THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Mr. Gladstone's Statement of the Ministerial Position to Parliament.

Queen Victoria's Message Announcing the Governmental Inability of the Tories-Royal Invitation for Official Resumption by the Liberals-Distaeli's Position-Legislative Adjournment and Political Consultation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lonpon, March 17, 1873. Mr. Gladstone returned to London to-day, and will, probably, resume the Premiership,

In the House of Commons this afternoon h stated that last evening he received a communication from the Oneen announcing that there was no prospect that the opposition would form a new government. He replied, placing his services at Her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed that meanwhile the House adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new Ministry. but could not undertake to carry on the govern ment with the present Parliament.

The House then adjourned until Thursday,

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made statement identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the other Chamber, and the Duke of Richmond epeated Mr. Disraeli's explanation.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday. PRESS HOPE FROM CONSERVATIVE POWER.

Le Echo says Mr. Gladstone has not withdraw his asignation, and the journal believes that the formajon of the Ministry is still in the nands of the conseratives.

25 M SPAIN.

A Carlist Army Union League Defeated and Dispersed.

TELEGIAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

MADRID, March 17, 1873. The government has received official information of the defeat near Pampeluna of the united Carlist bands led by Olio Perula and Dorregaray, by a force of Spanish troops under General Castrano The insurrectonists were completely dispersed.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Movement for Home Rule and Fenian Amnesty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 17, 1873. The demonstration by the Irish population of this city in favor of home rule for Ireland and amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrange been making for some time. took place in Hyde Park yesterday afterneon and was participated in by a very large number of people. The authorities made every prepara-tion for the suppression of disorder, but there was no disturbance, except in one case, where an excited Irishman attacked one of the Grenadier Guards because the latter had on a red coat. Ir the scuffle which ensued an arm of the soldier was

CUBA.

Political Preparation for a General Election-The Public Debt and New Loan-The German Fleet Gone to Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 15, 1873. The republicans are making preparations, so that, in case elections for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes are ordered to be held in Cuba, they will be ready for political action.

The Debt Commissioners announce that they will destroy half a million dollars' worth of the notes of the Spanish Bank monthly. Seven and a quarter millions of the new loan

The Constancia says the loan will be realized in an equitable manner, and that egotists and secret enemies, who never gave anything, will have to take the bonds in quantities, in proportion to

THE GERMAN PLEET OUT OF PORT TO SEA. The German fleet has sailed, and it is thought will visit the port of New York.

PORTO RICO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. John, Porto Rico, March 10, 1873. general belief is that the insurrectionary demon stration at Camuy was provoked by the conserva tives, and that it has been given undeserved political importance.

The purpose of the demonstration was to impede

the voting on the reform laws.

HAYTI.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 6, 1873. Quiet prevails throughout mayti. The currency

has almost disappeared. frontier, preparing an expedition against President Baez. Pope Plus IX. has decorated President Baez with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory.

VENEZUELA.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CARACAS, March 1, 1873.

Affairs in Venezuela are quiet. The President is pursuing smugglers, and several schooners have been captured.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 18—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

For Tuesday in the Eastern Gulf southeasterly winds and generally cloudy weather; for the South and Middle Atlantic States south and east winds, failing barometer and in-creasing cloudiness; for New England rising barometer, stationary temperature, followed on Tuesday afternoon by falling barometer and westerly winds; a storm continues developing in the Upper Mississippi Valley; for the Ohio Valley and the lower lakes, falling barometer, increasing south and west winds, cloudy and occasionally rainy-weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herat.D building:—

1872, 1873,

3 A. M. 28 32 3:30 P. M 35 43 43 44 56 A. M. 29 31 6 P. M 36 39 0 A. M. 34 33 9 P. M 33 35 12 M 39 40 12 P. M 32 34 Average temperature vesterday 35%

SHIPWRECKS.

The Steamship Petersburg Wrecked Outside St. George's and the Ship Char-lotte on North Reefs-The Steamship Ningara Safe at Bermuda.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17, 1873. By the arrival of the British mail steamer Alpha plying between Bermuda and this port we have received intelligence of the safety of the steamship Niagara and the wreck of the steamship Petersburg and the ship Charlotte.

The Niagara, Captain Stark, for New York, about whose fate considerable anxiety had been felt, re turned to Bermuda March 6, having been obliged to put back, owing to the heavy gales, which, on the 2d and 3d instants, had broken down her ma chinery.

The steamship Petersburg, Captain Black, was wrecked outside St. George's, March 7. The Petersburg, bound for New York, had sailed from Amoy, China, December 5, called at Singapore December 17, and at Galle December 27, and passed through the Suez Canal January 19 She was 1,506 tons burden, was 293 feet long 33 feet breadth, and having 20 feet depth of hold She was a splendid vessel and the largest mer chant ship that ever visited Bermuda. On March she put into St. George's short of coal, having ourned her spare spars, bulkheads and boats, an also 100 chests of tea for fuel. She took in coal at St. George's and sailed again, but grounded out side of the harbor and became a total wreck. Sh had on board, besides other cargo, 42,000 chests o tea, worth over half a million pounds sterling, and bout half of which has been landed by the great exertions of the crew and the inhabitants of Ber muda. The efforts of the British naval authorities to save the vessel were unsuccessful.

The ship Charlotte, Captain Austin, for New York from Leghorn, was wrecked on North Reefs, off Bermuda, March 8. This vessel was rated a A1%; was 1,108 tons burden; was built at Bath, Me. in 1856, and was owned in New York by Nesmith & Co. No lives are reported as lost by the wreck of either of the ill-fated vessels.

The Boston Steamer Grace Irving Los with All on Board-Unhappy Result of a Sunday Trip-Eight Men Drowned. DUXBURY, Mass., March 17, 1873.

A most distressing marine disaster occurred near the Gurnet light, just off Duxbury, during the gale vesterday afternoon, and a number of souls, as yet unknown, went to the bottom of the sea. The unfortunate craft which went down was the little steam yacht Grace Irving, which left Boston for New Bedford in the middle of Sunday forencon When she left there was a fresh breeze, and in the course of an hour there came up a gale more fierce than has visited the Eastern coast for a long time. As the gale continued with increased fury those who were aware of the departure of the frail craft were apprehensive of her safety, unless the wisdom of her captain had prompted him to put into Hull or some other intermediate port until the wind

THOSE KNOWN TO BE DROWNED.

It is not exactly known how many were on board, but probably not less than six or eight, and there is no doubt that all were lost: Among those whom it is known were aboard besides the crew were Mr. James Ritchie, Captain Benjamin F. Lowden, of New Bedford, and Edward Eldridge, of Fair

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

A Mr. Hastings, who lives on the Liversage farm, at Brant Rock, in Marshfield, saw the little steamer passing the point about three o'clock in the afteroon, and she was then about a quarter of a mile off shore. She was apparently at that time all right, out was soon driven a considerable dis out by the high wind. In a very few minutes Mr. Hastings discovered a signal of distress, the steamer then drifting owards the Gurnet light at Duxbury, and abou four miles off shore. He could see several men running forward and backward on the deck, bu no boat was launched, nor was there any attempt made to launch one. In twenty minutes after Mr Hastings first saw the steamer SHE SUNK OFF THE GURNET LIGHT,

where the water is very deep. He is certain that no person on board escaped, and thinks they did not have time to launch a boat.

no person on board escaped, and thinks they did not have time to launch a boat.

WHAT ANOTHER OBSERVER SAW.

From another point she was also seen at the same time, and the observers thought she acted strangely. At one time she was apparently at anchor, then she seemed to start on her course again. She did not proceed far, however, before she turned and evidently tried to make fer the shore. It was at this time that she went ever on her beam ends and sunk, stern first. Four or five men were seen to go forward, and three flashes were distinctly seen five minutes before she sunk, and her flag was at half-mast forward. Nothing has come ashere.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE STEAMER.

The steamer has been employed in Boston harbor during the past four or five years as a pleasure

The steamer has been employed in Boston harbor during the past four or five years as a pleasure boat for small parties. During all of last Summer she was in the service of Norman Wiard, who used her te ply between the city and Nut Island in connectien with experiments on the island with the Wiard gun, and numerous Boston and New York parties who were guests of Mr. Wiard during the experiments will remember her. She was built in New York in 1859, and was used by Mr. Ericsson, the famous monitor inventor, for perfecting some experiments he then was engaged in. She was 25 56.100 tons burthen; length, 65 feet; breadth, 13 feet, and depth 5 feet. While lying at South Boston, a few weeks ago, SHE WAS CUT THROUGH BY THE ICE and sunk. Since then site has been repaired, and was recently sold for \$4,000 to the Nonquit Beach Company of New Bedford, of which Mr. Ritchie was president.

Company of New Bedford, of which Mr. Ritchie was president.

MR. RITCHIE,
who was among the lost, was a man well and favorably knewn in Eastern Massachusetts. He was a son of Rev. Mr. Ritchie of Needham, and was at ene time Mayor of Roxbury. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the Executive Council, and subsequently was made United States Assessor in the Third Congressional district, a position which he held for several years, and subsequently became solicitor for the United States tax payers. He was a member of the Legislature in 1869 from the Boston Highlands, and in 1870 was chosen one of the principal Assessors of the city of Boston, a position which he held but one year. Since then he has been engaged in many business operations, and was interested, with several gentlemen of New Bedford, in land speculations. He married a daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Kimball, of Needham, who survives, with several children.

Supposed Loss of the Fishing Schooner Joseph Garland-Twelve Men Reported Lost-A Portion of the Wrecked Seen by

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 17, 1873. The fishing schooner Joseph Garland, Captain William Blatchford, of Gloucester, Mass., left this harbor on a fishing cruise on Sunday, February 23, since which time no tidings have been heard from her. She had a crew of twelve men, and it was the captain's usual practice to come in twice a week. The night after he left here a very heavy southeast storm came up, which lasted all night.

PART OF THE SUPPOSED WRECK SEEN. On the 26th of February Captain Sargent Lane, of the fishing steamer William G. Hunt, of Rockport, which has been sailing from here this Winter, when near Jeffrey's Ledge, thirty-five miles southeast by east from Whale's Back Light, sighted what he east from Whale's Back Light, sighted what he took to be two men in a dory. The captain ran down to it and found it to be a piece of a vessel's stern and knees newly broken. The crew of the Hunt now lear that this was a portion of the wreck of the Joseph Garland, which had been lest in the storm just previously. If their theory is correct the crew are probably all lest, or ere this they would have been picked up.

The Hunt has stocked \$5,000 fishing off this harbor since December 1. This sum is divided between the crew.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT LAWRENCE-BURG, KY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio. March 17, 1873. A special despatch from Frankfort, Ky., says :-fire occurred at Lawrenceburg, Ky., on Friday last, destroying four-fifths of the town. Many famlast, destroying four-fifths of the town. Many families have been rendered homeless. The State Legislature is taking steps to assist the sufferers. Later particulars of the fire state that the fire began in a barroom on Saturday night, and as the wind was blowing a gale and there being no fire engine in the place, the main portion of the town was destroyed. Forty-seven houses were burned, including the Galt House, the Collin's tavern, the Witherspoon Eank and every business house except a tin snop. The loss will fall very heavily upon the citizens of Lawrence-burg, as the houses were generally owned by the occupants, and there was comparatively little insurance. The Royal loses about \$17,000, and the Ætna \$6,000. Some other companies also suffer, but the amount is not stated.

A public meeting was held at Frankfort to-day, for the purpose of organizing relief for the sufferers.

MORE BLOOD.

Horrible Butchery in Seventy-fourth Street-Three Men and a Woman Slashed to Pieces with a Sheath Knife-One of the Worst Cases on Record-The Price of Six Drinks of Liquor-Where Are the Police?

Again has innocent blood been most copiously shed by the lawless element of this city. Two human beings-one of them a woman-have been hurled almost into eternity, and two others have been chopped and otherwise mangled by three surely awaits the score of blood thirsty ruffans now infesting the Tembs, and who will never receive their meed of punishment till the last one of THEIR VILE CARCASES

is left dangling at the end of a rope. At half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon three Irish laborers entered the lager beer saloor of Jacob Schmitt, at 429 East Seventy-fourth street, and called for drinks. They were served. A sec ond round was demanded and received, and when it had been emptied down the flithy throats of the lawless trie their leader announced to Mr. Schmitt that they did not proposel to pay for it. Schmitt stepped from behind the bar and seized one of them by the collar, whereupon he was in stantly felled to the floor by the ringleader, who dealt him a murderous blow from behind with a beer bottle, laying open his scalp and rendering him insensible for a few seconds. While on the

began kicking him about the head and body, and would doubtless have made short work of him had not his faithful wife hurried to his assistance But her coming was unfertunate for herself; for no sooner did she attempt to push the scoundrels away from the prostrate form of her hsuband than one of them whipped out a large, murderous-looking sheath knife, and plunged it into her back, just below the left shoulder blade. Again and again did the flend ply his deadly weapon, stabbing the poor woman in the left breast, and in the right arm near the elbow. She fell, apparently lifeless, to the floor, and then

and then

THE THREE BUTCHERS

again turned their undivided attention to her husband, who had by this regained consciousness and staggered to his feet. One of them laid hold of his left ear with his teeth, nor relinquished his hold till a portion of that member was severed from its owner's head. Another bit him on the hand and hearly tore a finger off, while the third contexted himself with pounding him on the head with beer glasses and bottles.

At this juncture a neighbor, Mr. Jacob Young.

glasses and bottles. At this juncture a neighbor, Mr. Jacob Young, attracted by the cries of Schmitt and his wife, ran to their assistance and received for his pains a deadly stab in the abdomen, the viliain handling the kuife still reeking with the blood of the unfortunate woman at his feet, plunging the blade in clean to the hilt and then turning it round and round as though be would make sure of

clean to the hilt and then turning it round and round as though he would make sure of remaining the round as though he would make sure of the remaining the round as the remaining the round the floor, and as his life blood ebbed away and trickled down the floor in a crimson pool, the unnatural villains still further amused themselves by kicking his head and face. Doubtless, deeming their work well done, the murderers fled, but they had still more blood to shed before their thirst for it would be satiated. Flecing up Third avenue they came to a place in the middle of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets where excavating was being done, over which a parrow walk of boards had been temporarily laid. On this bridge stood Mr. John Luby, of Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue, having no thought of interfering with the retreat-

Luby, of Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue, having no thought of interfering with the retreating butchers, for he was as yet ignorant of the fatal work they had been performing. Nevertheless he was in the way and might impede their progress somewhat, so plunging

THE BLOODY KNIFE
Into his back was but the work of a moment, and on they sped, and are, doubtless, still speeding, for the valiant and ever watchful police know not their whereabouts, and probably never will. The fatal knife and the hat of one of the party are now undergoing contemplation in the Nine-teenth precinct station house, where they are held as rare trophies. Further than this our proteetors and guardians (forgive the words) have no "clew" on which to work the case! The usual precaution of sending out a general alarm to all the station houses had not been resorted to up to one o'clock this morning, so it will be readily seen that the fugitives are not allowed the shadow of an excuse for not escaping if they by any possibility do not.

Mr. Young was removed to his residence from the

and at nine o'clock last evening Ceroner Hermann was requested to take his ante-mortem statement, all hopes of his recovery being abandoned by the attending physicians. Mrs. Schmitt's injuries, too, will probably prove fatal, and thus we shall have another double murder. Mr. Schmitt's wounds, as also the one received by Mr. Luby, are not necessarily fatal, although of a very serious nature. Slaying is the word; It's a deed in fashion.

BRUTAL MURDER AND RETRIBUTIVE JUS

TICE. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 17, 1873. At two o'clock this afternoon a man by the name girl named Ida Spencer, aged fourteen years. Keeler was a nephew of Miss Spencer's father. He is a Canadian, and had been visiting with Mr. Spencer about three weeks. Mrs. Spencer went to Oswego to-day and left her daughter alone in the house with two old ladies, one of whom was sick and the other deaf. Keeler went out into the kitchen where Ida was at work, and, taking a short iron bar used for breaking open boxes, he struck her on the head. She fell to the floor, when he repeatedly struck her on the head, almost bearing her brains out. She lived about twenty minutes. Keeler then left the house by the back door and ran down towards the Central Railroad depot. A freight train had just started for the East. Keeler attempted to jump on the hind end of the caboose for the purpose of escaping out of the town, when, missing his hold, he fell back upon the track. His head struck the rail; his neck was broken, and he was killed instantly. The motive which prompted Keeler to kill Miss Spencer is not known. It is said that he might have made improper advances to her which she repelled, and that he killed her, fearing she would divulge his attempt. It is also said that Keeler was heir to some property which, with Miss Spencer out of the way, he might have secured. The murder creates intense excitement, and so does the sudden retributive justice which overtook the murderer. The parties moved in good society. They were expecting to go to Kansas with a colony shortly. iron bar used for breaking open boxes, he struck

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday-An Investigation Ordered Into the Conduct of the Clerk of the Board. The weekly meeting of the Board of Supervisors

was held yesterday, the Mayor in the chair. CLERK YOUNG TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Supervisor Van Schalek moved the following

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Courts be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into and make a thorough investigation of the official conduct of Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, in 1809, 1870 and 1871.

After the reading of the resolution Superviso VAN SCHAICK said that in 1872, when the former Board of Supervisors took their seats, they were anxious to dispense with the services of the employes of the former regime, and, in accordance with that desire, himself and several of his colleagues had waited upon the Comptroller in reference to dispensing with the services of Mr. J. Syoung. The Comptroller then referred them to the laws regulating the Board of Supervisors, which stated that they held office under the succeeding Board, and could only be removed for miscenduct. During the year 1872 Mr. Joseph B. Young, the Clerk to the Board, had, so far as he knew and been able to judge, performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Board. Since the present Board of Supervisors has come into power the Comptroller had, he understood, made some very grave statements with regard to the conduct of Mr. Young, and in a morning paper had appeared some very specific charges against the Clerk. Mr. Young bad called uponshim (Mr. Van Schaick) that morning and requested a committee of investigation, which was, he thought, very proper on Mr. Young's part. It was very proper that these charges should be closely looked into, and if found correct there will be only one result, and that will be the dismissal of Mr. Young.

The resolution was unanimously passed and referred to the Committee on Civil Offices. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next. Board of Supervisors took their seats, they were

NEW JERSEY'S RAILROAD WAR.

TRENTON, March 17, 1873. After a long debate on the resolution to dismiss the bill to incorporate the New Jersey Railroad Company in the interest of the Pennsylvania Rail-Company, on account of notice of publication, and the reading of an adidavit that this company had taken the notice for another company and used it as their own, the flouse refused to dismiss the bill by a vote of 25 to 32. This is a victory for Tom Scott. Some of the members were in favor of giving the bill a fair chance before the House, and will probably not vote for it on its final passage.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873. The Old and New Cabinets.

A Cabinet meeting was called by the President this morning for the purpose of considering the nominations to the Senate, the President being desirous of completing this business, in order that the Senate may adjourn sine die at its convenience. All the members were present with the exception of the Postmaster General, who was represented by Mr. Marshall, the First Assistant. All of the members of the Cabinet verbally tendered their resignations to the President, in accordance with custom. The President informed them that they would be accepted as a matter of form, but that it was his intention to renominate them to the same positions they held, and forward to the Senate the nominations, including that of Judge Richardson to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Boutwell. There is no determination as to who shall succeed Judge Richardson as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The choice will probably be ex-Senator Sawyer, Solicitor Banfield or J. H. Saville. The last named is well and favorably known as Chief Clerk of the Department. All the members of the Cabinet will take the oath of office to-morrow. Mr. Boutwell's Letter of Resignation to

the President. The following is the correspondence on the occa-

sion of Mr. Boutwell's resignation :-

Washington, March 17, 1873.

Sire—Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, I tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In severing my official relations with you it is a great satisfaction to me that on all occasions you have given me util confidence and support in the discharge of my public duties. In these four years my earlier acquaintance with you has ripened into earnest personal friendship, which I am confident will remain unbroken. I am yours, very truly, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

which I am confident will remain unbroken. I am yours, very truly, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, MARCH 17, 1873. Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL:—

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury—an office which you have filled for four years with such satisfaction to the country—allow me to express the regret I feel at severing official relations which have been at all times so agreeable to me, and, as I am assured by your letter of resignation, to you also. Your administration of the important trust confided to you four years since has been so admirably conducted as to give the greatest satisfaction to me because, as I read, public judgment and opinion, I it has been satisfactory to the country. The policy pursued in the office of Secretary of the Treasury by your successor I hope may be as successful as yours has been, and that no departure from it will be made, except such as experience and change of circumstances may make necessary. Among your new official associates I trust you will find the same warm friends and coworkers that you leave in the executive branch of the government. You take with you my most sincere well wishes for your success as legislator and as a citizen, and the assurances of my desire to continue the warm personal relations that have existed between us during the whole of our official connection. Very truly yours, U. S. GilANT.

The Ex-Secretary Sworn In as a Member of the Senate.

of the Senate. Two and twenty years ago, "more or less," the aristocratic whig party of Massachusetts was overthrown by a coalition between the democrats and the free soilers. The first triumph was the election of George S. Boutwell as Governor, and in due time he signed the credentials of Charles Sumner as Senator, while Henry Wilson was President of the State Senate. This trio of coalitionists ulti mately became pillars in the Pepublican political temple, and to-day Senator Sumner presented new colleague, Mr. Boutwell, to President Wilson, who administered to him the oath of office. Senator Boutwell WAS warmly congratulated, and took the only vacant seat in the Senate Chamber located in the northeastern corner. Soon afterwards the nominations of the Cabinet were received, the Senate went into Executive Session, and ex-Secretary Boutwell's first vote was upon the confirma tion of his recent associates in the Cabinet and his own immediate successor. Here, again, is another curious coincidence, for Vice President Wilson Senator Boutwell and Secretary Richardson are all from Middlesex county-an honor seldom conferred upon a single State. General Butler was in the Senate chamber when Boutwell was sworn in, and he appeared greatly pleased with this result of his recent trip to Boston. It remains to be seen whether, having checkmated Dawes' aspirations for the Senate, he will permit his reappointment next Winter as chairman of the House Committee

How Sharpe was Appointed Surveyor of the Port of New York.

of Ways and Means.

The appointment of George H. Sharpe to the position of Surveyor of the Port of New York s briefly explained at the Treasury Department. Benedict, the first deputy, is a crispy individual, and his confirmation as Surveyor would have been dent. All the New York merchants, that is Murphy and his friends, remonstrated against the centir mation of Benedict. An Examining Board was then appointed, consisting of G. W. Curtis, Colector Arthur and J. S. Schultz, to recommend a man by examination for the place. Mr. Curtis was sick for some time, and although his physician business the head of the Civil Service Commission did not appear. This was a dreadful state of things. The politicians in New York reasoned among themselves, "Supposing Mr. Curtis should be sick until after the Senate adjourns, the Tenure of Office act will make Mr. Benedict Surveyor adinterim." This was too horrible to endure even in anticipation, so Mr. Sharpe, who is not a relative of the President, has been confirmed as Cornell's successor. The civil service reformers are very indignant, and openly declare that the scheme was a political dodge on the part of the President's suporters. The anti-civil service men, like the anti-Masons of yore, are increasing in New York.

Senator Bogy's Election Again Questioned—Members of Both Branches of

tioned-Members of Both Branches of the Missouri Legislature Memorialize for Another Investigation.

The following memorial from eleven members of the Missouri Senate and twenty-six members of the House was laid before the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elec tions, by which it will be considered on Wednes

day:—
The undersigned memorialists, members of the Senate of Missouri, feeling that they have no right to pass upon testimony taken by the House of Representatives, are yet constrained to believe and do believe that a full and thorough investigation of the manner in which Louis V. Bogy was elected United States Senator is necessary, and hence they join with members of the House in urging that such action be immediate and complete.

James C. McGinnis, A. E. Wyatt, James Southard, J. M. Patterson, J. M. Piller, R. H. Vandivert, R. H. Browne, Anthony Ittner, M. T. C. Williams, Daniel Ransom, C. C. Allen.

Allen.

The memorial of the House is as follows:—

The undersigned, your memorialists, respectfully represent, after reciting that a committee of investigation was ordered and reported, that said committee was composed of our democrats and one republican, not a full representation of the minority; that, notwithstanding the evidence taken by the committee, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, tends to show that money was used in the Senatorial contest shortly before the election of United States Senator, it is the opinion of your memorialists that had the committee exercised the powers they possessed or obtaining the real tacts relative to the matter mean of the senators of the senator of the senato The memorial of the House is as follows:-

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed all the Cabinet nominations sent in toH. H. Terreil, to be Pension Agent at Indianapolis, Ind.; John A. Burbank, to be Governor of Dakota Territory; John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotennal to Mexico, vice Thomas W. Nelson, of Indiana, respect Cornelius A. Logan, of Kansa, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili; Cyrus Northrup, to be Collector of Customs for the district of New Haven, Conn.; Byron O. Carr. to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for Warter of Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for Customs to be United States Attorney for the Southern district, vice Samuel Housion, removed; George M. Dusten, to be United States Attorney for the Southern district of Alabams; George J. Lammon, Marshal for Nevada, James Ashworth, Collector of Internal Revenue Pitth district of Pennsylvania, vice Mr. Yardly, removed; A. R. Hambert, of Onlo, Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa; E. O'Mara Goodrich, Surveyor of Customs, Philadelphia, Pa., reappointed; Edward P. Smith, of New York, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Francis A. Walker, resigned; E. W. Barcer, of Michigan, Third Assistant Postmaster General; George Willey, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Ohio, reappointed; Warner M. Bateman, Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio, reappointed.

of Ohio, reappointed. Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to

the Senate to-day:—

William A. Richardson, to be Secretary of the Treasury:
George H. Williams, to be Attorney Georgal: Hamilton
Fish, to be Secretary of State: William W. Belknap, to be
Secretary of State: William W. Belknap, to be
Secretary of State: William W. Belknap, to be
Secretary of the Mar; John A. J. Creswell, to be Postmaster
General: Coumbus Delano, to be Secretary of the Interior; George M. Robeson, to be Secretary of the Interior; George M. Robeson, to be Secretary of the Interior; George M. Robeson, to be Secretary of the InteJohn Gofoth, be Assistant Attorney General of the
United States; John P. Lane, to be United
States Attorney for Iowansa, John P. Lane, to be United
States Attorney for Iowansa, John P. Lane, to be United
States Attorney for Delaware C. Shasmon, to be
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota,
James G. Palen, to be Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court for New Moxico; J. Shorton
To Delaware to the Supreme Corr
To Uta;
G. W. French, to be Associate Justice of the Cuttan
Court of Dakota; A. Armstrong, to be Marshal for Minnesota; George Willey, to be Attorney for the Northern district
of Ohio; W. M. Bateman, for the Southern district
of Ohio; W. M. Bateman, for the Southern district
of Ohio; W. M. Bateman, for the Southern district
of Ohio; W. M. Richael, United States Attorney for
the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; A. P. K. Safford, to
be Governor of Arizona Territory; Cole Bashtord, to
be Secretary of Colorado Territory; William G.
Ritch, to be Secretary of New Moxico; John
H. Stevens, to be Register of the Land Office at Legrand. the Senate to-day:be Secretary of Arizona Torritory; Frank Hall, to be Secretary of Colorado Territory; William G. Rilch, to be Secretary of New Mexico; John H. Stevens, to be Register of the Land Office at Legrand, Oregon; D. Chaplin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Legrand, Oregon; William H. Fitzpatrick, to be Register of the Land office at Topeka, Kansas; A. J. Simmons, to le Indian Agent for the Milk River Agency, Montana; George H. Thompson, of Maryland, to be Consul at Stettin; Second Leutenant H. B. Sherman, to be First Lieutenant of the Fitteenth Infantry; Second Assistant Engineer Lieutenant of the Fitteenth Infantry; Second Assistant Engineer George H. Thompson, of Maryland, to be First Assistant Engineer Color Leutenant of the Fitteenth Infantry; Second Assistant Engineer Color Leutenant Co

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Orders and Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873. Under the act of Congress relieving from active duty all retired officers of the navy, Rear Admiral Alden will relinquish the command of the European squadron, and Rear Admiral Case, who has been squadron, and Rear Admiral Case, who has been for several years in charge of the Ordnance Bureau, will be ordered to succeed him. Admiral Case's successor has not yet been decided upon, but he will be taken from the active list. Since Mr. Robeson has been secretary of the Navy he has been acting for him. The other important change already foreshadowed in the correspondence is the assignment of Rear Admiral Scott, who for some time has been commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, to the command of the North Atlantic station, the change to take place on April 5, at Key West. Admiral Scott has been ordered to turn over the papers and official matters pertaining to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Commodore Mullaney, who will hereafter have charge of the League Island Yard, assuming for the time being command of both stations, to carry out the orders for removing the machinery and appliances from Philadelphia to League Island. The following naval orders have also been issued:—

Detached and Placed on Waiting Orders—Rear

The following naval orders have also been issued:—
Detached and Placed on Waiting Orders—Rear Admirals Theodorus Bailey and Henry Walke, from the Lighthouse Beard; Rear Admiral M. Smith, from the Governorship of the Naval Asylum; Medical Director J. M. Foltz, from the Naval Hospital; Medical Director W. M. Wood, from the Inspectorship General of Hospitals, &c.
Ordered—Commodore F. A. Parker and Commander John Lee Davis to the Lighthouse Board, Commodore George B. Baich to the Governorship of the Naval Asylum, and Commander A. W. Weaver to the Naval Asylum; Medical Inspector P. J. Horwitz to the Naval Hospital. Commander A. W. Weaver to the Naval Hospital. Commander R. L. Shaw has been detached from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia and ordered to the command of the receiving ship Potomac; Commander W. W. Queen from the command of the receiving ship Potomac and ordered as Assistant Executive at the Washington Navy Yard; First Assistant Engineer John Lowe to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.
Captain Roe, in charge of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, will be relieved by Commander McDougal.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

How to Make the Secular Press Tribu tary to Evangelical Christianity-A Tough Job for the Ministers-The Press the Mirror of Public Opinion.

The topic under discussion among the Methodist preachers yesterday was one of much interest to themselves and to the religious community, and hence drew together a large assemblage. "How can the Secular Press be Made Tributary to Evangelical Christianity" was the question pro-pounded. Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Brooklyn, opened the debate by reducing the question to the simple one of "How Shall the Press be Made to Serve Carist?" He looked upon the press in its double

capacity as a leader and reflector of public opinion and a mirror of human events from day to day. The devil, he contended, now has the public press.

THE DEVIL IN THE PUBLIC PRESS is a terrible fact. The devil is in our secular, our philosophic and our poetic literature, and we can't tell how the press can be made to serve is enormous. In 1835 the united issues of the press were out 150,000,000; but they have grown infeen-loid since then. A ten-cylinder Hoe press can throw off 20,000 copies an hour. These papers represent the evil that lurks in the unregenerate mind. Mr. Thomas then illustrated the insidiousness of the historic and poetic infideliterature of the age, after which he returned again to the press and said that he would no more let these papers into his family indiscriminately than he would let his little child go into a drug store and help himself at will to the contents of the vials that line the shelves. We mast look, he said, to the daily and weekly issues

contents of the viais that line the shelves. We mast look, he said, to the daily and weekly issues of the press, which are but the expression of the public mind, and see how we can make it serve Christ. Let us look at the time when God gave us the press. Mr. Thomas then briefy referred to the Reformation and the desire for literature which had spring up in the public mind about that time. It seemed to him, he said, that GOD GATE THE PARSS TO THE CHURCH, and bade it use it for Christ and His kingdom here. How can it be made to serve Christ? In proportion as editors and publishers, reporters and contributors are converted to God, the press will serve Christ and His cause. It seems absurd to think that men on whom the devil has a mortgage, the foreclosure of which would be certain and eternal death, can or will use their press issues for God. These persons are responsible to God for being sinners both in their words and writings, and they must be made to feel and reaize this. The duty, then, of the Church and of the ministry, as Mr. Thomas pointed out, is to seek to have the publishers and editors, &c., of the press converted men, and to use the pastoral influence among Christian families to keep out all kinds of immoral literature from their homes—a rather tough job in this day.

Chaplain Hibben, of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, remarked that inhelicity infests every form of iterature, even theology. In the contests between science and religion, science of late has been religion, and every minister should labor in his pulpit and elsewhere to get into sympathy with science.

Dr. E. O. Haven, being called upon, said that the press is the tongue of which the Apostle James Said it had not been tamed nor cas it be. It is impossible to make the press subserve Christ's cause until we can spread Scriptural hollness over these lands. The probably to-day in advance of what it was fifty years ago. True, there is a literature are circulated in this country and in Engiand among young people, and even our college catalogues, he sai

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, March 17, 1873. The Charter Committee held a short and unsatis factory session this alternoon. Woodin, Benedict and Tiemann only were present. Perry and Weisstmann remained in New York, the latter being reported ill. The three chartists proceeded in a tumbling sort of way as far as the 106th section, but made no amendments that are of any general importance, notwithstanding the evident impatience of the chairman to get through. THE TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION.

The prospects of reporting the bill to-merrow are

entirely blotted out, and if they bring it into the Senate this week it will most probably be occause the compromise measures rumored so freely to-night have actually been proposed and accepted. It is stated here on very good authority that Thurlow Weed has been the peace-maker between Havelow Weed has been the peace-maker between Havemeyer and the Custom House, and that the twentyfifth section will be amended to its original status on
certain conditions which the Mayor imposes upon
himself. Thurlow Weed is further reported to
be in Albany to-night, but he is not
at the Delavan or Congress, and has
net made his appearance among the Senators.
All inquiry fails to confirm the fact, but what adds,
some confirmation to it, however, is the absence of
Davenport, that active young dictator having
seemingly field before so famous a veteran as Weed
from his so far unsuccessful generalcy in the field
of legislative lobbying. The lour committee men
wattek" on the question of the appointing power
for the Mayor. Another meeting of the committee
will be held to-morrow morning.

In the Senate to-night Senator Benedict introduced a bill relative to
what was and piers,
which provides that no vessels, employed on the
sea or canals of other States, shall be charged agreater rate of wharfage in New York or Brooklyn
than vessels belenging to this State.

EXTENDING THE REGISTRY LAW.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill extending the
present registry law of New York etty to all incorporated villages of 10,000 inhabitants in the State.

CITY COMMON SCHOOLS.

The bill relating to the common school system of
New York city, which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Patterson, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading
without amendment. meyer and the Custom House, and that the twenty-

sembly by Mr. Patterson, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading without amendment.

THE NEW QUARANTINE BILL, which was the work of Dr. Vanderpoel and was a great improvement on the present system at quarantine, has been at his request withdrawn, and will not be pressed to a passage during the present session. The cause of this movement is that Quarantine Commissioners Jordan and Speers, who have recently been appointed, are anxions to investigate quarantine as it now stands before any further legislation be taken in relation to it. Dr. Vanderpoel does not doubt the feasibility of the excellence of the new measure, but simply withheld it in order that these two gentlemen may understand the present working in the lower bay. The fact that the Commissioners under the present law draw \$10,000 a year salary and will draw only \$5,000, if the pending bill basses, of course, has not so much to do with the suspension of the bill as that very commendable desire of the new Commissioners to know their business.

In the Assembly the famous

BEACH PINEUMATIC TUNNEL BILL for boring Broadway and running "Postal pipes" under every street in the city as well as tunnelling in a small way East River itself was ordered to a third reading. It seems there was some oversight or trick in the reporting of the bill from the committee; for a provision that, before work should be given of good faith and pecuniary ability tol carry it on, which were should be given of good faith and pecuniary ability tol carry it on, which were should be commenced, certain guarantees should be given of good faith and pecuniary ability tol carry it on, which were should be commenced, certain guarantees should be given of good faith and pecuniary ability tol carry it on, which were provision reinserted. The bill is almost sure topass, and Broadway ere many months may actually be in the agonies of a disembowelling.

THE CENTRAL FOUR TRACK BILL also came up in Committee of the Whole, and a raid, was at once made upon it, especiall

gressed.

THE TRACTION TOWAGE BILL,
which gives to a "firm" (Backhus) in Rochester
the exclusive right to use the traction engine for
towing vessels by scraping the bottom of the canals
on all the canals of the State, for seven years, was
also ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution calling on the Met
ropolitan Gas Company to report whether they
charge a uniform rate per 1,000 feet for gas, and is
not for what reason they do not; and also what
are the highest and the lowest rates per 1,000 feet
they charge for gas, which was adepted.

On the 7th of April next will be sold

in Paris, at the Hotel Drouot, the splendid Gallery of Modern Paintings belonging to M. Laurent Richard. This magnificent collection comprises 62 masterpleces - viz., 12 Th. Rousseau, 12 Jules Dupre, 6 Troyon, 6 Eug. Delacrolx, 4 Corot, 3 Decamps, 2 Meissonnier, 2 Millet, 2 Gericault, 2 Diaz, 2 Ziem, 2 Chardin, 1 Fromentin, 1 Marilinat, 1 Proudhon, 1 Clays, 1 Jongkind, 1 Ommeganck, 1 Pater, 8 Boilly. A .- Of the Advantages Derived by Deal-

ing direct with the manufacturer in preference to mere venders, in order to obtain superior tabries at a less price, no one at this day can possibly be ignorant. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of gentlemen's HATS. Il8 Nassau street

.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAPES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A Hat.—The "Subject of My Story," borrowing the language of Cassius, is the KNOX Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats; it is complete in a chapter, as entence and a word—"PERFECTION." Buy it at 212 Broadway, if you are down town; at the Prescott House, if more convenient, or at his splendid store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A Warwick or Elmwood Collar will it better and wear longer than any other. Try them.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat Required immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will almost invariably give relief. Braunsdorf & Metz Have Removed their large stock of first class CABINET FURNITURE, DRAPEKIES, &c., from 125 Rivington street to their new and elegant buildings, 433 and 435 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

"Gold Pens."

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
the finest and best. No. 2 Astor House, opposite Herald
office. Sold by alt the principal stationers and jewellers.

Henry Capt, of Geneva, Now Has a beautiful assortment of WATCHES and TRAVELLING CLOCKS, of his own make, at 23 Union square. "Married in Mask"—A New Story by Mansfield Tracy Walworth, is now ready in the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street Post office box 4,685. Royal Havana Lottery.-New Scheme

now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, information to nished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, &c., &c., TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, in Wall street, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.-Circulars and

nformation furnished. Post office box 1,846. Texas Jack, the Living Scout, Now Per-forming with Buffato Bill and Ned Buntine in the drama of 'The Scouts of the Prairie,' is the hero of an exciting story just commenced in the NEW YORK WZELLY.

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day, with the following:—

George H. Sharpe, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of New York, vice Cornell, resigned, Walter Harriman, to be Naval Office, at Boston (reappointed): William