SPAIN.

Senor Castelar Likely to Retire from the Cabinet—A Ministerial Crisis Probable—Military Mutiny and Carlist Confusion—Catalonian Conscription—French Neutrality.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 26, 1873.

Despatches from Madrid say that Señor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Acosta, Minister of War, will probably retire from the Spanish Cabinet.

It is also stated that a general ministerial crisis is imminent.

MILITARY MUTINY.

The garrison at Barcelona is in open mutiny and the officers are powerless to effect a restoration of discipline.

CARLIST INVASION AND CRIME.

A band of Carlists has entered the town of Ripoll, in the province of Gerona, and is committing many excesses.

CATALONIAN MUSTER AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

A levy *en masse* upon the adult male population of Catalonia and the neighboring provinces for troops to suppress the Carlist insurrection is probable.

Many republicans who have volunteered to fight the insurgents are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous.

THE CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF PORTO RICO.

The *Gaceta* of Madrid contains the official announcement of the appointment of General Rivera as Captain General of Porto Rico.

French Neutrality Towards the Spanish Belligerents.

PARIS, March 26, 1873.

The government authorities at Bayonne have seized a quantity of cartridges destined for the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain.

Don Carlos' Whereabouts—Executive Appeal to the Provincials.

LONDON, March 27—5:30 A. M.

Don Carlos is positively reported to be in Geneva.

The Spanish Cabinet has issued a circular claiming the sympathy and assistance of all parties in the country against the Carlists on account of the declaration of emancipation in Porto Rico.

ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Opposition Again Defeated—Premier Gladstone on the Irish Universities Bill—The Bank Rate of Discount Advanced—Agriculturist Emigrants to America—An Actor at the Altar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 26, 1873.

Another effort to defeat the government was made in the House of Commons this afternoon upon the passage of the second reading of the Burial bill. The attempt, however, proved unsuccessful, and the second reading was carried by a vote of 280 against 217.

THE PREMIER ON THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND CABINET POSITION.

A grand banquet was given at the Mansion House to-night by the Lord Mayor. Two hundred guests were present, including the Mayors of a number of English towns, members of the Cabinet and the foreign Ambassadors at London.

Mr. Gladstone, in some remarks made in reply to a toast, said the Ministry had had a fall and a recovery and were ashamed of neither. Though they had failed to give Ireland a national university, history would prove that the principle was indestructible.

DISCOUNT ADVANCED.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced ½ per cent and is now 4 per cent.

AGRICULTURISTS EMIGRATING TO AMERICA.

The steamship City of Bristol, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took out one hundred farmers who intend settling in Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway.

FROM THE ALTAR TO THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Frederick Vokes, the actor, was married in this city to-day to Miss Bella Moore, an actress. The Vokes family is about to sail from this country for the United States.

THE FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A Prisoner Preparing for His Defence in Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 24, 1873.

Bidwell, alias Warren, who was arrested here, charged with being the principal in the Bank of England frauds, has secured the services of a Havana lawyer to defend him. It is probable Bidwell will remain here some time.

FRANCE.

Party Agitation During Debate in the Parliament—Marshal Bazaine's Position—An American Diplomat on the Move.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 26, 1873.

There was a stormy debate in the National Assembly this afternoon, growing out of a proposal to fix Monday next as the day for discussion upon the Lyons Municipality bill.

The Left strongly protested against the adoption of the proposition, and, upon the Right insisting, withdrew from the Chamber.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S POSITION BEFORE THE LAW.

The newspaper *L'Union*, in its issue this afternoon says Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on his parole of honor.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER MOVING TO HIS POST.

Mr. White, United States Minister to Paraguay, who has been in Europe for some time, has started from this city *en route* to his post of duty at Asuncion.

PORTUGAL.

Concession for Cable Communication with the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, March 26, 1873.

The Minister of Public Works has asked the Cortes to ratify a concession for a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at the Azores. The contract for laying the cable was signed to-day.

TURKEY.

Cabinet Demand for Servian Tribute Payment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26, 1873.

His Highness the Grand Vizier of Turkey has written a sharp note to the government at Belgrade respecting the delay in the payment of the annual tribute to Turkey by Servia.

GOD-MADE GARFIELD ASKED TO RESIGN.

CLEVELAND, March 26, 1873.

The Trumbull County Republican Convention at Warren to-day adopted a resolution asking Hon. James A. Garfield to resign his seat in the House of Representatives, and declaring that by voting for the Retroactive Salary bill he has forfeited the confidence of his constituents.

A MAMMOTH SCOTCH ESTATE IN CHANCERY.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26, 1873.

The Marr heirs met here to-day, and formed an association called the Marr Claim Association, to prosecute their claims to the estate of Marr, in Scotland, worth $60,000,000. They voted to accept the services of Edwin Payson, of Portland, now in England looking up a similar claim, and raised some money for the purpose of prosecuting the claim.

MEXICO.

Lozada in Retreat from Tepic—Parliamentary Preparation—Railway Engineering Soft Places—Indian Raids, Murders and the Horse Disease.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, 1873.

The national troops have occupied Tepic, General Lozada retiring to the mountains on their advance. Numbers of his former adherents are surrendering to the federal authorities.

LEGISLATIVE REASSEMBLAGE.

Congress will begin its session on the 20th inst.

THE SPANISH EMBASSY.

The Spanish Minister to Mexico has resigned.

THE UNITED STATES MISSION.

There is very general regret expressed at the departure of Mr. Nelson, late Minister of the United States.

RAILROAD INTERESTS IN THE LOBBY.

The projectors of the different railroads are working energetically for the success of their respective roads, and wire-pulling is going on extensively.

MURDERS BY INDIANS.

Raiding bands of Apaches have killed several rancheros in Sonora.

MURDER BY POLITICIANS.

Señor Jauregui was the successful candidate in the election for Mayor of Azuluama, and immediately after the election he was assassinated.

NATURAL VISITATIONS.

The volcanoes in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico are covered with snow.

The epizootic continues to spread throughout Mexico, and several cavalry regiments in consequence are dismounted.

CUBA.

Political Press Argument Over the Governmental Situation in Spain—Charge of Colonial Carlism and the Counter Charge.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 25, 1873.

The liberal and conservative journals are now engaged in an angry controversy.

The *Constancia*, charged with being hostile to the present republican government in Spain and in favor of the success of the Carlist movement, denies the charge and calls upon the owners of the *Voz de Cuba* to state distinctly if they entertain the liberal sentiments expressed by the editor in its columns or are in active sympathy with the conservative party.

The *Tribuno* recently published a list of what it called the enemies of the Republic, and said they were hard at work here, consequently the republicans would be compelled to work the harder to circumvent them. The *Tribuno* added:—"We are many, and do not think with our feet."

The article has caused a great sensation here, and is considered an open challenge to the conservatives.

The New Captain General Announced in Madrid.

MADRID, March 26, 1873.

The *Gaceta* of Madrid contains the official announcement of the appointment of General Pieltain to be Captain General of Cuba.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Thursday throughout the South and Middle Atlantic States rising barometer, north and west winds and clear or clearing weather; brisk winds continue, with cloudy but clearing weather, over New England and portions of the Middle Atlantic States; the area of highest pressure extend over the Ohio Valley and eastward, with generally light winds and clear, cold weather; southerly winds, with clear weather and rising temperature eastward over the Gulf States west of Alabama during Thursday afternoon; falling barometer, southerly winds and cloudy weather prevail from Kansas to Lake Superior and westward, preceding a storm centre in Dakota. Cautionary signals continue at Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, Wood's Hole, Boston and Portland, Me. They will be displayed at the Lake stations from and after April 1.

The Signal Office at 4:35 P. M. yesterday reported heavy rain at Boston, Mount Washington and Quebec; light rain at New London and Portland; heavy snow at Oswego, Rochester, Saungeen, Port Stanley, Kingston, Toronto and Cleveland; light snow at Port Dover, Pittsburg, Toledo, Detroit and Cincinnati, and sleet at Burlington and Montreal. And at eleven o'clock P. M. as follows:—Heavy snow at Rochester, Montreal and Quebec, and light snow at Oswego, Buffalo, Cleveland and Dover.

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, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	33	29	3 P. M.	33	35
6 A. M.	31	30	6 P. M.	32	36
9 A. M.	34	32	9 P. M.	33	33
12 M.	34	34	12 P. M.	31	32

Average temperature yesterday 32⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 32⅝

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, a Treatise of Her Origin and Life," by the Archpriest Basaroff, translated by the Rev. N. Bjerring, and "The Divine Liturgies of John Chrysostom and Bazil the Great," with the authorization of the Governing Synod of Russia, are just published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

FRANCIS JEFFREY, the keen critic of poor poets and novelists, was full of admiration for Dickens, the latter thus wrote:—

"I have had a tremendous outpouring from Jeffrey about the last part of Dombey & Son, which he thinks the best thing past, present or to come." Jeffrey had thus written him:—"O, my dear, dear Dickens! I have so cried and sobbed over it last night and again this morning, and felt my heart purified by those tears, and blest and loved you for making me shed them, and I never can bless and love you enough. Since the divine Nelly was found dead on her humble couch, beneath the snow and the ivy, there has been nothing like the actual dying of that sweet Paul, in the summer sunshine of that lofty room."

AN INDIANA Sunday-school man writes to a Bible firm in New York:—Send me on some Sunday-school papers and books. Let the books be about pirates and Indians as far as possible."

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY will issue immediately "The Progressionists and Angela," translated from the German of Conrad von Bolanden."

Mr. E. MULFORD, whose work, "The Nation," brought him the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College, is lecturing at Columbia College, in the department formerly occupied by the distinguished jurist Dr. Francis Lieber.

THE *Catholic World* for April has an article on "Abuses of Diplomatic Authority" in the foreign missions of the United States. It complains that several of our Ministers abroad act as if they were propagandists of the prejudice against Catholicism. Mr. Low, Minister at Pekin, it says, makes it his mission, in a country full of Sisters of Charity and Catholic missionaries, to act for the protection of Protestant missionaries only, and strives to convince the Chinese officials that the United States have nothing to do with Catholics, or, as he always styles them, "Romanists."

"WALKS IN FLORENCE," by Susan and Joanna Horner, just issued in two volumes in London, is a fresh and capital history and description of the late Italian seat of government.

"UNTRODDEN PEAKS AND UNFREQUENTED VALLEYS; A Ramble Among the Dolomites," by Amelia B. Edwards, will soon appear in London, with profuse illustrations.

MRS. ANASTASIA DOLBY, who was in early life embroideress to the Queen, and whose works on "Church Embroidery, Ancient and Modern," and "Church Vestments: their Origin, Use and Ornament," are books of standard authority, died last month in her forty-eighth year.

CANBY AND THE MODOCS.

The Veteran Commander Officially Reports the Result of His Last Interview Beneath the Juniper Tree.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873.

The following has been received here:—

VAN BREMEN'S RANCH,
MODOC COUNTRY, March 24, 1873.

Colonel W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington:—

Accompanied by Colonel Gillem, I had an unsatisfactory interview with Captain Jack yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of his camp. The result confirmed the impression previously reported, that the war faction is still predominant. Captain Jack's demeanor is that of a man under duress, and afraid to exhibit his real feelings. Important questions were evaded or not answered at all.

The substance of all that could be elicited from him was that he did not want to fight; that the lava beds was a bad place, and that he wanted to go to his home on Lost River. He wanted all of the soldiers moved out of the country. If anybody wanted to talk to him they must come to the camp, and if anything was to be done for him it must be done there. The meeting of yesterday was in part accidental, as I had not intended to communicate with Captain Jack until the troops were in their new positions; but the conference was invited by the Indians and was accepted. As first arranged, Captain Jack and Schonchin John, the second chief, were to have met Colonel Gillem and myself, but when we reached the place we found that the war faction had substituted their leader for Schonchin, no doubt for the purpose of watching Captain Jack and seeing that he did not commit himself to their prejudice.

The troops are now moving into their positions, and when they have reached them communication may again be opened with the Modocs with the hopes of better results. ED. R. CANBY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873.

Adjournment of the Senate Sine Die—Closing Scenes of the Session.

The Senate has adjourned at last *sine die*. The proceedings of this last day were rather tame, and when the moment for adjournment arrived it seemed a relief from the monotony of the session. The most important subject brought up was Senator Windom's resolution instructing the Committee on Transportation to inquire into the refusal of the railroad companies to carry postal cars after April 1, and whether legislation in this respect is necessary to protect the interests of the government and people. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, adverted to the attempt of the railroads to dictate terms to the government, and, seeing the justice of his remarks, the Senate agreed to the resolution. As a charity to ex-Senator Patterson his pamphlet has been allowed to go into the Congressional record, and the poor victim of Hoax Ames is welcome to all the satisfaction he may derive from so small a boon, which was, however, only granted under the terrorizing influence of Sherman's threat that if the Senate refused to have it printed he (Sherman) would read the whole pamphlet of forty-five pages from beginning to end before the Senate, and thus force it into the Congressional record as part of the proceedings. The Senate yielded to this terrible threat. After some discussion of little interest a committee of three was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn. The Senate then went into executive session on the nominations, all of which were confirmed with the exception of two unimportant ones. A few minutes before three the doors were again opened, and immediately after Morton made a motion to adjourn *sine die*. Here Stockton interposed with a resolution of thanks to Vice President Wilson for the able, courteous, impartial manner in which he had presided over the Senate. At this several Senators chuckled, for it was but yesterday that Stockton had to rise three times before being recognized by the honest but sadly befogged Henry. But this is not all. Senator Stockton having yielded to one of his colleagues on the democratic side for a few minutes, the good Henry forgot all about him, and cut him out completely by recognizing somebody else when it came to Stockton's turn to have the floor, which produced some amusing explanations. This resolution being unanimously passed Matt Carpenter, as President *pro tem.*, announced the adjournment without day, and the special session was at an end.

There were none of the peculiarly interesting incidents which characterized the final adjournment of the House. There was little handshaking or leave taking. The Senators lingered somewhat longer than usual in the Chamber, but parted one by one without any visible sorrow on their faces at the separation.

Rare Admiral Robeson Appointed Secretary of War.

The question as to whether under the existing laws General Sherman could be Acting Secretary of War or Secretary *pro tem.* during the absence of Secretary Belknap, who leaves to-morrow on an inspection, in company with General Sheridan, of the military posts of the Department of the Missouri, having arisen, the matter was submitted to Attorney General Williams for decision, and he decides that under an act of Congress, approved in 1871, no officer of the army can hold any civil position, and that in case he does so he forthwith ceases to be an officer of the army. General Sherman will consequently not serve as Secretary of War during the absence of General Belknap, and the President has designated Secretary Robeson to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Belknap.

The Farragut Prize Money at Last.

Some months ago the claim of Admiral Farragut and his officers and men for prize money for the destruction of the rebel vessels at the capture of New Orleans during the rebellion was referred to arbitrators, Messrs. H. W. Paine, of Boston; G. V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Thomas J. Durant, of this city. To-day the arbitrators filed their report, awarding the sum of $268,600. They found that on the rebel vessels there were 1,343 men, and they allow to the claimants $200 for each man engaged on the enemy's boats.

Appointments by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Otis Clapp, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Massachusetts; W. L. Hunt, of Illinois, Assistant Superintendent of the railway mail service.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:—

Currency	$2,476,222
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	29,630,000
Coin	69,262,781
Including coin certificates	24,810,500
Outstanding legal tenders	358,569,977

Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Cheney R. Prouty, to be Collector of Customs, Saluria, Texas; John A. Campbell, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Otis Clapp, Fourth district of Massachusetts; Alonzo B. Carroll, Second district of Missouri; James R. Hayden, Washington Territory; Frank White, Seventh district of Indiana; B. B. Eggleston, Second district of Mississippi.

Public Land Officers—James R. Laffery, to be Receiver, Dardanelle, Ark.; John M. Farland, to be Receiver, Detroit, Mich.; James A. Sommerville, to be Receiver, Mobile, Ala.; James A. Shrighley, to be Register, Dardanelle, Ark.

George W. Ingalls, of Illinois, to be Agent for the Piute Indians, Southeast Nevada; E. S. Hammond, of New York, to be Agent for the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Arizona; John M. Rice, to be Professor of Mathematics in the Navy.

John M. Dunn, to be Marshal for the District of Delaware; C. L. C. Cass, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson, Miss.; Ceburn L. Harris, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth district of North Carolina; Henry M. Taylor, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, Third district of Texas.

HORRORS OF THE RAIL.

A Train of Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—Marvellous Escape of a Number of Ladies—A Number of Male Passengers Injured.

ROCKMOUNT, N. C., March 26, 1873.

A serious accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad near this place this morning. The mail train, due here at half-past four o'clock A. M., encountered a broken rail on the trestle at the north prong of Town Creek. The engine jumped the obstacle, but two cars, first and second class, were hurled over into the water below. The sleeping car, on which most of the ladies were, escaped injury.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE BROKEN RAIL.

The rail was broken by the two A. M. South bound freight train. Captain Howell, the conductor, and Mr. Prentiss, the Southern Express messenger, were slightly wounded, and four colored men were more or less injured. The wounded men are here, unable to be moved. They give the most terrifying descriptions of the disaster, and represent the wailings of the wounded in the darkness as fearful. The sleeping car stopped before it reached the trestle, otherwise the slaughter among the lady passengers would have been frightful, as that car was the only one crowded on the train. Twenty-four hours will be required to repair the break.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY A PASSENGER.

Mr. A. F. Wheeler, of Syracuse, N. Y., a passenger on the train, makes the following interesting and graphic statement:—

The accident happened about forty miles from Weldon, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the morning. The train was running, as well as I can judge, between twenty and thirty miles an hour. The first sensation I felt was a bumping and oscillation, which told me we were off the track. I was fully conscious of the danger, but sat perfectly still. The next sensation can hardly be described, for the reason that it was over in a minute; I knew that the car had gone over an embankment, that we

HAD FALLEN A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE.

When I recovered myself, so to speak, I was standing upon the side of the car. Everything was in dire confusion. As the cars went over the coals in the stove were scattered in every direction and set fire to the car I was in. In a few moments it was filled with smoke almost to suffocation. Mr. L. P. Curtis, my companion, was the first passenger to get out of the car, and immediately ran along the top and smashed in all the windows to let the smoke out and make a way of escape for the other passengers. Two cars went over the embankment, which was some fifteen feet high. Not knowing exactly where we were, and having fallen into a little rivulet,

THE TERROR OF DROWNING

was also present with us at the first moment of the accident. Some of the passengers near the stove were badly burned. The work of removing the passengers was accomplished in fifteen minutes, the uninjured working with a will to save their fellow passengers. The panic was indescribable, and can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly circumstanced. Not more than a dozen persons were hurt, none, it is stated, fatal. As a general thing the ladies acted with more composure than the men. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The cars wrecked were between the baggage car and the sleeping car, the couplings of which broke, leaving them on the track. As soon as we had extinguished the flames we came on to Weldon in the mail and baggage car. Mr. Wheeler and other passengers have continued on North.

LOUISIANA.

Colored Republicans "Putting Themselves Right Upon the Record"—A Wail Over Pinchback and Ray and a Cry for Spoils.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1873.

A large meeting of prominent colored republicans was held last night at St. James' chapel. Messrs. Antoine, Ingraham, Brown, Barber, Deslande, Gair, Allain, Hebert, Quinn, Radriquez and others participated. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first, second and third endorse Judge Durrell, W. H. Hunt, Deckwith, Billings, Senator Morton, the Kellogg State government and compliment President Grant for his devotion to republican principles.

The following resolutions are given *in extenso*:—

Resolved, We declare our unfaltering devotion to the principles and doctrines of the republican party, but confess that our confidence has been weakened, our hopes disappointed in our Congressional delegation, who, elevated to position and influence by our suffrages, have ignored their constituents in the distribution of patronage. We recognize in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, the representative man of his race, and deservedly the most popular republican in Louisiana, the true friend of the whole race and pride of his constituents, a remarkable example of persevering industry and a brilliant illustration of free institutions; and standing, as he does, conspicuously before the nation, we point to him with pride as one of the few members of Congress elected from Louisiana since the reconstruction whose skirts are free from suspicion of fraud and corruption and who represents a constituency that delights to do him honor.

Sixth—We are deeply pained at the failure to accord to Hon. P. S. Pinchback his seat in the United States Senate to which he has been elected by the General Assembly of Louisiana, a body elected by the people, legalized by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, sanctioned by the federal courts, recognized by the United States Senate and protected by the President; and should this injustice be perpetrated by a republican Senate we fear that it would be impossible, under a popular revulsion on the one hand and the powerful and progressive influences now in operation by the opponents of republicanism on the other, to guarantee the fealty of the masses of our people to the republican party in the future. The exclusion by the Louisiana Congressional delegation of Governor Pinchback and the Hon. John Ray, two recognized leaders of the republican party and its noted element of strength, from consultation in dispensing federal patronage in Louisiana, was an act offensive to us, which calls for our unqualified condemnation, and more than demonstrates that our confidence was misplaced.

Eighth—In New Orleans alone there is an intelligent and cultivated population of color exceeding in votes the entire white republican strength throughout the State, where republicanism is unquestioned and unquestionable, who should be considered and consulted as representative men in the dispensation of patronage at least equally with our white friends, the affiliation of many of whom with our party is bounded by official prospects.

Ninth—We have just cause to grievously complain of summary removal from federal position, since the election, of reliable and efficient colored men upon charges of incompetency, after protracted and satisfactory service without any complaint. In our theory of government the Legislature is supreme, and all attempts of any department to impair its integrity, reflect upon its character, assume its prerogatives or compromise out of office through undue or improper influence, our representatives duly elected, justly alarms us. The alleged conduct of persons who were elected by the people and returned by a legal Board, in placing their resignations in other hands, subject to individual caprice, creates the greatest suspicion and demands a thorough investigation by their respective constituencies.

THE HEGGI POISONING CASE.

The Prisoner Acquitted of the Charges Made Against Him.

The jury in the Heggi case, of which a full report will be found elsewhere, agreed on a verdict at half-past twelve this morning.

When the Recorder left the court room in the evening he had said that if the jury agreed on a verdict by ten o'clock he should be called down, otherwise not. At about half-past ten the jury announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The court officers decided to send for the Recorder, and accordingly a messenger was despatched to his residence in Park avenue. In the meantime the deputy sheriffs went to the Tombs and aroused Heggi and brought him once more to the Court. He arrived there at about eleven o'clock and took a seat in the corridor amid a crowd of court officers, deputy sheriffs and reporters, who cracked jokes around him as if the fate of a human being were not about to be decided. At a quarter past twelve the Recorder's carriage arrived at the Chambers street entrance of the Court House, the Judge himself having been aroused from his bed. He took his seat on the bench, to the relief of every one, including the prisoner and jury. Heggi was alone, his wife having left the court room when it was supposed that the jury had been locked up for the night. The Clerk of the Court called the jurors, and each one answered to his name.

The prisoner was ordered to stand up.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the Clerk.

"We have," answered the foreman.

There was a moment of fearful expectancy.

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

There was a rustle in the court room, and an expression of terrible anxiety overspread Heggi's heavy countenance.

"Not guilty!"

It was a relief to every one. Heggi turned to his counsel, Mr. Howe, who had been sitting by him, and grasped him by the hand. Then the people poured out of the court room, Heggi a free man. The HERALD reporter spoke with him a moment. He said he had been in prison thirteen months, after all to be found innocent. He added that he never had a thought of poisoning Siegfried, but that even more than for his own liberation he felt glad for his wife and children. The reporter spoke to eight of the jurymen, all of whom said that they had agreed not to give any inkling of the course of their deliberations.

Ten minutes after the verdict was rendered the Court House was deserted. Thus ended one of the most extraordinary though not sensational cases which has ever occupied the attention of our criminal courts.

ART MATTERS.

Snedecor's Private View Last Night.

Mr. Snedecor has a collection of water colors and oil paintings which will be sold the week after next, and a private view of which was given last evening at the Somerville Gallery. Among the more noticeable of the water colors are an "Egyptian Guard," by Bargue, a pupil of Gerome; quite a batch of charming little productions by Meyer von Bremen; a "Cottage Life Scene," by Cicery; three or four fascinating pieces of work by Cipriani, of which a man watering some flowers, a marine view and a Roman girl are particularly truthful and forcible; an altogether unique creation by Eugene Delacroix, representing death on a black horse riding through space; several lovely landscapes and water views by W. T. Richards; a splendid bit of elaboration, in color, by Louis Leloir, offering a lady in yellow and blue, reading; a "Turkish Officer," by Worms; a magnificent composition, worth $1,200, by Simonetti, exceedingly rich and powerful, entitled "The Rendezvous;" "Plum Gathering," by Boughton, and another one in his chaste and pensive style, showing a young girl in the woods; some pretty and ingenuous Normandy girls, by Trayer; a "Study Interior," by Siomonetti; a "Peasantess and Children," in the best style of Guillemin; an "Egyptian Rabbit Seller," by Vibert, realizing the reckless laziness of the tropic huckster; a wonderful drawing, in black and white, by Di Nitti, as fine in its way as some things by Meissonier; some "Dancing Girls," extremely graceful, by Auguste Bouvier; "Death of the Duke of Guise," very sombre and tragic, but exceptionally forceful, by Vibert; Buckley's "Marriage of Sir Walter Raleigh," brimming with figures and old houses; a piece of Spanish intrigue, astonishingly well rendered by Agrassat; a man leaning against a wall and playing a guitar, by Moragas, an artist almost completely unknown in this country; a marine view, by J. D. Hardy; a Chinese beauty, by Castres, a Spanish artist; some strong and picturesque Moorish scenes by Tiffany, and an English scene, charmingly colored, by Samuel Coleman.

Among oil colors are to be discovered quite a number of exquisite specimens. "Curiosity," by Watter, a Munich artist, will appeal irresistibly to almost every intelligent observer. It represents an old man looking through the panes of a closed window and observing a youthful couple, who, ignorant that they are watched, are kissing each other. The expression on the old man's face is uninterpretable in words, indicating as it does sly sympathy, and a gentle relish, in which the remembrance of his own youth is present. Meyerheim contributes a "Mother and Child." Otto Erdmann has a splendid elaboration in color entitled "The Messenger," and representing a handsome lady despatching a pretty and lively looking maid on some engrossing business, probably a love affair. Zeim has an extremely warm and brilliant view of Venice, and is one of the few artists who might go on successfully treating this order of theme to the end of his life. This painting is valued at $1,600. Firmin-Gerard contributes a very gracefully treated theme, "Love Making," representing a youth paying probably his first intentions to a demure maiden knitting in the shadow of a wall. Voltz, another Munich artist, has some fine cattle. "The First Smoke," by Echtler, offers two young rustics, in juvenile seclusion, undergoing initiation into the joys and miseries of tobacco. A team floundering through some Russian snows is from the brush of Schreyer. Accard has a beautiful girl in black going through the "He loves me—loves me not" business, and the skill and taste of Caraud are evident in a most elaborately-painted gem, called "The Sacrament," and representing some fashionably dressed women and children partaking of the Lord's Supper in a French cathedral. There is a remarkable picture by Hebert, one of the most valuable and unique of the entire collection. It is the original of which one in the gallery of the Luxembourg Palace is an expansion, and is valued at $2,500. Willcox has two bright pictures, one of which is an Autumn scene, and the other is called "The Woodland Spring." A lady feeding some pigeons is the graceful theme of Rico, and Erdmann has another large and brilliant picture, called "Breaking the News," in which the characters are a mother, her daughter and a friend of the daughter, the face of each indicating the contending emotions of the hour. All these pictures will be on view during this week and next.

Fine Art Books—A Unique Collection.

Very seldom is such a collection of fine art and illustrated works offered to the public as that is which is now on view at the Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms. Over three hundred valuable works are included, and among them are to be found picture galleries, antiquities, architectural works, costumes, collections of etchings and original drawings. There is a complete set of the "Gazette des Beaux Arts," comprising thirty-one volumes in twenty-six; Piranesi's great work on Roman art and antiquities; Botta and Flandin's celebrated work on Nineveh, in five volumes, folio; Boyer's Hume's "History of England," in ten volumes, illustrated, all in desirable condition and many of them in elegant bindings. The literary *connoisseur* will have the opportunity of gloating over the works of Montfaucon and Picart; "Life and Genius of George Cruikshank," extra illustrated, royal quarto; "Antichita d'Ercalano," nine volumes, folio; Piroli's "Antiquities of Herculaneum," six volumes, royal quarto; Denon's "Egypt," two volumes, folio, government edition, on large paper; Stewart's "Ancient Monuments," folio edition; "Photographs of the French Exposition Universelle, 1867," folio; "Photographs of Paris and Environs," folio; "Paris in its Splendor," three volumes, folio; Boissere's "Cologne Cathedrale," folio; Winkle's "Cathedrals," three volumes; Pyne's "Royal Residences," three volumes, quarto, colored copy; Billing's "Architectural Antiquities of Scotland," four volumes, royal quarto, proofs; the works of Hogarth, Gilliray, Stothard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Raphael, Da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Durer, Rembrandt, Rubens, Salvator Rosa and Wouverman; the "Musée Français," four volumes, folio; the "Musée Royale," two volumes, folio; "Il Vaticano," ten volumes, folio, half vellum; "Florence Gallery," four volumes, folio; "Orleans Gallery," three volumes, folio; "Boissere Gallery" (at Munich), elephant folio, half morocco; "Turin Gallery," four volumes, folio, half morocco; "Stafford Gallery," four volumes, folio, large paper, colored plates; "Dusseldorf Gallery," two volumes, oblong folio; "Roughton Gallery," two volumes, folio; "Dresden Gallery," imperial folio; "Munich Gallery," two volumes, imperial folio; "Le Brun Gallery," three volumes in two, folio; "Galerie de Boyer d'Aguilles," folio; "National" and "Lawrence" galleries, both folio; "Peussin Gallery;" Armengaud's "Galleries of Europe," three volumes, folio; Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery," folio; Claude's "Liber Veritatis," three volumes, folio; "Masterpieces of Italian Art," folio; "Œuvres de Joban Forquet," two volumes, and "Les Evangiles," two volumes, with miniatures and illuminations.

Artists' Reception To-Day.

The artists of Studio Building, Tenth street, intend holding a reception to-day from two until six o'clock in the afternoon, and from eight till eleven in the evening.

ARKANSAS.

Racy Times in the Legislative Halls—A Colored Gemman Called Who Knows Himself.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26, 1873.

In the House to-day the following incident occurred:—

Mr. Furbish (colored) called up the bill to create the county of Coolidge.

The Chair stated that the bill needed engrossing.

Mr. FURBISH—Then, with the consent of the House, I will withdraw the G—— d—— bill.

Mr. MILLER—I move that the language be taken down and that the member be expelled.

Mr. FURBISH—I wish the whole G—— d—— Legislature——

The CHAIR—Mr. Furbish will come to the bar of the House.

Mr. FURBISH—I will be glad to be expelled, and never want my name used in connection with this G—— d—— Legislature again.

The representative walked forward to the bar of the House, when a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

AN ALLEGED MASSACRE.

Reported Murder of the Male Survivors of the Steamer George S. Wright by Indians and Capture of the Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1873.

A despatch just received from Olympia, Washington Territory, says an evening paper in that place publishes a story about two men and one woman, survivors of the ill-fated steamer George S. Wright, who floated ashore on a raft, when the Indians murdered the men and captured the woman. There is probably no foundation for the story, as the steamer Petrel made a thorough search along the coast and found not the slightest clew to any of the passengers or crew of the wrecked vessel.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Harbor Master Robbed and Left for Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1873.

J. P. D. Wilkin, Harbor Master, of Stockton, was found this morning in the street of that place with his skull fractured and his pockets rifled. Physicians say he cannot recover. Two men were arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the crime. One of them had Mr. Wilkin's knife in his possession.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Joint Meeting of the Committees of the Depositors and Stockholders at the Metropolitan Bank Yesterday Morning—A Compromise Proposed and Effected—Meeting of the Depositors at Teutonia Hall This Morning—The $20,000 That Was Lost.

Shortly after twelve M. yesterday the conference committees of the depositors and stockholders of this bank met in private session at Metropolitan Bank, 103 Broadway. The meeting was advertised for eleven o'clock, but for some reason which did not transpire it was after twelve when the session began. Mr. Williams, the President of the Metropolitan Bank, said that it had been resolved not to allow newspaper men to the deliberations of the conference. The HERALD reporter, however, learned from Mr. Mosney that a sort of compromise had been effected by the committees, which would be made known in the afternoon.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

At half-past three o'clock the stockholders met at the Ashland House, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, to hear the report of the committee. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Frederick G. Mather, Samuel Willetts, James M. Fuller, James Russell, Charles Guidet, P. S. Halstead and J. E. Williams.

Mr. Williams, who was chairman of the stockholders' meeting, said that before hearing the report of the committee he would wish to have them listen to a few remarks that Mr. Mott had to make on behalf of the directors of the bank.

This gentleman stated that he would not have what he was going to say misinterpreted, so he would preface his remarks by stating that he was not going to tender the resignation of the Board, but merely to inform the stockholders and depositors of the willingness of these men to do anything that lay in their power to further whatever ends they (the stockholders and depositors) might have in view. The directors would, he said, tender their resignation if such was the will of the meeting, and in any event do all in their power, both as officers and individuals, to help them from the present difficulty.

Marshal Sharpe was now called upon to impart any information he had to the stockholders. He said that he had nothing to communicate further than that the report which was published in the HERALD of the assets of the bank was not only substantially correct, but perfect in all its details.

Mr. Williams, the chairman of the conference committee of stockholders, now read the proposition that was offered at the meeting in the morning. This is it:—

First—That the present stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank be requested to transfer their stock in trust to a committee not exceeding five persons, to be appointed for the purpose of the reorganization of the bank.

Second—That we recommend the raising of a preferred capital of $300,000, which capital shall be entitled to semi-annual dividends, when earned by the bank, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and as soon as the earnings of the bank shall be sufficient over and above such ten per cent to pay dividends on both classes of stock; thenceforth they shall share alike.

Third—That one-half of the proposed preferred capital, say $150,000, be offered to the