

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Ministerial Crisis Complete and Premier Gladstone at Audience with the Queen.

Public Canvass of the National Alternatives.

Resignation or a Dissolution of Parliament?

Disraeli's Opportunity and Probable Policy.

Earl Granville and a Compound Cabinet.

Scene in the Commons at the Moment of the Defeat of the Cabinet.

How the United Nationalities Voted on the Division.

Comments of the Press on the Commission and Its Cause.

THE METROPOLIS UNIVERSALLY EXCITED.

Club Comment and Speculation at Midnight.

The Situation This Morning, with the "Whips" in Active Motion.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, March 12, 1873. A Ministerial crisis has resulted from the vote of the House of Commons at the division this morning, on the Irish University question rejecting Mr. Gladstone's bill. A Cabinet Council was held at Downing street to-day for the purpose of discussing the best policy for the Ministers to pursue under the circumstances; but discussion prevailed at the Board, and the plans were indefinite and, for the present, impracticable.

PREMIER GLADSTONE AT THE PALACE.

Nothing has been or will be decided until to-morrow.

OFFICIAL AND NATIONAL ALTERNATIVES.

Two courses are open to the defeated Ministry and to the Crown—the resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet or a dissolution of Parliament and a general election. It is probable that the alternative of resignation will be adopted.

THE QUESTION OF SUCCESSION—DISRAELI'S PROBABLE POLICY.

It is currently reported that if Mr. Disraeli is sent for by the Queen—which is equivalent to a call to the Premiership—he will refuse to attempt the formation of a Ministry, on the ground that the majority of the liberals in the present House of Commons is too great and that the opposition to his measures would be too formidable, and thus impede legislation, and that he will, consequently, insist on the Crown and the government dissolving the Parliament.

PARTY CONSULTATION, BUT WITHOUT A FIXED CENTRE FOR ACTION.

The Tory party supports this view, but Lord Cairns being at Rome and the Marquis of Salisbury at Nice, the leaders who are on the spot here cannot say, just at present, if it is definitely possible, so a conclusion cannot be arrived at.

EARL GRANVILLE MAY ASSUME THE HELM OF STATE.

The Right Honorable Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Gladstone, may form a temporary, or transitional, government, without Gladstone; and excluding also the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, and the Right Honorable William Monsell, member for Limerick county.

PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL ALTERNATIVES OF THE PREMIER.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone threatens not only to resign the Premiership but to retire wholly from public life.

THE METROPOLIS DEEPLY MOVED.

Great excitement prevails generally in the city. The Globe, in its issue this afternoon, says Mr. Gladstone's audience with Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace lasted half an hour, and that the result of the interview is not yet known in London.

Treatment of the Irish University Bill at the Critical Moment in the Commons.

LONDON, March 12, 1873. At the division in the House of Commons this morning the Irish University bill did not

receive the vote of a single conservative member. Forty-seven liberals, of whom thirty-six were Irishmen, voted against the bill. Fifteen Irish members voted for it. Seventeen members of the House, including Mr. Isaac Butt, LL. D., Member for Limerick, were absent.

Forty members participated in the debate. The Right Hon. John Bright, Jacob Bright (his brother) and the Marquis of Lorne supported the government. The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. The Roman Catholics were unanimous in their opposition to it.

EXCITING SCENE AFTER THE MOMENT OF THE DIVISION.

The scene which was witnessed in the House of Commons when the defeat of the Ministry was announced is indescribable. The excitement in the galleries and on the floor was intense, while the opponents of the measure indulged in tumultuous cheers over its rejection.

Among the distinguished personages in the strangers' gallery, which was crowded during the debate, were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise and Prince Christian.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS.

After the announcement of the result was made Mr. Gladstone arose and said:—"The vote just given is certainly a grave character. As the House never wishes to continue its deliberations when the existence of the government is in doubt I move an adjournment until Thursday."

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Ministerialists Undecided and Disraeli's Party Said To Be Divided—Political Caution Against a Scramble for the Spoils.

LONDON, March 12—Midnight. Information obtained as late an hour as ten o'clock to-night from members of the government shows that no definite course has yet been decided upon.

It is reported that Mr. Disraeli and Gathorne Hardy strongly object to take office at the present juncture, but the rank and file of the conservative party are ambitious of power, and the leaders will probably yield to their desire, and, taking office, will dissolve Parliament quickly, and go to the country with the expectation of winning thirty seats and of keeping in office through the dissensions of the liberals.

CLUB CONDOLENCE TO THE CONQUERED MINISTER.

There was a great gathering at the Reform Club to-night, at which the liberals who voted against the government on the Irish University bill declared that they would support a vote of confidence if Mr. Gladstone is willing to accept it. But it is known that the latter is anxious for a release from office.

THE MOST SEVERE "WHIP" OF THE DAY.

Last night's whip was the severest ever known in the House of Commons. One conservative member was brought from Paris by special steamer and railroad train, and the liberal whip is reported to have beseeched Sir Robert Peel almost upon his knees to go to the House, but fruitlessly.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE CRISIS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

In consequence of the late hour—late for press purposes—at which the result was reached in Parliament the editorial comments of the London morning journals to-day were meagre and restrained.

The Advertiser and Standard are jubilant over the rejection of the bill.

The Advertiser says it cannot imagine that even Mr. Gladstone will stoop to endeavor to remain in office after such a defeat.

The Telegraph considers the resignation of the Ministry as an exceedingly probable event, while the London Times doubts that the Cabinet will take such a course.

The Situation This Morning.

LONDON, March 13—2 A. M. To one o'clock this morning nothing was known in the highest quarters as to the result of the deliberations of the Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone is to see the Queen again at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

The students of Trinity College, Dublin, have burned Mr. Gladstone in effigy.

What the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops Demand.

The question of Irish University Education was discussed with great earnestness by the Roman Catholic prelates of that country in the Synod of Thurles, and the debate has been continued in diocesan councils and the public press with more or less animation since. The Queen's University was condemned and provision made for the opening of the Catholic University in Dublin. Since then the claim of the Irish hierarchy with reference to higher class education has assumed very great importance. Cardinal Cullen sent a formal memorial to Sir George Grey on the question. This document alleged the endorsements and Protestant character of Trinity College, Dublin; that the Queen's College was founded by the majority of the students instead of being Catholic or Protestant; that the foundation of the Catholic University by the bishops, and claimed "the privileges conferred upon other academic institutions;" and added that the bishops still accept as "an instalment of justice in educational matters the proposal to introduce modifications into the existing University system," provided "these changes do not interfere with Catholic teaching." Assembled in Maynooth a short time since the Irish bishops demanded that at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other colleges of whatsoever denomination or character. That the examinations and all other details of University arrangement be free from every influence hostile to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that, with this view, the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate, or other supreme University body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic bishops, priests and people of Ireland.

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE PROPOSED TO DO.

After mature deliberation Premier Gladstone, a short time since, personally brought before the Commons his Irish University Education Act. He commenced by reference

to the growing prosperity of the island, and stated that, while ordinary crimes and agrarian outrages had diminished, not a single case of treason had occurred. He sketched the various plans that had been already proposed. Any project, said he, based upon the difference of religions, is inadmissible, inasmuch as it would be at variance with the policy of the actual government constantly declared. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show by statistics that the Irish Catholics are aggrieved in the matter of education. The number of students diminishes every year. The government proposed to consolidate the Royal University and the University of Dublin. From this remodeling there would grow up a grand university, with a superior council, emancipated from the control of the Protestant Trinity College. The bill specified three principal details:— On the 1st of January, 1876, the greater part of the powers of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College will be transferred to the new superior council; the second detail will be the period of transition; the third detail that is to follow will see the development of the University of Dublin accomplished. Trinity College will continue to be a fourth of its revenues, still retaining a revenue of £65,000. The other funds of the University to come from the ecclesiastical properties of Ireland, and several existing colleges to be incorporated with the University. The superior council to be composed of twenty-eight members, to be selected without distinction of creed.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The government drafted the following amended list of names chosen to constitute the first council under the University bill.—Lord O'Hagan, Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Granard, Marquis of Drogheda, Viscount Southwell, Earl of Charlemont, Archbishop of Dublin, Hon. G. Peart, Monsignor Capel, Lord James Butler, Mr. Justice Keogh, the Attorney General, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C.; E. Yeats-Thompson, Esq.; D. L. D.; Dr. Woodcock, Hon. Colonel L. White, Rev. J. P. Mahaffey, Professor Haughton, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Earl of Miltown, Viscount Powerscourt, Sir Richard Wallace, President of Magoo College.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Sanction of the Constituent Cortes Plan.

Resignation of Assembly Officers—The Porto Rico Emancipation Debate—Reports of Severe Fighting with the Carlists—Rumor of a Defeat of the Republican Army—Citizen Claim of Victory.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 12, 1873. The National Assembly yesterday definitively sanctioned the bill introduced by the government suspending the sittings and convoking a Constituent Cortes on the 1st of May.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Señor Martos, President of the Assembly, and Señor Lopez, the Secretary, have resigned. Señor Martos, in tendering his resignation, made a statement that the act was caused solely by ill health. Señor Figueras has arrived at Barcelona. Despatches from that city report that tranquility prevails.

Battle with the Carlists—Alternate Reports of Defeat and Victory.

MADRID, March 12, 1873. It is rumored in this city that the Army of the North, under the command of General Novallas, has suffered a check from the Carlists, and has retreated to Pampluna to reorganize. General Novallas' losses are said to have been considerable.

WAR OFFICE DESPATCHES OF VICTORY.

In contradiction of the outside reports, the government has received intelligence of the defeat of a Carlist force numbering 2,000 men, under command of Dorregaray. Many of the insurrectionists were killed.

French Despatches Narrate a Bloody Battle and a Republican Defeat.

PARIS, March 12, 1873. Letters from the frontier give particulars of an engagement on the 7th inst., in the north of Spain, between a band of Carlists, under Saroveta, and a force of the Spanish government troops. The insurgents, who were entrenched on the Heights of Orjaron, were attacked by the national troops. A long and obstinate fight took place, resulting in the defeat of the government force, which was compelled to retreat with a loss of 100 men. Saroveta was mortally wounded. The Spanish commander, in his official report of the engagement, claimed that the Carlists were defeated.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Parliament Reassembled in Session—Speech from the Throne—The Question of Evacuation of France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, March 12, 1873. The German Parliament convened in this city to-day.

His Majesty the Emperor William opened the session in person. In his speech from the throne the Emperor said he believed that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of France by German troops at an earlier day than had been heretofore expected.

SWITZERLAND.

Pere Hyacinthe in Geneva.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENEVA, March 12, 1873. Pere Hyacinthe has arrived in this city. He was received with much enthusiasm.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Project for a New Cable Between England and America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 12, 1873. The prospects of the company which has organized to lay a cable from Plymouth, England, to Key Beach, N. H., is published to-day. All the money necessary for carrying out the project has been secured by the policy. The cable will be 2,500 miles long. The project is forbidden by its articles of agreement from amalgamating with any like enterprise.

ENGLAND.

Bullion on Balance from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 12, 1873. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day is £209,000.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Governor Kellogg Denies that the United States Troops took Any Other Than a Peaceful Part in the Recent Disturbances—The Police Alone Did the Fatal Work. NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1873. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— I have just read in your issue of the 7th instant an account of the riot here. No federal troops or officers came upon the ground until after the mob were repulsed by the police and dispersed. After the riot they took quarters for the night in the Court buildings. There were no troops within three miles of the seventh precinct when it was captured by the police. The police also took possession of Old Fellows' Hall the day after the riot. General Emory did not even know of this movement. No troops were used other than those mentioned by the police. The troops took no part, except as above, on the night of the riot (after it was over), and to prevent further possible bloodshed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,

GRANT.

The President's Policy Announced by Himself.

NO CABINET RECONSTRUCTION

No New Departure in the Financial Policy of the Government.

NO TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

Cuba to Gain Her Independence Within the Present Year.

NO DIFFICULTY WITH HAITI.

The Samana Bay Scheme to Bring About Annexation.

UTAH'S SAINTS TO OBEY THE LAWS.

No Further Trouble in Louisiana Apprehended.

NO CHANGE IN THE INDIAN POLICY.

The President's Reasons for Postponing His Trip South Explained to a Herald Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1873. Your Special Commissioner has the honor to report an agreeable conversation on public affairs with the President this morning, which, in its essential matters, was as follows:—

HERALD COMMISSIONER—And now, Mr. President, in reference to my special objects in this visit, I have to say that while your late inaugural has given general satisfaction to the country there are yet some points touching the policy of the administration in our foreign and domestic affairs, through the long interval to the meeting of the new Congress in December next, upon which the New York Herald, for the information of its readers, desires to know something more. For example, with the retirement of Mr. Boutwell from the Treasury the impression exists that there will probably be a reconstruction of the Cabinet, embracing the Treasury, the State and the Interior departments. May I ask you how far this impression is well founded?

NO CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

THE PRESIDENT—You understand, I perceive, sir, that this is a delicate matter, and the only answer I can give you is that I am not aware of the existence of any public necessities requiring the Cabinet reconstruction you have suggested.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—I am informed, sir, that in relation to the Treasury Department the opinion is abroad in Wall street that a new Secretary may give us some changes in the general management of the Department, which may materially affect the financial and business affairs of the whole country.

NO CHANGE IN FINANCIAL POLICY.

THE PRESIDENT—No, sir; nothing of that sort. Upon this point I wish it to be distinctly understood that no diversion and no new experiments in the financial policy of the administration are contemplated, and that consequently no disturbance in the business affairs of the country is apprehended.

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE"

is a good rule until we are sure of something better. No, sir; no change is contemplated, with the retirement of Mr. Boutwell, in the general financial policy of the government. The system pursued has met the approbation of the country, and with that I am content.

NO TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

THE PRESIDENT—Oh, no, sir! We hope for the success of the Republic in Spain. As far as consistent with our general international duties we wish to encourage the Spanish Republic; but at the same time we are not insensible to the claims of the Cubans upon our sympathies, and from the internal embarrassment of Spain it is my impression that before the end of the present year THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA WILL BE ESTABLISHED. I think so because it appears that Spain can no longer furnish the fresh supplies of troops necessary to hold the insurgents within the limits to which they have been confined for the last two or three years. Nor can I perceive any possible advantage to the Spanish Republic from an indefinite prolongation of this war against the Cubans under existing circumstances.

NO TROUBLE WITH THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENT—None in the world. I suppose the men of that company are practical business men, and will not needlessly get involved in expensive difficulties. I expect, too, in the course of the next ten or fifteen years, that this company will have made such progress in developments of the great resources of that fine country that our government and people will annex it, as a bargain, at ten or fifteen millions of dollars, when we might have secured it a year ago for a million and a half—I mean the Dominican Republic. In any event we desire peace, and expect no trouble with Haiti.

NO TRIP SOUTH.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—The fulfilment of your prediction, Mr. President, will not be a surprising event, though the American fever of annexation was very nearly cured by the cold bath of Alaska. But, coming nearer home, we regret the circumstances which have compelled you to relinquish your lately contemplated Southern tour of observation. It is the general opinion that such an excursion would do much to reconcile all classes of the Southern people to the fixed results of the war,

and to harmonize the North and the South, and that it would not fail to strengthen your administration in the reconstructed States. But I see from the morning papers that this trip is indefinitely postponed.

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, sir, and I regret it, too. I had designed, with some members of the Cabinet, a trip of four or five weeks' duration, embracing all, or nearly all, the Southern States, and, assured everywhere of a generous welcome, I anticipated much pleasure and good results from the journey to all concerned; but the pressure of public business and other things have compelled me to give it up. My private affairs, too, need some little attention, and for this purpose, with the first opportunity I shall make

A SHORT VISIT TO ST. LOUIS.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Then I would urge you, Mr. President, to continue your journey westward to San Francisco; for the wonders that have been accomplished in the settlement and development of all that vast region from Nebraska to California and Oregon, since you were there eighteen or twenty years ago, are among the special wonders of the world.

NO NEWS OF O'KELLY.

THE PRESIDENT—That is true. But the same reasons which cut me off in the South stop me in the West.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Why, sir, to see what those Mormons have made of those deserts of Utah is worth a king's ransom, although that relic of barbarism, polygamy, is a fearful thing.

THE SAINTS MUST OBEY THE LAWS.

THE PRESIDENT—It is so; and while as to all other people we are disposed not only to be just, but generous, those people of Utah must obey the laws. I cannot recede on this point—they must obey the laws.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—I suppose, however, that you expect no further trouble with the Mormons?

THE PRESIDENT—Not if they act wisely; but they must obey the laws.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—And with regard to Louisiana—is that trouble, Mr. President, all over?

POLICY TOWARDS LOUISIANA.

THE PRESIDENT—I hope so. My policy there, too, has been simply the execution of the laws and the recognition of the judgment of the Courts. In the present situation I do not apprehend any further trouble in that quarter.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—And the Indians? Peace, I believe, has been made with Captain Jack, and our Indian wars are over. From some observations on West it appeared to me you were getting on very well with our red brethren?

THE PRESIDENT—All these things require a little time. The great difficulty in

A POLICY OF HUMANITY WITH THE INDIANS

has been, and is, the prevailing prejudices of our frontier whites against these poor savages, where the opinion prevails that the best thing that can be done with an Indian is to kill him. A humane policy meets with many obstructions; but it is succeeding so well as to encourage us in the belief that it is destined to be a complete success. I have great faith in it.

Thanking the President for his courteous reception and for the time accorded me while a hundred other visitors were each awaiting a hearing, your Commissioner wished him a good morning and retired.

The conclusions from this conversation are that no immediate change in the Cabinet beyond the Secretary of the Treasury is contemplated; that the general policy of the administration will not be changed; that the President believes in the success of the Cubans; that he intends to hold the Mormons to a strict account; that he believes the troubles in the South are over, and that he expects nothing to occur requiring a meeting of Congress till December next.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Capital of the Republic.

The Horse Disease Appears in a Mild Form.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MEXICO CITY, March 9, } Via MATAMOROS, March 11, 1873. The epizooty has reached the capital of the Republic. It prevails rather extensively in the stables just at present, but the character of the disease is not fatal yet.

WHAT THE HERALD HAS DONE FOR CUBA.

Will Mr. O'Kelly Be Assassinated? (From the Sunday Democrat.)

The cause of Cuba, which has been for four long years so nobly maintained against desperate odds and the cruel indifference of our government, has received new strength and prestige from the advocacy of the HERALD, and the fearless, independent action of its correspondents in Cuba. The HERALD has done more to expose the blustering braggadoceo and the cold-blooded atrocities of the Spanish hidalgoes of Cuba than could ever be learned from official reports or garbled statements. It has done more to serve the cause of Cuba than a well-armed, well-equipped expedition could. The very action of the Spanish authorities in threatening Mr. O'Kelly with death if he went among the insurgents shows too clearly that they are afraid of the truth being known, and that Spanish rule in Cuba is confined to the seacoast and a certain radius around Havana and a few other towns. As to their blustering threat of shooting Mr. Kelly as a spy on his return from the insurgent lines, they dare not carry it out, for the HERALD would be sustained by the whole press of this country in demanding our government to inflict on the assassins ample and terrible retribution. The only thing he has to fear is the bullets or stiletto of the assassin; for they may take his life in this cowardly manner, in order to prevent the publicity of a full and true account of the power and strength of the insurrection movement in Cuba.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Latest Returns—The Republican Candidate for Governor Said To Be Elected.

CONCORD, March 12, 1873. One hundred and eighty-two towns give Straw, republican, 30,833; Weston, democratic, 28,231; Blackmer, temperance, 91; Mason, liberal republican, and scattering, 69. There is a majority for Straw at present of about 1,600. If the remaining fifty-three towns come in as last year it will give Straw a majority of about 400.

ELECTION AT SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12, 1873. The entire republican ticket was carried in the local election in this city yesterday.

C. B. A.

Meeting of Cubans at Key West to Thank the Herald.

APPLAUDING O'KELLY'S PLUCK.

Captain General Ceballos About to Leave.

HIS SUCCESSOR A REPUBLICAN.

The Slaveholders Alarmed and Without a Policy.

THE NEGROES WELL PLEASSED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Key West, March 12, 1873. At a meeting of the Cuban Association held last night, to which your correspondent was specially invited to receive an expression of the sentiment of the Cuban colony in regard to Mr. O'Kelly's mission to Cuba and their interest in his fate, resolutions were passed thanking the New York Herald for the interest it has manifested in Cuban affairs and of ADMIRATION OF HIS PLUCK in disregarding Spanish threats. They are satisfied to have their case go before the public in the HERALD.

NO NEWS OF O'KELLY.

Nothing has been learned here of O'Kelly since he entered the insurgent lines.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Rumored Preparations of Ceballos to Depart—A Republican To Be Appointed—The Slaveholders and Emancipation.

HAVANA, March 10, 1873. Rumors are current of the early departure of General Ceballos, and that he will be succeeded by a general who will not only hold opinions corresponding with those entertained by the present government in Spain, but will act in concert with the government.

THE LEADING SLAVEHOLDERS

have recently been in session almost nightly considering the situation, but have not yet been able to determine upon any plan of action or to arrive at any solution of the slavery question. Whenever the abolition decree becomes known the position assumed or the action taken by the conservative pro-slavery leaders will, however, be entirely immaterial, as

THE NEGROES ARE WELL INFORMED

on everything going on, and will certainly refuse to work as slaves. It is rumored that the abolition of slavery has been already decreed. The middle and poorer classes deprecate

THE CARLISTS OF THE SLAVE-OWNERS

in making no provision for the abolition of slavery, and the belief is gaining ground that, in the event of abolition being decreed, the wealthy slave-owners will become inimical to the prosperity of the island.

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