# GERMANY.

The Beer Riot in Frankfort Followed by Fatal Consequences.

Persons Killed-Sixteen Breweries Wrecked by the Mob-The Military Assailed and Great Excitement in the Municipality.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANKFORT, April 22, 1873. The rioting which commenced in this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of

The disorderly demonstrations lasted until mid night. The troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening.

Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering.

During the conflicts which took place twelve persons were killed and forty wounded.

One hundred and twenty of the rioters were carrested.

#### FRANCE.

Preparation for an Exciting Election in Paris-American Official Compliment to an Eminent Brazilian-Summary Action for Financial Settlement.

### JELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 22, 1873. The election to fill the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city, which will take place on Sunday next, is already causing much excitement. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to induce M. Barodet to retire from the contest.

M. Eugene Pelletan, the eminent French writer and politician, is supporting Count de Remusat. AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMPLIMENT TO A BRAZILIAN STATESMAN.

Hon, E. B. Washburne, the United States Mirister, to-day presented to Baron de Itajuba, the Brazilian Ambassador, on behalf of the American government, two cases of silver plate, in recognition of the ability and impartiality with which he discharged his duties as a member of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. Baron de Itajuba, in reply to the remarks made

by Mr. Washburne, acknowledged gracefully the compliment bestowed upon him by the United States government. Hon, R. C. Schenck, the American Minister at

London, was present on the occasion. SUMMARY ACTION FOR FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

The authorities of the Audit Office have seized the property of M. Janvier de la Motte, and will hold it until he has rendered his accounts to the government.

### THE ENGLISH TURF.

The Spring Meeting Sport at Epsom-Race for the City and Suburban Handicap.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 22, 1873. The Epsom Spring meeting commenced to-day. The City and Suburban Handicap was won by Mornington. Cremorne was second and Bertran third. The betting just previous to the start was 40 to 1 against Mornington, 9 to 2 against Cremorne and 12 to 1 against Bertram. Twenty-five horses

The following is a summary of the race:-

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP of 15 sovs, each, 10 ferfeit, with 200 sovs. added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. About one mile and a quarter. 129 subs.
Mr. Brayleys c. h. Mornington, by Arthur Wel-lesley out of Blondelle, 5 years old.
Mr. Savile's b. c. Cremorne, by Parmesan out of 

# SPAIN.

President Figueras Under a Severe Domestic Bereavement-Constitutional Privilege a Cause of Government Difficulty-Carlists Repulsed by Provincials.

# TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 22, 1873. In consequence of the death of the wife of Pres ident Figueras, which occurred last evening. His Excellency has temporarily ceased to exercise the functions of his office. Senor Pi y Magrall, Minister of the Interior, will act as President until Señor Figueras again assumes his duties.

Differences have arisen between the government and the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, growing out of the appointment by the former of Seffor Pi v Margail to act as President during the absence of Senor Figueras. The Committee claims that the government, in

making the appointment, has exceeded its powers. CARLISTS ROUTED BY PROVINCIALS.

Some of the adherents of Don Carlos yesterday made an attack on the alcalde of Figueras, in the province of Gerona. A number of the people of the town armed themselves and railied to the suppor of the authorities, driving off the insurgents.

# OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Atlantic Cable Tariff Rate Charges for Despatches.

# TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 22, 1873. It is probable that the reduction in the Atlantic cable tariffs, which, it was announced some time ago, would go into effect on the 1st of May, will not take place, but that an advance in the rates will be made instead.

# THE LOST ATLANTIC.

A Memorial Church as a Monument for Those Who Were Lost on the Atlantic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The suggestion of "A Reader," in your issue of

the 18th inst. meets my hearty approval. There certainly could not be a more enduring or appro-priate monument erected to the memory of those dear friends whom we are called upon to mourn dear friends whom we are called upon to mount through the loss of the steamship Atlantic, than a memorial church. In this edifice, by tablets, me-morial windows, &c., could be perpetuated the memories of our dead, on the spot where their lives. It would also morial windows, &c., could be perpetuated the memories of our dead, on the spot where they lost their lives. It would also serve as a lasting and proper recognition of the heroism of the Rev. W. J. Ancient, I feel sure that, in addition to those of us who have been so terribly afflicted by this disaster, there are many who desire to testify in some manner to their appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of this Christian gentieman. Now, sir, while I do not desire to be considered a leader in this movement, for the purpose of giving it shape I propose to subscribe \$600 to a fund for this purpose, and I invite correspondence on the subjective their through the columns of the Herald or by mail.

ROCKLAND, Vt., April 21, 1873. ROCKLAND, Vt., April 21, 1873.

# UTAH AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 22, 1873. An exploring expedition to operate in Southern Utah, Colcrado, Mew Mexico and Northeastern Arizona, leaves from this city, Denver, Santa Fe and Wingate, in May and June. The explorations will be west of the hundreth meridian. Extensive preparations are being made, including a military detail, to escort the different sections of the expeditions from the points named.

The Union Pacific Railroad is in perfect order.

# NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1873. Captain Franklin has been detached from the New London naval station and ordered to the command of the Wabash, in the European station.

#### ASIA.

The Hollanders' Expedition Against Acheen The Populations Dangerously Excited-Heavy Losses of the Royalists.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, April 22, 1873. The Minister of the Colonies to-day informed the Chamber of Deputies that the Dutch losses during the campaign against the Acheenese on the Island of Sumatra were seven officers and thirtyeight men killed, and thirty-five officers and 383 men wounded.

The Hollanders Moving Towards the

LONDON, April 22, 1873. 4 despatch from Penang under date of to-day announces that the Dutch expedition against the Acheenese has been recalled to Padang, the Netherlands trading settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, in the Menankabowe country. Here His Majesty's forces will be only one mile distant from

Opposite to the coast, and in sight of the soldiers are the rocky groups named the Padang Islands. Outbreaks are apprehended at other parts of the Island of Sumatra.

### AFRICA.

French Execution of Prominent Insurgents Against Colonial Rule.

### TILLEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. April 22, 1873. A despatch from Algiers says four insurgent Arabian chiefs have been executed at Constantine.

### PITTSBURG BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of One of the Alleged Robbers in New York-He Sells One of the Bonds Stolen from the Sate Deposit

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 22, 1873. The theft of the box containing \$200,000 in cash and securities from the Safe Deposit Company, which had been deposited there by the cashier Odd Fellows' Bank on the night of April 5, and which was not forthcoming when called for on the morning of Monday, the 7th instant, is still the subject of much speculation, and detectives, induced by the reward of \$2,000, are driving ahead to clear up the mystery. Though many of the bonds were recovered others are ye missing, and also cash amounting to something like four thousand dollars, which was deposited in the box. It also contained an Allegnany Railroad

the box. It also contained an Allegnany Railroad bond for \$1.000.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., a genteel-looking young man ofered that bond for sale at the bank of Fitch, Otis & Co., Il Pine street, New York. Immediately upon the discovery of the loss of the bond Colonel Phillips, President of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, went to New York in search of it. He arrived there on Thursday and proceeded at once to the office of Winslow. Lanier & Co., with which firm he left a description of the stolen bond. By their endeavors it was traced to the office of the brokers above mentioned. They stated that when the young man first called he was accompanied by two others. He gave his name as C. H. Hampton. They informed him they could not purchase the bond without first telegraphing to Philadelphia, in order to ascertain if it was all right. They telegraphed and discovered that it was regular, and, being payable to bearer, they purchased it on Wednesday, paying \$500 for it.

On the day following Colonel Philips arrived and Jeaning these facts, obtained a description of

bea.er, they purchased it on Weunesday, paying \$900 for it.

On the day following Colonel Phillips arrived, and, learning these facts, obtained a description of the man and put detectives on his track. The result of these movements was that last night a despatch was received here from a detective in New York, stating that the person who had sold the bond was arrested and held in custody. He was taken before Fitch, Otis & Co., and recognized. The necessary requisition from the Governor was procured, and as soon as it arrived here Captain Benson, United States detective, started for New York to bring the prisoner here. From the description given of the person arested it is believed that Hampton is not the real name of the individual. There is also a theory that there is a woman in the case, and it will probably be attempted to prove an althin on the part of the prisoner. An attempt will also be made to prove that a woman carried the bond to New York.

This bond robbery is one of the deepest of mysterial and the case.

the bond to New York.

This bond robbery is one of the deepest of mysteries, and the manner in which it was accomplished will be decidedly interesting and relieve a weight of suspicion that has rested on persons connected with the Safe Deposit Bank.

# LEE AND LONGSTREET.

A Converted ex-Confederate Raising Up Ghosts from Gettysburg-Who Was to Blame for the Disastrous Defeat in Pennsylvania !

MOBILE, Ala., April 22, 1873. Brigadier General W. N. Pendleton, late Chief of Artillery of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and now pastor of the Episcopal church at Lexington, is on a lecturing tour through the South for the purpose of raising funds to build a tomb to the memory of General R. E. Lee. He has spoken in nearly all the principal cities South, but here General Pendleton eclipsed his former lectures by making a most astounding charge of treachery against Longstreet.

In his lecture delivered in this city for the Lee memorial fund, Pend'eton solemnly arraigned General James Longstreet, that tireless fighter and proven hard hitter, and to his delay he attributed the lost opportunity at Gettysburg. The lecturer said that, to his personal knowledge, derived from Lee's own hips, Longstreet had the night before the battle received from General Lee in person orders to advance at the dawn of the next morning; that he (General Pendleton) had made a reconnoissance in person, and declared to General Lee the perfect practicability of immediate assault upon the then unsprepared enemy; how he had waited impatiently till twelve o'clock; hew Longstreet at that hour rode up to his side and sat upon his horse, useless and inactive, until lour o'clock P. M.; then when the head of his column did go in, his soldiers were tutile against the now massed and concentrated enemy; and still Robert E. Lee (General Pendleton said) refused to lay the blame upon the shoulders of the man who had fought so often and so well for him. General James Longstreet, that tireless fighter and s expected that this will create quite a storm

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1873. The fifth triennial convention of Congregational Churches of the Interior and Northwest, representing about one thousand societies, met here to-day the Theological Seminary. About three nundred delegates, lay and clerical, were in attendance. The convention organized by the election of the Rev. O. D. Dean, of Michigan, President; Rev. M. H. Cross, of Iowa, and Charles Pea body, of Missouri, Vice Presidents; Rev. W. E. Holyoke, Chicago; H. M. Carrs, Racine, and Rev. J. B. Fairbank, of Indiana, Secretaries.

The reports of the various standing committees were received, read and referred to sub-commitwere received, read and referred to suc-commit-tion. They will be reported back to-morrow and will then be discussed. Important papers bearing upon the various interests of the Church will also be read to-morrow. The report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary shows that institution to be in a nourishing condition financially and other-wise, although estimates of funds aggregating \$229,000 were submitted as needed for the further benefit of the institution.

# FIRE IN CHAMBERS STREET.

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 51 Chambers street, owned and occupied by the Emigrant Savings Bank, which caused a loss of about \$15,000. The five rooms on the second floor were occupied by lawyers and the contents of each was damaged to the extent of about three hundred dollars. On the third and fourth floors twelve rooms were also occupied by gentlemen of the same profession, each of whom suffered to the extent of about flow hundred dollars. The dweiling of the janitor was injured to the extent of about five hundred dollars; not insured. The building was damaged to the extent of about five thousand dollars; insured. Inspector Walling was patrolling the district when the fire broke out, and, seing on the spot, took charge of the arrangements of the police to quench it. Captain Kennedy formed a cordon with his men around the building to keep dangerous characters off. second floor were occupied by lawyers

## THE HERALD AND DON CARLOS.

(From the New York Evening Mail, April 21.] . The interviewer is not without his uses. As, for instance, when he seeks out and subjects to his inquisition public men in foreign lands of whose real character and purposes the public know but little. Such an interviewer is the representative of the Herald, who furnishes to that paper to-day an account of his conversation with the mysterious and troublesome Don Carlos, sent at some considerable expense by cable. Of course there is genuine interviewer never omits; but, aside from that, the HERALD man gives us a valuable glimpse at the Prince who is just now so worrying the

First, we learn that Don Carlos is "tall and slim in person, with a remarkably handsome face;" that "he wears his beard full;" that he is "slightly in person, with a remarkably handsome face;" that 'he wears his beard full;" that he is "slightly effeminate in his address," and does not talk in a manner corresponding with his manly appearance, but that this is offset by his "candid tone, good sense and cogent reasons in support of his position." All of which it is pleasant to know. The conversation of the Prince is that of a man who bedieves that his cause, though desperate, is just, and that it will finally rise. He alluded to the fact that the insurrection began last De ember with a lorce of only twenty-seven men, which was rapidly increased by the addition of 300 men as soon as that number of disinterred muskets was supplied to them. He holds that if he had a hundred thousand muskets he could have a hundred thousand muskets he could have a hundred thousand soldiers, masmuch as the population of the villages are with him in sentiment. In other words, he claims to be situated very much as the insurgents in Cuba are—whose effective force is only limited by the lack of arms—only he is fighting for the "divine right" to rule a kingdom and they are struggling for the natural right to rule themselves.

Don Carlos seems destined to play an important part in settling the question whether "the divine right" theory of government or republicanism is to prevail in Spain. His success in raising a most troublesome force under the most discouraging circumstances shows how much remaining vitality there is in Spanish loyalty to the old monarchy.

[From the New York Commercial, April 21.] \* \* Barring his belief in the divine right of kings, a belief which probably came as naturally to a good deal more liberal than most people ever supposed a Bourbon could be. But the Don is only a candidate, not a king; and talk is cheap. If the Bourbon tiara should ever press his youthful brow wouldn't this vaunted liberalism considerably wilt

#### THE HERALD'S MAMMOTH ISSUES.

[From the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, April 17.1 The NEW YORK HERALD is entitled to the unqualified commendation of all citizens for its unexampled enterprise and energy and, in not few instances, exemplary leaders. The 6th of April was a day long to be commemorated by that journal, as well as its tens of thousands of patrons, for on it a work was developed as never before in journalism on the face of the globe, to wit-120 columns, or one million ems of matter, were spread before the world in its quintuple edition. Long may it live, and may the second generation from its founder walk so circumspectly as to hand it down to his sons and sons' sons, to the end of time, with increased vigor, virtue and vitanty.

### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of low barometers that was Monday night central over Missouri is now apparover Kentucky and North Carolina; southerly winds continue in the South Atlantic States; northeasterly winds in the New England States; the pressure has risen decidedly in the Northwest, with cold northerly winds and clear weather: it has fallen on the Western Gulf coast, and risen in the interior of the Southwest, with northerly winds; northeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather are reported from the Middle Atlantic States and with rain in the Ohio Valley; snow has been generally reported from Lake Erie and Western Pennsylvania; the temperature has fallen over the Missouri and Ohio valleys, Lake Eric and the upper lakes so far as heard from; it has risen somewhat in the Southern States.

Probabilities. The area of lowest barometer extends on Wednesday eastward over the South Atlantic States: for the Eastern Gulf States southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather; for the South Atlantic coast easterly winds, cloudy, and possibly for the Middle States and lakes northeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather, clearing away by Wednesday evening in Michigan and on Lake Erie; for the upper lakes continued northerly winds and clear weather; for New England northerly winds and increased cloudy weather.

Cantionary signals continue during Tuesday night at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswe go, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May and Baltimore.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The iollowing 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:-

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ature f	or co	rre	sponding	date	
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TERRIBLE STORM IN NEBRASKA.

#### People Frozen to Death-Their Cattle Killed and Railroads Blockaded. LINCOLN. April 21, 1873.

The first train for a week on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad came in this morning. The reports of the late storm show it to have been the most severe ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to

reach a neighbor, scarcely half a mile away, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two latter

companied by his wife and child, and the two latter were frozen to death.

Mr. Marshall, of Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from the house.

The wife and child of Mr. Bent, living near Red Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach a neighbor's, after the house had been rendered uninhabitable. Their bodies were found on Friday, ten rods from the house.

Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep their beds for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow.

blown down and filled with snow.

The destruction of cattle and horses was great; some farmers lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of seventy-five head. The guiltes on the railways were filled with snow as nard as see, and snow ploughs were useless.

#### A DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN NORTH CARO LINA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22, 1873. I am in receipt of a despatch from Asheville Buncome county, N. C., situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which states that on the 4th inst. Mrs. Caroline Jones, wife of H. K. Jones, who resides on Green River, in the upper edge of Polk county, near the Henderson line, met with a serious if not atal accident. She was out in the mountain with her daughter, aged thirteen years, looking for estrayed sheep, and approaching the edge of a precipice she lost her baiance and fell from the summit to the base, a distance of 210 feet. Her daughter, partially stupified by the appalling accident, hurried down the cliff, at the loot of which she found her mother, lying insensible, with the blood streaming from a terrible wound on her head. After failing for revive her she went back and precured assistance. When the unfortunate woman was carried home and Dr. King summoned, he found that her skull was fractured, and the scalp, from the line of the forehead to the crown, was literally torn off. her daughter, aged thirteen years, looking for

# PIRE IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, April 22, 1873. An extensive fire at Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., last night destroyed the livery stables of James Stone and J. A. Lee, the dry goods stores of W. H. Dougherty & Co. and G. W. Barnes, the saddlery shops of Henry Scott and James Finklin, the law offices of Mr. Nesbit and Judge Ands and several dwellings. The loss is not stated. The insurance is light. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incenduary.

### A FEAST OF MUSIC

Opening of the Thomas Festival-The musical season, which is now drawing to

close, has been singularly barren of interest, or, rather, the principal artistic interest has been concentrated upon two special features, the "few and far between" visits of Theodore Thomas' or-chestra and the concerts of Rubinstein. The opera, in its two subscription engagements, has been confined in attraction to a single prima donna, and our local organizations, except a few unimpressive attempts of the Philharmonic Society, have slept peacefully during the Winter. Now and then portentous promises were made and rumors of coming festivals filled the air, but when the time of fulfilment came they passed Empire City was to be deprived of her annual feast of oratorio, and that the customary invocation of the manes of Handei, Haydn and Mendelssohn would be omitted. But Mr. Theodore Thomas came pluckily to the rescue. As he divine art in this country it was meet that he should not forget, in her direct need, the city in which he arst won his American umphs. The absence of his orchestra and the apathy of local managers left a void which daring characters might attempt to fill with a festival Offenbach sandwiched between Lecocq, Hervé, and Israel" we were threatened with . 'Ah | que | aim les militaires," and for Schiller's " Hymn of Joy an eruptive chorus from New Jersey or Westchester in a "Jubilate" by the local organist. flut, thanks to our young representative conductor, New commencement of what promises to be one of the most successful festivals, in a popular as well as artistic point of view, that has ever taken place in this country. The elements congregated to were, as a body, in chorus and orchestra of the lidity of the oratorio with the dramatic quality of the opera. The strange and romantic story of the prophet of Israel, from the time he announced to the stiff-necked people the awiti mandate of God that their land should be cursed by Heaven for their sins until his miraculous translation to the realms above in a flery charlot, is told with a power which may be called inspiration in music, and yet a vividness of illustration which is understood by all. "Elijah" will stand as one of those imperishable monuments of genius while music

by all. "Elijah" will stand as one of those imperishable monuments of genius while music is dear to the human soul. And yet some of those "musicians of the school of the inture" dare to sneer at Mendelssohn.

The Boston Handel and Haydn Society, numbering 500 voices, and Thomas' orchestra were the attractive elements of the performance. Both organizations have had the great advantage of long and constant experience in standard works, and both have attained a degree of perfection scarcely attainable otherwise. Under Carl Zerrain, the conductor last night, the vocal society has acquired a national character for its flushed and conscientious rendering of oratorio music, and certainly the fame of Thomas' orchestra has spread beyond this country. The opening chorus, "Help, Lord," gave the immense audience a satisfactory proof of the admirable discipline and spirit of the chorus and orchestra. Then the despairing wall of the people of Israel, "Yet doth the Lord see it not," with its grand declamatory effect, was given with an intensity and unanimity of expression rarely to be expected from an American vocal society. The angry reproaches of Ahab's courtiers against the bold denouncer of the King and the frantic prayers of the priests of Baal to their deity were effective in the highest degree in the rendering. The prayer of the converted people and the glorious "Thanks be to God," with all its wondrous grandeur and beauty, brought the first part of the oratorio to a triumpnant close. In the second part the most successful choruses were, "He, Watching Over Israel," "Behold, God the Lord" and "Then Did Elijah." The few biemishes which marred the efforts of the chorus in one or two of their "numbers" consisted principally of a want of prompiness in attack, especially at the commencement of some dramatic phrase calling for marked elaphasis. But the general effect was so good that one is inclined to lorget slight irregularities in detail. As for the orchestra, which flounders about amid the sec of voices like a whale in sh

to have a miserable orchestra, which nounders about amid the sea of voices like a whale in shallow water. Mendelssohn has written some trying things for the instruments in this work. Thomas' orchestra omitted nothing in unanimity of tone, tempo and expression that the composer himself, were he present, would desire.

The principal solo singers on the occasion were Mrs. J. Houston West and Mrs. Carrie Brackett, soprani; Miss Annie Louise Cary, contralio; Mr. Nelson Variey, tenor, and Mr. Myron W. Whitney, basso. With the exception of Miss Cary, who sang the lovely music allotted to her in the oratorio-like a conscientious artist, the solo singers were not a success. Mrs. West has a voice which, in the middle register, is pleasing and well trained, but its upper notes are hard, strained and anything but flexible. In the entire range of oratorio there is hardly any music so expressive, so intensely dramatic or so varied in emotional quality as the dialogue between the prophet and the widow, whose son he rescues from the grave. A soprano must have a voice and soul capable of giving utterance to the most touching expression, to sing this music properly. Mrs. West did not invest it with the slightest degree of interest. Mr. Varley is an English tener who brings with him a name of most touching expression, to sing this music properly. Mrs. West did not invest it with the slightest degree of interest. Mr. Variey is an English tenor who brings with him a name of considerable magnitude, bestowed upon him by our brethren across the water. In his first air, "if with all your hearts," the pleasing hope that we had at last secured a satisfactory tenor for oratorio was dissipated. Above E his voice is of the "throaty" order, the tones being singularly unnatural and forced. There are some agreeable notes in this organ, however, which, if a peculiar, affected style of singing were absent, might modity the unpleasant effect produced upon an audience by his singing. But when a tenor cannot sing even G above the line without throatiness, there is little to be hoped from him. Hard, metallic, unsympathetic tones in such a case are unpardonable. Mr. Whitney is an admirable basso, but the music of the prophet was never written for such a voice as his, which cannot go beyond C without straining and consequent huskiness. With a pure baritone like Santley, for instance, the effect is very different. Consequently aithough Mr. Whitney sang the music of the prophet with the air of one who thoroughly understood its meaning and vividness of dramatic power, yet his voice refused to carry him through successfully. The double quartet, "For He shall give," the incomparable trio, "laft thine eyes," and the quartet, "Come every one that thirsteth," were not delivered with even tolerable effect. The last of these concerted pieces was atrocious in execution, the soprane singing out of tune from beginning to end. The charming quartet, "cast thy burden," met with a better fate, and received a deserved recall. But the weakness of the solo parts was more than compensated for by the spiendid triumph of the chorus and officestra. There will be another oratorio performance this evening, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and selections from liandels "is real in by the splendid triumph of the chorus and ofchestra. There will be another oratorio performance this evening, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and selections from Handel's "Israel in Egypt" forming the programme. A grand public rehearsal will take place at Steinway Hall, convening at one o'clock this afternoon. The musical public of New York may well congratulate themselves on being the favored guests at such a least of music as Mr. Thomas has provided for them.

#### THE CENTENNIAL FINANCIERS. PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1873.

A meeting was held to-day for the election of a Centennial Board of Pinance. At noon Hon. Joseph R. Hawley called the meeting to order. Ex-Governor Bigler was elected President of the meeting and delivered a brief address. The act of Congress authorizing the election was read, and the voting began. The polls will close at four o'clock P. M. The following gentlemen will be elected, as scarcely any others are being voted

for:—
For Directors of the Beard of Finance:—From Philadelphia—John Welsh, William Sellers, Samuel M. Feiton, Joseph Patterson, J. Edgar Thomson, Daniel M. Fox, William V. McKean, Joseph Wharton, Edwin H. Fitler, Thomas Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, James M. Robb, Henry C. Lee and Edward J. Steel; also the following:—Robert M. Patton, of Alabama; Benjamin F. Alien, of Iowa; John Cummins, of Massachusetts; A. S. Hewitt, of New Jersey; William H. Appieton, of New York; A. B. Bullock, of Ohio; Charies W. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; John Gorham, of Rhode Island; John S. Barbour, of Virginia, and C. C. Washbarn, of Wisconsin.

#### AN ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED. Ralph B. Quimby, a snave young man, was ar-

ested in Syracuse on Monday, by a Newark deective, and brought to the latter city yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of swindling his employer. Mr. J. B. Kline, a nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y., and forging the name of Postmaster Doremus, of Montcair, N. J. From the allegations made it appears Quimby during last year visited Newark as the travelling agent of Mr. Kline and collected money belonging to the latter to the amount of \$2,299, all of which he appropriated to his own use. The forgery of Mr. Doremus' name was on a check in a Newark bank for \$44. Quimby is also charged with obtaining \$92 50 from the Park Bank of New York by representing himself as Mr. Kline's partner. He nad managed to clude the officers until Monday, but was finally caught as above stated. He was locked amination to-day. afternoon to answer a charge of swindling his em-

### CUBA.

General Ceballos on the Case of the Herald C:mmissioner-Captain General Pieltain's Administration-"Loyal Wives and Disloyal Husbands," and How to Treat a Divided Family-Sudden Death of a United States Consul.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERAL'S.

HAVANA, April 21, 1873. O'Kelly's case continues, but little has been licited against or for him. General Ceballos told the English Consul that O'Kelly's life was in no langer. The case causes little talk now as everyfrom the country at the conclusion of the trial.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE. anxiously awaited by both Spaniards and Cubans

"LOYAL WIVES AND DISLOYAL HUSBANDS." The Gac-ta publishes a decree returning embargoed properties belonging to loyal wives of dis-

The decree says that if the husbands are still con piring or in the insurgent ranks their wives are receive \$1,000 each per annum. The same amount is granted to destitute wives and children disloyal husbands from the proceeds o oint property surrendered by insurgents. They are to be placed in immediate possession of such property provided the product thereof does not 000. Should it produce \$2,000 there is also condition that it shall not be sold or mortgaged for two years. Properties producing more than the above amount must remain in charge of the goverument, who will give the owner \$3,000 annually, provided the parties reside on Spanish territory.

SUDDEN BEATH OF AN AMERICAN COUSUL. Mr. Fred Roca, the United States Consul at Manzanilio, was drowned on the 15th inst, while on a

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS. A severe drought is prevailing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and the poor people are suffering from insufficiency of water.

# THE WAR IN CUBA.

A Sequence to Mr. James O'Kelly's Recital of the Pight Outside Jiguani-The Proclamation of General Garcia Iniguez to the Inhabitants of That City.

Few of the readers of the HERALD will have forgotten the graphic description given by the HERALD's special Commissioner in Cuba, Mr. James Kelly, now languishing in prison at Manzantilo, of the fierce encounter between the patriot Cubans in the neighborhood of Jiguani, on the Dos Rocas road, and the cold-blooded murdering of prisoners taken on both sides.

The following document has been largely disributed among the inhabitants of Jiguani, signed by Major General Calixto Garcia Iniguez, commander of the patriot forces in the Oriental De-

MEN OF JIGUANI'—That which I have oftimes predicted has at last taken place, and the Spaniards are how unable to sustain their dominion in Cuba, but should they persist rashly in their attempt they will be anothilated. Spain has sent the flower of its youth to carry on the war, and gold furnished by the staveholders of Cuba has been lavishly expended. The reinforcements that the Spaniards have promised to send have never arrived, for the reason that the soldiers have deserted to the Carlist and other standards, preferring the risk of uncertain life in their own land to certain death on a foreign shore. In confirmation of this statement I have only to refer you to the Diario de la Marina, of Havana, and the Spanish press. The end of the struggle is fast approaching, and, men of figuani, why do you besitate to flock to our banner in the same manner that your brethren of Guisa, Zarzal, Mayari and San Ramon have done? Are you waiting in cowardly mood until the Spaniards snall have abandoned your town as they have abandoned Baire Abajo, La Vuelta, La Yaya and La Mula. The messenger entrusted with this proclamation aves that nothing can prevent our centry into Jiguani, and let me say to you, mark well this prophecy.

Let the past be buried in oblivion, and come forprophecy.

Let the past be buried in oblivion, and come for Let the past be buried in oblivion, and come for the past of Wien you

ward to meet your bretarenan arms, or when you meet us at the gates of your city it may be too late to supplicate for pardon.

CALIXTO GARCIA INIGUEZ.

### O'KELLY'S REVELATIONS Will the New Captain General Liberate

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, April 19.] The outlook for the HERALD correspondent is ened, and it is expected that as soon as the new Captain General, General Picitain, arrives in Havana, whom report states to be a firm supporter of the Republic in Spain, he will not merely amuesty and by a restitution of confiscated property to bring the insurrection to an end. It is greatly to be wished, for Spaniards as well as for Cubans, that he may succeed in this, for if there is no permanence hoped for in the republican insti-tions in Spain after four years of open revolt by the Cubans, the situation remains unaitered, really nothing having been accomplished, no assistance from without has reached them, nor have the Spanish unconditionally liberated the slaves o

the Spanish unconditionally liberated the slaves or settled matters with the creoies. Neither of the latter may be expected for some time to come; consequently the insurgents would act very unwisely if they should repei the hand of forgiveness and reconclination which, it is stated, the Spanish government will hold out to them.

To be sure, the account Mr. O'Kelly gives of his residence in the insurrectionary district, and the condition of things as he found it, leaves but little hope that the jeaders themseives will evince a desire to accept and lay down their arms under an unconditional amnesty. In the intefviews which that correspondent had with them they expressed their doubts as to the Spanish Republic having a long existence. Span, they insisted, is a monarchical country, and a land in which no permanence of political institutions can be hoped for. If they were willing in Cuba to-day that the jellahd on the republican basis should febiain an integral part of the Spanish domain they have no guarantee that in a month or two they would not be called upon to acknowledge.

can be neped for. If they were willing in Cubato-day that the island on the republican basis
should febiain an integral part of the Spanish domain they have no guarantee that in a month or
two they would not be called upon to acknowledge
allow the favorable opportunity which the present
trouble in Spain offers to pass unemployed, which
renders it impossible for Spain to send anything
like a strong lighting force to Cuba, believe that
she would be capable, as soon as the government
is permanently settled, or in anything like stable
hands, of renewing her tyranny over Cuba.

We doubt, however, that these sentiments, the
natural result of lour years of bloody and exterminating war, will be acceptable to the majority
of the crooles, who are so effeminate that in the
event of Cuba securing her independence they would
desire that Spain should stand by them under the
old conditions, or others similar to those under
which England abides by her colonies. They may
hate the spaniary, but they lear them still more,
and thus, if Spain should stand by them under the
old conditions, or others similar to those under
which England abides by her colonies. They may
hate the spaniary, but they lear them still more,
and thus, if Spain should stand by them side or
subdued by the outbreak at home—not merely unable to supply more troops, but even withdraw the
present war forces from Cuba and leave the island
to lits fate—these creoles, who of all south American
creoles are the weakest and most timid, would
still remain as Spainsh settlers, and no such heroic
shaking off of authority can be looked for from
them as was the case when the other Spanish
colonies declared their independence.

Mr. O'Kelly seems to have been asionished that
he had seen so lew white people in the insurpretionary districts. The majority of the soldiers
were negroes, baving, in many case, colored
officers, and many of those whites who were in
command were not Cubans, but hominicans, the
whole strength of the revolutionary forces being
estimated at 12,0

under which the natives and the spanish should have perfect equality, the slaves to be liberated under the same conditions as those of Porto Rico, and granted an amnesty to all who have taken part in the revolution. The present government in Madrid have, doubtless, considered such conditions; and, as we before remarked, and now maintain our belief, that the new Captain General is clothed with the power to make such an oder, and

in this case we firmly believe that the majority of the natives will give in, and the leaders of the revolution, whether they like it or not, will have to come to terms, and, in conformity with the general opinion, lay down their arms. Such a settle, ment of the difficulty is, in fact, the best that case occur for both sides, and thus, while the opposition between the Spaniards and creoles would be growing less, in case Spain should return to monarchical institutions, the means that both portuens of the population have employed in their efforts at separation might serve to unite them in Cuba.

#### ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE RAILROAD. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 22, 1873.

The through freight train on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, running from Scranton to Binghamton, and due at the latter place at six o'clock last evening, was thrown down an embankment at Nicholson, and the engineer, James E. Clark, it was supposed, mortally injured. It is rumored that several others were badly hurt, but nothing further than the above can be positively ascertained. The roads tributary to the trunk lines in this section of the state are in a very bad condition owing to the recent freshets.

### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Minnesota will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

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