridge. "This man Gladstone has become an offence; he is

robbing us of our ancient rights and privileges; his democratic policy is leading us to ruin; let us be rid of him." Such is the language of the Tory gentlemen of England. We do not blame the English Tories so much as we blame the Irish Catholics. The English Tories have everything to lose. The Irish Catholics have everything to gain. Mr. Gladstone's bill has failed because of a most unholy coalition, and he resigns in disgust because he finds himself at a most critical moment deserted by friends whom for four years he has faithfully and laboriously served. To conciliate Ireland he introduced and carried through the Irish Church bill. To conciliate England he introduced and carried through the Irish Land bill. To further conciliate Ireland he introduced this University bill. Behold his reward! At the time we go to press nothing is certain as to the course which may be pursued in the emergency. Mr. Disraeli appreciates the difficulty of the situation, and it is said, is most unwilling to saddle himself with the responsibilities of office. The rank and file of the conservatives are naturally anxious for peace and power, and are not unwilling to make an appeal to the people. On the other hand the liberals are anxious to test the sentiment of the House by asking a vote of confidence. It is feared, however, that Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind, and that he will abide by his determination. The presumption is that the difficulty will in some way be bridged over until Easter, and that then an appeal will be made to the country. Mr. Gladstone has fought nobly in a good cause. He ought not rashly to abandon the fight. The enlightened sentiment of the age is with him, and it is a duty which he owes to the world as well as to himself to abide at his post and to test his strength to the last.

President Grant on Things in General. In another column we print an interview accorded by the President to a HERALD Commissioner touching the main features of his policy for the next four years, and his impressions regarding some things transpiring outside the Union. It will be seen that General Grant does not purpose taking any "new departure" on the issues which are discussed so widely at present. His first point is that the Cabinet will undergo nothing like reconstruction. The election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate will necessitate at least one change in the personnel, but the financial policy will not be changed. Mr. Boutwell, it would seem, does not intend resigning before December next, when Congress will meet, and unless Secretary Robeson is assigned a mission abroad the Cabinet will otherwise probably remain as it is until that time. It can very well be understood that the President is undesirous of altering the course of the Treasury management, which was his strongest card in the Presidential campaign. His hopes for the Spanish Republic will be shared by every American and do him credit; and whatever grounds he may have for his opinion of a speedy termination of the Cuban struggle in favor of the insurgents it will be heartily re-echoed by millions in America. His hopes of the Samana Bay scheme are very roseate. Ten or fifteen years, he thinks, will suffice to create a desire in this country for spreading the starry banner over that troublesome tropical island at some millions cost. He puts the fulfillment of this prophecy so far off that we can afford to record it without being much moved one way or the other. He promises to make polygamous Brigham and his highly uxorious disciples obey the laws, which they have so successfully evaded up to the present. He is satisfied with his Louisiana policy. Finally, he has great hopes for his Indian peace policy, and has postponed his Southern trip to "go West." All these deliberate avowals convey the idea that he is greatly contented with things as they are and holds on by the motto that "Whatever is right."

Murder Trials—Clearing the Calendar. The determination of Judge Brady to dispose of all the murder cases on the calendar during the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer would be encouraging to the friends of law and order were they also assured that in the disposition of such cases crime would receive its due reward. But, thanks to the cumbersome machinery of our criminal laws and the manifold sympathy for the murderer created by a few unreasoning people, the gallows is cheated of its due, and murder becomes, to our shame, merely a means to gain notoriety for the perpetrator without any attendant danger. What with juries that disagree, a stay of proceedings, new trials and Executive interference, the way of the transgressor is made smooth, and his temporary detention in prison is alleviated by a crowd of sympathizers. Then comes the plea of insanity, which would lead one to suppose that man is, under all circumstances, an irresponsible being. The family and connections of the murderer and any Sunday school antecedents that his counsel may be able to bring forward, are urged in extenuation of the unpleasant action he has thoughtlessly committed. All this time there is not a word for the poor victim hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. The gentlemanly murderer absorbs the public attention, and there are naught but tears for the cruel fate that consigned him to a prison. While applauding Judge Brady's determination to clear the calendar of all murder cases let us indulge in the hope that the gallows will not become an obsolete institution in New York.

The Cuban Colony at Key West at a public meeting signified their appreciation of the HERALD enterprise in sending a Commissioner to rediscover their native land. After paying a high tribute to the Journal and its fearless ambassador they made the sensible declaration that the Cubans were willing to stand by the truth when O'Kelly returns to tell it. This they can be well complimented on, for it shows that they fear nothing from the truth being nakedly stated. Since the Captain General has at length sensibly taken the same view of the case for his side of the question we only hope that the result will suit all, as it will be in the interest of all. Captain General Ceballos, it is rumored from Havana, is about to be replaced by a general in full sympathy with the revolution at home. The slave-owners are represented as being in quite a quandary over their gloomy prospects, and well they may, for if the Spanish Republic continues to exist it must speedily declare a complete emancipation of the slaves in Cuba as well as Porto Rico.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Judson Kilpatrick is at the Grand Central Hotel. General C. H. Frontice, of Hartford, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel. General Albert Pike, of Washington, is in town at the Coleman House. Ex-Congressman A. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House. Ex-Congressman J. L. Getz, of Pennsylvania, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congressman J. Hale Sypher, of Louisiana, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is registered at the Brevoort House. Ex-Congressman H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut, is staying at the Astor House. Our Vice President will leave the Astor House this morning for New Orleans, Louisiana, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain H. F. Connor, of the steamship Rising Star, is staying at the Sturtevant House. United States Senator Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. General John P. Rathbone, Adjutant General on Governor Dix's staff, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House. In the Kansas bribery case it is difficult to decide which is getting the most kicks, the accused or the accuser—Pomeroy or York. A Down East pundit wants to know what battle in the Crimea should remind one of a fight with the Modoc Indians? Balak-lava! The new United States Senator from Missouri, Hon. Louis V. Biggs, was at one time a page in the Missouri House of Representatives. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided a few days ago at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons. Paris has a band of robbers led by a boy of fifteen. They have committed eighty thefts, with violence, and at least six murders. Three of the band are females. Hon. James Buffum, representative of the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, arrived at his home in Fall River on Saturday last. Mr. Buffum voted against the salary scale. John Sullivan, long known in England as "king of the bogging-letter impostors," has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for swindling General Braybrook out of \$5 by a lying petition. Another king dethroned. General Butler is the only member of Congress from New England who voted to increase his pay for past services. He will probably devote his "extra" to the benefit of the "Society for the Encouragement of Mammoth Cod Associations in New England." Mr. Edmund Yates called for home on the steamship Calabria yesterday afternoon. A number of friends were present on the vessel to bid him a kind farewell. He spoke to them of the pleasant memories that he must ever cherish of his sojourn in this country, and parted from them uttering expressions of hearty good will. Edward R. Smith, nominated yesterday to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is now agent for the Red Lake Chippewas in Minnesota. Mr. Smith accompanied General Howard last year to Arizona, and has been employed on several other special missions by the Interior Department, where he stands very high as one of the most efficient officers in the Indian service.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, MARCH 13—1 A. M. Probabilities. For Thursday, in the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly winds and clear weather; in the Western Gulf States, northeast winds, with clear weather, veering to southwest by Thursday evening; from the Ohio Valley northward over the Upper Lakes falling barometer, rising temperature and increasing southerly winds; cloudy and threatening weather over the Upper Lakes, with possibly rain preceding the area of lowest pressure in the extreme northwest.

ART MATTERS.

The Schenck Sale To-Day. To-day at noon a set of oil paintings will be sold at the gallery of Edward Schenck, 60 Liberty street. The sale will be concluded to-morrow. The pictures number 143. These of chief merit are "The Pets," by A. W. Wainwright; "Family Scene," by B. Nordenberg; "The Favorite Page," by T. Forence; "Evening on Clear Lake, California," by Harvey Young; "The First Born," by E. Schuckack; "The Picture Book" and "Attention, Sir," by F. Moorhans. "Reading the News," by H. E. Reytzenza; "After the Battle," by E. F. Engel; "News from the War," by H. Dauriac; "The Excursion," by Comte Calix; "The Proposal," by J. Carouls; "The Basket," by E. Jourmay; "Sunny Hours," by Emile Heimold; "The Mother," by F. Schenck; "Country Bridge in Vermont," by W. L. Sonntag; "Lake of Thun," by Carl Wagner; "The Spinning," by E. Kost; "Fruit and Wine," by J. Wilms; "Summer at Autum," by W. H. Wilcox; "The Secret," by Alby Robert; "Lighthouse near Essex," by Brocher; "Alden," by Forté; "The Saviour," by F. Schenck; "Country Case," by Maurice Siohi; "The Girl," by F. Pausen; "The Love Letter," by Tannert; "Faking Toll," by Dilens; "Spring," by Tait; "Washing Day," by Landel; "Opening the Ball," by Nottelmann; "Prayer St. Marc," by Vincent St. Lerche; "Christmas Morning," by Gesebachs; "Lake George," by David Johnson; "Interior," by De Sater and Koller; "The Fisherman's Family," by Burgers; "Summer Morning," by Gerard; "Sheep," by Verboeckhoven; "The Artist," by Chavet; "Portrait of Boy's Retainer," by Hubner; "War Stories," by Kaufmann; "Prayer Meeting in the Black Forest," by Brion; "The Lovers," by Bolivin; "After Dinner," by Lambert; "The Parrot," by Bus; "The Love Letter," by F. Schenck; "Flowers," by Hachyuse; "Spanish Lady," by Bougeure; "Greek Maiden," by Pereront; "The Lady Artists," by Castiglioni; "The Baby," by Wright; "The Clock," by James Hart; "The Salutation," by Minto; "Britany Girl," by DeJorbo; "Rhinestone," by S. R. Gifford; "Taking a Nap," by Beranger; "The Little Cook," by Meyer Von Rosen; "The Xanthia," by Krauss; "Vegetation Lady," by Doyer; "Pleasures of Childhood," by Reincke; "Interior," by Knarren; and "The Little Cat," by Pascutti. The Palette Club—Second Annual Exhibition. The second annual exhibition of the Palette Club is now open daily and evening at the Somerville Art Gallery, and will continue until next Friday week. Many of the pictures are excellent, a few are execrable. We shall return to them again and endeavor to speak the best, the worst and the mediocre with definiteness and precision. RICHMOND, March 12, 1873. In the House of Representatives a substitute has been offered for the Free Railroad bill introduced by Major W. T. Sutherland, of which Tom Scott is said to be the patron. The substitute does not differ materially from the original bill, except that it authorizes the Judges of Circuit Courts to grant a charter to build railroads wherever applied for under certain limited conditions. This, on account of its discriminating provisions, may probably gain a few more votes for Scott's scheme; but it will not alter the sentiment of the House, which is almost unanimously against the passage of any law looking to the furtherance of the Pennsylvania Railroad interests in this State. The opposition of General Macdonald, President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and of John M. Robinson, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, both of whom are said to be in favor of the bill, will defeat all Scott's schemes to obtain a connecting link with his Southern systems of railroads through this State during the present session. Major Sutherland, who introduced the Free Railroad law, spoke for two hours and a half in favor of the substitute, without making any decided impression. He was well received by the majority, but neither he nor any of his friends are hopeful of the passage of any law having for its object the access of Tom Scott's Southern Railroad project.

WAR AGAIN.

Captain Jack's Band Fooling the Peace Commission. Steel Has to Return with Empty Wagons. THE TROOPS IN THE LAVA BEDS. General Gillem Orders an Immediate Advance. Applegate Resigns in Disgrace, Leaving General Canby to Make Peace. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, 1873. Elijah Steele arrived at Treka this evening from the front. He says the Modocs would have come out had they not been frightened by stories told to them by persons who desire to have them remain in the country. There is a strong rivalry for leadership between Captain Jack and Schonchina. Mr. Steele thinks that nothing but fighting can settle the difficulties. He says that it is impossible that Captain Jack has left the lava beds, as the snow is too deep in the mountain ranges for travel. JACK TO BE STORMED OUT. The troops are in fine condition and ready for a forward movement. The officers have complete maps of the lava beds. General Gillem is in favor of closing in on the Indians, and expresses the belief that the whole band may be captured without great loss. THE INDIANS SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS. The Modocs depend on Tule Lake for their supplies of water, but they have great quantities of ice stored and an abundant supply of beef and roots. GENERAL GILLEM ORDERS AN ADVANCE. A courier, who arrived later, says that General Gillem has ordered an immediate advance and attack; that the soldiers are already in the lava beds and close upon the enemy. HOOKER JIM WANTS TO SURRENDER. "Hooker Jim" has sent word to Mr. Applegate requesting him to make a strong paper to lay before the Peace Commissioners recommending that he be permitted to return to the Yanax reservation. Mr. Applegate says that he would strongly recommend that this murderer ("Hooker Jim") be sent to the "happy hunting ground," as he does not want him at the Yanax reservation, among decent Indians. APPLIGATE RESIGNS IN DISGRACE. Mr. Applegate has resigned from the Peace Commission and has gone away disgraced. The whole matter, therefore, relative to treating with the Modoc Indians is in the hands of General Canby. The Peace Commission is a failure. Everything now indicates a war. AMUSEMENTS. "Der Freischuetz" at the Academy. The chief d'œuvre of Carl Maria Von Weber was produced last night at the Academy to a full house. It is many years since this great piece was heard in Italian in New York, if we except its singing once by the Arion Society. The cast last night included Mme. Pauline Lucca as Agathe and Signor Janet as Caspar. In so far it proved strong, but the Max of Signor Vizzani was an indifferent performance. The rest of the characters were merely further descents in the scale of indifference. The work in which Weber wove all the weird and wild dreamings of his nature with a weird, wild story from the folklore of Germany presents such varied features and demands such excessive care in production that it is not wonderful managers at the Academy have avoided it. It casts the capacities of the best arranged operatic establishment in Europe, and the hapazard manager here finds very little to his hand when he attempts to imitate it in a week. It is over fifty years since it was first produced in Berlin, and it is nearly fifty since Henrietta Senig set all Germany ablaze with excitement over her Agathe. The stage would not have been so long ago as this, if it were now, but it is questionable if it was ever produced with less regard to mise en scene. The terrible scene in the Wolf Glen, which Weber returned his brain to the production of the fitful and demagogic in orchestration, needs either a simple suggestiveness of the horrible visions of a dancing devil, or else a perfect realism of the gloomy and awful eldions that sweep shrieking through the ghost stories of medieval Germany. The incantation scene last night was farcical in the extreme, and badly as it was conceived, worked worse. The concerted chorus was out of all time and tune, and the orchestra and the performers labored through the scene with despairing effort. The Max of Signor Vizzani was a feeble and disappointing. They could scarcely be heard above the flourish of the horns. It is pleasant to turn from these things to the two characters we have excepted. Mme. Lucca's Agathe, in the second act, where she first appears, at once won the sympathies of the audience. The melodious, soul-filling melancholy of Weber could scarcely have found near or fuller utterance in the strains, and the foiled, dramatically speaking of a joyous, lightly hearted girl, which Weber placed beside the darkly forbidding Agathe in this scene, like a fall high to set off the delicate coloring of Herbrand's Agathe, fell into poor hands, and Lucca's triumph was and looks telling that she was victorious in its despite. The marvelous reticence and aria, "Coro il mio nome," was the first proof how Lucca made the part her own. At the end of the first verse the house broke forth in a whirlwind of bravos and clapping of hands. The trying ordeal of varied emotion, rising ever to the enthusiastic dream of future happiness in store, was magnificently sustained, and brought forth a display of feeling that the chorus sang that enraptured the beholder and listener. She was many times recalled at its close, but wisely refrained from marring the success by a partial repetition. The desperation of a soul struggling with an intangible fear could not have been more sympathetically rendered than in her acting and singing to the close of the colossal scene. Her song in the first act, "Or via cantiamo," was splendidly rendered and well deserved its encore. The score is exceedingly difficult for Caspar and the end of the first act; but Janet mastered it without effort. "Der Freischuetz" will be repeated on Friday night. Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mr. E. D. Davies, the ventriloquist, is to have a benefit at Niblo's this afternoon. "Man and Wife" has been produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre in London with success. At the Winter season of Italian opera in London, which has just closed, it was found that only four operas were necessary to make the programme attractive—"Il Conte Ory," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Il Barbiere" and "Così fan tutte." Miss Mary Griswold is to play "the business woman" in Olive Logan's new play to be produced at the Union Square Theatre this evening. Mr. P. Mackay is to play one of those eccentric characters for which he has shown such remarkable aptitude. M. Sardou has sent to Mr. Daly for a package of American newspapers of the largest size to be used in the first act of "Uncle Sam," when the French government allows the piece to be played in Paris. The act is supposed to take place on a Hudson River steambot, and each of the passengers will be busy reading an American newspaper when the play opens.