#### THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Mr. Gladstone's Consultation with His Colleagues-Formation of a Cabinet-The Names of the Ministers Submitted to the Crown.

#### TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 19-Noon. The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone and his Cabinet colleagues remained in consultation during four hours yesterday on the subject of the Min-Isterial crisis and their official and political course under the circumstances of its existence.

Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of their deliberations.

A Liberal Cabinet Constituted and the Draft Submitted to the Crown. LONDON, March 19-Evening,

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor to-day and submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming

The Premier to Make an Important An-

nouncement to Parliament.

LONDON, March 20-6 A. M. Mr. Gladstone will announce in the House of Commons to-night (Thursday) that he has decided to remain in office with all his colleagues.

#### ENGLAND.

Serious Riot at a Provincial Centre-Thousands of British and Irish in Deadly Conflict-Alleged Forgers Set Free-Coming Holiday on 'Change.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 19, 1873. A serious riot between Englishmen and Irishmen occurred in Wolverhampton, a town of Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birmingbam, yesterday. At least three thousand persons were engaged in the condict. Firearms and knives were freely cases of fatal injury have yet been reported.

At last accounts from the town order had been restored, and it was believed there would be no repetition of the rioting.

THE ALLEGED FORGERS ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND. The three men who were arrested in Cork, Ireland, yesterday, on suspicion of being the parties who committed the frauds on the Bank of England, were released from custody this morning, ne evidence connecting them with the forgeries having been produced.

COMING HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE. In consequence of some repairs being necessary at the Stock Exchange the managers have decided to close the building on Saturday, and no business will be transacted therein.

#### FRANCE.

Parliamentary Unanimity for the Final Payment to Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 19, 1873. The National Assembly, during its sitting at Vereailles, in the afternoon to-day, ratified, without a dissenting voice, the treaty which was signed on Saturday last between M. Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of French territory.

#### SPAIN.

Progress of the Debate on the Porto Rico Emancipation Bill.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 19, 1873. The Porto Rico Abolition bill was again under consideration in the National Assembly yesterday. An amendment offered by Senor Ruiz, providing that the abolition of slavery on the island shall be gradual, was rejected. PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Francisco Salmeron was to-day elected President of the National Assembly, and Sardsal and Lopez CARLIST OPERATIONS IN THE PROVINCES.

The Carlist bands are becoming more numerous and troublesome in Andalusia

## RUSSIA.

The American Ambassador Received by the Czar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. Petersburg, March 19, 1873. Hon. James L. Orr, the newly-appointed Am-bassador of the United States to the Court of the Czar Alexander, was received at audience by His Imperial Majesty to-day, and presented his creden-

## SWITZERLAND.

Pere Hyacinthe's Preaching a Pulpit Success and Power.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA March 19 1873 The religious excitement in this city caused by the preaching of Father Hyacinthe is increasing. The reverend gentleman is meeting with great The Ultramontanes are much exasperated.

## WEST INDIES.

Movements of the British Fleet-Island Idea of Confederation-Murder and Suicide-American Trade.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 1, 1873. Admiral Fanshawe, with the British fleet, arrived here yesterday and will remain a fortnight. The people of Turks Island have presented a memorial to the Legislative Council of Jamaica praying that they be placed under the government

A few nights ago the overseer of an estate called "Canaan" made an attack on his wife and child, splitting open the head of the former with a machette and wounding the latter, and then cut his own throat. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the murderer and suicide was insane. AMERICAN TRADE.

Pive American vessels are loading with fruit at Port Antoine, Jamaica.

## THE MONTREAL DISASTER.

Condition of the Victims Injured at the

St. James Hotel-Death of the Clerk. MONTREAL, Ont., March 19, 1873. Reports from the General Hospital give the following information concerning the condition of the victims of the fire yesterday morning at the St. James Hotel:—J. E. Thomas, of the Oriental Bank of Montreal, is suffering from broken ribs and other injuries caused by a fall from a lourth story window; Harry Beicher, commercial traveller for Messrs, Neild & Co., is badly injured about the head. He attempted to escape by a stairway, but being basiled in this he rushed for the roof, and again being basiled, entered a chamber and made a desperate attempt at escape by tying together six sheets and commencing the perilous descent from the lourth story, but when suspended in mid-air the sheets broke their connection and he fell to the earth. The unfortunate gentleman lies in a very precarious condition. Another victim, Mary Brennan, was brought to the hospital dead, death no deabt being caused by suffocation. Hidich, the unfortunate clerk who fell from a window, sank gradually atter being removed to the hospital and died at eleven o'clock. The building, farniture, &c., were valued at \$75,000. The losses are computed at \$20,000, which is fully covered by insurance. injuries caused by a fall from a lourth story win

# SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

United States Diplomacy Teward Cuba and the Impressions of the Peoples.

Isthmus Canals Projects and Surveys-Important Protocol Between Peru and Colombia-Tressury Finance-Religious, Political and Volcanic Excitements.

By way of Panama we have the following HERALD despatches from the South Pacific and Central

A HERALD special letter from Lima, under date of February 27, reports as follows:-The following is a synopsis of a highly important protocol re-cently signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Dr. Don José de la Riva Aguero, and Don Tedoro Valenzuela, the Colombian Minister accredited to this Republic, respecting the part that Peru wishes to assume in the great work of the interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The two Mnisters, according to custom, met in the Department of Foreign Affairs at Lima, on the 30th of January last, with the design of taking into consideration the possibility of carrying into effect the canal referred to.

After friendly discussion the President of Peru signed the following

DECREE:—

After friendly discussion the President of Peru signed the following

DECREE:—

Lima, Feb. 8, 1873.

The protocol signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru and the Pleinipotentiary from Colombia is hereby approved, and it is understood that the participation of Peru is cestablished in the interoceanic canal proposed by the government of Bogota. Therefore the National Congress must be informed of the purport of the protocol, so that, acquainted with this most important matter, and when the preliminary reports respecting the practicability and cost of this great uncertaking may be made known, the government may receive authorization as to the sums of money and mode of paying the same which it may contribute, together with the power to adpulate the concessions and privileges which Peru shall be entitled to in virtue of her intervention.

The official despatch of Mr. Fish to the American Minister in Madrid, respecting the state of affairs in the Spanish colonies of America has excited much attention in Peru, and, at the same time, has elicited a general expression of approval. In spite of the allegations of certain lournais in New York, the allied republics of the Pacific are deterred from aiding Cuba should the articles of agreement between them and Spain, provisionally signed at Washington, be finally ratified. Cuba is still a dependency and an integral part of Spain, the allied republics cannot, if the terms of the armistice be accepted, make war against Spain without a notice of two or three years. Cuba is Spain and Spain is Cuba; hence the hindrance. But all over Peru mass meetings are being held in favor of those br ave men, who, in the "ever-faithful isle," (up to now) are struggling for their independence, and a pressure is brought now to bear against the government towards a reiusal to ratify the Convention of Washington, whose influence is apparent. Chile, despite the popular manifestations respecting the independence of Cuba, is the only South American government that has rejused its aid, and, i

The news of the acquisition of the Bay of samana and the adjacent territory has been severely commented upon by the Peruvian press, it being imagined that this is but the first of a series or efforts on the part of the "Colossus of the North"—as the United States are called here—to gradually encroach on the property of her neighbors in America. THE SAMANA BAY ACQUISITION MOVEMENT.

The condition of Peru up to the 28th ult. was that of an apparent general caim. In the meantime active steps are being taken by the government to issue the remaining part of the loan of 1872 for 236,800,000. 8,800,000. Public excitement had calmed down a great deal out the tragic deaths of Colonels Zevalles and

Gamio.

There seems to be some trouble in the political atmosphere between Peru and Chile about the boundary line in the interior of the country.

A considerable degree of excitement has been caused in this city by the discovery of a band of counterfeiters of coin. Their existence has been suspected at different periods for several years back, but it was only the other day that an accito their arrest. The principal business of this party has evidently been to fulfil orders from others, who paid for the work and exported the others, who paid for the work and exported the coin to various places along the coast. The chief manufacture seems to have been of Peruvian soles and Mexican and Colombian dollars. The imitations are pretty well executed, though, suspicion once aroused, the counterfeit is easily detected. The fact of few or none of the base coinage being offered in Panama may explain that the gang could have carried on their industry so long with impunity. The principal is Louis Berry, a Swiss, who is now under arrest along with Mariano Campos, Manuel Carenas Conchan, Manuel E. Mancilla and Francisco G. Hermoso, all Spaniards, with another called Igna-

nas Conchan, Manuel E. Mancilla and Francisco G. Hermoso, all Spaniards, with another called Ignacio Delgado, a native of the Republic of Ecuador.

All these parties are in jail, but, from the many induential persons by whom they must have been protected, it is doubful how far justice will be administered to them.

SEVERE GALES ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Unusually strong gales and a heavy sea have prevailed for some weeks back along the Atlantic seaboard of Colombia. It has consequently been found exceedingly difficult to embark cargo at Santa Martha, Carthagena, Savanilla and other perts within the range of this stormy influence.

FEVER AND QUARANTINE.

Owing to the prevalance in Panama of a species of epidemic remittent fever, caused by malaria, and known on the Atlantic coast by the name of "tablen," the authorities in Guayaquii get irightened, and have established quarantine at all their ports to vessels arriving from the Isthmus.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN RESIDENT.

all their ports to vessels arriving from the Isthmus.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN RESIDENT.

Among our foreign citizens wel ave had to regret the death of Mrs. Corwine, the wife of D. M. Corwine, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the Isthmus.

On the 26th of September last the Secretary of State of Bogota issued a circular to all the governments of Central America and South America, inviting them to co-operate with the United States of Colombia, with a view to induce the United States of America to go in with them in persuading Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba, and accept an equivalent in money, the sum agreed upon to be made up by the different associated Republics; and that in the meantime the war now going on shall be humanized. Congress, on the 1st of February, gave its approval to this proposition and to a diplomatic note on the subject.

#### The Darien Isthmus Survey-Expeditionary Results Expected at Panama.

PANAMA, March 8, 1873. A small schooner has arrived from Darien, but brings no information of the United States Exploring Expedition, except that it was expected the surveys would be finished by the middle of this menth, when the Tuscarora will return with the party to Panama.

#### Nicaragua.

The El Porcenir, of Valle Gottel, of the 22d of February, says the practicability of the ship canal through Nicaragua has been settled by the labors of the present United States surveying party in Nicaragua. The difference of levels between Lake Managua and the large lake of Nicaragua has been determined to be 22.35 feet, American, and 24.3 feet Spanish measure. The surveying party visited the capital and on the 18th of February last took the steamer on the lake which was to convey them to Virgin Bay. Lieutenant J. W. Miller and Mr. McRea remained behind in the capital, having contracted an attack of bilious fever—not, however, of a serious character.

The Portenir of Nicaragua of February 6 put its columns in mourning on account of the government, or rather the Chamber of Deputies, having decided, by a vote of 10 to 5, to allow the Jesuit Fathers to remain in the Republic. Nicaragua. The difference of levels between Lake

## Guatemala.

The political troubles in Guatemala continue without any decisive movements. Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt in the

unfortunate city of St. Vicente. The greater part of the houses in the valley of the Sempa are unin-habitable.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday atternoon, a communication was received for the removal of dead animals was invalid.

Judge Besworth made strenous efforts to protest Judge Besworth made streuous efforts to protect the company, and introduced a resolution asking the counsel what branch of the city government had the power to declare the contract null. The object of this resolution was to gain time, and it was accomplished. The night-soil contract was awarded to Charles Watson, who desired to withdraw his bid before the papers were opened, but the privilege was denied him, and he was awarded the contract against his wish. The probable result will be a lawsuit on the City.

#### CRIME IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19, 1873.

Arrest of a County Judge, a Sheriff and His Posse on Complaint of a Colored Ruffan-A Brutal Murder for Twenty-

There is great indignation in several counties is outhwestern Virginia over the arrest in Patrick county by United States officials of the Judge of that county, the Sheriff and members of a recent posse, upon the mere affidavit of a riotous negro, who was then a fugitive from justice. At the Peb-ruary term of the County Court at Patriok a colored man by the name of Carter was indicted by the Grand Jury, upon the information of Caleb Smith, for firing piatois in the public streets at Patrick Court House, and for other riotous and disorderly conduct. A few days after the indictment was preferred Carter wrote Smith a communication couched in abusive language, in which Smith was challenged to meet him for a settlement of the difficulty. Smith applied to Judge Samuel G. Staples, of the County Court, for a warrant for the arrest of Carter for a libelious publication. The Judge issued the warrant, Carter was arrested by the Sheriff and his guard in the night, and, on the way to the Court House, made his escape. The Sheriff, after commanding him to halt, fired upon him, but did him no injury. Carter immediately went to Danville, and applied to the United States Commissioner for a warrant of arrest. Under that warrant Judge Staples, the Sheriff and his guard were arrested, carried to Danville, and on Monday morning, the 17th inst., the case was called, when, the Commissioner not being ready to proceed with the examination, the case was continued until the first Monday in April.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The preliminary examination of William Pates for the murder of George Sheets, by stabbing with a knife, is in progress at Staunton, in Augusta county. The facts as developed are that, some time ago, William Pates borrowed a quarter of a dollar from George Sheets and had never repaid it. Sheets had demanded it several times, and Pates had refused to pay it until David Sheets, abrother of George Sheets, should pay him a quarter he owed him. On last Saturday night they met at Mount Pisgah church, when an altercation arose between the parties, Sheets demanded the quarter and Pates still refusing to pay him until David Sheets should pay him. Sheets cursed Pates very violently, and said he would whip him and choke him until he was as black as his hat. Two withmand stabbed him several times, thus terminating the dispute over twenty-five cents in a b ored man by the name of Carter was indicted the Grand Jury, upon the information of Caleb

#### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 20-1 A. M. Probabilities.

storm centre continue moving on Thursday the Middle States southeast and northeast winds, cloudy and rainy weather; a seccentre will probably the Middle Atlantic coast; for the South Atlantic States southwesterly winds veer to west, with clearing weather; for the Eastern Gulf States northwest winds with partly cloudy weather; States northwest winds with partly cloudy weather; in the Western Gulf States fresh to brisk northerly winds, with falling temperature; for the Ohio Valley and the upper lakes and westward to the Missouri Valley rising barometer, northwesterly winds and cold, clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore and Cape May. They will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1.

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'

	Pharmacy, Herald building:-	
8	1872. 1873. 1872. 187	13.
•	3 A. M 37 40 3:30 P. M 45	49
8	6 A. M 37 40 6 P. M 36	48
۱	9 A. M 41 45 9 P. M 34	44
8	12 M 48 48 12 P. M 32	40
ã	Average temperature yesterday 44	16
ı	Average temperature for corresponding date last year	×

#### ERIE BEATEN IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 19, 1873. has refused to grant the injunction asked by the Erie Railway to restrain the trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railway, under the Berdel mortgage, from foreclosing and forming a new corporation. His opinion, which occupied an hour in delivery, was listened to by a full court room. Though assuming full jurisdiction under the Bankrupt act, both in law and equity, he declined to interfere with the decrees of the State Courts as to underlying mortgages, and would not interfere with the operation of the trust until the question of the status of general creditors had been established and power of sale given by the District Court acting concurrently. This decision insures the transfer of the property to the bondholders under the Berdell mortgage and the speedy completion of the whole road by the new corporation to be formed by the bondholders. mortgage, from foreclosing and forming a new

## THE SUMNER FLAG RESOLVE.

Boston, Mass., March 19, 1873. In the House of Representatives this afternoon the report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the matter of expunging from the journals of the Legislature the resolutions of censure on Senator Charles Sumner, passed at the extra session, came up, and after a brief discussion the time assigned for taking the vote arrived, when the House refused to substitute the resolve rescinding and annulling the resolve of the last Legislature, which was offered by the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, by 49 yeas to 167 nays. The other substitutes offered during the ten days' debate on the subject were all rejected, as was also a motion to indefinitely postpone the matter, the latter by a vote of 22 to 120, and the report of the committee giving leave to withdraw to the petitioners for the resoluting of the resolve was then adopted. The report will come up in the Senate in a day or two.

#### FIRE IN BEEKMAN STREET. The Loss Estimated at Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

At eight o'clock last night fire was discovered on the rear extension on the third floor of the five story brown stone front building 46 Beekman street, occupied by J. W. Waldron & Brothers, manufacturers of fine harness ornaments. The loss on the stock is estimated at about nine thousand deliars; insured for \$5,000. The basement and first floor of the iront building was occupied by Joseph Travers & Son, dealers in twines and cords; the loss is about five hundred deliars by water. The second floor is occupied by David Williams' publication office; damage to stock by water, about three hundred deliars. The third floor was occupied by William Somers, dealer in homocopathic medicines; damage by water about five hundred deliars. The fourth and fifth floors were unoccupied. The building was owned by J. P. Travers; damage by fire and water about one thousand five hundred deliars. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. Miss Ellen Manoney and a boy who was in the building at the time the fire broke out were slightly burned about the arms. manufacturers of fine harness ornaments. The

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A Felt Factory Bemolished. At about half-past six o'clock last night a fire broke out in the patent elastic felt factory of Bloedgoed & Ostermoor, on King street, between Copover and Van Brunt. The building is 200 feet en King street, 30 feet deep, and three stories in height, constructed of brick. The fire originated, it is supposed, in the drying room, which was on the third floor and nearly in the centre of the building. The superintendent of the factory occupies one end of the building as a dwelling, and, while eating his supper, became aware of the fire in the place by the presence of smoke. He reserted to the "fire extinguisher," which he buckled on his back, and went out to seek an eligible position to put the fire out. He was subsequently picked up by a policeman, who found him beneath the "extinguisher" in a pile of lumber on King street. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, being raw cotton and felt, the flames soon enveloped the place, and in a short time the building was demoished, involving a loss of upwards of sixty thousand dollars. The fire caused quite a panic ameng the occupants of the tenement houses in the vicinity, and they tumbled their furniture into the street in a lively manner, but fortunately the fire was confined to the factory. There is an insurance on the factory of \$15,000. on King street, 30 feet deep, and three stories in

## ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

Throwing His Wife from a Second-

Story Window. Warden Brennan yesterday reported to Coroner Herrman that Julia Hickey, a woman thirty years of age, had died in Bellevue Hospital, to which institution, on the 9th of January last, she had been received from the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital. It is alleged that during a quarrel between deceased and her husband, Dennis Hickey, he threw her from a second-stery window of their apartments at 427 West Forty-second street to the pavement, thus indicting fatal injuries. But it is possible that Julia fell from the window instead of being thrown out by her husband. The case will be thoroughly investigated by Coroner Harrman.

# THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Second Day's Proceedings Before the Assembly Committee.

Testimony of Ex-Speaker Smith and Matthew Hale.

History of the First Movements of the Enemy Upon the Old Eric Directors.

NO BRIBES, NO LOBBY, NO RAKE.

ALBANY, March 19, 1872. The Eric Investigating Committee met this morn ing, at nine o'clock, at their room in State street all the members being present, except Mr. Op-dyke. Ex-Speaker Henry Smith and Matthew Hale were before the committee and gave testimony, the examination being conducted by Messrs. Babcock and Carpenter.

cock and Carpenter.

PESTIMONY OF EX-SPEAKER SMITH.

Mr. Smith, being duly sworn, testified that he was retained as counsel by General Barlow on January I in a suit to be brought by Bischofisheum & Goldschmidt, repeated to the state of the English stockhold-speaker. The suit of the suit he had been spoken to by the Attorney General Barlow had been suit against the directors of the English stockholders had resolved to undertakat suit against the directors of the Erie Railway, and that the suit was to be under the direction of General Sickles: General Barlow had concluded to bring the suit, and had been instructed to employ counsel, who were to be paid by the English stockholders, whom Sickles represented; General Barlow determined to return Messrs. Hale, Tremain and Smith as attorneys, and, on account of his opinious regarding the judiciary in New York, decided to bring the suit is Albany: the reason given why said counsel were selected was on account of their familiarity with suits against the Erie Railway instituted by Ramsey and others. Mr. Smith sated that he was at that time a member of the Assembly;
THE SYSTIFONS WERE THAT HE WOULD BE ELECTED STATES.

and others. Mr. Smith stated that he was at that time a member of the Assembly;
THE SYMPTORS WEEK THAT HE WOULD BE ELECTED SYBAKER, and he at first objected to acting as coursel in the suits, as he would not have time to attend to legal business;
Br. Barlow stated that his services were very important, and that all that would probably be needed from him would be an occasional consultation in New York, and that he could do: on January 1 he received a note from eigeneral Barlow enclosing a check for \$1,500; this was deposited in the bank in the usual course of his business and was used by himself for his own purposes; it was all the money received from Mr. Barlow, there was nothing said about legislation or influencing it; he was not informed by any one, directly or indirectly, that any services would be required to influence legislation, and had not suspicion that the suits were in any way connected with it; he only sought, in any legitimate way, to obtain the repeal of the Eric Classification act and to secure the passage of such laws as would give the Eric stockholders the proper control of their affairs and the road through a proper Board of Directors; the bill known as

the Eric stockholders the proper control of their affairs and the road through a proper Board of Directors; the bill known as

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SILL.

WAS drawn up and reported, and was pending in the Committee of the Whoie; the intention of the bill was to suspend the present Eric officers, and there was a bill before the Legislature referring to Eric as to the time of election and exhibition of the stock list, and it provided that no one director of the Atlantic and Great Western should be a director of the Eric; he never was bettere any committee while he was Speaker, except the Judiciary Committee, and then not on Eric Railway matters; he did what he could to influence legislation

IN MAYOR OF THE ERIC STOCKHOLDERS

In a proper manner, and no more; he had been connected with the Ramsey suit to remove the Eric directors; also a suit brought by Mr. Burke; he supposed that all the legislation required would be to secure an accounting from the Eric managers of their proceedings and expenditures, and the only reason for the change of venue of the cases was for the better success of the suits. Mr. Smith further testified that he had no connection with the bill known as "the Attorney General's bill;" he had a letter from Mr. Barlow to come to New York when the engagements of Messrs. Tremain and Hale would permit to consult as to the complaint. Mr. Smith had no knowledge, information or suspicion that money was to be used to influence legislation in the acts passed by the Legislature last Winter, and not to his knowledge was any money used against the directors.

Mr. Matthew Hale was next examined by Mr. Babcock, and testified he was employed by the Attorney General as counsel in the case; he was not sure whether he was spoken to before January I or not; thought that Mr. Barlow did speak to him about it a few days before that time; Mr. Barlow told him he had been applied to by General Sickles, who represented the English stockholders, to take the case, and that Mr. Barlow was to have control of them and to em

ers. to take the case, and that Mr. Barlow was to have control of them and to empley proper counsel, and to fix their compensation;

MR. Barlow EMPLOYED BIN;

also Mr. Tremain and Mr. Smith; Mr. Barlow said at the same time that it would probably be necessary to procure some legislation, and that he employed Mr. Tremain and Mr. Hale to that end; Mr. Smith wasn the Legislature, and Mr. Barlow would have to depend upon Mr. Tremain and Mr. Hale to do the most of the work; on January I he received a letter from Mr. Barlow containing \$1,500 as a retaining fee as counsel in the suit of the English stockholders against the company, and he was to be counsel before the committee of the Legislature; the retainer was understood to come from the Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt party, of which General Sickles was agent, and not from the State; the counsel were not to look to the state for payment for services; he was employed as counsel before the committees and to draft such bills as were necessary; it was necessary afterward to obtain information from parties tiving on the line of the Erie Railroad relative to the act of the officers of the road before anything was done; he went to New York carly in January with Mr. Tremain; they met Messers Barlow, Sickles, Southmayd and James C. Carter, and consulted with Mr. Smith; Mr. Southmayd represented the Heath and Raphael branch of the English stockholders, and he understood that both they and the Bischoffsheim party were to act in concert in suits to ous the present Eric directors;

THE CONSULTATION

took place at General Barlow's house, in New York; it was agreed to bring the suits in Albany; Mr. Southmayd was to draw the bill of complaint and submit it to the other counsel before it was acted upon; Mr. Tremain and Mr. Hale were to draw the bill to repeal the Eric Classification act was drawn by some one else; Mr. Tremain drew the Attorney General's bill, which was handed to Mr. Tobey to be introduced; the Eric bill to repeal the Crissification act was drawn by some one class:

and Mr. Hale were to draw the bill ier the Assembly in relation to the suits against the corporations, and the bill to repeal the Eric Classification act was drawn by some one else; Mr. Tremain drew the Attorney General's bill, which was handed to Mr. Tobey to be introduced; the Eric bill to repeal the Classification act was introduced by Mr. Eastman, of Foughkeepsie; Mr. Hale and Mr. Tremain both appeared before the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Hale prepared an argument of points, which was printed with Mr. Tremain's name and Mr. Hale's signed to it; the half of the directors of the road were Judge Selden, of Rochester; Mr. Shearman, of New York; Judge Ramsey and also Mr. Bemis; the amount he received from the Attorney General was \$3,500; \$1,500 at the commencement, and arterward two cheeks of \$1,000 each; soon after the controversy in the Legislature Mr. Tremain was sick, Mr. Southmayd did not come. Mr. Carter was engaged in a will case in New York, and the Moser of Titk Works Pkil. ON MR. HALE; he attended mearly every meeting of the Judiciary and Rairoad Committees of the Assembly; Mr. Hale had no doubt but that Mr. Smith would have been employed whether he was in the Legislature or not; when it was proposed to employ him General Barlow hestated on acceded that his legal service were an of the committees; General Barlow stated that the reason for employing Mr. Smith was distantiarity with Eric matters and the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the committees; General Barlow stated that the reason for employing the Royal Science of the Smith was a familiarity with Eric matters is other suits, and that all the proposed attorneys knew the Eric crowd; Mr. Hale was then examined by Mr. Carpenter with reference to the use of money in the Legislature, and stated that he did not know of any money being used except in the employment of counsel; he was told by Barlow and Sickles that the English town of any money being used except in the employment of counsel; he was told by Barlow and Sickles had been appropriated

After the examination of Mr. Hale was concluded the committee went into secret session and adjourned to meet in New York on Friday morning at 10 o'clock at either the Firth Avenue Hotel or the Metropolitan.

#### Card from Attorney General Barlow. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

You are mistaken in supposing in to-day's pape that I do not account for the \$2,000. The checks in the hands of the committee account for the whole \$12,000. I received the \$2,000 as early as March. The amounts were only paid once by Sickles to me and by Erie to him. Sickles only error is in stating in his account with Erie that the money was paid me for services, instead of saying expenses. Will you please correct?

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

## THE TEXAS CLAIMS COMMISSION.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 19, 1873, e United States Commissioner, having ex-ed at this point nearly a hundred witnesses. left for San Diego and Laredo this morning, and from Laredo he will move to Eagle Pass. The city has been crowded for the last week with stock-raisors presenting their claims.

# TOM SCOTT'S WATERLOO.

The Last Charge of the Old Guard.

New Jersey Emancipated from Foreign Rule-The Second Great Battle of Trenton-"Old Monmouth Still True to Liberty"-The Scott Legions Routed and Briven Across the Delawave-Trenton in a Blase of Enthusiasm

The long agony is over, and the bearts of thou-

sands in New Jersey are leaping with joy. Jersey to once more a republic. The hosts of the invader, after stubbornly contending against the army of independence with varying fortunes for several weeks, were huried back across the Defaware and routed with such slaughter yesterday in the "Battle of Trenton" that the struggle may be regarded as final. The momentous consequences of this victory are second only to those which followed an other battle at the same place a century ago. How the battle yesterday was fought and won will bly chamber were crowded, and the time wore on without bringing the all-absorbing and all-interesting question of the day before the mass of spectators till cleven o'clock, when Willets, Chairm of Committee on Corporations, handed in a report which he desired the Clerk to read. It was to the effect that said committee reported adversely on Senate bill No. 138, incorporating the New Jersey Railroad, and they recommended that said bill de not pass. Carse then moved a call of the House before vote on the report be taken. He said every member should be there to vote: it was unmanted to shirk. Fifty-six members answered to their names. Barnes, of Passaic, was absent, and some members hinted that he had gone to the Lunatic Asylum. His colleague (Hobart) said that the cause of his absence would be explained, not now, but some Mr. Canfield then moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. He con-

report of the committee be concurred in. He considered the bill a monstrous fraud. It was without merit and was a Heathen Chinee copy of Assembly No. 3.

Mr. Ward said it was easy to say the bill was a fraud, but when it was analyzed no objectionable features could be found in it. Do they charge the incorporators with stealing railroad charters? He asserted that there was no Stauhope to be seen in it. The corporators asked for it with the utmost good faith, and the gentlemen named as corporators were men or the highest integrity.

Mr. Letson here objected to Ward's stealing his (Letsoal's) speech. When No. 3 was before the House he made use of arguments in favor of it which Ward turns around now and uses in defence of this monopoly bill. He could not stand such barelaced plagiarism, and he denounced it as anything but decent.

Mr. Canfield rose again and said that bill No. 138

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asks for a strip of land around and whereon No. 3
had spent \$600,000.

Mr. McDunolds here called attention to the presence of a red-headed lobbyist then on the floor,
meaning Naar, who was in close conference with
Ward and pointing out to him a section in the bill
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Mr. Morrow took this hint as personal to himself and expressed the hope that McDanalds did not mean him.

The red-headed young man beat a hasty retreat. After this interruption the debate was then resumed by Mr. Ryder, who referred to the sad fate of No. 3 in the Senate. He said a new bill now takes its place and it was for them to obey the people's (?) wishes by voting for it. There was no use in wasting ammunition on dead ducks. This bill was really as good as Assembly No. 3 and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. Canfield replied that the people were not asking for this bill as the last speaker insinuated. If the Pennsylvania Company were allowed to build it there would be no competition.

It was now Patterson's turn. The moment the Speaker announced "The gentleman from Menmouth," consternation and dismay brooded over the laces of the monopolists. George, as his friends, who new may be counted by theusands, love to call bim, delivered the greatest speech of his lile; indeed it may turn out to be one of those efforts which the greatest men make only once in a lifetime. If published in full it would at once become household property in every homestead of New Jersey. But enough is here given to convey the force of it:—"Mr. Speaker, this is simply a bill to extend exclusive privileges to the Pennsylvania Raiiroad Company. I see Colonel Tom Scott in every line of the bill—he was about to say in every line of the bill—he was about to say in every line of railroad in New Jersey, but George is not given to small puns—as far as ten incorporators are concerned. It is unreasonable for the Senate to ask this House to pass this bill, after they have killed Assembly bill No. 3, when this bill, No. 188, is a fac similitie of No. 3, and I look upon it as a fraud wpon the people of this State. It was born in the house of Colonel Tom Scott, rocked in the intelligence an moment they will surrender to the Pennsylvania Raiirond-Company when victory is so near at hand. Let us be steadfast and true to the trust confided in us by a grateful constituency. Let us lend willing ears to their petitions, and be true to the trust confided in us by them. Let us return to them with a pure record—a record in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the Pennsylvania Raiiroad Company. The effect of the enactment of this bill would be to trample New Jersey under the iron heel of monopoly and leave her in hopeless bondage for all time. They have been already crushed down for forty years, and 999 years is too long to have to wait for emancipation. The great American orator and statesman handed down to us the injunction that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and unless we enact laws for the protection of the people our liberties are doomed." He convulsed the Housewith laughter when he related the story of the dying Quaker who was reconciled to his neighbor, and who arose on his elbew as the neighbor was leaving and said to him. John, if I don't die this fight must go on till victory perches on the banners of New Jersey."

Fatterson had no sooner resumed his seat than the members crowded around and congratulated him, and when he made his appearance on the street he was the lion of the hour. "Old Monmouth still true to liberty and human rights" was the motto posted on the door of his room at the Trenton House when he arrived there.

When he resumed his seat Carse, of Camden—the old pocket borsough of Camden and Amboy, and now of the Pennsylvania Raiiroad—arose and delivered a glowing culogy of the latter corporation, which, he contended, was not a monopoly, and that Jersey men did not think so. Tom Scott had paid \$300,000 to the State for taxes, and to him the credit was due for opening the resources of the people were not monopoly ridden; it was faise. If men were alvocating bill No. 69 in earnest and really wanted another line this No. 138 is the only bill which they can vote

as follows:

Yeas—Mesers, Anderson, J., Armstrong, Baldwin, Barton, Badd, Canfield, Carpenter, Cavilier; Cox, Doremus, Fisher, Giford, Hobart, Hoppock, Mowell, Jones, Letsan, Lindsay, Marter, Medbaudids, McKinley, Morrow, Mutchier, Patterson, Schenck, Suith, A. J., Smith, A. W., Thompson, Washburn, Wilde, Willets, Worthington—32, Navs—Mesers, Anderson, J. J., Campbell, Carse, Cole, Dorreth, Eldridge, Farriar, Foreman, Gaede, Hemmingway, Hill, Hopper, Iszard, Leaming, Lee, Lurberry, Macknet, Plympton, Roardon, Ryder, Schultz, Smalley, Sproul, Wandie, Ward, Watter—28.

Arsent-Mesers, Eagnes and Cooley.

Macket, Plympton, Roandon, Ryder, Schultz, Smalley, Sproul, Wandle, Ward, Whiter-28.

ARSENT-Messix Expres and Cooley.

Mr. Gaede explained his voice by saying that the importance of the bill demanded that it should come before the House for action.

Mr. A. J. Smith moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Carse maved to lay this metion, on the table. Mr. Carse's motion Lot agreed to—28, against 32.

The motion to reconsider was then put and declared lost by a vote of 34 against 24.

Thus the bill-received its final death how. The people's representatives congratulated each other on the result. An adjournment the a followed, and all repaired to the State Street House, where they indulged in great joy and exultation over the unexpected, event. Letson and Patterson, the commander of the right, earter and the commander of the right, earter and the commander of the right, earter and the commander of the other's arms, and if "the test of affection's a tear" Joe loves George with an ardor worthy of the love of early days in the green bushes.

Trenton was in a blaze of glozy last night. It was the culmination of the popular excitement. Gratification mass meetings swept away every other programme, and at eleven, o'clock the people on the streets and in the hotels were wild with enthusiasm. "Tom Scott's Waterloe" was the theme in every gathering. Paterson and Letson were repeatedly cheered, and every member who voted against Tom Scott was serenaded.

The Free Rairond bill will, come up this morning in the Senate on special order.

## A COWARDLY RUPPIAN.

At eleven fo'clock last night Philip Smith, grocer, and Mrs. Jeanette Schultz, saloon keeper, both of 849 First avenue, became engaged in an altercation at their residence, when Smith struck Mrs. Schultz on the head with a hand axe, inflict-ing a severe scalp wound. During the affray a son of Mrs. Schultz came to her assistance and was stightly injured.

# MODOC TACTICS.

JACK'S BAND WAITING AND WONDERING.

Mad Because Biddle Captured Their Mustangs.

THE TROOPS INACTIVE.

General Canby's Probable Plan of Surrounding the Savages.

VAN BREMER'S RANCH, Cal., March 18, Via Yreka, Cal., March 19, 1873. Everything is quiet at the seat of war, and, excentiar the occasional moving of troops from post to post, there is really nothing going on.

LOSS OF THE MODOC PONIES. A source came from Captain Jack's camp the other day and said the Indians were mad at losing the ponies which Colonel Biddle captured.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE PIRED. We have now in camp three batteries of the Fourth artillery, two companies of the Twelfth infantry and one troop of the First cavelry, making in all about two hundred and fifty rank and file There are two troops of the First cavalry at Dorris ranch, four companies of the Twenty-first infantry at Lost River and two troops of the First cavairy at Clear Lake—the total number of troops amounting to about five hundred and fifty or six hundred.

GENERAL GANBY'S PROBABLE TACTICS. General Canby is very reticent as to what more he intends to make, for fear the Indians would learn his intentions, through the agency of some of the squaws and men. From preparations that are being made I am led to believe that we will move camp before long, and completely surround the lava bed.

THE INDIAN CAMP TO BE SURBOUNDED.

There will be three or four camps-one on the banks of Tule Lake, at the foot of the bluffs, about two miles due west of Jack's cave ; another at the foot of the Love Butte, about four miles south of Jack's cave: another at Landes ranch, on the eastern side, and perhaps some on the peniasular, to the northeast of the cave. These movements will probably be made in the course of a few days. Mr. Odeneal, the new addition to the Peace Commission, will arrive in about five days.

Reinforcements Ordered to the Lava Beds.

SAN PRANCISCO, March 19, 1873. Company A, Fourth artiflery, has been ordered from this city to the seat of war, and will march on

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From Dr. Holland's pen we have in his serial a chaps for "After the Revival," and in tonics of the time, "The Latin Nations," "Clean Hands," "Lord Lytton," "Parf, y firme."

There is also an important financial article, "Our Currency and Banking System," by Lyman H. Aiwater.

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