SPAIN.

The Carlists Reinforced with Artillery—The Campaign in Navarre Resumed—Report of Army Desertions to the Bourbonists—An Italian Volunteer for the Cause of the Republic.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 8, 1873.

The Carlists have received batteries of artillery and resumed active operations in Navarre. They destroyed with gunpowder an arch of the railway bridge at Puebla, interrupting communication between Miranda and Vittoria.

ARMS PURCHASES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The *Gazette* contains a decree authorizing the Minister of War to purchase 50,000 rifles abroad.

AN ITALIAN VOLUNTEER FOR THE GOVERNMENT CAUSE.

It is reported from Bayonne that Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona and offered the republicans his services against the Carlists.

French Report of Desertions from the Spanish Army.

BAYONNE, April 8, 1873.

Ten officers and sixty privates belonging to a Spanish hussar regiment, General Pavia's command, have gone over to the Carlists. Several artillery officers have also left their regiments and joined the Carlists.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales in a New Sphere of Command—Cotton Market Holidays—Mr. Spurgeon's Lectures.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 8, 1873.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was today installed Grand Commander of the Order o Knights Templars.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Friday, Saturday and Monday next will be observed as holidays in the cotton market at Liverpool.

AMERICAN SPECULATION FOR LECTURE PROFITS.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has been offered $50,000 to deliver fifty lectures in the United States.

FRANCE.

An Exciting Election Contest Close at Hand—Municipal Resignation at Lyons.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 8, 1873.

An election will soon be held in Paris to fill a vacant seat in the Assembly. The candidates are Remusat, a supporter of President Thiers, and Barodet, an extreme radical. The contest attracts general attention, and the journals are full of it.

MUNICIPAL RESIGNATION AT A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

A despatch from Lyons states that the members of the Municipal Council and of the Council General of the Department, protesting against the law recently adopted by the National Assembly abolishing the Central Municipality, have resigned.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Directory Arrangement of the Plan of the Industrial Show—The International Representation—American Progress.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 8, 1873.

The exhibitors at Vienna will be divided into groups, according to the character of their contributions. Each group will have a president and two vice presidents. Mr. Sanborn advises Minister Jay that the presidencies of the groups of education and of the trade and commerce of the world, and vice presidencies of the groups of civil engineering and public works, and architecture and farm houses have been assigned to the United States.

In the department of art a fine display is promised. England sends paintings valued in the aggregate at two millions; France will contribute 500 paintings and Italy 300 statues.

AMERICAN EFFORTS AND PRESENT RESULTS.

The carpenters are at work on the American building. Many buildings devoted to other nationalities are already completed. Elaborate show cases have arrived from all parts of Europe. In this respect the Americans also fall behind the others.

RUSSIA.

Suicide by a Political Convict in Preference to Siberia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8, 1873.

Mitschajeff, the political conspirator and murderer, who was condemned to twenty years' exile with hard labor, shot himself on the way to Siberia.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest barometer that was Thursday afternoon in Arkansas is now apparently central in Illinois; northeasterly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, are prevailing in Southern Wisconsin and over the lower lakes; partly cloudy or threatening weather in New England; southwesterly winds, with clear weather, continue on the South Atlantic coast, and have been generally reported from the Eastern Gulf States; northerly winds, with snow, have prevailed over Missouri, and are now reported from Iowa and Minnesota. Northwesterly winds and partly cloudy and clearing weather prevail in the southwest.

Probabilities.

The lowest barometer will prevail on Wednesday over the Lower Lakes, extending northward into Canada; for the Northwest and the Missouri Valley continued northerly winds and cloudy weather; for the Southwest cold northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather; for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the Middle Atlantic coast easterly winds veering to southerly, with rising barometer and partly cloudy and clear weather; for New York and New England, light easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the lower lakes, easterly winds, clouds and rain; for Lake Michigan, variable, brisk winds, followed by westerly winds and, possibly, snow. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and are ordered for Duluth.

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 Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	40	43	3 P. M.	60	59
6 A. M.	42	44	6 P. M.	58	56
9 A. M.	45	45	9 P. M.	48	52
12 M.	53	50	12 P. M.	46	49

Average temperature yesterday 49¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 49

A MEXICAN DESPERADO KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8, 1873.

On Monday several officers from Los Angelos went in pursuit of the Mexican desperado, Migue Bai. They found him concealed in the mountains, and, refusing to surrender, the officers fired upon him. Bai returned the fire. Eight shots were fired, Bai being killed and the officers escaping unharmed.

IMPRISONED

Interest Excited by the Arrest of Jas. J. O'Kelly at Manzanillo.

CUBAN MEETING AT KEY WEST

Report that the Spanish Minister Has Remonstrated with the Captain General.

President Cespedes on O'Kelly's First Arrest.

THE SPANIARDS CONFINED TO THE TOWNS

Los Amigos de Cuba Address the President of the United States.

PRESS OPINION ON THE OUTRAGE.

The Arrest a Blunder, Which, if Carried to Murder, Will Produce War.

KEY WEST, April 8, 1873.

A mass meeting of the Cuban emigrants who compose the Cuban colony here, all refugees in the fullest sense of that word, was held at the San Carlos Theatre last evening to express their sentiments respecting the arrest of O'Kelly. The meeting was a large one, over seven hundred being present, which filled the building, many late comers being excluded for want of room. Doctor José E. Ramos was appointed chairman of the meeting and Juan M. Heyes secretary.

Dr. Ramos, on calling the meeting to order, explained that it had been summoned specially because of the information that he had recived from your correspondent that O'Kelly had been arrested at Manzanillo. The announcement was received with

THE MOST ANGRY MANIFESTATIONS,

and loud cries of indignation attested the feeling of the assembly. After some discussion, in which the excited feelings of the Cubans found vent in varied expressions, the following

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED:—

Be it resolved that the Cuban colony in Key West dare the Spanish government to accomplish its haughty threats to shoot Mr. O'Kelly, and we, the Cubans of this place, pledge our sacred honor solemnly to march in advance of a column of the American army and institute a terrible war upon the Spaniards, promising not to lay down our arms until we tear from Morro Castle the standard of Castile and hoist in its place the glorious banner of the Lone Star, and to this we bind ourselves under all circumstances.

Resolved that the Cuban refugees in Key West strongly sympathize with and appreciate the purpose of the NEW YORK HERALD—namely, the advancement of civilization and progressive principles—and that we are ready to lend our aid to the editor, and all our co-operation, moral and material, in his reclamation of Mr. O'Kelly, imprisoned now by cowardly, treacherous and bloodthirsty Spaniards; and that we protest against the brutal and at this time iniquitous conduct of the Spanish government in their attempts to interrupt the candid communication of truth to the world respecting the Cuban question, after four years and a half of awful war, in which the Spaniards have committed such atrocities as reproach all existing civilization, and are a shame upon mankind.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the editor of the NEW YORK HERALD and to the editor of the *El Republicana* for publication.

The Spanish Minister and Mr. O'Kelly.

It was reported yesterday among Spanish commercial circles in this city that a private telegram had been received here from Washington stating that the Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo de Barnabé, had telegraphed to the Captain General requesting that Mr. O'Kelly should not be executed, and that he wrote full particulars by mail. The report is little better than a rumor, but it is given for what it is worth.

The Place of Our Commissioner's Arrest.

Manzanillo, where Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD'S Commissioner to Cuba Libre, is now in prison, was fully described in last Sunday's HERALD n an article describing that city's brief capture by the Cuban patriots. The following reminiscences of what happened at that place in 1869, when a British subject, found in arms against Spain, was captured by the Spanish forces and delivered to a British man-of-war, will be read with interest at the present moment. The individual in question was an English engineer employed at the sugar works on one of Vice President F. W. Aguilera's plantation. The man was taken after his capture to Manzanillo and held, with other prisoners. Mr. Ramsden, British Consul, telegraphed to Kingston, Jamaica requesting that a British man-of-war might instantly be despatched to Manzanillo. A few hours later the frigate Semiramis made its appearance off the port and demanded that the Englishman should be given up within two hours, or, if the request was not complied with, the town would be bombarded. Governor Ampudia, the military commander of the town, instantly brought the man in question down to the wharf, and nothing would satisfy the commander of the British vessel but that the prisoner should be delivered on board his vessel, which request was actually complied with.

The same British Consul (Mr. Ramsden) subsequently, during the Cuban revolution at Santiago de Cuba, protected Mr. Phillips, United States Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whom the Spaniards accused of being in league with the Cuban patriots, and with much difficulty secured his passage to Jamaica on board the French mail packet, and by so doing in all probability saved his life.

The Cubans in the City on the Herald Commissioner.

The greatest sympathy exists in this city among all classes of Cubans touching the fate of Mr. James J. O'Kelly, and it is no exaggeration to say that yesterday it was the current theme of conversation in Cuban circles. The majority feared the worst for "*El valiente O'Kelly*," as he is termed, basing their ideas on the proverbial treachery of the Spaniard. According to some he would be poisoned, while others, maintained that he would be shot by order of the Court now trying him, or be assassinated, if not by some hired bravo, through the medium of the Volunteers. One aged Cuban remarked, "Captain General Ceballos is a kind of Pontius Pilate, who wants to wash his hands of poor O'Kelley's death." Another stated that Ceballos dare not let O'Kelly be sacrificed; it would prejudice him with the Madrid government, and he would be speedily removed from his present position.

LOS AMIGOS DE CUBA.

The feeling of sadness on the subject was most deeply evidenced among the members of "The Friends of Cuba," which association comprises among its members the most prominent Cuban patriots in this city, and among their number may be cited Miguel de Aldama, Hilario Cisneros, L. del Monte, Bramosio, Angerica, General Juan Diaz de Villejas, F. Arteaga, Vicente Mestri and many other highly-respected names.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING JAMES O'KELLY.

At an informal meeting of several of the principal men of the association yesterday the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and it was also resolved that a letter should be addressed to President Grant, calling for his interference in the matter of Mr. O'Kelly's capture:—

The following are the resolutions in question:—

Whereas Tidings have been received in this city that Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the Commissioner of the NEW YORK HERALD in Cuba Libre, has been put in prison in the city of Manzanillo by the Spanish authorities, and whereas if the United States government do not take energetic action in his case his life will probably be sacrificed.

Whereas the Spanish authorities are unable to find any legal accusation against Mr. O'Kelly—his only fault in their eyes is that of being a newspaper correspondent who came to write the truth of what he saw in the Gem of the Antilles, therefore be it

Resolved, That an address be sent to President Grant, praying that energetic steps may be taken to save the life and liberty of Mr. James J. O'Kelly.

President Cespedes and O'Kelly—Extracts of a Letter from the Cuban President to His Wife in New York—The Herald Commissioner's First Arrest—Cuban Occupation of the Country—The Spaniards Hold the Cities Only.

"Mr. O'Kelly has communicated with the family of one of our officers for information to gain our lines, and I have given orders that he should be accompanied to Cambute with an escort, and from thence to Government Headquarters, and that the escort was to consider itself under Mr. O'Kelly's orders.

MR. O'KELLY A PRISONER.

I hear now that he has been made a prisoner by the Spaniards at Palmo Soriano. We all anxiously await further praticulars. It is not possible that the Spaniards can look with pleasure upon such visits, especially at the present moment, as they have their towns without garrisons and the volunteers are in a perfectly demoralized condition. The patriots, under these circumstances, are constantly assuming the offensive, and it is probable that all obstruction possible will be thrown in the path of Mr. O'Kelly, so that he may go back to New York without having accomplished his mission.

THE SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Within our lines all is progressing favorably, although we appear to be very quiet. With the arms and ammunition lately received we are preparing for further operations. What is most pleasing to us is the conviction that the incessant reports of sending out more Spanish troops will find us well prepared to meet them, should they come. Their efforts would be useless, and the whole of their number would be forced to bite the dust.

THE SPANIARDS RETREATING ON ALL HANDS.

As you will see by the newspapers the enemy is retiring to the large towns more and more, and evacuating their most advantageous positions. The so much vaunted military occupation of the country by the Spanish troops exists only on paper, and as to the "trochas" we simply laugh at them.

SUCCESSES IN BAYAMO.

In Bayamo the Spaniards have abandoned Zarzal, La Sal, La Punta and several other camps, and soon they will hold none at all, as, according to trustworthy reports, the regular troops are being sent to Havana, and leaving in the camps none but volunteers. We are now only waiting for reinforcements to continue our onward march with greater security to some other important places, although the prostration and demoralization of the Spaniards is to-day such, that on the slightest pretence they will abandon their fortified places."

The Spaniards Dare Not Injure O'Kelly Without Consulting Captain General Ceballos.

[From the Courier Des Etats Unis, April 8.]

A despatch from Havana announces that Mr. James O'Kelly, Special Commissioner of the HERALD to Cuba, whose excursion into the heart of the insurgent districts has so greatly exasperated Captain General Ceballos, was arrested the moment he returned from the insurgent ranks to the town of Manzanillo. This arrest has naturally excited the HERALD; it should not be hasty, however, and we should not be greatly surprised if it proves but a temporary chagrin, for Mr. O'Kelly becomes by these means a very interesting personage; a personage, in fact, on whom may depend peace or war; and who knows if from this incident there may not arise complications or solutions which without it might have been eternally deferred. There is no need of alarm on O'Kelly's account. There is no probability that the Captain General, Ceballos, will either employ rash measures with him or allow his subordinates to take matters into their own hands. According to a despatch of the 4th of March last, which created considerable ill feeling, Señor Ceballos at first declared that if O'Kelly should return within the loyal lines and should be arrested he would have him shot; but subsequently, on second sober thought, he promised that he would content himself by ordering his expulsion from Spanish territory, which, in fact, is the best thing he could do. But it would seem that he is not sole master, for a court of inquiry has been instituted, from which it might by some be supposed that the power to interfere does not depend entirely on him. To him, nevertheless, belongs the supreme power, as it cannot for a moment be imagined that any one would dare to take so serious a resolve as to pronounce, much less execute, a judgment against a foreigner, under such circumstances, without having previously referred the matter to the supreme authority of the government. Up to the date of the despatch that informs us of this event the Captain General does not appear to know exactly what has been done—at least this is what he has affirmed to the Havana correspondent of the HERALD. There is some mention made of documents relative to the insurrection, of which Mr. O'Kelly is said to have been the bearer at the time of his arrest, but it is not stated what was the nature of these documents. It was perfectly natural that he should have with him interesting notes, since his mission was to collect them for the use of his employers, but it would be very astonishing if they found upon him any compromising information, or that he had done anything whatever to justify the severe measures resorted to. The HERALD affirms, and we are convinced of the truth of its assertion, that he had instruction to study, not to agitate, and at the same time to study with a perfect impartiality; he was therefore to play the *role* of a travelling historian and not as a spy, the only condition that could authorize an act of severity on his account. We are well aware that a State at war may permit belligerents to inspect their lines, or it may exclude or admit them at pleasure; but if it permits the barriers to be drawn and only interdicts the circulation of foreigners to certain limits beyond them, it does not permit to be treated as spies those who, with an object that has neither hostility nor criminality in it, have succeeded in going beyond notwithstanding all prescriptions to the contrary. To sum up, there is no cause, in our opinion, to have any serious fears for the safety of Mr. O'Kelly; the misadventure that has taken place was foreseen; there is nothing really alarming in it, and it will only serve, from all appearances, to make a little commotion, to give a greater pretext for recrimination against the Spanish authorities, and to place a little aureole of martyrdom on the forehead of the brave commissioner of the HERALD. A charming fellow, by the way, is Mr. O'Kelly, young, intelligent and a friend to art and art connoisseurs, and who above all is a charming cavalier, of good humor and mien. Mr. O'Kelly will in all probability soon return to New York, and the congratulations he will receive on his arrival will console him for the little disagreeableness, if disagreeableness there is, of having encountered a semi-heroic adventure—truly heroic, the HERALD calls it.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER IN CUBA.

[From the Philadelphia Age, April 8.]

Mr. James J. O'Kelly, special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, has been arrested by the government of Cuba. If the rights of an American citizen and a reporter have been violated in the case we trust that there will be prompt intervention in the matter by the government of the United States.

HOBOKEN CHARTER ELECTION.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the election of officers of Hoboken's municipal government. Three candidates for the Mayoralty were in the field—Peter McGavish, democrat; F. Schmersahl Ferman and S. B. Cole, republicans. Up to a late hour the votes had not been all counted, but the chances were in favor of the democratic candidate. The consolidation project was defeated by a very decisive vote, all the politicians of every party opposing it for the good of Hoboken generally and for their own good particularly.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN IOWA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8, 1873.

The democrats at Keokuk, Iowa, elected their Mayor yesterday.

ANOTHER CALAMITY.

Thirty Persons Drowned at Rochester Yesterday.

A Wall Gives Way and Falls Into the Genesee River.

DREADFUL SUSPENSE.

No Bodies Recovered and No Names To Be Had.

The Crowd Watching the Rushing Waters Disregard a Timely Warning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8, 1873.

A terrible disaster occurred here this evening by which from twenty to thirty persons, from present appearances, have lost their lives. Last Fall the foundation walls for the new city building, on Front street, backing upon the river, were laid and were supposed to be above ordinary high-water mark. A few days since the work of laying the division walls was commenced. At noon to-day it was apparent that the water was coming through the wall next to the river, and men were stationed there this evening to watch. Timbers and joists had been laid for the lower or street floor, and there was nothing to prevent people from walking on these timbers to the rivers' edge. Before dark there were a hundred persons on the wall, but as night came on the number thinned out to twenty-five or thirty, mostly adults.

A TIMELY WARNING UNHEEDED.

One of the foremen of the works about eight o'clock observed that the waters were washing over the top of the wall, and he urged the people to leave, telling them that the wall would fall; but none seemed to leave. He rtquested the regular watchman to drive the people off, but he said that they were old enough to know what they were about, and confined himself to preventing any more boys from going to the wall. Mr. Potter, in despair, with a friend named McFarlan, turned, and had just reached the sidewalk when the wall went out, and there immediately arose a wail of death that startled all in the secret. The tremendous pressure from the river forced the timbers towards the street, and the rebound of the waters sent them back towards the river, carrying many a human being into the swift rolling current of the Genesee.

MEN KEPT DOWN AND DROWNED BY FLOATING TIMBERS.

The floating timbers prevented those who had been carried to the bottom of the basement from coming to the surface, and they were drowned. Those who were saved (only five are known to be) were rescued or got out themselves within a minute, and then all was still. Joseph Ringlestien, foreman of Truck Company No. 1, was on the west side of Front street, corner of Market, when the wall went out, and he rushed to the spot to save a boy, named Hysner, whom he pulled from between the timbers. The lad's father, Henry Hysner, who was nearer the river wall than his son, got out by his own efforts. He says that he was walking on the joists towards the wall, and had reached within seven feet of it when a tall man prevented him from going further. While trying to crowd by him the wall fell and the

TALL MAN SHOT OUT INTO THE RIVER,

while Hysner was thrown toward Front street. He was wedged in by the timbers so that he could not sink, and after a great deal of rough usage he managed to reach the street wall. He says that he saw the heads of two men close by him, but he could not help them, and they drowned. As he reached the wall his little boy clasped him by the neck and cried out for joy. A carpenter, name unknown, got out unaided. Hysner says that there were a great many people on the wall—thirty at least. Two boys who got out say that a son of L. A. Pratt, shoe dealer, was certainly lost. The lad was aged sixteen years. A man who was standing on the Central Railroad bridge says he saw a boy with one arm clasping a plank pass under the bridge, and just as he approached the high falls, as though he was aware of the fearful leap he was to take, turned his face to the bridge and then disappeared. He only saw this one person.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Policemen were promptly at the scene of the disaster, and prevented people from rushing upon the standing walls, thus saving many lives.

The Common Council was in session, and on the report reaching them an immediate adjournment was had. The excitement is intense, and every moment some one appears to make inquiries about missing ones. Search will be made in the morning, as far as possible, for the lost. The waters are still rising in the river.

Word has just been received at Police Headquarters that aid is needed to remove the people from the houses in Exchange street, near the Erie Railway depot, the houses there being inundated.

FALL OF A BONDED WAREHOUSE FLOOR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 8, 1873.

The upper floor of Paterson, Biggs & Co.'s bonded warehouse, in the upper end of the city, gave way this evening beneath the weight of whiskey upon it, crushing down the second floor. It is impossible to learn to-night the amount of damage. There were 5,000 barrels of whiskey in the building.

THE ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.

Complete Returns from Every Town—Ingersoll (Democrat) Elected by a Majority of 3,600—The Four Congressmen Re-Elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8, 1873.

Returns from every town in the State give Haven (republican) 39,200; Ingersoll (democrat), 44,900; Smith (temperance), 2,091. Ingersoll's majority, 3,600.

In the First Congressional district General Hawley (republican) is re-elected by 1,332 majority; in the Second district Kellogg (republican) is re-elected by 587 majority; in the Third district Starkweather (republican) is re-elected by 1,521 majority; in the Fourth district Barnum (democrat) is re-elected by 1,440 majority.

The republicans have a majority of one in the State Senate and the democrats a majority of from twelve to eighteen in the House.

OHIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Successful Throughout the State.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1873.

All the returns of this city are new in, which are democratic. Johnston, the democratic candidate for Mayor, has 1,600 majority. Warrington, the republican candidate for City Solicitor, has 479 majority. Campbell, the republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, has 521 majority. Henry Kessler, the republican candidate for Police Commissioner, has 418 majority. The democrats and liberals will elect the entire remainder of their ticket by from 500 to 1,200 majority.

The result of the election in Columbus, Ohio, seems to be a democratic success, both on the municipal and the Constitutional Convention tickets.

In Mansfield the democrats were also successful in the main.

In Dayton the whole democratic ticket is elected.

In Chillicothe the democrats elected their Mayor. The balance of the ticket is doubtful.

In Lancaster the citizens' ticket, as opposed to the democratic ticket, was elected.

In Cleveland the independents elected their Mayor, Otis, and the republicans elected the balance of their ticket.

In Crestline the democrats are victorious.

In Circleville the republicans were successful.

LOCKPORT (N. Y.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

LOCKPORT, April 8, 1873.

At the city election held here to-day P. D. Walter, republican, was elected Mayor. The balance of the republican city ticket, except the Tax Receiver, was elected. The republicans carry three of the four wards. The Common Council for the coming year will stand six republicans and two democrats.

SPRING FLOODS.

Great Damage to the Canals in New York State.

THE GENESEE RIVER OVERFLOWED.

Property Destroyed, Lands Submerged and Trains Delayed.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1873.

The ice barrier in the river, between Stuyvesant and Coxsackie, continues. The following despatches were received to-day by the Auditor of the Canal Department:—

HORSEHEADS, April 8, 1873.

There are several breaks in the tow paths on the Chemung Canal, caused by the late rains. The heaviest is at Watkins, about forty rods of the tow path the docking being gone. To repair it will cost three thousand dollars or over.

The break on this canal will probably cost $4,000. The flood has also damaged the Crooked Lake Canal, the cost to repair which will be about twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars. This canal (the Crooked Lake) is under contract, and the contractor proposes to make the necessary repairs. E. B. HUNTINGTON, Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, April 8, 1873.

The high water is causing damage to the canals. There is a heavy break at dock 99 on the Genesee Valley Canal, besides seven smaller ones; also fifty feet of outlet on the dam of the Oil Creek Reservoir, and 400 feet of tow path on section 2 of the same canal, above the junction at Shakers, has been carried out. The water is still rising in the Genesee River, and there is a heavy flood in Tonawanda Creek, which may cause further damage at Tonawanda. The lower dam on the work at Buffalo has gone out.

JOHN D. FAY, Canal Commissioner.

Flood on Chenango River.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 8, 1873.

The water on the Chenango River is very high and travel is entirely interrupted on the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Some portions of the track are from three to four feet under water. The track is twisted out of shape by the water. Up to this time no serious damage is done that would hinder the resumption of business when the water goes down. No trains have passed over the road to-day between Norwich and Binghamton.

Considerable damage is reported to the track near Oxford, N. Y. About thirty rods of the embankment has been washed out, and the track is under water in a number of places. One train came over the road from Utica to Norwich, and an attempt has been made to run the train back to Utica, but with what success is not known. The road near Norwich is damaged to some extent, but not seriously as yet. We have just received a telegram notifying us of the breaking away of a large canal reservoir, at Eaton, New York, and that the water is all coming down to Chenango River. What effect that may have cannot yet be determined. The water is falling a little this afternoon, but we have not yet got the flood from the reservoir.

The Genesee River Overflowed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8, 1873.

There is a heavy flood in the Genesee. At seven o'clock this evening the waters were within two feet of the high-water mark of 1865—the time of the big flood. Considerable damage has been done all along the river to bridges, &c., and all the railroad lines in Western New York suffer considerably.

Report from Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 8, 1873.

The Susquehanna and Chenango rivers are very high and they are still rising. Much of the lower ground is submerged and many dwellings are surrounded. There is a great flood at Norwich and Sherburne, and all trains are stopped on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

The Susquehanna River Rising.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8, 1873.

Despatches from Wilkesbarre report that the Susquehanna River is twenty-two feet high at that place. No damage has as yet been done.

At Columbia the water is five feet high.

At Port Deposit the river is high and rising.

At Pittston it is within four feet as high as it was in 1865, and is still rising. No damage has as yet been reported.

At Williamsport (Pa.) the river is reported falling. It is now stationary here at nineteen feet. Five million feet of logs escaped from the boom yesterday, but are now being stopped by the booms below. Not many will get below Northumberland. Logs have stopped passing through the boom here, and no further damage is apprehended.

At Middletown the water is very high and rising too much for safety.

At Sunbury the Susquehanna rose eight inches and is still slowly rising.

The track of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad is washed away above here, and no trains have arrived this morning.

Property Washed Away and Destroyed Along the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8, 1873.

The Mississippi River has risen ten feet since Saturday and is still rising at the rate of three inches per hour. All the upper streams are high and rising, and destructive floods are looked for. Rain has fallen all day, but to-night there is a prospect of a cessation and clear weather.

The rise in the river was so rapid last night that a large amount of freight on the levee, including grain, flour, sugar, pork, bulk meat and miscellaneous merchandise, was submerged; and although a large force of laborers has been employed all day endeavoring to save the property much of it will be lost.

The accounts from the interior of this and other States say all the tributaries of the upper rivers are pouring out great volumes of water, and a general freshet is feared. The Illinois River, particularly, is expected to overflow its banks, and the people living in the bottoms are driving their live stock to the bluffs and removing their portable property to places of greater security.

At Hannibal, Miss., the river rose eleven feet in twelve hours, and at other points a similar rise occurred. It is feared there will be great distruction to property all along the western and northern rivers.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY AND THE CHARTER.

Every seat in the hall of the Committee of Seventy, with a single exception, was occupied by a member last evening, and that exception was filled by the Assistant Secretary. Each member seemed to feel that something important was to be done, and to be worth doing well. Promptly at eight the chairman, Mr. James M. Brown, called the meeting to order, and quickly disposing of rollcall and the minutes of the previous session, called for the reports of the committees.

Professor Theodore W. Dwight, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, responded, and read the following report and accompanying resolutions:—

Since the last meeting of your body the city charter has made no satisfactory progress. Various schemes in regard to the appointing power have been presented, considered for a time and properly abandoned. The plan now under consideration in the Senate—giving the general power of appointment to the Mayor, with confirmation by the Board of Aldermen—is coupled with an indefensible qualification, whereby certain officers are excepted from its operation. Nothing will satisfy the people whom you represent, except the simple and plain proposition which you have so many times reiterated.

The power to appoint all officers, without exception, must be given to the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. This plan is sound in principle, readily comprehended by all and practicable in its operation. The scheme of retaining certain officers is illogical, founded on partisan considerations and offensive to all unprejudiced men. Your committee, at this late stage of the discussion, do not propose to argue this question. They simply submit this report that an opportunity may be given to announce to the public your faithful adherence to the plan of city government which you have proposed to the committees of the Legislature. It is strongly to be hoped that, should the charter pass the Senate in its present form, conference committees of the two houses will agree to leave the whole subject of appointment where it properly belongs. We respectfully submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the power of appointment to offices under the city charter should be vested in the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. To this there must be absolutely no exception, and we unqualifiedly condemn the scheme now under consideration in the Senate, which excepts from the general power of appointment certain specified officers, as unsound in principle and so plainly partisan as to have properly no place in the city's organic law. We respectfully call upon the members of the Senate to act in a patriotic spirit and to vest the power of appointment in its most simple form in the Mayor and the Aldermen.

Resolved, That the thanks of all good citizens are eminently due to those Senators who, rising above party considerations, have insisted that our municipal government should be organized upon correct principles, and without reference to temporary party advantages.

The resolutions were adopted without dissent, and the committee adjourned for the night.

TOWN ELECTION IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8, 1873.

The election in Evansville, Ind., resulted in a republican success, seven out of twelve Councilmen being republicans.

THE MODOCS.

Masterly Inactivity of the Peace Commission.

Military Preparations Complete for War.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 7,
Via YREKA, Cal., April 8, 1873.

The Peace Commission have not as yet accomplished anything. They have had but one talk with the leading Indians since they arrived in the lava bed; but unreliable Indians, such as Bogus and Boston Charley, come in every day and always receive some present from Mr. Meacham.

Battery K, Fourth artillery, arrived here at noon to-day. Colonel Mason has moved his command from Sand's ranch to Hospital Rock, about two miles east of Captain Jack. Signal stations have been established at different points and work well.

Two or three boats have been put upon the lake, and communication is now frequent between the different camps.

Dr. Lening takes charge of the medical department at Hospital Rock.

LATER DESPATCH VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The Commissioners Agree Upon a Final Pow-wow with the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1873.

A Yreka despatch, dated April 8, states that Boston Charley visited the camp with a message from Captain Jack requesting Generals Gillem and Canby to meet him in the lava beds for another talk. The offer was declined, together with several others of a similar nature, the Commissioners fearing treachery. Captain Jack was told that he must meet the Commissioners on equal terms or not talk any more.

Boston Charley came again and said that Captain Jack would meet with five men from each side on the following day. The Commissioners agreed on making one more effort for peace. They stated that their final proposition was that the Modocs must surrender the lava bed.

The Modocs are in council debating the terms, which do not vary from the first, although no particular place of removal will be insisted upon. If the terms of the Commissioners are refused General Gillem will do his duty and end the farce if it is possible to do so.

INDIANS RAIDING IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, April 8, 1873.

Thieving bands of Indians are numerous in the western portion of this State. Several raids for horses have been made within the last few days.

On Saturday a party attempted to run off stock near North Platte station. They were fired upon by a herder, who killed one Indian and captured two pack mules.

From the Indian who was killed was taken a bill that had been in possession of Hildebrand, one of the men who was found murdered on the South Fork a few days ago.

TROUBLE WITH THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1873.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night says that Joseph's band of Nez-Perce Indians held a council with Superintendent Odeneal. Joseph told the latter positively that he would not go to a reservation, but will remain in Walla-Walla Valley and allow no whites to settle there.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, April 8, 1873.

General F. M. Cass, the citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected by 150 majority yesterday. The republicans have most of the other general offices and eight of the twelve Aldermen, including those elected yesterday and those holding over.

ARMY ORDERS.

Captains William L. Foulk, of the Tenth cavalry; William P. Graves, of the Second artillery; John L. Viven, of the Twelfth infantry, and First Lieutenant Alexander D. Schenck, who were recently promoted to the ranks above indicated, have been ordered to join their regiments.

Major Thomas M. Anderson, of the Tenth infantry, has been ordered to relieve Major Edward T. Townsend, of the Ninth infantry, of the charge of the disbursing office at Vicksburg.

Second Lieutenant Angus G. Lassin, of the Twelfth infantry, has been ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Grape Shot is Not More Fatal to the solid columns of an army than KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is to roaches, bedbugs, moths, ants, and plant lice. The vermin are killed en masse. None survive.

A.—For Superior Quality, Elegant, stylish Hats go direct to manufacturer.
ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Who Wants a Hat? Go to Dougan, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York, cures Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair; Dandruff, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, or any disease or complaint of the scalp. Also Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, and Moles and Warts without cutting or blemishing the skin.

A.—The "Easter" Hat.—Knox Has It ready for you. Bright, stylish, stunning and unapproachable. Make your purchases at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway.

A Blow at Catarrh Is the Purchase of a pint of WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Sold at druggists' everywhere.

A.—For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads and Fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot 49 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye Transforms heavy heads into youthful ones instantaneously. Sold everywhere.

Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Irritable Disposition, Costive Bowels cured by Dr. SHARP'S SPECIFIC. HARTNETT'S Pharmacy, Bible House, Fourth avenue and Astor place.

Detective Agency.—Mooney's Detective Agency, 162 Broadway; experienced operators; fidelity and despatch; refer to H. B. Claflin, 140 Church street.

"Dress Hats for Easter."—Youmans, Hatter, 719 Broadway, New York Hotel, and 1,103 Broadway, Albemarle Hotel. Correct "styles" in Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youth's Hats. English Hats in variety for gentlemen's wear just received.

Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Ague Cure may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

**