

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVIII.....No. 79

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—DADDY O'DOWD. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—URSULA SAU. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AN IRISH FARE—DESTINY, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—DRAMA, BURLESQUE AND OLD. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALEX. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ERNAK. Afternoon and Evening. ATHENEUM, No. 128 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MATHIA. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—Die Juendliche Friedrich des Grossen. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.—BURLESQUE OPERA.—LUCCIA BORDA. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Blacker streets.—LUREY DUFFY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—A BUSINESS WOMAN. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MORSE CRYSTAL. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NEBO MINESTRAL &c. TONY FORTY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 20, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- "HOME RULE FOR IRELAND! A GREAT QUESTION FOR BRITISH STATESMEN"—LEADING EDITORIAL TOPIC—SIXTH PAGE. PREMIER GLADSTONE SUBMITS HIS NEW CABINET TO THE QUEEN! THE COURSE OF THE LIBERALS NOT YET ANNOUNCED—SEVENTH PAGE. CABLE TELEGRAMS FROM THE EUROPEAN STATES! THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIES THE TREATY FOR GERMAN EVACUATION! BYACHINIS IN SWITZERLAND! THE AMERICAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS—SEVENTH PAGE. IRISHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN ENGAGE IN A FIGHT! THREE THOUSAND MEN, ARMED WITH KNIVES AND PISTOLS, IN CONFLICT! SANGUINARY RESULTS—SEVENTH PAGE. CONKLING SHIELDING CORRUPTION! CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS! A "RAKE" ATTEMPTED BY THE SCIENTISTS! OUR NEW WAR FLEET—THIRD PAGE. NEW JERSEY FORCES THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DICTATOR TO ABDICATE! A GREAT DAY FOR TRENTON! POPULAR EXCITEMENT OVER THE REDEMPTION OF THE CIDER STATE—SEVENTH PAGE. THE ENVIRONED MODOC! NO IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GENERAL CANBY'S FORCES! THE CAPTURES OF THE SAVAGES' LIVE STOCK! THE TROOPS AND THEIR FUTURE POSITIONS—SEVENTH PAGE. THE INSURANCE TROUBLES AT ALBANY! HENDEE ASSAILS THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE! THE TWED INQUIRY! THE CHARTER AGITATION—TENTH PAGE. HOW ERIE AFFAIRS ARE MANAGED! EX-SPEAKER SMITH AND MATTHEW HALE TESTIFY AS TO WHAT THEY KNOW OF THE COMPANY! THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE TWO BOARDS OF DIRECTORS—SEVENTH PAGE. THE SHADOW OF THE SCAFFOLD! WHAT POSTER AND HIS FRIENDS ARE DOING! FIGHT OVER HOPE, PREPARING FOR THE FINAL SCENE! "A WIFE AMONG A MILLION"—THIRD PAGE. BARKER, THE BOY WHO SHOT HIS PLAYMATE, PLEADS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER! THE SIBGRIFF POISONING! A LITTLE BILL AGAINST THE CORPORATION! GENERAL LEGAL BUSINESS—FOURTH PAGE. BUSINESS AMONG THE "BULLS" AND "BEARS"! RUNNING UP THE CASH-GOLD RATE! THE FEATURES IN STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES—FOURTH PAGE. REAL PROPERTY! EXTENSIVE SALES OF WEST SIDE AND BROOKLYN STORES, HOUSES AND GROUNDS—FOURTH PAGE. RETRIBUTION FOR ERIE SINNERS! FEELING THE ALBANY LOBBY—FIFTH PAGE. SPEEDERS ENTERED FOR THE MONMOUTH PARK EVENTS! A FINE SHOWING—MARITIME TIDINGS—TENTH PAGE. IMPROPER CONDITION OF THE TOMBS PRISON! THE REPORT OF THE CITY SANITARY INSPECTOR! WHAT IS WANTED IN A SANITARY VIEW—THIRD PAGE. THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS has terminated. Mr. Gladstone will resume office, with all his colleagues, and announce the fact to Parliament to-night. A very important movement for Mr. Gladstone, his political friends and the members of the opposition. SOUTH CAROLINA LOOKING UP.—The appointment of ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, as Assistant Secretary of State comes the nearest to a Cabinet honor that that State has enjoyed since John C. Calhoun was Secretary of State under President Tyler, in 1844. RAPID TRANSIT in legislation is wanted in Illinois. The Legislature there has been in session eleven weeks and virtually only one bill has been passed. And yet the Chicago Tribune seems disposed to crow over this slow-coach legislation when it says:—"With this standard of measurement the present Legislature, with its solitary chicken, is the best one we have ever had."

THE SAVANNAH Advertiser thinks that General Grant will not go South, "because radical leaders fear that his presence there just now might embarrass the party." The republican party is sufficiently embarrassed by the manifold corruptions of its leaders without heeding the results of a social visit of the President to the Southern part of the country at this or any other time.

Home Rule for Ireland—A Great Question for British Statesmen.

America as a nation does not take kindly to officious meddling in the affairs of other nations. It has, however, never turned a deaf ear to the voice of Reason claiming recognition or the cry of Misery asking relief. When the voice comes from a land whence millions of our citizens have sprung we should be truly unjust not to listen. Ireland just now is engaged in making a special appeal to England to be allowed to govern herself, to make her own laws in matters which do not touch the legislation for the British Empire in general. On Monday last all over the world the children of Ireland commemorated her memory. On the day previous we learned that the Irish population of London, England, had held a monster mass meeting in Hyde Park favoring home rule for Ireland and amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians. We are glad, indeed, to observe that the growth of liberal ideas is such in England as to permit this gathering, and we are equally glad that, with a single exception, there was no disturbance of the peace growing out of it. It is not many years since the event would have been impossible on account of the strong prejudice against the movement which this mass meeting represented. This prejudice would find its active exponents more among the English people themselves than in the government. The effort, indeed, to shut the parks against agitators is very recent. That the English people were obliged, in protesting against their own exclusion, to make room for Irish agitators is one of the evidences that a good rule will work both ways. The rule that admits Mr. Bradlaugh must admit the followers of Mr. Isaac Butt.

We all understand the reason why the Irish residents of London should ask for amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians. Mr. Gladstone himself has, in his partial amnesty, given them a fair right to demand that the rest of the Fenians should be pardoned. The prisoners set free were notoriously the leaders of the insurrectionary body, and it seems a very lame argument that the smaller fry should be held when the tritons are let go. The distinction having once been made between their offences and ordinary felony the friends of the prisoners have right on their side in claiming that it be applied to all.

Home rule, however, is not a question on which the caprice of a Premier can be relied for a settlement. It is a wide measure, which many Englishmen who look to the integrity of the United Kingdom will carefully consider before taking the justice, reasonableness or logic of the case into account—before even they consider the wishes of Ireland itself. This is the unfortunate part of the matter so far as Ireland is concerned. Every concession to Ireland has first to be strained through English prejudice, and is consequently likely to come out very much thinner than before the process. There are two points in all these propositions for curing Ireland's ills which are the bugbears of Englishmen—namely, how far will they threaten the national strength, and will they lead to Catholic ascendancy? The broad question of justice is overlooked in the first, and the second is merely the evidence of a religious intolerance not yet rooted out. If the average Englishman, however, puts one query to himself he will arrive at a conclusion which may soften his antipathy to what Irishmen demand as home rule. That query is, What, under the present circumstances, is Ireland's strength to the Empire? We fear that the answer will be the more unsatisfactory in proportion as he is able to measure Irish feeling. The first question will then recur in a more favorable light as he asks, What will home rule do to quench Irish disaffection? The most earnest home rulers aver that the disaffection is largely curable by good local laws, which an imperial Parliament can neither spare time to discuss nor gain sufficient knowledge of Irish wants to see their necessity. There are some people, doubtless, in Ireland, to whom this concession would still be insufficient, notably the Fenians. Members of Parliament elected from Irish constituencies on home rule pledges, such as Isaac Butt, John Martin and Mr. Munster, are unanimous in declaring that this class would fall of the sympathy which they now command as heroes and martyrs, and would ultimately become so diminished in numbers as to be utterly powerless to embarrass an honest, well-meaning government. They contend that a Parliament in Dublin having power to deal with the large wants and small grievances of the poorer classes would attract the loyalty of the very class to which Fenianism looks for its recruits. The Fenians, who support home rule as a stepping stone to their larger demands, would thus find that they had unintentionally secured a reign of peace and prosperity, which they would, if really patriotic, be the last to upset. The other element which opposes home rule among Irishmen themselves is composed of the ultra Protestants, of whom Mr. Froude, while here, constituted himself the champion. He professes to fear that the Catholic majority in the island would soon make existence very uncomfortable for their Protestant fellow countrymen. He went so far as to picture a war of religions, with English Protestantism stepping in, sword in hand, to make matters even more.

From the programme of the most advanced home rulers we are assured that this state of things would be the very reverse of what would be likely to happen. While the Protestants of Ireland number barely a million the ultra Protestants cannot claim one-half of that number. They certainly make noisy protestation of loyalty enough for ten times their number, and from no other cause than their domineering swagger manage yearly to irritate their Catholic neighbors in a few northern towns, and through a consequent riot or two give Ireland a very bad name for peacefulness. No home rule statesman worthy of the name would think for a moment of substituting the foaming, cudgel politician of one religion for that of the other. As the extremist who represents Fenianism would be frowned down by the mass of a contented people so would the ultra Protestant find his exuberant loyalty little, if anything, in advance of the Catholic. Such a programme is certainly attractive and well worthy the consideration of English statesmen. The quieting of that seething mass of Irish disaffection, whose present existence is as dangerous as it is undeniable, would be a great achievement.

The home rule Parliament does not propose to meddle with imperial policy or taxation, but to give attention to the questions of the land, education, harbors, railroads and such public improvements as would make the people better off. Its advocates have certainly the best of the argument when they say that an Irish Parliament in sympathy with the people would attend to these matters more cordially and more successfully than the imperial Parliament where Irish members, even if all united, are only as one to five. There is, of course, in this, as in other delicate questions, a ground of limitations of power or jurisdiction to be battled over. If liberal English statesmen decide on making it a Parliamentary issue they will find much of their difficulty to lie in drawing the line where imperial prerogative should end and that of the Irish Parliament begin. The militia, for instance, will be a bone of contention. There should be even in this little to disquiet England. No honest home ruler would reject a native Parliament because the citizen soldiery was not in its hands. It might be a grievance to some members of a martial race like the Irish that its Parliament could not call a soldier its own; but, as it cannot claim the war power in any case, the complaint would be merely sentimental. The strength of the home rulers in Parliament is at present not large, but they hope in the general election of this year to increase it to at least seventy members. If this number held together they might be a serious obstruction to a Ministry; but we cannot profess the highest faith in these terrified opposition combinations from our recollections of them. If home rule is granted at all it will not be because of any obstructive policy pursued by its representatives. It must come from the broadening good sense of England, in obedience to the general and emphatic wish of the Irish people. At a social gathering of Irishmen in this city on St. Patrick's day Mr. Munster, an Englishman, the home rule member of Parliament for Mallow, Ireland, said some earnest words in support of the movement. Mr. J. M. Bellow, who also spoke on that occasion, asked that Irishmen of all opinions here should support the constitutional agitation in which the mass of Irishmen in Ireland were engaged. This we believe to be reasonable. It is absurd to encourage impracticables in seeking what it is impossible to obtain and to the exclusion of what is practicable and promising of such good to their unfortunate country. Those who, admitting the long ill-treatment of Ireland by England, see in this a possibility of a better order of things, should wish the movement well. England herself in regarding it should remember that she has, up to the present, only shown herself capable of misunderstanding and so misgoverning Ireland.

The Report of the Civil Service Examiners.

We have received the "Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Treasury Department to the Advisory Board on the Operation of the 'Rules and Regulations for the Improvement of the Civil Service' in the Treasury Department." The report is even more verbose than its title and as feeble as it is unimportant. While it details at great length the manner of the examination of candidates, it gives no real information on the subject, and has no more national significance than if the Board of Education in this city had required its Examiners to report their method in ascertaining the fitness of a lot of prospective schoolmasters. The report covers fifty-three pages of printed matter, and yet it reveals nothing of greater public interest than an inelegant and ungrammatical complaint that "the examinations have brought to light an amazing degree of ignorance, on the part of many, of the most general features of the constitution." Aside from the absurdity of Treasury clerks becoming exponents of the organic law of the United States, this sentence is worthy of careful study on account of the insight it affords into the "efficiency" of the Examiners. The examination begins by the candidate being required to write his autobiography for the inspection of the "Board." This is placed on file for the information of future historians. Although not rigidly adhered to, it is the rule of the Board to ask one question falling under each of the following heads:—Common fractions, decimal fractions, percentage or discount, interest, calculation of customs duties, purchase or sale of United States bonds, and conversion of gold into currency or currency into gold. Sometimes a question in coinage or the conversion of currencies is added. All this may be well enough, but it is so thoroughly technical that it reminds us of the story of the candidate for a place in the Patent Office. His examination had been exceedingly technical, so much so, indeed, that when he was asked who Confucius was he answered, "The inventor of a religion." We suppose the same intelligent candidate would answer the question touching the calculation of customs duties by a demonstration of his expected "divvy" and satisfy the Examiners of his knowledge of the purchase and sale of United States bonds by informing them that he bought "on a margin" and but generally "short."

The Panama Mail.

The Panama mail, under date of the 8th inst., brings us an interesting budget of news and special HERALD news details from the South and Central American States and Colombia. A gang of coin counterfeiters was broken up at Panama in the midst of a very extensive and demoralizing operation, tending to depreciate the currency of many States, and to disarrange commerce. The names of the prisoners are given. The prevalence of fever at Panama caused some of the neighboring peoples to take the precaution of quarantine. The Cuban question, with that of the relations and policy of the United States towards Spain with respect to Cuban and Spanish colonial affairs generally, excited a vast deal of interest in Peru, and the popular feeling was, as it appears, extending. Quiet prevails very generally. The religious debates, eliminated by the act of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Nicaragua, remain a cause of excitement. Isthmus canal projects, the surveys connected therewith, active financing and a general increase of travel go far to prove that the cause of industry and trade is progressing under the neighboring governments despite the local losses which have followed recent shocks of earthquake and a very general demoralization resulting from long continued political agitation. The governments of Peru and Colombia have signed an important protocol and decree in furtherance of the American plan of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

The Tombs—A Disgrace to the City.

Even in New York, where so many crimes go undetected, so many culprits unpunished, it is possible that an innocent person may be shut up on a criminal accusation. Society has no right to inflict needless torment upon these. Nor even upon the guilty should we, before conviction, impose greater hardship than is requisite to assure their attendance for trial. We have no right to keep prisoners in cells whose walls are slimy with damp exhalations from pestiferous morasses, and whose air poisons the lungs it inflates. Such wrongs we perpetuate at the Tombs, as will be seen by the report made to the Board of Health, published elsewhere in to-day's HERALD. Built upon a spot which the "oldest inhabitant" remembers as the Collect—a deep pond—reclaimed by filling in from the superfluous soil of the neighboring hills, mixed with promiscuous filth and rubbish, this monstrous structure was erected without proper regard for thorough drainage and ventilation, and, though strong and secure, it has from the first been deadly in its effect upon the unfortunates and the guilty who have been its involuntary tenants. Thirty years ago Charles Dickens told the truth about it in a manner which roused the ire of our fathers; but even his satire produced no thorough improvement in the condition of the gloomy jail. It is crowded. In winter it has no proper heating apparatus. In summer its air is suffocating. New York city is not too poor to redress the wrongs now made known by the Sanitary Engineer and the Committee of Inspection. A thorough survey of the building should at once be made by competent architects with reference to the question whether it is susceptible of such internal changes as would give it a wholesome atmosphere. If that is practicable the improvements should be made during the coming Summer. If not, let us know the fact upon good authority. Then it would be the imperative duty of the municipality to set about building, upon suitable ground, a proper prison, as recommended by Dr. Janes, in which it should be possible to confine persons accused of crime without endangering their health. This should not be allowed to become a "job," out of which contractors, officials and real estate speculators may line their pockets. A

sufficiently large plot of ground should be honestly bought for the purpose in a wholesome locality and the jail quickly and thoroughly built in the interest of the city, and not as a mine for any ring. Every consideration of humanity and justice requires that there should be no longer delay in this matter. As it now stands the community is murderously guilty in this matter. It is said that the jail attendants do not suffer. If that should prove true it indicates that the requisite outlay might provide a remedy for the evils which certainly afflict the lodgers in the cells. Public sentiment demands the immediate attention of the city authorities to this matter. Shall the disgrace continue? Or shall we have even the criminals and malefactors in the Tombs treated as human beings?

The Cuban Question at the Navy Department.

Our government has been a long time learning that there was a war in Cuba in the international sense of that term, and that the Cubans had the resolution and means of keeping up the war till the Spaniards should be exhausted or defeated. Now, however, one of the departments of the government has, simultaneously with the light our correspondents have thrown on the subject, ascertained that Cuba has a prospect of throwing off the Spanish yoke and establishing her independence. The Navy Department, which has special opportunities for getting at the truth and which can enlighten the obtuse State Department, has received advices from naval men that the insurgents had been encouraged to a more active campaign, and that important engagements had taken place in the Eastern Department of Cuba. The change from a monarchy to a republic in Spain, with the Carlist civil war and other difficulties, has prevented the Spanish army in Cuba from being recruited. Large reinforcements had been promised and expected, but not more than five hundred troops have arrived. As a consequence, to use the language of the de-

Our Street Cars—Another Fearful Outrage.

At a time when the public mind is filled with excitement regarding the fate of Foster one would naturally have concluded that passengers had little to fear on any of the lines of the city. Not so, however. On the morning of Tuesday a scene of violence was witnessed on the Third avenue line which shows that the rowdy classes of this city have benefited little by the teachings of the Foster trial and by the impending fate of the miserable man now in the Tombs and within a few hours of his death. As the result of that violence one man is now in Bellevue Hospital, dangerously wounded, and the car conductor is wounded in the hip by a pistol shot. The firing seems to have been of the most reckless kind. Persons who have visited this office and who were present on the car at the time say that the excitement on the car was of the most fearful kind. No one knew what might be his or her fate as shot after shot was fired. The affair is yet involved in some mystery. What we do know for certain is that it is no longer safe to travel after midnight, if, indeed, at any hour, in some of our city lines of cars. It seems to have come to this, that to go into a car is to take your life in your hand. What is to be done? Most certainly rowdiness ought to be mercilessly punished. Special legislation in England some years ago made an end of the garrotter. The application of the whip might have a wholesome effect on some of our ward gangs of rowdies. The police, in the first instance, are responsible. They ought to be able to protect life and property. The car proprietors ought, to a certain extent, at least, to be held responsible. If matters are not soon mended it will be necessary for every street car, after a certain hour at night, to be guarded by policemen. This latest outrage reveals the necessity for the vigorous enforcement and execution of the law. The more mercy, the more murder. If peaceful citizens cannot find their homes without passing through showers of bullets we have but small reason to be proud of our Empire City.

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NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1873. Captain Charles H. Baldwin has been ordered to command the naval rendezvous at San Francisco; Lieutenants George F. Wilkins and Louis V. Hansel to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York; Assistant Surgeon E. E. Varson to the naval hospital at Mare Island, Cal.

ART SALES TO-NIGHT.

This evening there will be a sale of paintings and statuary at the Semerville Art Gallery. Most of these works of art are included in the second annual exhibition of the Palette Club. There are, besides, a number of pictures contributed by artists of European fame, such as Van Marcke, Rosa and August Bonheur, Courbet, Carand, Enlilmet, Bakoskoff, Navone, Daubigay and Webb. Mention ought also to be made of a number of works contributed by artists residing in Rome, and intended for the benefit of the new American Episcopal church of St. Paul now in progress in that city. Among artists and contributors here represented are:—Charles Temple Dix, J. O. B. Inman, Luther Terry, Dr. M. Armstrong, Prince Von Solms, Harry E. Williams, William Graham, George Inness, Mr. Tilton, C. C. Coleman, William H. Haseltine, Abby O. Williams, F. C. Welsh, Elinu Velder, W. H. Rinehart, George Simmonds. Another important sale this evening is that at the Clinton Hall salesroom, which will witness the disposal of the last of the pictures belonging to Mr. Beaumont.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"La Favorita." The role of Leonora, one of the most dramatic ever written by Donizetti, will be long remembered in this city as the brightest jewel in the artistic diadem of Mme. Pauline Lucca. Akin to "La Traviata" in its vivid illustration of woman's wrongs, struggles and heroism; surrounded with mists of the most impassioned character, and lined in strong lines of light and shade by a master hand, a sort of musical Rembrandt, the character of Leonora offers many splendid opportunities for the display of such impetuous, wayward genius as that of Mme. Lucca. "Ah, mio Fernando!" that strains of aspiring contraltos becomes a "tono pieno in her hands, and the last scene, where Leonora dies, a victim of love, recalls memories of Rachel and Ristori. She was in excellent voice last night, and sung with unwonted spirit and élan. A word of praise is due to the Fernando of Vezani and the Alfonso of Sparagna, a word of regret for the Balduazzo of James, and a great many words of censure for the others—small people, to be sure, but too small, even for their circumscribed sphere. "Chorus and orchestra" were held in hand commendably by the *chef d'orchestre*, Max Marczek. On Friday evening Mme. Lucca makes her first appearance as Marie in "The Daughter of the Regiment." "La Fianza del Reggimento" will be positively her final farewell to New York this season. "La Fianza del Reggimento" will be the first of the series of operas which will be given on Tuesday evening another operatic favorite, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, will bid good-by to the New York public. She must have been a very successful performer in "Balletto," and she has given Verdi's numerous works. This opera was given last summer by Parepa Rosa, Wacini and Santley, and was the grand success of the season. It was signed last evening by which Mme. Lucca places herself for another year under the management of Mr. Charles Mackay, who has secured the same impresario has secured Mile. Ima Di Murska for the next season. "Der Freischuetz" will be the attraction for the Saturday matinee. The entire troupe go to Philadelphia next week. It has been unusually successful, Lent being apparently ignored by the majority of the *habitués* of the opera.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Sherman left the Astor House for Washington last night. General C. H. Prentice, of Hartford, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, is stopping at the New York Hotel. Congressman William Whiting, of Boston, is in town, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. United States Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, has arrived at the New York Hotel. Major Beresford has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Madras, India, army. United States Marshal William Gouverneur Morris, of California, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Solicitor E. C. Bannell, of the Treasury Department at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Marquis of Stafford, Lord Grosvenor and Lord Lewisham have arrived in India from England. The First Baptist church, of San Francisco, wants the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, to become its pastor. Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Portland, Me., is to be banquetted by his admirers on the 25th instant. The Cincinnati Commercial refers to Minister Washburne as "the next President of the United States." The Japanese Minister, Arimori Mori, yesterday came on from Washington and is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Minister Mori is on his way to Japan. Sir Sair Jang is about to build a large theatre at Calcutta, India, and keep a theatrical company at his own expense. A good act for poor actors. Spurgeon dislikes the prefix "Rev.," and has informed his friends that he will send to the dead-letter office all letters to himself having it in the address. The newly-appointed United States Consul for Apinwall, J. S. Thorington, arrived there on the Henry Chauncey on the 28th of February, and at once entered on his official duties. Charles F. Adams, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., is registered at the Brevoort House. Mr. Adams has been appointed Commissioner from Massachusetts to the Vienna Exhibition by Governor Washburne, and will sail on Saturday. Four thousand English ministers urge the Archbishop of Canterbury to support in the House of Lords the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Why should the persons be so partial to their sisters-in-law? The Cincinnati Times is troubled with a Congressional goblin called "Dodds," and prints his name in big black letters, so that people, when they see the same, may be prepared to exclaim, "Avaunt thee, Satan!" Dodds voted for the back-pay steal. An incident for Sardou might be found in the following, which we copy from a Southern exchange:—"The jurors at court in Clarion come in with loaded guns and sit with them in their hands during a trial. Death to the first lawyer who tells a lie! Result—No court." Also in the Coroner's verdict in Missouri—"Death from calling Bill Jackson a liar." William Morgan must be brave. Not the good-enough-Morgan of the old Anti-Masonic war, but matronly William, lately before the Central Criminal Court in London for bigamy. Being only charged with marrying nine different women, and gaining his living by the business, he was sentenced for ten years—one year for each wife and one for himself. He has already served four years for the same crime. A few days ago several young men were among themselves firing blank cartridges in a lead warehouse in Manchester, when Roberts, aged twenty-two, handed a rifle to Walter, aged nineteen, asking him to fire it at him. As the piece had just been discharged, Walter supposed it harmless, and fired, whereupon Roberts fell mortally wounded. Upon him was found a note by which it appears he purposely procured his death by this singular means at the hand of his companion.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Olive Logan's play, "A Business Woman," is to be withdrawn from the Union Square Theatre, and on Saturday evening Leroy's comedy-drama, entitled "Cousin Jack," will be produced. The new piece was adapted for the American stage by Mr. W. J. Florence. It was originally produced at the Gymnase, where it was a distinct success. Mr. J. M. Bellow is to read in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon. Mr. E. Mollenhauer deserves warm praise for the music he composed for Mr. Boucault's new play. The music is essentially a part of "Daddy O'Dowd." This evening the beautiful vocalists of the Grand Benevolent Society takes place at the Academy of Music, and to-morrow evening a complimentary benefit will be given to Miss Julia Gaylord at the Union League Theatre. On the 4th of March Mr. John S. Clarke played Bob Acres, in "The Rivals," the 100th consecutive night at the Charing Cross Theatre, London, and the play is still announced for every evening till further notice.

MR. O'KELLY'S MISSION TO CUBA.

(From the Cuban organ of Key West, El Republicano.) We have now the pleasure to publish for the education and joy of the Spaniards in Cuba, and likewise for those resident in Spain, the following translation of Mr. James O'Kelly's letter to the New York Herald, published in the Herald of the 15th inst. (Here follows the translation of the letter). THE HERALD Commissioner understands the Spanish character and disposition all well, and appreciates at their just value all the bombastic and threatening utterances that have been made to him while in Cuba. THE HERALD, the representative newspaper of this great Continent, knew that it could place implicit confidence in its emissary, Mr. O'Kelly, being sent to the editorial corps of that paper, and among them to Havana, where he saw Captain General Ceballos, and afterwards, in behalf of the United States, travel the island, which was refused him. Nothing dismayed Mr. O'Kelly continued in his expedition on behalf of liberty and humanity and also in the name of the independent American States. After many thrilling adventures by the way he arrived at Palma Soriano, where he met General Morales de los Rios, one of those bellicose, fire-eating Spanish soldiers who think that they could conquer the United States with 25,000 Spanish soldiers. He said to O'Kelly in substance, "where are you like, O'Kelly, in substance, but if you are caught coming out of the insurrectionary lines and entering ours you will be shot as a spy. But Mr. O'Kelly, it may here be remarked, has in the short time he has been in Cuba, shown that he has a great deal of rare intelligence, who knows his rights and makes himself respected while demanding them. He entered Cuba making no secret of his mission as an agent of the independent American press, and people to make a correct report of the progress of the revolution in the island, and assumed no subterfuge, and he did not shrink from the most dangerous situations. Mr. O'Kelly has not earned the title of spy in any way, for his reports of what he has seen have been published in the world. The military definition of the word "spy" is "a person who goes to inspect the works, numbers of men, movements, &c., of the enemy, and secretly reports it to his own officials." Few people can be found in this country willing to uphold the conduct of the administration in its Cuban policy, and the truth of the great history of the United States. But—thanks to the HERALD, at the head of the independent press of the United States—light and truth are now being thrown on the matter of the Cuban revolution by the HERALD representative, and the Cuban refugees in this country are under deep obligations to the paper which has so bravely and so fearlessly exposed the cause. The mission of O'Kelly was to discover the real condition of the revolution, and we maintain that the Captain General, and the Government of the United States, have a right to know the matter, knowing their interests to be universal freedom and the abolition of slavery. It is not for Mr. O'Kelly to be shot as a spy by order of General Morales de los Rios the press of the United States will make common cause in causing the vengeance for the cold-blooded massacre of our best and fearless newspaper correspondent.

THE LIABILITY OF BANKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19, 1873. In the case of David Seely of the Kensington Bank for the recovery of \$30,000 in government bonds stolen from a box deposited for safe keeping, which the bank refused to deliver, the jury this morning, after being two days, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

THE BIGAMIST VANDERWERKER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19, 1873. William Vanderwerker, the ex-Justice of the Peace, charged with bigamy, has been held to bail. The defendant presented a decree of divorce granted by an Indiana Court; but the Court here rejected it.