NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND AND STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ATHENEUM. No. 180 Broadway. - GRAND VARIETY EN-GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Humpty Dumpty.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—Cousin Jack.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty third street, corner Sixth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- JACK HARRAWAY-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-LECTURE, "OLYFRE GOLDSKITH," WITH BEADINGS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.-DRAWA, NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av. - Nagge Minstraley &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND CON-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 28, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the unprecedented quantity of our advertisements advertisers seeking our columns are requested to send in their advertisements early in the day. This course will secure their proper classification and allow us to make timely arrangements for our news. Advertisements intended for our Sunday issue may be sent in on Thursday or Friday, and not later than nine P. M. on Saturday, either at this office, our only uptown bureau, 1,265 Broadway, or at our Brooklyn branch office, corner of Fulton and Boerum streets. Let advertisers remember that the earlier their advertisements are in the Henaud office the better for themselves and for us.

TWIN PICTURES OF RESIGNATION-United States Senator Caldwell and State Senator Tweed.

"Scort's MILITARY TACTICS" were once the standard military authority of the United States Army. Nowadays "Scott's Railroad Tactics" seem to be the authority, civil and military, all over the country. When Uncle Sam takes military possession of the railroads, which some papers recommend, whose tactics will be recognized;

The Dissolution or Reconstruction of the Democratic Party. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, it appears

has made a visit to Washington for the purpose of a reconnoissance in reference to the future course of the democratic party, his programme being the abandonment and dissolution of the democratic organization, name and all, and the substitution of a new liberal party, with a new name, "on the living issues of the day." It further appears that Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and other democratic notables in Congress decline as yet to support this movement, while others. again, are in favor of it. The argument said to be advanced by Governor Hendricks in favor of the proposed new departure is this:-That a new party which shall have for its platform such conservative and conciliatory declarations of principles as will attract to its support all classes who are opposed to the dominant party may easily secure a victory in the next Congress, the elections for which will occur in that low-water interval of public excitement when the opponents of the party in power are always more or less succes He thinks, too, that their success in these elections will so encourage the opposition elements that, by the year 1876, they may form a party sufficiently strong to dispossess the republicans and to secure possession of the government. But the essential proposition of Governor Hendricks, in this connection, is the abandonment of the old name of democracy, or the democratic party, for the reason that "the masses of the people of both sections of the country are distrustful of anything which bears that name."

In support of this movement the Chicago Tribune, a leading liberal republican supporter of the Cincinnati and Baltimore coalition in the late Presidential campaign, contends that the democratic party is defunct—that it no longer offers any inducements to the people; that they have no confidence in it; that its record is bad; that it is in that stage of dry rot which crumbles at every blow; that with every advantage in its favor it can do nothing ; that the recent election in New Hampshire has shown this old party to be a mere shell whose kernel long ago had shrivelled away, and that such being the helpless condition of the party in New Hampshire, with all the advantages for success offered it in the late contest in that State, there can be no hope for its resuscitation; that they who are attempting to revive this party, which is incapable of motion or effort of any kind, "are only galvanizing a dead body into an artificial show of life." Of course the ultimatum of our Chicago liberal republican contemporary embraces the abandonment and dissolution of the democratic party and the fusion of all the opposition elements into a new liberal party against the corruptions of the party in power. It is worthy of notice, too, that the Chicago Times, one of those democratic Bourbon organs which could not swallow the democratic departure to Greeley and Brown, thinks now that the time has come for the organization of a new party.

What, then, is the prospect? We can judge of the future only from the teachings of the past, and the bleaching bones of our dead parties of the past mark the route upon which the democratic party has been lost to view in the desert. The old federal party, which came into power with Washington and which was dislodged by Jefferson, was broken up, dispersed and finally disbanded from its opposition to the war of 1812. In like manner the old democratic party has been brought to the point of dissolution from its opposition to the late war for the Union. But, again, the old whig party, from its drifting and temporizing policy on the slavery question, passed from its great victory of 1840 to its ignominious defeat of 1844, and from its hopeful triumph of 1848 to its inglorious rout, dispersion and dissolution, with its defeat of 1852; and such, too, have been the vicissitudes of the democratic party since the time when it assumed a definite shape as the party of the late powerful King Cotton and the defender of his sovereign rights as a slaveholder under the constitution. From the rise, decline and fail, then, of the old federal party and of the old whig party, and from the lengthened chain of heavy disasters suffered by the democratic party, it may be logically pronounced to be passing through the processes of dissolution, though its sadly diminished and demoralized forces still cling to the shadow of its once all-nowerful name.

Governor Hendricks, however, we apprehend, is too early in the field with his proposition for a new liberal party. He is charged, moreover, with a design upon the White House on this new departure; and the bare suspicion of such a design is always fatal to the political reformer initiating a new departure, great or small. This new departure is proposed too soon, because there is no power behind it, and because none of the conditions exist necessary to give it vitality. No immediate rewards and no attractive prospects of office, spoils or influence in high quarters, are offered to men disposed to join this new party. No great idea is advanced challenging the support of a large body of the people; no immediate reformations are proposed calculated to disturb the present sluggish current of our political affairs. The democratic party was strong until it presumed too much upon its strength with King Cotton, and then the abolition idea became stronger than the almighty dollar. Again, the democratic party became apparently strong in the money power of Tammany Hall; but that power was only the shelter of Jonah's gourd, and it was blasted a single night. Now, utterly dispossessed and all adrift, this once all-powerful party is apparently passing away, while the republican party, with such powers of spoils and preferment at Washington and among the States as never a political party in times of peace possessed before, appears to be securely entrenched in its high places against all probable contingencies of misfortune for at least another Presidential campaign.

But the acts of Congress and of the administration of the next two or three years will determine the organization of parties and the issue of the Presidential contest in 1876. General Grant was too strong for the malcontents of his party in 1872, and the balance of power which they expected to carry against him in the Greeley movement proved a false conception. But it is expected that General Grant will retire in 1876, and, under this impression, several aspirants for the succession, it is given out, have already shown their heads above water in the republican pool, in- The endorsement of the colored people, therecluding Mr. Speaker Blaine and Senators | fore, is better than nothing.

Conkling and Morton and others. Senator Morton, charged with the impor recess, and of reporting to the Senate in De cember next, such amendments to the constitution and the laws as may be deemed expedient and proper in reference to the election of President and Vice President, will have the opportunity in this matter of making some valuable political capital for Presidential purposes, while Senator Conkling, charged by the administration with the safe keeping of the Empire State, has only to keep it where it is to command a strong support for his advancement a step or two higher; and so on to the

end of the catalogue.

With the retirement of General Grant, how ever, from the Presidential field, if resolved or permitted to retire in '76, the intrigues and cross purposes of a baker's dozen of active republican candidates for his place will almost certainly result in such discords and divisions in the republican party as to give us a scrub race for the succession like that of 1824, when the republican party of that day, having no opposition party any longer to contend against, broke up into several divisions on the personal merits for Presidency of Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. In view of the repetition of this Presidential drama, which marks the transition epoch between the old fathers of the constitution and the age of spoils and plunder, the democratic party can do nothing better than await yet a little longer the course of events. With two or three republican candidates in the contest for the succession the ticket of the combined opposition elements may be completely successful. Meantime, as it is probable that the corruptions and profiigate expenditures of the outgoing will be continued by the incoming Congress, even General Grant, in due season, may feel com-pelled to retire as from a sinking ship, in order to escape the consequences which otherwise may threaten him. In any event, Governor Hendricks is breaking ground too soon for the organization of a new national party; for the Presidential parties of 1876 will be formed upon the public events and the public questions which will come to the front within the three years intervening. There is, then, no necessity for the immediate settlement of the question whether the democratic party shall be disbanded and dissolved or revived and reconstructed.

The Washington Market Lease.

The rickety shanties which encumber Barclay and Vesey streets at their North River extremities under the name of Washington Market engage the attention of the Legislature at present. Despite their ungainly and uncleanly appearance, these odoriferous shells are in demand. We have already referred to the outrageous pretensions of a party of monopolists, styling themselves the Washington Marketmen's Association, who arrogantly demand the acquirement of a lease for sixtythree years of this valuable although much neglected property. The specious arguments put forward by the advocates of such a monopoly cannot well deceive any right thinking person. They declaim against putting up this vast business interest to be sold out at public auction, because it would compel them to pay tribute to a set of speculators. There too much sophistry in such an argument. It is frequently used by all friends of monopoly. Now comes another bidder. The New York and Brooklyn Improvement Company want to undertake the management of the market for fifty years or thereabouts. The bidders in both cases propose to erect substantial iron buildings in place of the miserable structures which now disgrace the city. Of course this must be expected from whatever parties the Legislature will decide upon as proper lessees. But such a grave question as the disp valuable municipal lease cannot be justly decided in any other way than throwing it open to public competition. Let there be a fair auction, without any regard to monopoly or favoritism, and the shame and filth of Washington Market will be removed forever. Such a gigantic speculation as is proposed by the Marketmen's Association or the Improvement Company should not be allowed to disgrace the record of the Legislature. A public auction and fair play will meet with the approval of the taxpayers of this city.

THE POWER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OVER OTR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS Was seen again here in the advance of the premium on gold in consequence of that institution raising the rate of discount from three and a half to four per cent. What is the use of talking of specie payments or of financial independence when the gold market, and all other markets correspondingly, are so subject to this influence? If by any possibility we could reach a specie basis the Bank of England could any day cause a suspension as long as we continue to buy much more than our exported products, including the export of gold, will pay for. It may be said, however, that with the increased business and influence of the other banks in England, and with the tendency of the age, through the medium of the telegraph, to the equalization of financial matters and values the power of the Bank of England is declining

PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL IN-AUGURATION DAY .- The Cincinnati Enquirer, commenting upon the fact that so many Presidents have taken severe colds in consequence of the inclement weather on the 4th of March. suggests that inauguration day be changed to some time in the month of May or June. If there be no change forward there might be a change to a little time backward and the day be fixed for the 22d of February, when Washington's Birthday and the inauguration of the new President might both be celebrated at the same time. This would prove a fitting honor in commemoration of the natal day of the 'Father of his Country," an anniversary that is unfortunately becoming less and less observed as time and events press on. But if the 22d of February be thought unsuitable why not Independence Day? Here is an opportunity for some patriotic Congressman to distinguish himself at the next session of the national legislature.

THE COLORED PEOPLE of New Orleans have endorsed the Kellogg government. Things have been so inextricably mixed there lately that one could scarcely tell white from black.

The Spanish Republic.

The troubles which are gathering around the Spanish Republic are certainly such as might have been anticipated. The stiff, slowmoving hidalgo class through which Spain has been known to the world is subtle-minded as well as tenacious, and will throw what difficulties it can in the way of the Republic. The Spanish republicans themselves, so little known, except through their leaders, are unweighed in the political balance, and fears from extreme measures on their part naturally enter into the calculations of the prophets. Besides the mere conservatives, who are afraid of the Republic, reactionism militant assails the democracy through the Carlists. At the present moment it is difficult to say whether the tangible opposition of the armed Bourbons in the field or the intangible mass of hostile opinion is the greater obstacle to the new Republic. It would seem, however, for reasons somewhat analagous to those which preserve the status quo in France, that the Republic is destined to survive all its opponents, at any rate in the immediate future. It is a fact, and therefore strong. It has been moderate in its policy as well as from in the assertion of the democratic idea. It has succeeded in referring to the people for a confirmation of the power which the only government left standing by the abdication of Amadeus placed in its hands. The news which we publish to-day of the termination of the ministerial crisis is an indication that the spirit of mutual forbearance is present in the republican councils. No Cabinet changes are yet announced, and the probable retirement of Castelar and Acosta, cabled two days ago, is at least premature.

To-morrow, it is expected, the formal

proclamation calling for elections to the Con-

stituent Cortes will be made. The successful

carrying out of these elections will, we believe, in the event of the government obtaining a working majority, fortify the Republic against all its enemies. The conservatives, it is stated, will abstain from voting. This action, whatever motive it may cover, will be taken as a sign of weakness. Place it how they may on the ground of tacit protest, it will be a weapon in the hands of the republicans. Against these consoling features to the wellwisher of the Republic must be placed the failure which has met its efforts to crush the Carlist insurrection. In Upper Catalonia the rebels are said to be masters, and insubordination in the ranks of the army in that province evinces one of the worst features attending all changes of government. We are not informed whether this mutinous spirit is merely the offspring of demoralization or the result of political differences. The spec-tacle of officers running away from their commands is curious to those who know how an officer who knows his business can inspire respect in spite of being unpopular with his men. There is probably more of desertion than anything else in this officer's movement in Catalonia. Don Carlos does not evidently believe highly in his ultimate chances, for, according to the latest accounts, he has abdicated in favor of his son, whom he places under the regency of his brother. President Thiers has at last decided to take the side of the Republic by putting an end to the loose policy which allowed the Carlists to make Pyrenean France their headquarters for conspiracy and haven for retreat. Elio, the chief plotter, is to be interned and Don Carlos himself to be arrested wherever found. If Thiers had taken this step a month since there would not be a Carlist in arms to-day.

A movement is announced in the Canary Islands aiming at making them independent of Spain and placing them under a British protectorate. It is possibly a ruse of the monarchists, who wish to assail the strength of the Republic as much as possible. The national integrity is one of the keynotes of all pretenders, and to show that it is weakened by an existing government is a strong appeal to Spanish pride. In Cuba the effect of long misgovernment tells its own tale. The insurgents in the field are said of late to have received accessions from an unexpected quarter. Three companies of native troops have taken the rebel side, carrying their officers with them. Fortune seems fighting for Cuban independence. In spite of all the difficulties of the Spanish Republic we hope to notice its steady triumph at home. Should Cuba wrest its autonomy from the Spaniards the end may happily prove to be for the best interest of both.

THE PRESIDENCY IN 1876.—The Cincinnati Commercial avers that public opinion is already in motion on the great questions of the next Presidential campaign. "Those questions," it adds, "are represented in the warfare against rings and against corruptions, and Elihu B. Washburne will almost inevitably be the leader in this great contest." It is urged by papers of opposite views that the Commercial is not always an infallible prophet in regard to Presidential nominations. Witness its advocacy of the nomination of Charles Francis Adams at the Cincinnati Convention, and the discomfiture of that gentleman by the Greelev hosts.

TEMPERANCE MEN OVERBEACHING THEM-SELVES. -- It is stated on competent temperance authority that nine-tenths of the evils which flow directly from the liquor traffic are unprovided for by the present liquor law of Illinois. The law is now regarded as a statute "for the encouragement of the growth of liquor saloons in the city of Chicago," and they are profiting finely under its liberal provisions. With nine-tenths of the law in their favor the saloon keepers say the temperance people are welcome to the other tenth. This is the way the extreme temperance men overreach themselves when they attempt to regulate men's appetites by sumptuary laws. "Keep within bounds" should be the motto of all temperance advocates.

THE WOMAN IN THE GOODRICH CASE WAS arrested last evening upon information placed in the hands of the police. Her name is withheld for the present; why, it is difficult to guess. This arrest is very important, for there can be no doubt that, even should she not prove to be the murderess, she can set the police on the track of the real criminal. No time should be lost in instituting strict inquiry into all her surroundings. The theory she has started of the criminal being a man, an enemy of Charles Goodrich, may be only an ingen- | be byarded free in a pententiary.

ious suggestion to weaken the suspicion on herself; but we beg of the police to let no preconceived theory of her guilt allow them to on exertion in the matter. It may bring to light what has, we fear, been overlookedan accomplice in the murder. Where she passed Friday night she does not appear to have divulged. The police, if worth their salt, should settle this question.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1872-73. - The cotton dealers in Augusta, Ga., have hit upon an ingenious plan of getting at the extent of the annual cotton crop. They invite estimates from experts and savans in the cotton trade and strike an average of the lot. Thus we learn that the "pool" upon the present crop numbered 357 estimates, the calculations coming from as many different sources. On taking an average it was found that the cotton yield for the year ending September 1, 1873, will be (or ought to be according to this process of ascertaining it) 3,764,888 bales.

TWEED HAS RESIGNED HIS SEAT in the State Senate. This was the best course open to him and was advised by the Herald some days ago. It will save some valuable time to the Committee of Investigation and allow them to attend to other business of the State. The changes of a year or so are very curious. The man who a couple of sessions since could keep at least one member from taking the seat to which he was elected, did not dare to take his own seat last session, and this year resigns it with humility. And yet he is not happy.

A SENSIBLE CONSTITUENCY. -The republicans of Trumbull county, Ohio, have called upon James A. Garfield, who represents them in Congress, to resign his seat, in consequence of his voting for the back pay grab. Perhaps a little of the tincture of the Crédit Mobilier obloquy actuated them in making their request. It is refreshing to notice that Ohio has no North Eastons or South Bends in her Congressional districts, in which Congressmen who have committed official wrongs are welcomed with ovations. Such unenviable distinction is left for her sister States of Massachusetts and Indiana.

"AN AFFIRMATIVE PARTY" is what the Chicago Times wants. During the "anythingto-beat Grant' campaign the Times was anti-Greeley and democratic all over. The people wanted Grant, and made "oath and affirmation" of their sentiments by electing him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge J. W. Bell, of Texas, is registered at the Astor House.

The late Turkish Consul at Baltimore, William

Grange, is dead.

Mayor Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Count Yesiombe, of Spain, yesterday arrived at

the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congressman E. I. Golladay, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Dick Busteed, of Alabama, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Commander J. N. Shock, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. United States Senator T. C. McCreery, of Kentucky, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

lilinois, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain J. H. Merryman, of the United States The Chicago Post gives as a rumor that ex-Senator Harlan will withdraw from the Washington

Ex-Congressmen William Williams, of Buffalo and C. V. Culver, of Panusylvania, are at the Fifth

The Chicago Post ungaliantly speaks of "a young woman with a big head." It could not have said men Charles O'Nell, of Philadelphia, and

William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the

Congressman Starkweather, of Connecticut, leaves his back pay in the United States Treasury. Colonel Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster

General United States Army, and daughter, were in Sait Lake City, 19th inst., viewing the beauties of The same man has swept the sidewalk in front of

think it is about time that that sidewalk was renewed.

The fidelity of former slaves is illustrated in the case of an aged lady in Columbus, Ga., who is supported almost entirely by a former nurse in the

Our new United States Marshal, Oliver Fishe, is a native of Hingham, Mass., the "bucket town" of Down East. He, therefore, knows al! about the

balling-out process.

A law for the punishment of wife-beating has been rejected by the Illinois Legislature. What i the nee of such a law in a State where divorces are

so easily procured? General Wickham, Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, is mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for

President Grant will hereafter, while Congress is not in session, receive callers on other than Thursdays, from eleven to one o'clock.

Secretary Belknap left Washington for Chicago last night, accompanied by General William Myers. Secretary Robeson will temporarily take charge of the War Department to-morrow under commis-

The Hons. J. Bruce Ogilvy and Donald Bruce Ogilvy, of Scotland, arrived at the Brevoort House are brothers of the Earl of Airlie, have been travelling for several months through this country and Mr. Alvan S. Southworth, late correspondent of

the NEW YORK HERALD to the Soudan, has received the thanks of the American Geographical Society for his late comprehensive address before it on "The Soudan and the Valley of the White Nile." and his paper has been incorporated in the transactions of the society.
In a late conversation with M. de Broglie, Presi-

whom it would be imprudent to move. You tell me that there are other rooms in the neighborho one in which she is lying. That may be; I do not deny it; but we must not kill the invalid by stirring her under the pretence of providing her with a better lodging."
The question—"Was John Wesley a bad hus-

band?" has been settled by a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, who gives the authority of "an eye witness" that Mrs. Wesley used to indulge in the luxury of dragging her husband round the room by the hair of his head. This treatment, no doubt, gave the great Methodist apostle a realizing sense of the necessity of some future state of reward and punishment.
Two years ago Thomas Start broke into and

robbed a house in Horncastle, England. He evaded the police and escaped. In the list of passengers saved at the recent disaster in which the forthfleet was sunk with a load of emigrants to Australia appears the name of Start, which was few days Start appeared to claim his share of the subscriptions for relief of the Northnest sufferers when he was received in the open arms o iJustice, instead of in those of Mercy, and is now likely to

WEATHER REPORT.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE WASHINGTON, MARCH 28-1 A. M.

On Fridar the area of lowest barometer wi move northeastward over Lake Huron; for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley failing barometer, tecreasing southeast winds, yeering to southwest and generally cloudy weather; for the Guif and south Atlantic States south and southeast winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness. with probably rain on the Gulf coast. A second storm centre will develop on the Middle Atlantic coast, with northeast winds, but southeast winds and rising temperature very generally prevail in the Middle States; for New England failing barometer by Friday afternoon, with southwesterly winds and rising temperature

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes 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, Hebald Building:—

1872. 1873. 1872. 1873. 1872. 1 3 A. M. 33 27 3 P. M. 48 6 A. M. 33 24 6 P. M. 45 9 A. M. 36 25 9 P. M. 41 12 M. 41 29 12 P. M. 39 Average temperature yesterday. Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

SNOW STORMS DOWN EAST.

CONCORD, N. H., March 27, 1873. The storm of yesterday proved very severe to railroads in the northern part of this State. No Road, it being blocked by snow near Plymouth. Trains were delayed on the Northern and Sugar River Railroads, the latter being effectually blocked again this afternoon by snow blowing on the track.

A Train Stuck in the Snow.

A very heavy wind last night and to-day caused the snow to drift badly. The western bound passen

THE HERALD AMONG BUSINESS PEOPLE.

[From the Cumberland (Md.) News, March 26.] Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD contained sixty seven columns of advertisements, which, at the revenue for the one day of \$20,000-the largest advertising receipts for one paper, in a day, on

> (From the Carlisle (Pa.) Herald, March 27.1 EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING.

Advertisements published in the New York HERALD on Sunday occupied sixty-seven columns f that paper, which, at the rates charged by the HERALD is estimated to have cost over \$20,000 tor a single insertion. This is the largest advertising patronage ever engineered by any single newspa per in the history of journali

[From the Richmond Whig, March 26.1

AN ADVERTISING COMMUNITY.
The New York Herald of Sunday last presented one of the remarkable features of the advance tu American journalism. The paper referred to con tained sixty-seven columns of advertisements, and was compelled by the pressure of news matter to omit eight columns, which would have made the unprecedented amount of seventy-five columns of advertising in a single number.

[From the Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal, March

A REALLY GREAT NEWSPAPER. The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday last contained sixty-seven full columns of advertising, and the publisher makes an apology to the persons who favored the paper with eight other columns of ad vertising which were crowded out. If this does not show the position of the HEBALD with the business people of New York city and prove the advantages its great enterprise gives it we wouldn't know what kind of evidence to ask for.

(From the Lebanon (Pa.) Courier, March 27.] The NEW YORK HERALD of Sunday last contained styty-seven columns of solid advertisements, most of them being out a few lines in length; and the paper states that it had eight columns more for which their was no room in its columns. The income of the HERALD is immense, leaving a princely income for its youthful proprietor after meeting the great outlay consequent on the policy of sparing no expense to gather news, which characterzes it. It is said that the net profit of the Philadelphia Ledger is a thousand dollars a day. Not withstanding the much greater outlay in publish than that of the Ledger that its net revenue must yet when the capital, the enterprise and the talent employed in publishing the Herald is taken inte consideration, the profit cannot be regarded as

THE HERALD AND COMING EVENTS. [From the Scranton (Pa.) Times, March 26.]

The world may soon expect to be again startled by the achievements of the New York Herald. One of its correspondents is now among the Cuban insurgents, and may at any time be expected to return with full accounts of the Cuban war from its commencement down to the present time. We only wish our government had a little of the HERALD's enterprise and energy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The Mario-Patti combination sing in Newark on

Saturday night.

Mr. E. A. Sothern, of Wallack's theatre, has been chosen a trustee of the Royal General Theatrical Pund, in place of the late Charles Dickens. The place was not filled before out of respect to the memory of the great novellst, Miss Agnes Ethel appears as Agnes at the Brook

lyn Academy of Music on next Monday and Tues

day evenings. A noticeable feature of the per-formances is the fact that Mr. F. F. Mackay will again play his great part of the Prefect of Police. Mr. W. J. Bullock has signed an agreement with two American entrepreneurs to open with his Royal Marionettes shortly in the Tammany Hall, New York. The Mannikins closed in London on March 19, after giving over four hundred representation

of "Red Riding Hood" in the Great St. James' Hall and the Egyptian Hall. The fact that Mrs. Reed, of Brooklyn, has been singing in Malta, led us to confound her with Miss Beatrice Amore who recently obtained a considerable success there as Vieletta in "La Traviata." It turns out that the new prima donna is a daughter of Mr. H. W. Trimble, of Newark, United States Con-

sular Agent at Milan.

The concerts at Steinway Hall for the next few nights will be of unusual interest. This evening the first concert of the Wagner Union takes place. On Saturday evening Theodore Thomas gives his fith symphony concert, and the Rubinstein-Thomas combination takes place on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday afternoon of

THE SUMNER RESOLUTIONS SETTLED.

Boston, March 27, 1873. The Massachusett's Senate to-day rejected a amendments and accepted by a vote of 27 to 4 the adverse report of the committee on the petition of John G. Whittier and others for annuling or re-scinding the Sunner resolutions passed last ses-sion. The House has already done the same thing, so that the matter is finally settled.

Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark is ordered to duty as assistant to Passed Assistant Paymaste F. Calley, at Key West, Fla. Ensign Morton is de-F. Calley, at key west, Plan Board and its de-tached from the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, and ordered to the receiving ship Ohio, at Hoston. Lieutenant Paroy, from the Shenandoah and granted six months leave of absence, with permission to remain in Europe during his leave.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN DELAWARE.

W. S. Pride, a correspondent of the Wilmington Representatives by a large majority for critical cortain measures before the Legislature.