The Ministerial Crisis Terminated and Preparation for the Parliamentary Election.

Don Carles Resigns His Throne Claims in Favor of His Son-Sketches of the Royal Carlists-Military Mutiny in Catalonia-Bourbonist Triumphs in the Province-Seconsion Agitation in the Canaries.

TELLGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 27, 1878. The Ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have yet been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday or-dering elections for the constituent Cortes. The conservatives, it is said, will abstain from

MUTINY IN THE ARMY OF CATALONIA—COMMANDERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH BY THE MEN. Insubordination is spreading in the army of

ened with death and obliged to fly. SECRESION AGITATION IN THE CANABIES. It is rumored that a secession movement is en foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to declare the islands independent of Spain and to ask for a British protectorate. General Hidalgo has been appointed Captain General of the Ca-

Catalonia. Many of the officers have been threat-

Don Carlos Resigns His Throne Claims in Favor of His Son-The Bourbon Cause Gaining Ground in the Field.

MADRID, March 27, 1873. The Imparcial announces that Don Carlos has ed his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Allonso, the younger brother of Don Carlos.

General Cabrera has been appointed to the supreme command of the Carlist forces in Spain.
The Carlists are masters of Upper Catalonia. STRENGTH OF THE CARLIST ARMY IN THE FIELD IN CATALONIA.

Advices from Catalonia give the following state-

ment of the strength of the Carlists in that important principality:-Province of Gerona-The chief, Sabalis, 400 men; Estartus, 370; Huget, 200; Piltotal, 1.300. Province of Lerida-Torres, 80 men: Carmet, 90; Vea, 50; total, 220. Province of Barceiona-Castells, 500; Tristany, 520; Queco, 30; Guin, 90; Naratat, 140; Miret, 96; total, 1,280. Province of Tarragona-Sanz, 150; Lendros, 100, with a number of very small bands, numbering, perhaps,

The Young Bourbon King, or "Pretender," and His Crown Claims.

Don Carlos, the elder, and first opponent of lla the Second, after his final departure from Spain, lived for some time in France. In 1845 he abdicated in favor of his son, the Conde de Montemolin, whose name may be recollected in connection with certain abortive attempts to raise an English loan for the purpose of invading Spain and recovering the throne of his fathers. The young Pretender died suddenly in 1861, without issue, and his reversionary rights descended to his brother, Prince John. This Prince never made any attempt to claim his inheritance, but on the morrow of the revolution by which Queen Isabella was deposed he ceded his pretensions to his son Don Carlos, the existing representative of legitimate sovereignty in Spain, and who now, as we are told, has resigned his claim in favor of his own son as king, with a regency. The young Prince who resigns inherits by birth all the traditions and associations of the Bourbon race. His mother was an Archduchess of Este, a daughter of the Duke of Modena and a sister of the Comte de Chambord. His whie is the sister of the exiled Duke of Parma, and granddaughter of the Duchess of Berry. Don Carlos' life has been chiefly spent in Styria, and he is understood to have been brought up as a devout believer in divine right and the supremacy of the Church over the State.

THE ROYAL BOURBON RESENT AND HIS WIFE.

It is said that Don Alfonso, younger brother of Don Carlos, the Regent by nomination, has won all hearts in Catalonia. His princess, Dona Maria de la Niéves, is with him. The Prince wears red pantaloons, with black braid, hessian boots, a white pelisse and boing (the round cap worn by the Carlists). The Princess also wears the white boing, with a long gold tassel falling over her left shoulder. At San Quirce they were received with every honor, and were attended by the chiefs Torres and Sabalis, generals holding their commissions from "His Majesty Don Carlos."

As for Don Carlos himself, no one professes to know with certainty what he is doing or where he is. Ever since the affair of the Oroquieta fight he seems to have disappeared as completely as Prince Arthur of the legend, without, however, his most enthusiastic followers attributing to him any very marvellous exploits. to his brother, Prince John. This Prince never

French Neutrality-M. Thiers' Order for

PARIS, March 27, 1873. Director of the Carlist Committee at Bayonne, be "interned." and that the Prefect of the Lower

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Outflow from the Bank-Expeditionary Enterprise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 27, 1872. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £945,000 during the past week. AN EXPEDITION EN ROUTE.

Powell's Expedition left England to-night for its

AUSTRIA.

The Election Law Reform Bill Progressing in Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, March 27, 1873. The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the Direct Election bill to its second and third readings by eighteen votes in excess of the required two-thirds majority.

FRANCE.

The State of Siege Maintained-Bullion in Heavy Flow to the Bank.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 27, 1873.

The National Assembly, during the sitting at sailles to-day rejected a motion made by Laft for the abolition of the state of siege. BULLION IN FLOW TO THE BANK. The specie in the Bank of France has

4,000,000 francs during the past week.

AMERICAN RAILWAY FRAUDS.

The Memphis and El Paso Railrond Case Adjudged in France-"Guilty of Swindling" and the Sentences-Court Record of Imprisonment Against General Fremont.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 27, 1873.

Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis and El Passo Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. General Premont is condemned in contumaciam

to five years' confinement. Other defendants, who were present, were ar-

rested to-day as they were leaving the court. SALE OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1873. The United States steamship Vanderbilt was sold

A NEW ENGLAND WEDDING

Parson Talmage, of the Tabernacle, Marrying a Stamford Couple in Masquerade Costume in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Three Thousand People Present to Witness the Ceremony.

They Are to Beceive a Piano and Sewing Machine as Wedding Gifts.

In Brooklyn all devout people who prefer to have their religion served up with Cayenne perper mixed with rose leaves go to the Tabernacle, of which the Rev. Dewitt Talmage is pastor. Some time since the ark of the covenant was destroyed by fire, and at present there is in progress at the Brooklyn Academy of Music a ladies' fair, the proceeds of which, it is understood, are to be devised toward the building of another and more gorgeous tabernacle than to be far superior as a preacher to his prototype, Spurgeon, who holds forth in the borough of outhwark, on the east side of the Thames. Parson Talmage is a sort of moire antique Presbyterian, and his congregation, an e one, numbers over twelve thousand persons. Half of the pretty girls who were wont to attend Plymouth church have descried it, and are now steady communicants at the shrine of the flery and poetical Parson Talmage, who holds the among the muses. Some idea may then be formed of the excitement that was caused in the breasts in nightly attendance at the fair at the Brooklyn Academy, when it was announced that a wedding would take place last evening on the stage of that histrionic building, and that Rev. Mr. Talmage holy bonds of wedlock. The marriage some people might suspect to be an advertising dodge to draw a crowd to the fair at an extra admission, but all doubts as to its probability, as well as its authenfollowing ticket, which was sold at the door of the Academy to the thousands who sought admission

YE GRAND WEDDYNGE In ye Antiente Costume, AT YE ACADEMIE OF MUSICK, On ye eveninge of Thursday ye
27th daye of ye Monthe of March, A. D. 1873,
At Eight o'clocke,
Parson TALMAGE, of ye Tabernacle meeting
house, will unite ye couple in ye holy bonds.
Price hereof,
Four Yorke shillings to ye Weddynge and ye
Faire.

At half-past seven o'clock last evening the who had assembled in the vicinity of the Academy doors was really extraordinary. There was a crush of satins and velvets, a marvellous combination of perfames and a torrent of small talk.

"What will she wear, I wonder?" asked one young lady who evidently believed that marrying and giving in marriage was the chief business of

young lady who evidentiv believed that marrying and giving in marriage was the chief business of life.

"What kind of a fellow is the bridegroom: is he solid?" remarked an excited dry goods clerk.

"I suppose Mr. Talmage will give them his biessing and send them home in a truck at the expense of the church," suggested an individual whose irreverence was only excelled by the blooming glare of his red scart.

And here let it be understood that an advertisement had been inserted in the Herald for some days, in which it was stated that any respectable couple who wished to be married free of cost and in costume of a hundred years ago on the stage of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, would be provided with the necessary estumes and outfit temporarily by the managers of the Tabernacle free. To this advertisement there were fifty-two answers, and it was necessary, notwithstanding the desire for notoriety always to be found among a free and enlightened American public, to select one couple. The happy twain who drew the lucky number were James Willetts and Minnie Willetts, of Stamford, Conn., who held, until last night, the relation of cousins. Costumes supposed to represent the New England of one hundred years ago, but which in reality were suggestive of every land under the sun for the fifty years antecedent to the battle of New Orleans were loaned by a masked bail costumer, who was decidedly anxieus to have his name printed in the Herald, but who must, for obvious reasons, remain forever in obscurity. For one hour the happy couple were to be gilded with the effugence of borrowed plumes, and then they were to relapse into their normal and bucolic Connecticut apparel.

The doors of the Academy, which has a very handsome interior, swung open and d'splayed the stage, decorated as it would have been in Atlens or Alexandria, 1,500 years and ten they were in national took their seats. A burst of music, wild and triumphant, broke from the brazen instruments in the orchestra, and a dead silence followed for a

took their seats. A butst of music, wild and triumphant, broke from the brazen instruments in the orchestra, and a dead silence followed for a moment, only to be succeeded by the half-whispered gossip, so dear to all feminine hearts. Then solemnly up the main aisle—shall it be called an aisle under the circumstandes—proceeded a hetrogenious procession of about thirty persons clad in the costumes of a hundred years gone by. First came the bridegroom, a raw country lad of twenty years, in a blue volvet coat trimmed with silver binding, a white satur was powdered a la Louis quinze, and he wore a qeue and black velvet shoes, with buckles. From his throat depended a lace handserchief such as the elider Adams, most perfect gentleman of his time, might have worn. Then came the bride in a gorgeous pearl satur dress trimmed in all the fanciful trickeres of the Paias Royale, and looped up with ornaments. A point lace veil covered her lovely shoulders, and her dark brown hair was powdered of the consistency of the summit of Mont Blanc of both with the fanciful trickeres of the Paias Royale, and toped up with ornaments. A point lace veil covered her lovely shoulders, and her dark brown hair was powdered of the consistency of the summit of Mont Blanc of both with the fanciful trickeres of the Paias Royale, and toped up their hair powdered and wearing white silk stockings and breeches, buckles on their shoes and laughter in their eyes, and the bridesmaids wearing Dolly Varden and Watteau dresses, looped up, their hair powdered and wearing white silk stockings and breeches, buckles on their shoes and laughter in their eyes, and the bridesmaids wearing Dolly Varden and Matteau dresses, looped up, their hair powdered and the continues were surrounded by large horn combs such as our greatgrandmothers wore and the entire party wore a look of blassful and eager expectation. The names of the ladies and gentlemen attendant on the bride and bridegroom, who followed them armi-harm, were as sollows:—Mr. E. Latham and Mrs. Wellows and t

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27, 1873. Printing cloths quiet; moderate sales at 7c a 7%c, for standard, 7%c, a 7%c, for extra 64 squares contracts and spots.

OBITUARY.

Countens Quicelott The Countess Guiceloli (daughter of Count Gam-ba) Marquise de Boissy, made famous by reason of her intimacy and association with Lord Byron, the poet, has just died in Rome. She had almost completed the seventy-second year of her age. When Byron, after his separation from his wife, took his departure from England, in the year 1816, smarting from the wounds of a thousand taunts and writhing under the load of odium which was heaped upon him-unjustly, as he assersed-he went to Switzerland, and thence journeyed to Venice, Pisa mate relations with the then youthful Countess Guic-cioli, a lady endowed with an imaginative nature and of a poetic temperament almost akin to his own. When her father and brother—the Counts cat reasons Lord Byron took the whole under his protection and removed to Pisa. Here just then lost, by death, his illegitimate child, Allegra, and his friend Shelley. These events rendered his mind still more gloomy. In the year 1822, the bas, the Countess' family and Byron removed to Geneva, where they all—the Countess, her brothers, father and the rest—remained until 1823, when the cause of Greece drew Byron to that country. Here Byron died, his last words being, "My wife, my

Byron died, his last words being. "My wife, my child, my satter,"

Count Pretro Gamba took charge of his remained on the Continent. Her central peins of residence were Paris and Rome. In France she was married, some years since, to the Marquise de Roissy, a well known legislater and statesman of the last Empire. In the year 1871 the Marquise de Boissy, Gounteas Guiccioin definitely left Paris to spend the remainder of her days on her beautiful estate at Settinello, near Florence, in which city Count Gamba, her only surviving brother, resided. Her hotel in the Cité de Londres, so well known for twenty years as a place of reunion for all that was distinguished in the world of isshinon, art and science, was dismantied and lett for a term of years; and her picturesque villa at Luciennes sold. The latter was occupied by the Frussians during the seege of Paris, and he house atmost rumed internally. Formattely, the superbarras in the grand science, the superbarras in the grand science of Tenters, and the dolicate Gobelins of the time of Louis XV, which covered the entire waits of the dining room, leaving only space enough for two beautiful three-quarter portraits of Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. du Barry, presented by the Frussians to some ancestor of the Marquise—were removed before the arrival of the Germans, it would be impossible, it was said, to describe the accumulated filth left in the villa by the Frussians. No less than seventy cart loads were taken from the rooms. The departure of the Marquise from Paris deprived the city of the last of its salons, and one which had contianed uninterruptedly since 1848. In her rooms were discussed, by the Ministers themselves, the probabilities of Louis Philippe permitting the reform banquets; there Prince Napoleon was constantly seen when candidate for the National Assembly, and Arience for President. It may be said that scarcely a celebrity in Europe has not, at one time of a celebrity in Europe has not, at one time of the proper control of the National Assembly, and Professo about the poet, in contradistinction to Lamprine's resume of Byron, which was often accepted as fact.

Amedee S. D. Thierry.

M. Amédée Simon Dominique Thierry, a French historian of repute, died in Paris, as announced by cable telegram, yesterday morning. He was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The deceased savant and writer was a younger brother of the famous and writer was a younger brother of the iamous historian, M. Jacques Nicolas Augustin Thierry, who died in the year 1856, but was not so widely known in the world of letters. M. Thierry was born in 1707, and published his "filstoric des Gaulois" in 1828. During the reign of Louis Philippe he held an office of state, afterward resuming his historical studies, which, from that time forward, he pursued until his death. In 1840 he published a history of the Gauls under Roman rule, and, later, other works of much interest and value.

His Royal Highness Nicolaus August, Duke of Delacarlie, brother of His Majesty Oscar II., King of Sweden, has just been removed from life. The Prince was born on the 24th of August, 1831, and mise. He was the youngest of the five children, four brothers and one sister, born in the marriage of King Oscar I. He was a Lieutenaut General in the Swedish army and Inspector General of the Coast Artillery. In 1864 he was married to the Duchess Theresa, Princess of Sachsen-Aitenburg.

John B. Montgomery, United States

Navy.

The United States Navy Department in Washington announced yesterday the death of Rear Admiral John B. Montgomery, who died at Carlisle, Pa., on the 25th inst. This officer entered the United States Navy on June 4, 1812, and was on the retired list. He had performed twenty-one years and nine months of sea service and seventeen years and two months of shore duty. He was a midshipman on board of the flagship Niagara in the victory of Lake Erie, in September, 18:4, and commanded the Washington Navy Yard from 1864 to 1865.

Hon. James Dixon, United States Senator from Connecticut from 1857 to 1869, died at his residence in Hartlord yesterday afternoon, aged fifty-eight

years. He had been in feeble health for many months, being afficted with disease of the heart. Mr. Dixon was immensely heavy in feesh. He was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Gay Richards, one of the old merchants of New York, died yesterday morning at his house, No. 98 Bleecker street, aged eighty-five years. His fune ral will take place on Saturday merning, from the Brick Church, and will no doubt be attended by the many friends who esteemed him for upright char-acter and honesty.

Peter Vredenburg. Peter Vredenburg, ex-Justice of the Supreme

Court of New Jersey, has died at St. Augustine, Fla., in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Rev. John S. Wilson, D.D., a distinguished Pres-

the great loss of the church, of which he was an earnest and eloquent minister and preacher.

byterian divine, died at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, to

Patrick Yule, R. E. The death is announced of Major General Patrick Yute, of the (English) Royal Engineers. The deceased officer entered the army in 1811, and served in Canada during the greater part of the war of 1812-14. He was present at the action of Sheet's Creek, and dismantled, under fire, the bridge there, by which the advance of a superior force of the enemy was retarded. General Yulo asso took part in the actions of Chippewa, where he had his horse killed under him, and of Lundy's Lane. He obtained his commission as Colonel July 30, 1854, and as Major General October 9, 1866.

BROOKLYN'S LATEST AORROR.

Arrest of Mr. Goodrach's "Lady Friend."

Her Arrival and Behavior at Court Street Headquarters.

HER THEORY.

The Victim "Killed by an Enemy Who Followed Him Home."

Statements to the Chief of Police.

SHE EVADES DIRECT QUESTIONS.

Her Letters to the Deceased Gentleman.

Last evening the Brooklyn detectives gave evihave been engaged since Priday last, in ferretting known to have been intimate during severa months preceding his death. This circumstance eight o'clock a hack stopped in front of the Central Office, corner of Court and Livingston streets, and Officers Folk and Videto alighted from it, and assisted a female from the

The woman, from a giance, as she was hurried into the office, lent the impression to the writer that her age was about thirty years. She rather slightly built, of medium height and was She was attired in a dark red dress and wore black velvet hat. The lady prisoner was immedibell, with whom she remained closeted for an hour and a half, none of the anxious representatives of the press being allowed to intrudduring the interview. Mr. W. W. Goodrich was early on the scene, in company with Coroner Whitehill. They were admitted to the conference Chief Campbell, upon making his appearance, remarked that it was like drawing teeth to get answers to the questions propounded to the lady. He stated, however, that she said she was EMPLOYED IN MAKING SHIRTS,

and lived in New York, but refused to give her real name, and the chief declined to te the name which she did give He asked her whether she knew Mr. Goodrich, and she replied that she did and that she saw him last on the 20th of last month. He asked her whether there had not been some difficulty in her house in New York between the deceased and some men, when she replied that there had been, 3rd that "she had put Charlie away from them." The prisoner admitted that she was

AT MR. GOODRICH'S HOUSE IN DEGRAW STREET on the 20th of last month. The following con versation took place between the Chief and this

O. What time did you go to work last Saturday morning? A. I can't say; probably about eleven o'clock; our usual time is eight o'clock. Q. How came you to be so late on Saturday morning? A. I don't know; I can't say why it was.

Q. Where were you on Friday night last? A. I don't remember.

think I was in the house. Q. Madame, while you and this man were so very ntimate and he was at your house every night and you and he have been to Brooklyn, in his house in Degraw street, it is very strange to me that you have never been to Brooklyn about this man's death. Now, why did you absent yourself? A pause ensued, but the woman finally an-swered:—

"I DIDN'T WANT TO SEE HIM in that way."

Q. Was there not an ther object that kept you away? I think there was if you will only tell it; haven't you been to Brooklyn since his death? A.

No.

Q. When you saw in the papers at the shop about Charles Goodrich being murdered did it stop you from going on with your work? A. No, sir.

Q. It never gave you a thought? A. Well, I thought about it, of course.

Q. You didn't come over to see your friend? A. I did not.

Q. Where do you live? A. I live in New York, and work under an assumed name.

The Chief remarked that he knew the woman's name, but declined to disclose it for the present. He said that Videto and Folk arrested her upon information which he had received yesterday morning. The arrest was made about six o'clock. She acknowledged to the Chief that she was married, but

DID NOT LIVE WITH HER HUSBAND.

Q. How many times have you been to this house in begraw street? A. Three times in all; the last time I came over we went into the house and Goodrich struck a light and I looked around.

time I came over we went into the house and Mr. Goodrich struck a light and I looked around.

Q. What was your object in going to the house?

A. Well, he said he owned the houses, and I did not believe him; I made the remark that his room was furnished very scantily, and he said, "I keep backefor's hall."

Q. I don't want to keep you here five minutes more than is necessary. A. I feel had because I did not see my mether before I went away.

Q. Well, you don't give us any explanation of this thing. You don't seem inclined to talk, except to answer questions put to you. I sympathize with your mether, too. A. Well,

I cannot be any wonse off than I AM, and If I have got to stay here I will stay.

Q. Well, you have given me two false stories about where your mother lives. Now, if you will tell me where she does live I will send over to her house.

The woman then wrote the address on a piece of paper and requested the Chief to send over to her. The Chief replied that he would, and did so. The prisoner also sent her mother some money and requested that her mother some money and requested that her mother some as and requested that he would, and said, "When I was there in Degraw street last I said to Mr. Goodrich, "I guess you're married." He said, No; but I will shake her, though."

The Chief subsequently made the following ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

When I asked her why she did not, after reading in the newspaper of the death of this man, come to Brooklyn and see her old and dear friend, she said she did not know. "Well," I said, "there must have been some ones and in that

nust have been some object in your not coming."
She said, "I didn't want to look at him in that

"Well, did you form any theory of how he came to his death!"

to his death?"
"I thought he was killed."
"By a man or a woman?" She said,
"KILLED BY A MAN—AN ENEMY
that followed him home."
I said, "Now, give us the exact reason why you
did not come to Brooklyn. You know all about
that enemy. Now, give us the exact reason why
you did not come to Brooklyn and see your old
Iriend. You had a reason; give us the reason."
I pressed her on that very much. She said, "Well,
if I can't do a person a good turn, I don't want to
do a bad turn."
The prisoner was found at 22 Orchard street, New

I Jean't do a person a good turn, I don't want to do a bad turn."

The prisoner was found at 22 Orchard street, New York. She was detained at Police Headquarters last night, and will be held until the verdict of the Coroner's jury shall have been rendered.

From all the circumstances which have been, published there are very lew who do not believe that Mr. Goodrich was murdered and his body placed in the position is which it was discovered in order to convey the idea that he had taken his own life. Had his watch and pocketbook been found upon his person the suicide theory could hardly have been disputed. But his watch—a time-piece which his brother says was worth about \$350—was gone, while the nature of the wounds was such as to render it almost impossible for him to to have inflicted them himself.

The names of a large-number of persons with whom Mr. Goodrich was on terms of intimacy, and with whom he was seen only a day or two prior to his body being discovered in his basement, are known to the police, as well as some members of the press, but the publication of them would in nowise subserve the ends of justice. It has been stated that there were one or more women concerned in the case, and one especially, who, it was hinted, bad really, in a fit of jealousy, taken the life of the unfortunate man. One of Mr. Goodrich's lady acquaintances, and one to whom, it is said, he paid marked attention, is a very estimable young lady, who on hearing of his death immediately repaired to the house of his brother, Mr. W. W. Goodrich, on Cum-

beriand street, and from thence to the dwelling of the deceased, in Degraw street, from which his body had not then been removed. She was overwhelmed with grief at his terrible death; but she did not escape a severe catechising by the police. This lady also attended his funeral, and will very likely be one of the principal witnesses at the Coroner's investigation to-day. Some of Mr. Goodrich's female acquaintances may not have been such as he would have been proud to have been such as he would have been proud to have been seen arm and arm with upon the public thorough-fares of the city.

Another gentleman, residing in the vicinity in which Mr. Goodrich lived, has volunteered a state-han concerning the presence of a woman in the house of the cecased. There was, however, nothing about the house where the body was found to indicate the presence of a woman—not even a long stocking; yet this gentleman says he, as well as other manubers of his family, observed a woman in the house on different occasions, and the man and woman appeared to act in a manner which would be likely to convey the impression that they were man and wife. About eleven o'clock one night, a week or two before the murder, the gentleman says his son was pressing the rear of the house when he sew a woman in the back room on the second floor. Presently he observed a man come up behind her and place his arms about her, when she stepped up to the window and drew down the cwitain, thus shutting off his wiew. The woman is question appeared as if she was preparing to retire for the night.

THE LITTERS OF THE REPUTED WOMAN.

The police are in possession of some twenty letters written by this woman, who is supposed to be the marderess, to the decased: These letters are signed by an assumed name and sheir compesition and chirography indicate that the writer is represented as syring:—"It is supposed that the hands of the deceased of the occasion designed by an assumed same you did it without hishing and, believing that, I am willing, as you often say, to let

York.

MR. GOODRICH'S ENTATE.

Yesterday the necessary bond was filed in the Surrogate's office by Mr. David Geodrich, in the matter of his application for letters of administration upon the deceased's estate, and ne was thereupon appointed administrator. Mr. W. W. Goodrich and Jonathan Brownell, of 110 Fort Green place, becoming sureties upen the bond in the penalty of \$4,000 each. Appraisers have been appointed to estimate the value of the estate.

KANSAS FARMERS IN CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, March 27, 1873. At the State Farmers! Convention, held here yesterday, a permanent organization was effected and plans discussed for placing farmers on the day resolutions were adopted in favor of an organi zation of the producing classes, and recommending farmers all over the country to become members of some local farmers' club. It was also resolved that the taxes charged on the people by the national, State and local governments are oppressive and unjust, and far beyond the needs of an economical administration of governmental affairs; that the tariff, laws of the United States should be so amended as to place salt and lumber on the free list; that railroad freights and fares should be limited by law to a just and fair sum; that the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect and calculated to bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people; that giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay enormous rates of interest, seventenths of which is collected from larmers, is but little less than legalized robbery.

A preamble was adopted, setting forth the wants and needs of the farming and industrial classes, and pledging themselves, in the accomplishment of their desires, to ignore all political influences and prejudices and to support only such men for office as are known to be true to the farmers' interests. In the evening a permanent State organization was effected, to be known as the farmers' Co-operative Association, and having subordinate associations in each county of the State. The session lasted until a late hour at night, and was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the State. At eleven o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned. the national, State and local governments are op

WESTERN FARMERS WAGING WAR.

St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1873. farmers in that section are organizing for war against the railroads. A meeting was held there to-day which adopted a resolution declaring the farmers intended to prosecute a war on the railroad corporations until farmers' rights are recognized and respected.

A permanent organization was effected, and a feeling of earnestness and determination was manifested.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CASSERLY.

The Friends of the California Senator in San Francisco Indignant at the Alleged Charges Against their Represen-SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1873.

The Washington telegrams reviving the charge ago, was tainted with bribery, and that such is the general sentiment of the people here, excite only surprise and indignation. The reports are believed to be adroitly imposed upon Eastern press correspondents by the agents of some of the lobby schemes which Mr. Casserly aided in killing during iast Congress. So far from the Bank of California having purchased Mr. Casserly's election, John Conness was notoriously the Senatorial candidate of the bank and the railroad influence. Casserly's Comess was notoriously the Senatorial candidate of the bank and the railroad influence. Casserly's election was the result of practical co-operation in the State election between the democrats and alarge number of republicans, who boiled the nomination of George C. Gorham for Governor, and who were opposed to Comness for Senator.

This combination of circumstances, without any agreed coalition of opposing political elements, resulted in the election of Haight for Governor and Casserly for Senator. The Legislature which elected the Senator had these briberty charges before them at the time; but the Senate, which had a majority of republicans, none of whom woted for Casserly, indefinitely postponed the consideration of the whole matter more than five years ago. His riends appeal to his whole course in Congress as the conclysive answer to anything imputing to him subserviency to capitalists in California or elsewhere. No reputable California journalist of either party questions Casserly's personal purity and integrity.

NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Last evening, at Clarke's Opera House, in Elizabeth, before a large audience, including the mem-bres of the Union County Teachers' Institute, which has been in session for some days past, Mayor F. W. Ricord, of Newark, delivered an elaborate ad-W. Ricord, of Newark, delivered an elaborate address on the subject of education and its influences in moulding the character of a people. The gist of his remarks was that the more thoroughly educated and enlightened a people were the more moral, high-toned and excellent in character they became. The press, he said, exercised a powerful influence on the people in this respect. The address was received with warm approbation. The Essex County Institute, too, has been holding a session during the week in Grange. Yesterday State Superintendent Appar delivered an address on geography.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF CAMPBELLS.

CINCINNATI, March 27, 1873. Reports from Campbellsville, Taylor county, Ky. state that the greater portion of the town was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is not stated.

THE WREKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country. The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains a select story, entitled "Ten Min-utes Late," together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; Execution of Foster, the Car-Hook Murderer, in this city, and McElhaney the Wife Murderer, in Boston; The Mysterious Murder of Charles Goodrich in Brocklyn; Arrest of the Principals in the London Forgeries, With an Account of Their Mode of Doing Business; Trial and Conviction of Marshall Magnuder for Shooting Clarence J. Lockwood, in a Madison Street Boarding House; Poughkeepsie Sensations; Horrors of the Rail; The Modoes; Another Treasurer Absconds; Railroad War in Ohio; Arrest of Fanny Hyde; Bold Burgharies, and Exciting Naval News. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious, Artistic and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Varieties; Amusements; Editerial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our-Agricultural Endget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financia and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week, Terms:—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$5; Five copies, \$5; Tree copies, \$5; Five copies, \$5; Tree copies, \$15; Single copies, \$0. Account of Their Mode of Doing Business; Trial

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

The New Modoc Commission All at Van Bremer's.

Canby Invites Other Indian

Negotiations with Captain Jack To Be Opened Again.

Chiefs to Assist.

VAN BREMER'S RANCH, March 27, 1873. Rov. E. Thomas and Mr. L. S. Dyar, lately appointed Commissioners, have arrived, the former to-day. Business will be commenced at once. An interview will be sought with Captain Jack in a day or two. No time will

Captain O. Applegate also arrived from Yainex to-day, accompanied by old Chief Schonchin, sub-Chiefs Charley Riddle, Little John, Mooch and another. They came at the request of General Camby to assist, if possible, in the peace negotiations.

INDIANS RAIDING IN WYOMING.

Омана, Neb., March 27, 1873. It is reported that Indians are raising on stock near Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

CUBA.

Popular Treatment of the Porto Rice Emancipation News.

Report of a Native Military Revolt Against the Spaniards—The Deserters Said to Have Ibined the Insurgents-Republican Organization-The Mexican Commissioner.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Marot 26, 1873. neets with the approval of the people. A few proslavery leaders only object to it. Even the slaveowners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains as yet from comment REPORTED REVOLT OF SPANISH TROOPS TO THE IN-SURGENTS.

A report has reached the city that three detach-

ments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which have hitherto been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborbood of Manzanillo, have revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their commanding officers

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION. The republicans continue to organize here and in the interior of the island. JUSTICE.

It is removed that a decree will soon appear releasing embargoed properties now belonging to widows and orphans and to a number of Cuban gentiemen who have been in no wise connected with

Señor Asperoz, the Mexican Commissioner, has arrived here, and sails to-day on the steamer for

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES. Cuban Judicial Preparation for Bidwell's Extradition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 26, 1873. Bidwell, the alleged forger, remains in close confinement, cut off from all communication with

suit with counsel. The authorities have made arrangements subject to the sanction of the home government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as the British officers arrive to take charge of him. O to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE CENTEN-

NIAL CELEBRATION. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27, 1873. The Senate bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the Centennial Exhibition, has been concurred in by the House with much enthusiasm. It now goes to the Governor for his signature, which is already

The Bill Signed. PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1873. Governor Hartranft has signed the blik appropri-

ating a million dollars for the centennial celebra-MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

XENIA, Ohio, March 27, 1873. The jury in the case of William B. Richtson, charged with the murder of John B. Fogwell, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, after being out twelve hours.

"Macbeth Doth Murder Sleep," Shakspeare—So do bedbugs and fie as: therefore, murder them with KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER; it no sooner touches them than they die. Knowless' Bellows, \$1.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau streat A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, A Warwick or Elmwood Collar will the better and wear longer than any other. Try them.

Braunsdorf & Metz Have Removed their large stock of first class CABINET FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, &c., from 125 Rivington street to their new and elegant buildings, 433 and 435 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

Cheapest Place to Buy Fine Clothing.

Men's, Boys' and Children's, reasy made or to order,

LOBDELL, TINSLEY & CO., Banalway, comer Tween,

ty-cighth street. Largest-store above Fourteanth street. David's Spring Style of Hat for Gentles-nen. 299% Broadway, near Duane street.

Gents—The Lightest and Most Elegant dress HAT in America is sold by J. R. TERKY, 37 Union square.

Gent's Dress and Business Lints, of Beatityle and quality, at lowest prices. P. ERNENWEIN and and prace affects. It is Nasau street, between Beekman and prace affects. Golden Hair.—Barker's Aurora; Harm-less as water: changes any bair to genten; \$250. Broad-way, near Thirty-fourth street.

Kenrney's Buchu Reditally Cures Bright's Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Goat and Kidney Disease, in every stage. 10s Duam street. Phy-sician in attendance. Advice grains. HIDNOT, Ag. at Opium Habit.—Three Tears' Search for remedy, the result a complete success. Send for large amphiet giving tall particulars. ORMES & KELLOGG, Jamestown, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed freuhrs sent. J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., 19 Was street ost office box 4/83.

Royal Havena Lottery.—New Scheme ewout Orders filled, prizes cashed, information cac-ished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, 4c. 4c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, in Wall street, New York

Spring Goods for Gentlemen's Went-Sample garments, best styles, good fits, moderate prices large stock. J. W. McKINLLEY, Merchant Tallow, 566 Brondway, corner Prince street. Spring Is Coming, and if You Wish beautiful BOOTS and SHOES patronize MILLER & CO., So. 3 Union square.

Trees and Plants at Flushing, L. I.— Packages delivered in New York. For catalogues apply to L. S. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

Wedding and Hall Cards, Latest Paris Styles. Monograms and French Note Paper. JAMES EVERIBRIA. 32 Brogdwar (galabished 1868).