

DON CARLOS.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Bourbon Prince Interviewed for the Benefit of the People.

Romantic Ride to the Exiled Royalist's Retreat.

A Cordial Reception, Although Announced at Midnight.

Personal Appearance, Address and Mode of Delivery of the Exile.

Fragrant Cigarettes and Easy Conversation.

The Battle Against the Madrid Government—Its Inception, Difficulties, Progress, Tactics and Prospects.

Castelar and Figueras Estimable and Honest, but Not Statesmen.

Pushed On from Behind by an Agency of "the Wildest Socialist Character."

APPEAL TO AMERICAN CONSERVATISM.

Constitutional Monarchism to Follow Restoration.

The Policy Towards the Church and Ultramontanism Under a Free and Independent Parliament.

President Thiers' Enmity to the Cause of the Prince.

Humiliated in Paris and "Obstinate Then as Now."

French Cabinet Intrigue Under the Direction of the Great Historian.

THE QUESTION OF CUBA.

No Spanish Government "Dare Propose" the Alienation of the Colony.

Treasury Considerations, with Two Sides to the Argument.

ADIEU AT DAYBREAK.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

MADRID, April 20, 1873.

The duty of interviewing His Royal Highness Don Carlos de Bourbon is one of exceeding difficulty, for the reason that the Prince changes his habitation almost daily from place to place, and is, in reality, without a settled residence just at present. It is, consequently, hard to find him at any one particular moment. Any persistent endeavor to see a man in his position becomes, necessarily, suspicious. The first obstacles to an introduction to his presence having been overcome by patient persistence, your correspondent obtained an appointment for an audience with the Bourbon claimant of the crown of Spain at an isolated chateau in the South of France, the name and exact situation of which remain unknown to the Herald representative, as he was driven thither at night from a neighboring railway station.

THE HOUR OF MEETING AND DOMESTIC SURROUNDINGS.

The appointment fixed the hour of half-past eleven o'clock at night as the moment of meeting. I arrived promptly on time. I was received by an aide-de-camp to the Prince, and shown through several rooms to the chamber occupied by Don Carlos. A cheerful fire burned in an old-fashioned grate, and the apartment was upholstered with quaint-looking antique furniture.

THE ROYAL ENTRY AND A FRIENDLY CITIZEN GREETING.

His Highness the Prince Don Carlos entered the room immediately afterwards. He shook my hand cordially, and said, "I am happy to make the acquaintance of a representative of the New York Herald."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCE.

The first impression produced by the Prince's presence is agreeable. He is tall and slim in person, with a remarkably handsome face. He wears his beard full. It is brilliant and intensely black. The first pleasing impression is rather weakened as he speaks. He is slightly effeminate in his address, and his manner and delivery are not in harmony with his energetic, manly, physical appearance. The immediate effect is unfavorable, but this consequence of his peculiarity,

or habit, is soon effaced by his smile, his candid tone, and, above all, by his good sense and cogent reasons in exposition of his position.

Some preliminary conversation, of a general character, ensued immediately subsequent to his entrance, but when the Prince lighted a cigarette and offered one to your correspondent all the other personages present, including General Olla, Commander-in-Chief of the Carlist army, retired from the room.

FIRST INQUIRY AND THE REPLY.

Don Carlos inquired—"What impressions have been made on the mind of the Herald correspondent by his journey through the Carlist camps?"

I answered that my impressions were on the whole favorable. I referred to the imperfect armament of His Highness' adherents, and the conversation at once assumed a practical relation to the Carlist prospect in general.

DETAILS OF THE CAMPAIGN AND THE PROGRESS AND PROSPECT OF THE CAUSE.

The Prince said—"You must keep in view the almost insuperable difficulties which we have had to contend with. In the Basque provinces at Navarre the movement began in the month of December. General Olla crossed the frontier to Spain with twenty-seven unarmed men. He disintegrated three hundred old guns, which had been buried in the neighborhood since 1839, and, with these, armed his first command and others who joined him. Catalonia began earlier, and there the progress was more rapid. You have no conception of the obstacles which present to the transport of arms across the frontier. The course of conveyance causes a great increase of expense, and but for the hearty assistance which was given to us by the nobility of the South of France we could not have achieved what we have done. Criticism is easy, but art difficult. And then, what has not been said of you? We have been called 'brigands,' 'assassins,' 'plunderers of the peasantry,' 'kidnappers' and the rest, but you have yourself seen how false such reports are. You have seen how thoroughly the population of the villages is with us. If I had a hundred thousand muskets I could have one hundred thousand men. It is bitter to me personally to be restrained as I am; compelled to sit down while my followers are enduring so many hardships and risking their lives for my cause. My advisers keep me like a prisoner of State. They say my entering Spain would do harm only, if I enter before my friends are ready for active operations in my behalf."

THE POLITICAL, DYNAMIC AND DIPLOMATIC ASPECT.

The Herald correspondent turned the subject from this point to politics. Don Carlos said in reply—"The political feature of the case is as little known in Europe and America as is the military, point of the Carlist cause. No lawyer, Spanish or foreign, has ever disproved my right to the throne of Spain. The act by which the throne was given to Isabella was simply a violation of the organic laws of the kingdom. Therefore it was not legal. My grandfather defended his right, sword in hand. He was not vanquished, but was betrayed by the infamous Murroto. When the throne rights devolved on me I did all in my power to confine the contest within the walls of the parliament house. I succeeded finally in obtaining eighty-three votes, but during the last elections Carlist voters and Carlist deputies were shot at and stabbed, and nothing remained for us but a resort to arms."

EXAMPLE FOR JUSTIFICATION.

Any American party placed in the same position would have acted the same way. I know that the Anglo-Saxon race, in the New World as well as in the Old, is so great because it never hesitates to take up the sword when right is invaded, and never ceases from battle till right is secured. Your people do not fear civil war when they believe they are in the right. Why shall we fear it?"

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND DIVINE RIGHT.

The Herald correspondent observed that the cause of the hostile criticism of the world on Carlism was not because Carlism fought, but because it believed that its victory would re-establish fading absolutist theories of government and ultramontanism in religion.

The Prince Don Carlos said—"I have never given any one reason to believe that after my accession to the throne religion would be permitted to interfere in politics or politics with religion. I greatly value the influence of the priesthood. I admire many men who are priests; but I admire them in the Church, and I would be the first to oppose their interference in matters beyond their clerical sphere. No country in the world is less susceptible of government by absolutists than Spain. It never was so governed; it never will be so governed. The Basque provinces and Navarre have from time immemorial possessed the privileges of free countries. They have always emphatically declared they will leave the formation of a Spanish constitution to the action of a freely elected Cortes. I wonder there can still exist a doubt of our intention in this respect."

THE ROYAL BOUQUON PLATFORM.

"My programme," continued Don Carlos, "of government can be set forth in few words. Everything shall be done through a free Cortes or Parliament. There shall be complete decentralization in everything but general politics."

GENERAL OFFICIAL REVIEW.

Here the Prince spoke somewhat in detail of his several manifestoes addressed to the Spaniards and foreign populations, appearing to assume that they were generally known to your correspondent, who was slightly uneasy because he was not exactly familiar with the contents of these documents.

I changed the conversation by reference to the interruption of travel generally in Spain and the Carlist action of firing on railway trains.

THE QUESTION OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Don Carlos replied—"War is war. You cannot break an omelet without breaking the eggs. Interruption of travel under such circumstances is not peculiar to Spain. I did my utmost to prevent it. I proposed to the Northern Company to neutralize the rails and telegraph, and said that we would respect and protect the trains and wires if they were not used for military purposes. The directors said, in reply, that the government at Madrid would not allow them to treat with us, and that it would rather stop public traffic than do so. We cannot permit the republican troops to advance and retreat by railway whilst our men are on foot. Hence the destruction of the railroads. I will renew my negotiation on the subject whenever the Madrid government comes to its senses."

THE GOVERNMENT IN MADRID—ITS CONSTITUTION AND PRINCIPLES.

The conversation then naturally turned to the government at Madrid.

The Prince exclaimed—"The Republic is never possible in Spain without assuming the wildest socialist character."

He spoke highly of the members of the government individually, and said—"I consider Castelar and Figueras men of great ability, but I am not sure that they are great statesmen. I believe them men of irreproachable integrity, but this very integrity blinds them to the dishonesty of their followers. There is no danger from these gentlemen if they are but firm; but it is from their followers, whom eventually they cannot control, as they are themselves unconsciously urged forward. Here is a copy of a republican paper published in Madrid. Send it to America and show your countrymen what the Republic means in Spain." The Prince handed me a copy of Los Desembarados, titled in Spanish, but equivalent to Sans Culottes.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND HIS POLICY.

The conversation turned to President Thiers, whom the Prince declared a great enemy to the royal Bourbon cause. "In the Seven Years' War," said he, "France, England, Portugal and Madrid formed a quadruple alliance against my grandfather. They were compelled to send troops to sustain it. France sent her foreign legion, which was cut to pieces. M. Thiers then wished to send regular troops, but Louis Philippe opposed him. M. Thiers, who was obstinate then as now, was put out of office, and he has never ceased to hate us as the cause of his downfall on that occasion. Besides, we are legitimists, and he hates legitimacy. M. Thiers recently forwarded a despatch to the French Minister at Madrid, of which our friends have sent me a copy. In this paper he exhibits his notorious disposition for intrigue. He says he regrets he cannot take more active measures against the Carlists without exciting the indignation of the French royalists, who are already difficult to control; but he suggests that the French Ambassador may do us harm in discouraging our cause at Madrid by representing France as opposed to us. Thiers adds, 'Germany is unfavorable to me. Russia and England are not unwilling to support Carlism if they become satisfied it is making progress,' and then he says that he exerts his best efforts to open the eyes of these governments. With all this he dares not recognize the Spanish Republic; but I have not much reason to fear the intrigues and hostility of M. Thiers."

CUBA.

The Herald correspondent had reserved the subject of Cuba, hoping that the Prince would talk more freely as he went on. His response was indefinite. He said, "I know the American people take great interest in this topic. I understand you have spoken on it with General Olla. I cannot say more than he did. I must even say less, for although I believe the abolition of slavery to be indispensable, I am of opinion that emancipation should not be at the expense of the proprietors; therefore it must be gradual. As to the alienation of the colony, I believe that no Spanish government, of whatever form or nature it may be, dare propose or allude to the subject in Spain."

THE "WEE SMA' HOURS" AND ADIEU.

It was now one o'clock in the morning, and the cigarette case was empty. I accepted a signal to retire, and withdrew from Don Carlos' presence, having been once more assured of the Prince's sympathies with the American people and his exalted consideration for the New York Herald.

EXCEPTIONAL FAVOR IN COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

In the anteroom the gentlemen of Don Carlos' personal staff indicated to your correspondent how great and exceptional was the favor accorded to me, owing to the strict seclusion which was necessary for the Prince to observe.

Thereupon I took my departure.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION AND SLAVERY.

Following Don Carlos' declaration I inquired of General Olla, the Carlist commander-in-chief referred to above by the Prince, about Cuba.

"It is difficult to say positively," he replied, "if slavery would be abolished and a constitution given. But the retention of the island has become a point of national honor which the nation cannot yield. I believe myself, and I think the King (Don Carlos) believes, the colonial policy to be simply one of debtor and creditor. If the island pays, keep it; if otherwise, cut it adrift. It is impossible to practically apply the theory how far the sale of Cuba would go to restore our government finances, for it can only be sold by a government so strong as not to need a restoration of finances, as no government is strong in Spain unless it is rich. Thus a vicious circle can only sell. In a condition which would make selling superfluous, our only policy, as such, would be good will and courtesy towards the Americans to such extent as to prevent irritation and leave no pretext for the occupation of the island."

INDIA.

Retreat of the Netherlands Army from Their Position Against the Acheens.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 20, 1873.

A despatch from Penang, Straits of Malacca, dated 10 day, says—"The latest news from Sumatra is that the Dutch forces had retreated to the sea beach, where they have entrenched themselves behind stockades. It is doubtful whether they can hold their position there long, as they are vastly outnumbered by the Acheens, whose forces are constantly increasing. The losses of the Dutch in killed and wounded since the beginning of the rebellion are estimated at 500. Those of the Acheens are unknown, but must be very heavy."

PERSIA.

His Highness the Shah Sets Out on His European Tour.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TEHRAN, April 19, 1873.

The Shah left the capital to-day for Europe. The whole population docked into the streets to witness his departure, and His Majesty received a most touching farewell from 80,000 of his loyal subjects.

TURKEY.

Mohammedan Plot for Massacre of Christians.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BELGRADE, April 20, 1873.

The Mohammedan fanatics in Bosnia, in European Turkey, plotted a general massacre of Christians to-day during the observance of the orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time of the plot and extensive military precautions were taken, which prevented it from being carried out. Advice from Bozna Seral, the capital, this evening, report that no outbreak has occurred, and all is quiet throughout the province.

SPAIN.

Barcelona Government Under the Rule of the Federals—Pillage at Gerona—Carlist Operations on the Road.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 20, 1873.

The federal republicans continue to rule the city of Barcelona. They make requisitions on the wealthy citizens on the slightest pretext. The volunteers yesterday surrounded the church of Maria del Mar, on suspicion that a Carlist club had its headquarters there. The church was carefully searched, but nothing was found to confirm the suspicions.

MOB PILLAGE AND SORROW TO THE SCIENTISTS.

The library and cabinets of physics and chemistry, belonging to the Seminary of Gerona, were pillaged by the mob last night. The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Leprosy Prevalent Among the People at Honolulu—Reciprocity Agitation—Quiet-est Attitude Planned for the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20, 1873. The bark Kate, with Honolulu dates of April 2, has arrived here. The news is unimportant. The question of reciprocity agitated all circles. The Press suggests that the United States agree to a treaty never to encroach upon the independence of the Kingdom. The leprosy is spreading among the native population of Honolulu and other places to an alarming extent. Dr. Oliver has been appointed government physician. The Gazette has ceased to be the government organ. The British Commissioners gave a grand ball, which was attended by Queen Emma and the United States Minister.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21—1 A. M.

Probabilities. The barometer continues lowest on Monday over the Middle States and New England, and highest in the Southern States. For New England the weather and possibly light rain; for the northern portion of the Middle States and for the lower lakes north and northwest winds, falling temperature and cloudy weather, clearing away in the course of the day; for Virginia and the South Atlantic States northwesterly winds, rising temperature and clear weather. Midnight reports are missing from the upper lakes and the Mississippi Valley and stations west of that river.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1873, 1872. 1873, 1872.

3 A. M. 40 51 3 P. M. 54 68 6 A. M. 49 49 9 P. M. 62 64 9 A. M. 45 63 9 P. M. 49 57 12 M. 54 66 12 P. M. 45 54 Average temperature yesterday 47 54 Average temperature for corresponding date last year 50 57 1/2

IRON WORKS STRIKE AT ST. LOUIS.

A partial strike, growing out of a change of foremen, or bosses, has taken place at the Vulcan Iron Works, at South St. Louis, and a portion of the works has, consequently, stopped operations. Suspicions were entertained that the strikers intended some interference with the machinery last night, and a strong police force was stationed at the works, but the services were not called into requisition.

MODOCs.

Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.

Indians in the Lava Beds Up to Friday Night.

FIGHTING FOR WATER.

No News of the Escaped Savages.

The Epizooty Making Horses Scarce and Courier Communication Difficult.

Scar-Faced Charley's Corpse Discovered.

WAR DEPARTMENT VIEWS.

General Gillem Probably Pursuing the Murderers into the Mountains—A Voice from New Mexico Over General Canby's Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1873.

Up to the present time no courier has arrived at Yreka. James Wheeler arrived from Salt Lake to-night and reports that considerable uneasiness is felt among the settlers regarding the escape of the Modocs from the lava beds, fearing that they may raid over into Shasta Valley.

MRS. MENCHAM DETAINED.

Mrs. Mencham, wife of the Commissioner, who started for the front yesterday, was not permitted to go further than Salt Lake, as it was considered unsafe for a lady to proceed. She then went to Larkville. Mr. Mencham's condition was favorable at last accounts.

COURIERS UNABLE TO OBTAIN HORSES.

Nearly all the horses at Salt Lake were down with the epizootic, which is spreading towards the lava beds. From the fact that so many horses are sick it may become difficult to furnish them to couriers, and communication with the front rendered less frequent and slower.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Indians in the Lava Bed on Friday Evening—Colonel Perry's Command Holding Jack's Recent Camp.

YREKA, April 20, 1873.

Frank Merritt has just arrived from the front, having left there at two P. M. on Friday, and reports that Indians are still in the lava bed, some Modocs having been seen where young Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication with the lake for the purpose of procuring water. A number of shots were fired along the line just before he left.

TROOPS STILL IN THE LAVA BED.

Some troops remained in the lava bed. Colonel Perry, with 100 men, left at six A. M. the day Merritt left, for the south side of the lava bed, to cut the Indians off from the spring.

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY'S DEAD CARCASS.

The Indian found in Captain Jack's cave was Scar-Faced Charley, without doubt, from the description given. He was dead instead of wounded, as before reported.

Eugene Hovey's body was buried near camp on Friday. It was so horribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable.

A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN PURSUIT.

From a note from Hon. J. K. Luttrell, who started out yesterday morning with a company of volunteers from this place, it is learned that they organized yesterday noon at the foot of Goose Nest Mountain, by selecting J. C. Burgess captain, J. G. Halleck first lieutenant, and A. Noble, second lieutenant. The company numbers twenty men, well armed and mounted. They arrived at Salt Lake last night, and would leave for the lava beds at two o'clock this morning, escorting the regular courier to the headquarters.

EPIZOOTY PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

Merritt says the epizootic had not reached the front, but had appeared at Salt Lake place.

OFFICIAL UNEASINESS.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1873.

There have been no official despatches received at the War Department to-day from General Schofield. The escape of the Modocs from the lava beds is fully credited by the army officers here. The non receipt of official reports is attributed to the pursuit of the savages by General Gillem and his inability to communicate at present by courier. The silence is construed as indicating active pursuit and preventing the officers from giving details of the latest action. General Sherman hopes to hear good news to-morrow, but will not be surprised if the remnant of the Modoc band has escaped.

THE FEELING IN NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 19, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:— Sir—General Canby was well known here, and his death caused intense indignation, still more intensified by the fact that for 200 years this people has been dispossessed of property, and women and children have been subjected to the burning fagot and cruelty in every horrible form, by the wild, hostile Indians; yet these people have continued hostile, especially of late, under the Governmental policy, as it is understood here, and now expected to be carried out, viz.: To the law-abiding Indians peace and protection; to those who continue to violate the most sacred laws of God and man, treacherously imbruing their hands in innocent blood, utter extermination. MARSH GIDDINS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20, 1873.

Senator Morton arrived here to-day, en route for the Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health. He will accompany President Grant and a party of citizens to-morrow on a jaunt to Kirkwood, thence to South St. Louis, where they will visit the different iron furnaces and works. Afterwards the party will partake of lunch at the residence of Hon. Henry T. Blow.

THE POPE.

His Holiness Said to Have Repeated Mass in His Private Chapel Yesterday Morning.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, April 20, 1873.

The Pope rose at half-past seven o'clock this morning and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation bringing Peter's Pence.

ARCHBISHOP BAILEY'S VIEWS.

Secrecy Concerning the Pope's Death Against All History and Tradition—The News of His Demise Discredited—Germany, Italy or Any Other Power Incapable of Coercing the College of Cardinals.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1873.

Archbishop Bailey remarked to the Herald correspondent this evening that he thought the despatches announcing the death of the Pope came in such a questionable way that no credence should be attached to them. The latest report, coming by way of Ottawa, he considers a sensational canard. It is absurd to suppose, says the Archbishop, that the death of the Pope would be kept a secret until his successor was appointed. History and tradition are against such a practice. There has in most cases been an interval of nine days between the demise of a Pope and the election of his successor, and such election is not made until after the burial of the deceased. If the Holy Father were dead the Archbishop thinks he would have been informed of it ere this.

He rejects the idea that secrecy would be maintained about his death in order to prevent interference by the European Powers with the election of his successor.

The Archbishop does not believe that Germany and Italy had any intention to interfere, but even if they did it would be useless for the College of Cardinals would disregard their rebuffs or suggestions, choosing only the best man according to their individual and collective convictions, and no cardinal would be so foolish as to take into consideration, but under the present circumstances, in case of the death of the Holy Father the College of Cardinals would not be influenced by any government, however powerful.

The Archbishop believes and hopes that the Holy Father will recover from his present illness, which he takes to be lumbar rheumatism, and that the Pope suffers periodically from that disease, and had in every case felt all the better for it after he had passed over.

CONFLAGRATION IN CANISTOTA, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., April 20, 1873.

A special despatch from Canistota, April 20, says:—A destructive fire visited this village last evening, laying waste a large portion of the business places. The fire was discovered about nine o'clock in the evening in the hayloft of the barn attached to the Pratt House. The flames spread rapidly, communicating from the barn with the hotel, which was totally destroyed. A number of boarders at the hotel lost nearly all they possessed in the way of clothing and furniture. The Post office, Van Alstine's grocery, Haines' saloon, the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph office, C. J. Nash's harness shop, Dr. Adams' medicine store, Richardson's furniture store, Plan's hardware store, the Canistota bank building and fixtures, Lewis Sauter's residence and block of buildings, F. W. Doolittle's brick block and two story building, Hiram Lewis' residence, Thrift's barber shop, H. Phelps' saloon, house and furniture, and James Haine's billiard saloon, were completely destroyed.

The losses, as near as can be ascertained to-day, foot up \$85,500, and the insurance is about \$52,000. The division of losses is as follows: Pratt's Hotel and barn, C. H. Elio, proprietor, loss \$30,000; insurance, \$15,000. Post office, loss \$2,000; no insurance. E. Van Alstine's stock, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000. Judge Barton's stock, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000. E. A. Haines, loss \$500. C. J. Nash, loss not stated; his stock was mostly saved. Dr. Adams, loss not stated; no insurance. E. B. Richardson, \$3,500; insurance \$1,500. W. H. Clark, \$3,000; no insurance. Canistota Bank, \$3,000; no insurance. Hiram Lewis' loss \$2,000; insurance \$7,500. F. W. Doolittle, \$22,000; insurance \$14,000. Hiram Lewis' loss \$20,000; insurance \$3,000. C. J. Thrift, loss \$100. H. Phelps, \$500. Walter & Walker lost by the destruction of tools and fixtures; no insurance. James Hair, loss \$500; no insurance.

THE STONINGTON DISASTER.

The Wounded from the Catastrophe at Richmond Swath Being Cared For—No Additional Bodies Recovered.

BOSTON, April 20, 1873.

All the injured by the Stonington Railway disaster who have reached this city are reported to be doing well. Some three hundred men were employed yesterday in rebuilding the bridge and getting the wrecked engine and cars out of the channel, and the work was continued to-day. In the meantime trains are switched to a temporary side track and proceed without detour. So more bodies have been recovered. The disabled engine was raised and brought to this city to-night by the wrecking train. On one of the unclaimed bodies were found the remains of a silver watch and two tickets of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Society of Boston, made out in the name of M. Fleming. Two bodies are still unrecognized.

SPEAKER BLAINE AT HOME.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 20, 1873.

Speaker Blaine arrived at his home in this city yesterday afternoon.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20, 1873.

The following is the General Term Calendar for Monday, April 21—121, 147, 151, 154, 155, 157, 159, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 183, 189, 190, 191, 202.

Alarming—Colds that settle on the lungs soon become very dangerous if not promptly treated with HALEY'S PINK WORM CURE AND TALKER'S PINK WORM CURE in one minute.

A—The Most Tasty and Graceful Hat for gentlemen's wear is manufactured and sold by ED. PENSCHOLD, 115 Nassau street.

A—Herring's Patent CHLORAMPHEN, 231 and 252 Broadway,