CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

General Portilla Said to Have Been Captured by the Insurgents.

Spanish Military Desertion to the Revolutionist Ranks.

The Democratic Position in the Field.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Cuban capital:—

HAVANA, April 1, 1873.

It is generally affirmed that General Portilla, commanding General in the Cinco Villas, has been captured by the insurgents.

MILITARY DESERTIONS FROM THE SPANIARDS.

A number of the Civil Guards from that district—Cinco Villas—have gone over to the insurgents. The men serving in the garrison at Punta Piedra, near Neuvitas, are reported to have deserted in a body and also gone over to the insurgents.

THE POSITION IN THE FIELD.

Generals Vicento Garcia and Maximo Gomez, with 3,000 men, are in the vicinity of Mayari.

The New Loan Project and Its Prospects—Real Estate Embargoes—The Bank of England Forgery Case—George Bidwell Arrested in Edinburgh—A Telling Strike Among Slaughtermen.

HAVANA, April 1, 1873.

At a meeting at the Casino of bankers and merchants it was agreed to join with the other professions in taking a share of the twenty millions new loan. The prospect now is that the whole of the loan will be taken.

REAL ESTATE.

The commission to examine the claims of persons whose estates have been embargoed is progressing satisfactorily with its work, and has already produced much good. The government has returned the estate of Martin Mances, and in a few days will release the estate of Thomas Mora, an American citizen. Mora's estate was embargoed by mistake.

PRESS PLEASANTRIES.

The newspaper fight continues. It is reported that the *Voz de Cuba* will cease publication in a few days.

ASSOCIATED KNIFEMEN "KNOCKING OFF" AND "KNOCKING DOWN."

The butchers and slaughterers have had a difficulty, in consequence of which the slaughterers demand exorbitant prices for their meat. The commonest beef is $8 per arrobe at wholesale, and the poorer classes of the people are unable to purchase it. Owing to the high price of beef it is feared that an attack will be made on the butchers' stalls by the populace unless measures are taken by the government to compel the clique of Spaniards who have monopolized the cattle market to reduce their prices.

Bidwell, the Alleged Forger—His Friends and Fears.

HAVANA, April 1, 1873.

It is reported that Bidwell will remain in Havana if released from custody and sue the government for illegal arrest and detention. It is also said that Bidwell has been identified as a forger of long standing in the United States. A Spanish lawyer is making strenuous efforts to obtain his release before the arrival here of the English detectives.

The Question of Identity.

LONDON, April 3, 1873.

George Bidwell, one of the men alleged to have been implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, has been arrested in Edinburgh.

The latest advices from Edinburgh state that the arrest of Bidwell was effected just as he was about taking his departure from that city for America. Bidwell made strenuous efforts to escape capture, and was only secured after a sharp chase over a number of garden walls. Upon being brought to the station house he was searched and a number of important letters addressed to "George Bidwell" were found in his possession. He will be brought to London to-day.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Public Condemnation of the Coolie Traffic—Treaty Negotiations with Peru—The Question of Christianity and the Church—Progress of the Press—Diplomacy in Rome—The Mercantile Marine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3, 1873.

The Pacific mail steamship China arrived to-day, bringing Hong Kong, China, dates to February 27 and of Yokohama, Japan, to March 10.

The China news is generally unimportant.

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC AND RELATIONS TO PERU.

It is reported that vigorous efforts are to be made for the suppression of the infamous coolie trade engaged in by the Portuguese between Macao and South America. All the China papers are discussing the iniquities of the traffic.

The Peruvian envoy, Señor Garcia, arrived on the 27th of February, and was received by the Mikado. The Japanese Ministers are willing to enter into a treaty of amity and commerce with Peru, but refuse to concede territorial rights to that people.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND TRADERS' TOLERATION.

The question of opening the Japanese ports to all foreigners hinges on the conditions that they will submit to the native laws. One system, based upon the code Napoleon, has been rejected by the Mikado.

THE CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY.

Despite the edict of religious toleration, six hundred Christians in Tosa are still treated as criminals.

The great Temple of Monzeki, in Jeddo, is to be rebuilt under the superintendence of a foreign architect, and according to European ideas.

DIPLOMACY AT THE ITALIAN COURT.

The Japanese Minister to Italy would leave for that country on the 25th of March. He is also accredited to the Vatican.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESS.

Journalism is making rapid progress in Japan.

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

A general system of conscription has been adopted and all Japanese subjects, of the age of twenty years, are required to serve in the army or navy.

MERCANTILE DEFAULT.

Mr. Konig, a general broker of Hong Kong, who defrauded several firms to the extent of $40,000, has been captured and imprisoned at Hong Kong.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The French bark Ormoy, and the British bark Maria Theresa, have been wrecked on the China coast. No lives were lost.

The Pacific Mail Company have chartered the steamship Quangse for the San Francisco and China line.

ROME.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 3, 1873.

A despatch from Rome says the Pope is slightly ill.

SPAIN.

Minister Castelar Moving Toward Official Resignation.

The People Being Armed at Barcelona—Fatal Riot in a Barracks—The Carlists and the Cure—Corporate Proclamation of the Commune.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 3, 1873.

Señor Castelar threatens to resign unless the Ministry adopt a more decisive and energetic policy. His colleagues hesitate to interfere in the conflict between the people and the municipality of the capital. The popular leaders declare the corporation of Spain responsible for future events.

ARMING THE PEOPLE FOR PROVINCIAL DEFENCE.

Seven thousand Minié rifles, the first instalment of the 15,000 promised, have been forwarded to Barcelona for distribution among the people. The Armament Committee there is preparing a levy *en masse* for the defence of the province.

FATAL RIOT AMONGST SOLDIERS.

A disturbance occurred yesterday in the artillery barracks at Valencia. Several men were killed or wounded. Order has been restored. Particulars of the affair are not published.

CARLIST EXECUTION AND A DEFEATED CURE.

The Carlists are reported to have shot sixty prisoners at Berga.

The Curé of Santa Cruz has arrived at Vera, with the troops in close pursuit. His uncle and sister have fled into France.

French Report of the Republican Cause—The Commune Proclaimed in Salamanca.

BAYONNE, April 3, 1873.

General Nouvilias has arrived at Estella, twenty-five miles southwest of Pampeluna, and made it the headquarters of his operations against the Carlists.

The Commune has been declared in the Province of Salamanca. Some rioting followed, but it was suppressed by the gendarmes.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Sanction of the New Election Law—Progress of the Cause of the Subject Peoples.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, April 3, 1873.

His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to the Electoral Reform bill. The announcement was made in the Reichsrath to-day and received with prolonged cheering.

The Bill of Rights Which Has Been Legislated From the Hapsburgs.

The Austrian government support and imperial sanction which have been just given and accorded to the national Electoral Reform bill, constitute an important phase in the history of the Empire. It is a triumph of the cause of the people gained in a legitimate, peaceful manner, and also, at the same time, an indication of the anxiety of the Crown to conciliate and weld, if possible, the mind of the many nationalities subject to its sway in a common citizen union.

The government measure presents the following leading features:—

The members of the Lower House henceforth to be elected by all persons entitled to the suffrage; the number of members of the Lower House to be increased to 120; each electoral district will elect one deputy; every one entitled to vote for a member of the Diet will also be entitled to vote for a member of the Reichsrath; the votes to be given in writing; an absolute majority will be necessary for the election of a candidate; those entitled to vote in any one province to be eligible in all the provinces; the duration of the period for which a member is elected is six years.

Galicia is not mentioned in the bill.

By its operation the Reichsrath will receive an addition of 120 members. The representatives of large landed proprietors will, it is said, be augmented fifty per cent. These representatives and those for the towns to be returned by direct elections.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Presidential Chair To Be Filled by Election—Bourbon Advice to "Poor France"—Bazaine's Trial—The Mission to Japan—Bullion in Flow to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 3, 1873.

Despatches from Versailles report that an election will be held to-morrow to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Grévy. One of the most prominent candidates is M. Louis Martel, a leading man of the Right Centre.

M. Casimir Perier is also spoken of as likely to succeed to the chair of the Assembly.

BOURBON ADVICE IN A USEFUL DIRECTION.

The Duke d'Aumale was received as a member of the French Academy to-day. On taking his seat he made an address, quiet in tone and free from political allusions, but closing with an eloquent and patriotic appeal, the last words of which were:—"Poor France! Let her pick up her broken sword, labor and take heart."

THE LEGISLATURE IN STORMY DEBATE.

The Assembly to-day, after a scene of excitement and disorder, voted to proceed with the discussion of the clauses of the Lyons Municipality bill.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S DANGER.

General Chanzy has informed the Committee on Capitulations that the government has received its report on Marshal Bazaine's case, and has decided to proceed with the trial by court martial.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION IN ASIA.

M. Berthemy, who formerly represented the French government at Washington, has been appointed Envoy to Japan.

BULLION IN FLOW TO THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,300,000f. during the past week.

PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Consolation to an Alarmed Parliamentist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, April 3, 1873.

In the Parliament to-day Deputy Vallada made an alarmist speech. He declared the Crown was beset with dangers from the latest revolutionary element.

The President of the Ministry answered the Deputy, showing that his fears were groundless and calling on the House to trust in the loyalty of the country.

GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 3, 1873.

Rev. Dr. Thompson is lecturing before large and interested audiences in this city. His subject is "The Church in America."

FIRE IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

Damage $12,500.

At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the three story frame house No. 441½ Eighth avenue, occupied by M. Baumgarten as a fancy store. Damage to stock, $6,000; insured for $5,000. The flames extended to the adjoining building, No. 441, occupied as a fur store by Louis Lurk, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $6,000; insured for $3,000. The building was owned by William Prindle and was damaged $500; insured for $1,000.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

At a quarter to eight o'clock last night a fire broke out on the top floor of the six story building 286 Bowery, occupied by M. Linz, picture gilder. Damage to stock about one thousand dollars and to the building about fifty dollars; insurance and cause of fire unknown.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Further Development of the Mysteries of Legislation.

LOBBYISTS IN ERIE AFFAIRS.

Testimony of Joseph H. Ramsey, A. D. Barlow and Abraham Van Vechten.

ALBANY, April 3, 1873.

The Assembly Erie Investigating Committee met in the Court of Appeals room this afternoon, at four o'clock:—

JOSEPH H. RAMSEY'S TESTIMONY.

Joseph H. Ramsey, examined by Mr. Stickney, testified that in 1872 he went to Messrs. Southmayd & Hale to see what could be done in securing the repeal of the Erie Classification act; after the bill was introduced had an interview with Mr. Sickles in New York and Mr. Barlow as to the suit; also with Mr. Swan, a prominent English stockholder; I talked with members of the Legislature about it; I was requested to employ counsel and select them to appear before the Legislative Committee; one was ex-Senator Angel, also Messrs. Johnson and Bancroft; Bancroft was to employ some one at Elmira; Van Valkenburg was employed to learn what means were used by the other parties to prevent the repeal;

I PAID THREE PARTIES;

the amount was $1,850; do not know of any other money being paid; this money was provided by the English stockholders to employ counsel; I have no knowledge of the use of other money paid to other persons; don't know of any means taken to oppose the passage of the Pro Rata Freight act; do not know of any money paid at the last session of the Legislature to influence legislation.

To Mr. Wright—Know of counsel appearing for the Central and Erie Railroad companies before the Committee on the Pro Rata Freight bill; Mr. Clark was one; do not know of the Central employing any one for any other purpose; my impression is that I saw Mr. Diven here about that time.

To Mr. Carpenter—In Erie matters I was acting on my own account and at the request of those interested in the repeal; I meant that Mr. Van Valkenburgh should find what corrupt means the opponents were using; I understood Mr. Van Valkenburg to report that he was unable to trace what means they were using; from his investigation I was led to believe that no corruption was being practised, but from reports and rumors I was led to believe there was; Mr. Angel appeared before the committee as counsel; those I employed appeared in the committee's room, but made no arguments; in December I had a conversation with General Barlow in reference to bringing suit, and found there had been a consultation on the same subject; I advised him to employ assistance, and named Mr. Hale and Mr. Smith, who were employed.

To Mr. Babcock—Smith was not employed, in consequence of his being a member of the Legislature; it was in December; at that time we had it in contemplation to secure our remedy through a suit; I know General Barlow did not take compensation; we offered it, but he would not accept it.

To Mr. Wright—I think I saw William H. Vanderbilt here during that time; I saw him here at the Delevan House; did not know of his using money.

TESTIMONY OF A. D. BARBOUR.

A. D. Barbour was sworn and examined by Mr. Stickney. He testified:—I reside in Utica; have been here several Winters; while here I look after my interests whatever I have, and also the interests of my friends; I look after their interests in all directions; sometimes at hotels, at the Capitol, on the streets; I have been often engaged on matters before the Legislature; can't say that I have been engaged in lobbying, because I do not know what you mean; if you will tell me what you mean by it I can tell; you may consider that I am.

To Mr. Wright—In my sense of the term I am not engaged in lobbying.

To Mr. Stickney—I am engaged talking to members of the Legislature; I am not a member of the bar; I think I have appeared before committees and made arguments; three or four years ago I appeared before the Railroad Committee; can't tell the exact time; never used any other means than talking; don't recollect of ever paying money to members of the Legislature; know I have not for the purpose of influencing legislation;

DO NOT SAY I HAVE NOT PAID THEM MONEY FOR ANY PURPOSE;

have a bank account in Utica, and in the Union National, in Albany; none other; had an account at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank here in which I had no interest; am not a member of any firm; never to my knowledge have I had any account in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank in Albany since 1868; John B. Olson is a railroad superintendent; don't know of his keeping a bank account here; have not been in the habit of getting checks cashed in Albany banks; saw Olson in New York a few weeks ago; in 1872 I think I received $2,500 from the Erie Railroad; the largest I received was $5,000; never, as I recollect, received $46,000; I see by the papers that I received that amount from Fisk, but I have no recollection of receiving it; I recollect being in Erie Railway office and signing a voucher, but I do not recollect receiving any money at the time; I have signed vouchers without receiving money;

I HAVE NO RECOLLECTION OF RECEIVING $46,000

at any time; have no recollection of receiving money from Mr. Gould, but I do not say positively that I did not receive it; I have been intimate with Mr. Van Vechten; we combine our influence; don't know that I authorized him to receive money for me; he has done so from the Erie Company—from Fisk and Gould; he paid the $4,000 he received on the 10th of April, 1871, to me; that is said to have been for legal services; I am not a lawyer according to your construction; I could not have rendered any legal services; I did what Mr. Gould desired of me; it was to look after his interests in legislation; I do not recollect what I did do to be paid $4,000 for; remember that there was a bill passed called the Erie Classification bill; know that there was a bill to repeal that act, but don't recollect when these bills were up; did not give anybody else any of that money;

I KNOW ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER THAN THAT;

am not aware whether Van Vechten kept an account in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank; can't tell what legal services I performed for the $2,300; did not remember of taking any part in opposing the repeal of the Classification bill.

Witness was shown a voucher in 1870 for $1,000, and said he could not tell what services he performed for it; another for $500, and he could not tell what he did for it; also a voucher for $750, which amount he had no recollection of receiving, but supposed he did; also another for $1,000; he received these amounts for services to the satisfaction of Mr. Gould; another for $4,750, which he did not recollect receiving; this was for legal expenses, but could not tell what they were

THEY WERE SATISFACTORY TO MR. GOULD,

or he would not have paid the money, and satisfactory to me or I would not have taken it; received from other parties large sums—as large as $50,000; have never kept an account of them; have received large sums from John S. Dutcher—sums as large as $40,000 and $50,000; have received sums from Mr. Vanderbilt; can't give the amount received from Dutcher; think I received sums two or three times from him; have no recollection how much I received at a time; don't know as I received money from him during more than one session of the Legislature; I used the money for my own purposes; I paid a note for $50,000 with a portion of it; I paid a note which I gave in New York; it was John A. Kennedy's note, which I endorsed; he was formerly Superintendent of Police; it was about the 1st of May; about the time I received the money from Mr. Dutcher; don't know as it was when the Pro Rata Freight bill was pending; I saw Mr. Dutcher several times; he paid me the money for looking after his interests in the Legislature; don't know as any money was paid by myself to Van Vechten or to members of the last Legislature; never heard Van Vechten say he had paid any member any money.

"WHAT DID I DO?" WHY, I TALKED.

"Who did I talk to?" Why, to members of the Legislature; "What did I do for it?" Why, I walked up and down the hall and talked to members; yes, I got $50,000 for that; do not recollect what bill it was; I was to keep him advised of all that was going on; could not state what I was to do particularly; don't know as it was for anything that I was to do except influence legislation; I considered it for services rendered all during the year; there were other services; I was to attend to their call whenever wanted; Dutcher never asked me to account for that money nor any part of it;

I DO NOT CALL MY SERVICES LOBBYING;

it is called that; I have no other business here than what you call lobbying; don't know as Van Vechten got any money from Dutcher; never told Dutcher that I had paid any of the money received from him to members of the Legislature; do not recollect intimating any such thing to him; think I would consider it a serious matter for a member of the Legislature to receive any money in any such way.

Mr. Stickney—Would you consider it praiseworthy on the part of a member of the Legislature to receive money under such circumstances?

Mr. Barbour—That is a question I don't think I am obliged to answer.

Mr. Tremain (who sat behind witness) said he thought counsel (Stickney) was pushing the witness.

Mr. Barbour said he would not answer the question unless directed to by the committee.

Mr. Wright, of the committee, inquired if Mr. Tremain appeared here for any one.

Mr. Tremain said he appeared as counsel for the witness.

The question was not pressed, and witness continued:—If I had said so I would recollect it to-night; kept an account in Bowling Green Savings Bank up to the time it failed; my partner may have signed checks "A. D. Barbour & Co.;" my partner's name is John V. Green; he resides in New York; don't recollect any transaction with any member of the Legislature of 1872; can't swear positively; I did not purchase any property of a member of the Legislature of 1872;

MAY HAVE LENT MONEY TO SOME MEMBER,

but don't recollect doing so; will not state I did not; think I did to several; I do not recollect to which body they belonged; if I lent any it was a small sum; I regard $1,000 a considerable sum; I have known Dutcher many years; first saw him at the Delevan House, in January, 1872; don't know who was present; can't say when he first paid me money; can't say whether I was here or in New York when he paid me the $50,000; don't recollect whether it was in bills or checks; it may have been in bills; I think I deposited part of it here and part in Utica before I paid the note; I cannot state more particularly what I was to do for that money than I have stated; I have no agents or clerks here.

Mr. Wright—Will you swear positively that you did not tell Mr. Dutcher you paid part of that money to members of the Legislature?

Witness—I will swear positively I have no recollection of telling him so; I do not recollect stating to him or any one else what I had done for that $50,000; don't think I received any other like amount during the session of 1872; don't know if he told me who he represented; I understood I was acting for him; he never told me he was acting for any one else; I knew he had been connected with the New York Central and Harlem Railroad as a director; I was in the Erie office about the time

THE VOUCHER FOR FORTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS

is dated, but I do not recollect receiving that amount of money, and don't believe I did; I do not recollect ever receiving that amount from any one connected with the Erie Company, nor from Mr. Tweed, nor George C. Hall; do not recollect a man named George C. Hall; when I went there I went to see Mr. Fisk or Mr. Gould; had only one transaction with Mr. Fisk; I have an impression I had a transaction concerning a dock over in Jersey; if Mr. Fisk had asked me to sign a voucher I think I would have done it to oblige him; they had a queer way of doing business there about that time; the $2,500 was paid to me for my expenses here; I presume I asked Mr. Gould for it; the services were I think in connection with the Classification bill.

To Mr. Carpenter—I never gave any money on promises to members of the Legislature of 1872; I have lent small sums of money to them; have no recollection of purchasing any property of any member; cannot tell how much I received for influencing legislation here last year; I received some small sums besides the $50,000 from Dutcher.

To Mr. Crary—Did not deliver any part of that $50,000 to any member of the Legislature; have no recollection of sending any money to any member.

Witness desired to state he never had any authority from Mr. Dutcher to use any money in the Legislature.

Mr. Babcock asked him if Mr. Dutcher did not state what this money was to be used for?

Witness replied that he did not.

VAN VECHTEN RECALLED.

Abraham Van Vechten was recalled and testified—I had a communication with Dutcher last session of the Legislature; went to the Erie offices with him; General Ryan testified to what is native if he says any conversation took place then as to money being paid Senators; there was no such conversation; the conversation referred to cattle and to private business; I received $5,000 or $6,000 for looking after the Legislature concerning the Central and Erie Railroads; it was simply to watch what bills were introduced and keep them advised; it was to look after their interests; I have done a considerable amount of perfecting legislation; I have looked out for the interests of people in the same way if it was for advocating or opposing legislation; it was in a legitimate way; do not know of Barbour receiving money from Dutcher; think I received money for Barbour on the vouchers signed by me on checks; did not to my recollection deposit those checks; think there is a man named Olson, who was clerk of A. D. Barbour & Co.; he is now, I believe, Superintendent of the Avenue C Railroad, of which Barbour is President; never had any business with Olson; know Henry Sherwood; saw him during the session of 1872; don't recollect if I talked with him about legislation; I can explain

THE MONEY BY $46,000 FROM TWEED;

I saw him, and told him I was going up to the Erie office, and he told me to say to Gould he wished he would pay him the money he owed him; I spoke to Gould; he paid me for Barbour, and then I spoke of the Tweed matter, and he said, "Oh, yes; I'll fix that," and gave me a check; I do not recollect distinctly whether Tweed said it was owed to him by Gould or by the Erie Company, and all the vouchers I signed were for legal services, and legitimately so; but since this investigation commenced I found that the Erie Railroad was in the habit of charging almost everything of the nature of an expense to legal services; I signed the voucher for Tweed, but I do not suppose I looked to see what it was for.

To Mr. Wright—I never saw Diven and Dutcher together but once, and am positive there was no conversation between them concerning Senators or paying money to members of the Legislature; saw Dutcher last Thursday and last Sunday; talked about this investigation; have not seen him since Diven testified; if I had I would have asked him about Diven's testimony.

To Mr. Carpenter.—I never gave any money or promised any, or sent any, to a member of the Legislature of 1872; never bought any property of any member.

ADJOURNED.

The committee then adjourned until three P. M. to-morrow. The committee will meet again in New York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday morning.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Presidential Party Still at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Mrs. Grant Indisposed—A Ride on the Road Behind Two Fast Trotters—Miss Nelly "At Home" All Day—The Evening Spent at a Friend's.

President Grant is still in town with his wife and daughter, and his secretary, General Babcock. He has, as yet, evinced no disposition to return to the seat of government, and the object of his mission still remains a mystery to the *of potloi*, except it be that mentioned by the HERALD of yesterday—the contemplated marriage of his daughter to a young New York gentleman, and this opinion has gained credence in many New York circles.

General Grant rose, as usual, at an early hour yesterday morning, and took breakfast with his family, though Mrs. President Grant was rather indisposed yesterday, in consequence of the activity she had displayed the day before in shopping, &c. It was only a slight indisposition, but enough to confine the good lady to her room for the main portion of the day. The entire party, however, enjoyed a hearty breakfast in their private parlors, and General Grant received a few personal friends and sat a short time in their company, and chatted pleasantly about indifferent subjects. At about half-past nine the President, accompanied by a private and particular friend, left the hotel and got into a closed carriage. Together they made a few private calls at various places, and then drove up to a stable in Fifty-eighth street, where a light wagon was soon got in readiness, and before it were hitched a couple of beautiful horses. The two gentlemen, the President being one, then jumped into the light wagon and General Grant himself took the ribbond between his fingers, and the light wagon soon disappeared in the mazes of the Park and went over the course in a manner which was certainly worthy of calling those attentive gray-coated gentlemen who are so fond of waving their hands in front of wagons which they consider violate the rules of the Park against fast driving. Had it not been that the person accompanying the President was a pretty well known gentleman, it is possible that there would have been some motion to arrest the quick progress of the two amateurs of horsefleh. The President drove with much grace and skill and in a manner which is peculiarly his own. While engaged in this occupation the President shows all that innate love which dwells within him for the horse, and his soothing tones, his chidings and his occasional touch of the whip give evidence of the thorough knowledge which dwells within the Chief Magistrate of these United States of the pleasures of the turf. The two gentlemen stopped a moment at Mount St. Vincent and took refreshments, and then again the President took the reins, easing the team until the Boulevard was reached. Then away they went, as if in a whirlwind of speed, and passed everything there was on the road or that tried a brush with them. It was evident that the two beasts the President had in hand were of no common stock, but of blood royal. Turning off at the angle of the Harlem River, the wagon passed up over the Central Bridge and continued, after passing it, on towards Jerome Park at the same slapping pace. Here the animals were given a short rest and then a turn was made to come back, the President yielding the reins to the gentleman accompanying him. They came back at a leisurely pace and took more time to admire the beauties of the scenery around them, which in the first blush of Spring already give promise of a beautiful Summer. Back through Harlem lane the wagon passed, avoiding the Boulevards, and the wagon and the horses were taken back to their stable in Fifty-eighth street. The President then took a carriage with the same gentleman and drove back to the hotel. It was a pleasant jaunt, and probably those few hours have been the pleasantest of the President's stay in New York. The gentleman mentioned took dinner with the President, Miss Nellie and General Babcock in the private parlors. Mrs. Grant being too unwell to participate, took dinner in her own room. Before dinner a few calls had been received, though Miss Nelly had been "at home" all day to lady callers.

After dinner the friend of the President took his departure, and about seven o'clock Miss Nellie Grant, with her father and General Babcock, took a carriage and went to spend the evening at a friend's house. They remained away from the hotel until a late hour at night.

It is probable that the President will remain in the city for a day or so yet, but will probably return to Washington on Saturday morning or evening. It is at all events certain that he will not spend Sunday in this city. To-day will be devoted to settling some private business matters.

CHAMPION PIGEON MATCH.

A Contest Between Ira Paine, of New York, and E. W. Tinker, of Providence—Paine the Winner by a Score of 47 to 44.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3, 1873.

The second of the home and home pigeon shooting matches for $500 a side and the championship of the United States, between Ira Paine, of New York, and Edward W. Tinker, of Providence, came off at the Washington Park, in this city, this afternoon, and was witnessed by about fifteen hundred spectators. The terms of the match were to shoot at fifty single birds, twenty-five yards rise, eighty boundary, one and one-half ounce shot, five traps being used, on the English system, the traps being five yards apart and the shooters being allowed to use both barrels of their guns. The weather was all that could have been desired, and the shooting was better than the average.

Paine was the favorite at the commencement, at five to three, but when he missed his ninth bird the betting was about even.

Tinker appeared slow with his second barrel and lost at least two birds from this cause, while Paine never gave a chance, several times discharging his second barrel after the bird had fallen.

Paine missed his fifth, ninth and thirty-seventh birds, killing all the rest, although one of them was only saved by a few feet, while Tinker missed his third, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first, dropping all his others in good style.

Consequently, Paine won the match by a score of 47 to 44. As he also won the first match he still retains the championship.

Mr. Peter Church officiated as referee and discharged the duties well.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Several Passengers Severely Wounded and the Cars Badly Smashed—The Accident Occurs Near Bennington Station, on the Harlem Extension Railroad—Spreading of the Tracks the Cause.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 3, 1873.

The mail train over the Harlem Extension Railroad that left Rutland at five minutes past nine o'clock A. M. to-day met with a serious accident at Hunt's crossing, one-half mile north of Bennington Station, caused by the spreading of the tracks. The locomotive and a milk car passed safely, but the baggage car, mail car and passenger coach were hurled from the track down an embankment about twelve feet high. The coach was turned over, and remained bottom up. The smoking and mail cars were badly smashed, and the trucks scattered in all directions. The following is a list of the wounded, as far as ascertained:—

THE WOUNDED.

C. S. Maltby, of Millerton, N. Y., leg and arm broken.

S. S. Cromack, of Bennington, Vt., injured about the head and shoulders.

Miss Julia Mattison, of Shaftsbury, Vt., wrist dislocated.

Miss Woodcock, of Manchester, Vt., injured about the head.

R. F. Hurd, of Arlington, flesh wound and contusion over the eye.

B. Brown, of North Adams, Mass., severely injured;

M. R. Sacket, of West Lebanon, cut about the head.

Frank Wilder, of Rutland, Vt., baggage-master, and several others from Bennington were hurt about the head and shoulders. Superintendent White, assisted by Conductor McClure and the other employe's of the train, promptly rendered all the aid in their power to make the injured passengers comfortable. The road is now clear and the trains running regularly.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Serious Trouble Anticipated Relative to the City Charter.

HAS PRESIDENT GRANT INTERFERED?

Dull Charter Debate in the Senate—The Bill the Special Order for Tuesday.

Postponing the Question as to the End of Official Terms.

Legislating the Emigration Commissioners Out of Office.

CITY RAILROAD MATTERS.

ALBANY, April 3, 1873.

Since yesterday, however, the Custom House people do not seem to manifest as much confidence as they did last week. Many of them posted last night to New York, and it is said to be a notable incident connected with this hasty hegira that the President himself was due in that city during the same day. The letters of honest old Peter Cooper, the freely distributed rumors of disturbance between the President and his Custom House henchmen, and the further statement made here by anti-Custom House men that Mayor Havemeyer and the "Seventy" men intend to pay their respects to the President during his stay in the city give some color of truth to the statement of a big scare among them. Senator Woodin says he is all at sea with his charter, and his statement that the substantial postponing of it until Tuesday is necessary for a re-examination of amendments already agreed on, and for the straightening out of crooked clauses is taken with many grains of allowance by the reformers, who assert that another piece of the slate below has broken, and that the "Ring" is inharmonious. A movement looking to the abandonment of the "retaining" clause altogether is already on foot, and if peace can be made with Mayor Havemeyer it will be so arranged. What General Grant may have to do with the city charter is a pertinent question asked by many members here, but the contest between the reformers and the "ring" factions as to who has his support is enough answer to that. Indeed, the ultimate shape and fate of the charter is yet an insoluble problem.

THE CHARTER IN COMMITTEE.

The charter was again very tamely discussed in Committee of the Whole of the Senate to-day in the presence of a small and spiritless audience. Not a sign of any distinguished or influential Custom House man was to be seen. Only Dexter A. Hawkins, with his ideal charters and his pencil in hand, was left of the many factions that have swarmed about the Capitol, working to fatten on these charter flesh pots.

Senator Benedict offered the following amendment at the end of

THE SALARY SECTION.

It shall not be lawful for any authority of the city or county of New York to authorize or pay, and hereafter no judicial office of said city or county or of the Supreme Court shall be paid a salary exceeding in the aggregate, together with the salary paid by the State, the sum of $12,000 per annum.

Senator James Wood thought New York city Judges ought not to get any more than Buffalo Judges or Judges of other cities of the corresponding grade.

Senator Benedict thought they would get it if they urged the Buffalo people to give it to them. These country Judges got rich on their salaries and New York Judges did not. It was a mistake to suppose that

THE DUTIES OF COUNTRY JUDGES

were more arduous than those of the city. He believed that any rate judicial officers should get good pay. The celebrated Mike Walsh had once said that he would rather be President of the United States at a dollar and a half a day than carry a hod for that; and doubtless we could get many men to serve in our high offices for small salaries, but that is no reason why we should refuse to pay them liberally.

Senator Benedict's amendment, amended by Tiemann, to make $10,000 the highest judicial salary, was carried.

At the request of Senator Woodin

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND SECTION,

referring to the termination of the terms of office of the present incumbents in the city, was passed over by unanimous consent, as it appeared provocative of long and vehement debate. He gave notice that he would move to report progress, in order that the third reading of bills might continue. A number of anti-Custom House Senators were anxious to continue the discussion and get the bill into the Senate, but it is legislative courtesy to give the chairman of a committee his own will regarding a bill which he father's, and they could not, therefore, oppose the progress.

Several wholesale amendments were offered to the article relative to

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

mostly verbal, or for the purpose of simplifying verbiage. They were suggested by the Superintendent of that department.

A discussion of some length ensued on the section relative to

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION,

especially with reference to that clause which exempts a Masonic Hall, but no amendment was made. Senator Woodin then reported progress, and in Senate stated that, although it was by agreement a special order for every day until disposed of, he could not promise to have it in shape by to-morrow morning. The Senate then went into the third reading of bills which have been altogether suspended since Tuesday last.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

of Assemblyman Husted came up among the first in order of third reading, and was the occasion of some amendment, as curiosity was felt to test the friendship of Senators for the colored man.

Only three votes were cast against the bill, all democrats—Scoresby, Cock and Murphy. Senators O'Brien and Palmer were absent.

THE CHARTER THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR TUESDAY.

In the Senate to-night, on motion of Mr. Woodin, the New York charter was made the special order for Tuesday evening.

THE USUAL WEEKLY RECESS.

Senator Tiemann offered the usual weekly resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it be until Monday night, but unexpected opposition sprung up. Messrs. D. P. Wood, Lewis and Madden opposed it, the former saying it was within fourteen days of the end of the session, and he thought they had weekly recesses enough. The motion was carried, however, by 16 to 8.

The bill for the

PROTECTION OF FACTORY CHILDREN

was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and Senator Madden opposed it, holding that reducing the hours of children's labor from twelve hours to ten was a mistake, both in reference to the welfare of the children and the welfare of the manufacturer; that a reduction of hours generally was the work of demagogues and resulted to the injury of workingmen and the general public alike. He honored the noble men and women of the Children's Aid Society who had originated this bill for their efforts in behalf of the harmless little ones of New York; but he believed their philanthropy in this case had taken a wrong direction. On his motion the bill, after some general debate, was progressed.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD TRACKS.

The bill to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks was also under discussion, during which Senator Tiemann, to show the value of railroad franchises, said he had in his pocket an offer of $200,000 for a certain railroad franchise.

Senator WOOD—Who offers it and what franchise does it refer to?

Senator TIEMANN—A. T. Stewart offers it for the Broadway franchise.

An amendment requiring the Common Council to first approve of the extension of tracks was voted down.

Senator Weismann made quiet an argument over a petition of Brooklyn citizens in favor of the road, but Senator Benedict spiked that little gun by showing that the petition was an extension of the track to the Forty-second street depot, which provision was not in the bill at all. Weismann popped in from the library with another petition, and the energy with which those two little old men shook the rival petitions at each other was the subject of a great deal of merriment among the up-country six-footers on the other side of the circle. Finally progress was reported and the Senate adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Assembly this morning went into committee on the bill to create a Board of Commissioners of Emigration and to confer certain powers thereon.

Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out the first section, in order to secure an explanation of the necessity for the bill.

Mr. Husted explained the object of the bill. He said there was nothing against the present commission—not one of them. They were all gentlemen—honest men; but this was, he was free to admit, a political measure. In 1871 this Board was made a political one—a democratic Board—and has been so ever since. It would have been made republican last year if the Governor had been a republican. Now it was simply proposed to let Governor Dix appoint this Board, and, as the republicans hope, make a majority of it republican. There was considerable patronage to be dispensed by this Board, and the republicans having carried the State it was right and proper they should have this as well as all other patronage which they could control. This he thought was fair.

Messrs. Jacobs, Burns, Weed and other democrats questioned, and cross-questioned Mr. Husted as to the propriety of making a change on the grounds stated by him, but he insisted upon the soundness of the proposition.

Mr. Alberger defended the bill on the ground that there had been waste and extravagance on the part of the present Commission, and denied that it was a party question.

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

FARE ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE ROAD.

Mr. Blessing's bill compelling the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to charge only six cents fare to Manhattanville instead of ten cents, as now—done without any authority of law—was ordered to a third reading this evening in the Assembly.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard the evidence of Charles H. Haswell, Engineer of the Quarantine Commission. He gave his evidence at great length as to the details of the work performed at quarantine. Francis E. Howard was brought before the committee also, and testified that he was secretary from May 15, 1870, to March 17, 1873; had received during 1870 over fifty-four thousand dollars, which was expended in the works; $180,300 during 1871, and over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1872. Theodore E. Leeds, now the