THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Herald Special Report from London.

The New York Special Legislative Committee Report Received in England.

Capitalist Distrust in American Investments Becoming Mitigated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis: -

LONDON, May 19, 1873.

A telegram from New York announcing the report of the Special Committee of the Legislature on the Erie Railroad has been received here, and causes much satisfaction.

The news tends to mitigate the extreme distrust which was created by recent legislation in the United States bearing on American investments held in Europe.

O'KELLY.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Two Hours' Exercise Daily Accorded by the Spanish Jailors.

Conditions of the Rampart Walk---Mr. O'Kelly's Health Failing.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, May 19, 1873.

Governor Burriel, of Santiago de Cuba, has granted the imprisoned HERALD commissioner, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, two hours' exercise daily on the ramparts of Fort Morro, wherein he is confined.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE EXERCISE.

The exercise is taken under the charge of a military guard, and the Governor has given the prisoner the privilege of choosing morning or evening for his circumscribed open-air

THE CONFINEMENT TELLING. Mr. O'Kelly has been suffering lately from pains in the chest.

FRANCE.

The Constitutional Crisis at a Point of Issue in Parliament.

President Thiers' Policy To Be Debated-An Exciting Scene at Hand.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 19, 1873. The members of the National Assembly reassem

bled in session, at Versailles, during the afternoon to-day.

sking for a thoroughly conservative Cabinet and emanding explanations from the government of

The Assembly voted that debate on the interpellation be opened to-morrow.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, submitted constitutional bills organizing the public powers and providing for the establishment of a second Cham-

Two test votes were taken during the sitting which show that parties in the Chamber are evenly balanced. The conservatives are well disciplined resolute and fully prepared for the issue on Cabine A motion made by the extreme Left for the dis-

solution of the Assembly was voted down by heavy majority and indefinitely postponed.

ENGLAND.

Bullion on Balance from the Bank-Condition of

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 19, 1873.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £28,000. AGRICULTURIST PROSPECTS. The weather throughout England to-day is fair, but unfavorable to the growing crops.

SPAIN.

The Parliamentary and Cabinet Presidencies-Charges of Cruelties Against the Carlists-The American Naval Flag.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 19, 1873. It is anticipated that Senor Orense, chief of the federal republican party, will be President of the Constituent Cortes, and that Senor Figueras will remain President of the Ministry. SARBAROUS CRUBLIES CHARGED AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

It is reported that the Carlists have in some cases not only shot soldiers who fell into their hands, but wantonly mutilated before killing them. THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FLAG.

The United States steamer Shenandoah has sailed from Port Mahon.

CUBA.

Passengers Released from Quarantine and at Sea

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 18, 1873. The authorities having given the passengers on the steamer Yazoo permission to leave on another vessel for New York, they sailed on the steamer of Saturday. The Yazos remains in quarantine.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND SPECIE PAYMENT. Exchange firm, but not quotably higher. An export duty of five per cent has been imposed

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Advices from Panama of the 9th of May report the United States steamer Portsmouth arrived at Valparaise on the 3d from Talcahuane. She was to leave for Honorula direct.

BORDER BANDITTI.

Mexican Robbers and Indians Devastating Texas.

A GUERILLA WAR IN PROGRESS.

Hundreds of Horses and Cattle Taken and Many Citizens Killed and Wounded.

KICKAPOOS ON THE WARPATH.

Rumored Capture of a Government Train Near Fort McKavett.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 19, 1873. Mexican robbers, Kickapoo and Lipon Indians, are again on the warpath. Soon after the United States Commission left the lower frontier Mexican robbers again commenced depredations upon the defenceless citizens, robbing their ranches and driving off herds of horses and cattle. Several skirmishes have been had, and numbers have been killed and wounded on both sides. TWO HUNDRED HORSES CAPTURED.

On the 8th of this month a band of eighty Kicka poo and Lipon Indians made their appearance eighty miles northwest of San Antonio, and drove off over two hundred head of horses and some cattle. On the 10th instant, while several

rancheros were before the United States Commis-

sion, a courier came in the office and reported that

A BAND OF KICKAPOO INDIANS were sixteen miles from this city, herding stock and shooting down every one who interfered with them. Several of the above rancheros have returned since, and reported that nearly all of their stock is gone.

A FLANK MOVEMENT ON THE COMMISSIONERS. It seems that the Indians have taken advantage of the absence of the rancheros, while before this Commission, to steal their stock.

WAITING THE PLEASURE OF THE RICKAPOOS. Mr. Schuardt, United States Commercial Agent at Piedras Negras, Mexico, writes to the San Antonio Express, that he cannot complete negotiations for the return of a stolen captive boy until his captor, a Kickepoo Indian, returns hom a raid into Texas

A GOVERNMENT TRAIN SAID TO BE CAPTURED. There is a rumor on the street to-day that a gov ernment train en route from Austin to Fort Con cho had been attacked this side of Fort McKavett and robbed, and seven Mexican teamsters mur-

GARRETT'S VICTORY.

Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Central Over ridden in the Harrisburg Supreme Court-The Connelisville Struggle at an End.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19, 1873. This afternoon the decrees of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg arrived here, granting the Connells ville Railroad a preliminary injunction to restrain the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Company from further interfering with their rights and privileges. This is a great legal victory for Garrett's Corporation, and is a strong evidence that the Pennsylyania Railroad does not exercise the same influ ence over the Courts and Justices as it does over Legislatures. This decision gives evident satisfac entirely unexpected; no one for a moment thought that the Connelisville Company would ever regain such a desperate dispute and struggle. THE MAIN FACTS

the directors of the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, which was being operated under a lease by the Pittsburg and Connelisville Railroad Company, de cided that the terms of the lease had not beer complied with, and severed their connection with the Connelisville road by tearing up a portion o the branch near Broadford junction, and placing the road in connection with the southwestern branch of the Pennsylvania Central. The President of the Connellsville company some three weeks since ordered s orce of men to Broadford to repair the damage and restore the connection with their line In compliance with his instructions about thirty men commenced the work assigned them, but be fore they had made any appreciable progress Railroad Company, in the interest of the Broadfor branch, appeared on the scene and demanded that

nearly two hundred employés of the Pennsylvania Rairoad Company, in the interest of the Broadford branch, appeared on the scene and demanded that the work cease. Acting under explicit orders from the President of the Connellsville Road the force withdrew on the arrival of the opposing parties. The Pennsylvania force, in order to render any future attempt to restore the track more difficult, SKT FIRE TO TWO BRIDGES.

located between the point where the track was originally torn up and the main line of the Connellsville road. The Directors of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, claiming that they had been illegally deprived of their rights, applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Company from any further interference. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, and a decision rendered granting the preliminary injunction prayed for.

Early to-morrow morning a force of men under Superintendent Cohen, of the Connellsville road, will proceed to Broadford to relay the switch and rebuild the bridges destroyed by men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Cohen, in conversation to-night with your correspondent, said he had beard since his arrival in the city that the opposition parties were not disposed to yield very peacefully, but he could not credit the fact that they contemplated a resistance to an order of a Court, and so leared no trouble. He would proceed early to-morrow to Broadford Road before night. It is hardly possible that the Pennsylvania Road will offer the least resistance. Having gained this important victory over his old enemy, rom Scott, Garrett is anxious for a renewal of hostilities. He seems to be prepared for the Pennsylvania Road will offer the least resistance. Having gained this important victory over his old enemy, rom Scott, Garrett is anxious for a renewal of hostilities. He seems to be prepared for the Pennsylvania Railroad and seed the rate on coke coming from the Pittsburg, via Brintons, and to reta

HISTORY OF ANESTHETICS.

On Wednesday evening, May 21, at eight o'clock, a series of interesting discourses "On the History and Chemistry of Amesthetics" will be delivered in Steinway Hall by Dr. J. Marion Sims and Professor R. Ogden way Hall by Dr. J. Marion Sims and Professor R. Ogden Doremus, respectively. Experiments illustrative of the practical application of anesthetics in surgery will be performed by Professor Frank H. Hamilton. An address will also be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The exercises will be presided over by Marion Streemeyer, at whose request, Johned with that of the numerous scholarly and prominent men of the city, the exercises are to take piace. Mr. Charles Walter will play appropriate organ airs, and the evening will be made one of unprecedented interest and instructiveness.

STATE CAPITAL.

Interesting Information Relative to Cas.

AS TO GAMBLING. HINTS

The Proposed Arrangement as to the Congressional Districts.

Latest About the East River Bridge.

ALBANY, May 19, 1873. Last Friday, when I was endeavoring to get at all the facts relative to the job of the Gas bill, I was unable to find the House Journal of the 25th of April, the day the resolution was passed which snatched the bill from the clutches of the Senate for the reason that the printer had not yet completed it. I was enabled, however, to ascertain beyond question by the record book of the Assembly and the journal of the Senate three things:-First, that the bill had passed the House; second, that, two days afterwards, Mr. Coggeshall, of Oneida, offered a resolution recalling bill from the Senate for the purpose of amendment; third, that, in compliance with the resolution, the bill was promptly by the Senate even before it time to reach the Committee on Trades and Manu:actures, to which it was referred. Now, owing to the journal of the House of the 25th of April not being available, it became a question what had ecome of the bill when it got back again to the Assembly. I was informed on good authority that it was recommitted to the Committee on Trades and Manufactures, but I have succeeded to-day in

A LOOK AT THE JOURNAL of the 25th ult., and I find that, although this committee did not get it, the lobbyists aid play their game so well that the bill was scalped in a more scientific manner than any comcould have scalped it. The journa of the Assembly of the date I refer to shows that the bill was returned to the Assembly, That is the simple record. There is not a word on any page of any journal of the House since that day of anybody's having ever made a motion relating to the bill, and it lies now just where it has hain ever since it came down from the Senate—on the table. In order that those of the lobbyists who are trying to prevent this bill from ever becoming a law can be the more too late to have the vote by which the bill was ed by the Assembly last month reconsidered. Had the motion to recall it from the Senate "for amendment" been made in good faith, either the member who made the motion or the introducer of the bill would have the day after it was received, had the vote reconsidered and the bill recommutate to the proper committee for amendment 25 proposed. But not a bit of it. The idea of the workers in the scheme to defeat the bill was simply to get it out of the hands of the Senate where it was certain to pass, and let it remain untouched in the House and thus be forgotten altogether. It is now too late, it will be seen, to have the vote by which it passed the Assembly reconsidered, and even if Mr. Smith, who introduced it or Mr. Coggeshail who had it recalled from the Senate were anxious to have it amended in the House it cannot be done. The only alternative left, therefore, is to send the bill back to the Senate, where it will be certain to pass, or to leave it where it now is—to be found, after the session is over, among the debris of "unfinished business" on the Clerk's desk. Mr. Smith introduced the bill, and as it is member who made the motion or the introducer of

the Clerk's desk. Mr. Smith introduced the bill, and as it is

A GOOD ONE

If the interests of the people he must make a motion to have it sent back to the Senate or he will be left open to the suspicion that he has all along allowed himself to be manipulated by the lobby. There is no gotting over this view of the case. If Mr. Smith should decline to make such a motion Mr. Coggeshalt, who introduced the resolution which placed the bill in the queer position it new is should insist upon its being sent back to the Senate. If he offered the resolution innocently, simply at the request of some friend, without knowing what the lobby intended should be the result of his action, he owes it to his own reputation to clear his skirts of the suspicion that will attach to him of being connected with the lobby in the matter. He can easily do so by moving, in case Mr. Smith should not make the motion, that the bill be returned to the Senate.

It will be remembered that last month a bill for the suppression of gambling was passed in the Senate. It came down to the Assembly and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and this committee was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and this committee was referred to the Judiciary Committee. mittee referred the bill to a sub-committee. Since that reference nothing further has been heard of the bill, and Mr. Vedder, the member of the sub-committee who is—to use a slang lobby phrase—"sitting" on it, has not as yet seen it to have it reported, favorably or adversely.

Among other bills recalled by resolution in the Assembly this evening was

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION BILL, which is to be so amended that the people of the city and the towns concerned can vote on the question of annexation.

There is

tion of annexation.

There is

A GOOD JOKE

about the concurrent resolutions offered by Mr.
Rose to adjourn sine die, passed by the Assembly
on Friday. It appears that the resolution reads,
"That this House adjourn," instead of this Legislature. So it amounts to nothing. When the
Senate takes hold of it it will doubtiess extract a
good deal of inn as well as fragrance out of the
blunder of the blooming Rose from St. Lawrence
county, and then amend it so as it will really
mean business. The resolution will then have to
go to the House for concurrence, where it will be
gobbled up and the final adjournment be fixed, as
I intimated on Friday that it would be, to take
place on the 30th instant.

The LOCAL PROHIBITION BILL.

The Governor has until to-morrow evening to sign
the Local Prohibition bill. What his action will be is
still a mystery. The temperance people are not so
hopeful as they were a few days ago. There are
those who believe that the Governor will allow
the bill to become a law without signing it,
but as he doesn't as a rule do things by halves, this
idea is scouted by his friends.

Mr. Husted, from the Committee on
CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT,
reported the following bill:—

congressional apportionment, reported the following bill:—

AN Act dividing the State into Congressional Districts.

Secroy 1.—For the election of Representatives in the
Congress of the United States this State shall be and is
hereby divided into thirty-three districts, namely—
First District—The counties of Suffolk, Queens and
Richmond. First District—The counties of Suffolk, Queens and Sichmond.
Second District—First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Tweitth and Twenty-second wards of the city of Brooklyn.
Third District—Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Kinesteenth and Twentieth wards of Brooklyn, and the Twenty-first ward of said city, as bounded by section 2 of chapter 814 of the Laws of 1808.
Fourth District—Ninth ward of Brooklyn, as bounded by section 1, chapter 814, of the Laws of 1808. Fourtheanth, Stxteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of said city, and the towns of Fiatbush, Flattanda, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, in the county of Kinga-Fith District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fith, Sxxth, Eighth and Fourtheanth wards of the city of New York, Bedloc's Island, Ellis' Island and Governor's Island. District—Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth f New York city. th District—Tenth and Seventeenth wards of New

Wards of Seventh District—Tenth and Seventeenth wards of Seventh District—Ninth, Pifteenth and Sixteenth wards, Eighth District—Ninth, Pifteenth and Sixteenth wards, and that portion or the Eighteenth ward lying within Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, New York.

Ninth District—So much of the Twentieth ward as lies within Twenty-sixth and Fortieth streets and Seventh avenue and Hudson River, and so much of the Twelith and Twenty-second wards as lies within Fortieth Street, Buyten Duyvil Creek, Eighth avenue and Hudson River. River by the bright of the Eighteenth ward as is and Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-dirst wards of said eity as is east of Third avenue and Biackwell's Island. Eleventh District—So much of the Twentieth ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street and Sixth and Seventh avenues; and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second wards as is east of Eighth avenue; and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards of said city as lies west of Third avenue; and Ward's and Randell's behands.

ity as lies west of Third avenue; and Ward's and Ranzil's island.

Tweifth District—County of Westchester,
Thriteenth District—Punnam, Dutchess and Columbia.

Fourteenth District—Rockland, Orange and Sullivan.

Finteenth District—Clutter, Greene and Schoharie.

Sixteenth District—Gounty of Albany.

Seventeenth District—County of Albany.

Seventeenth District—Warren, Essex and Clinton.

Ninuteenth District—Warren, Essex and Clinton.

Ninuteenth District—Counties of Funklin.

Twentleth District—Counties of Futton, Hamilton,

Indigenery, Saratoga and Schenectady.

Twenty-first District—Delaware, Otsego and Chenango.

Twenty-second District—Jefferson, Lewis and Hertimer.

kimer.
Twenty-third District—County of Oneida.
Twenty-fourth District—Madison and Oswago.
Twenty-fith District—Onandaga and Courtland.
Twenty-sixth District—Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca.
Twenty-seventh District—Ontario, Livingston and

ty-ninth District-Chemung, Steuben and Atle thany.
Thirtieth District—Monroe and Orleans.
Thirty-drst District—Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming.
Thirty-second District—County of Eric.
Thirty-second District—County of Eric.
Thirty-single District—County of Eric.
Thirty-inter District—Chantaqua and Cattaragns.
On motion of Mr. Husted the bill was ordered to be printed at once, and made a special order for Wednesday evening.
On the motion of Mr. Jacobs a resolution was

Twenty-eighth District—Tioga, Tompkins, Broome and

adopted recalling from the Governor the bill to

Mr. Herrick, from the majority of the Grievance Committee, to which the majority of the Grievance Committee, to which the majority of the Grievance of Stephen and the submitted a report, in which they say that, although Mr. ringlish was guilty of intemperate and harsh criticisms upon President Winston, there is much foundation in truth in the allegations of the petitioner, and it is improbable that a jury would award Winston damages at all commensurate with the enormous amount which he claims to have sustained; and that therefore the bail required of the petitioner English is excessive and opprossive, that his imprisonment is a just cause of grievance and a proper subject for reitef. The committee conclude with recommending the passage of Mr. Crary's bill, which provides that the maximum bail in a case of libel shall be \$2,000, and that it shall be put \$5,000 where there are more than one suit brought by the same plaintiff. The report is signed by Messrs. Herrick, Whallen, N. A. White and Townsend. The minority report will be presented to-morrow, signed by Messrs. Abbott, Blessing and Campbell.

Will be reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow, after the addition of a quantity of new matter deemed worthy of insertion by the Senatorial watchdog of the Treasury. The bill, as reported, will show a reduction of nearly if not quite a million dollars on the Assembly aggregate. All the extra allowances have been stricken out and quite a large total in ancient and untenable claims. Senator Charless H. Adams, of the Albany district, has received his appointment as COMMISSIONER TO VIRNNA, and he will leave for the great Exposition next month.

THE THERD SECTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE (Control of the constitution as swended by the Senator Charles of the constitution as swended by the Senator Charles of the constitution as mended and constitution and constitution as mended and constitution and constitut

THE THERD SECTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE of the constitution, as amended by the Senate Committee of the Whole, reads as follows:—

mittee of the Whole, reads as follows:—

Sec. 3.—The State is divided into eight Senate districts. The existing Judicial districts are constituted Senate districts. They are numbered from one to eight by the same numbers as are now given to they are required from one to eight by the same numbers as are now given to they are county of Now York from Weschesier county, shall upon such annexation, become part of the First district, and it is a such a

The sub-committee of the whole of the Assembly The sub-committee of the whole of the Assembly reported as proper to be ordered to a third reading the bill to amend the act authorizing the organization of a company to build a bridge over the East River between New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Opdyke moved to disagree with the report and commit the bill to the committee of the whole. He called attention to the great importance of the subject, saying it should not be so summarily disposed of.

posed of.

Mr. Jacobs explained that the bill as it came from the Senate gave to the stockholders control of the great enterprise which was to cost from ten to fitteen millions of dollars, almost entirely of the people's money, but he had secured an amendment remedying this defect, and he hoped there would be no delay in acting upon it.

Mr Opdyke withdrew his motion, it being understood that full opportunity for discussion would be given when the bill came up for its final passage, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SRIDGE BILL.

The following are the amendments made to the
New York and i ast liver Bridge bill. They commence with section 5: nence with section 5:—
SEC. 5.—The New York Bridge Company may, and with SEC. 5.—The New York Bridge Company may, and with the consent of any owner or owners to the stock hereinafter mentioned shall, acquire and pay for, out of any moneys of the treaspray of said company, all or any of the shares of the capital stock of said company not now held by the city of New York or the city of Brooklyn, upon the payment of the owner or owners thereof of the several payments made to the said company upon such shares, together with interest thereon from the date of such payments. All such payment shall be made on the ransfer of such stock to said company, or as soon thereafter as there may be sufficient funds in the treasury of said company.

after as there may be sufficient times in the stock owned by said company.

SEC. 68—Whenever a majority of the stock owned by private stock holders shall be acquired by said company under the provisions of the preceding section, and on the first Monday of June in each year thereafter, the Mayor of the city of Erocklyn shall appoint ten surtable persons, and the Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Altermen of the city of New York shall constitute the board of directors of said New York Bridge Company, and shall hold their offices one year, or until their subcessors shall be appointed. or before the first Monday in June of each year, as aforesaid. All vacancies occurring in said boards from death, resignation or otherwise among the directors appointed to represent the city of Brooklyn shall be filled by the Mayor of said city, and all vacancies occurring among the directors appointed to represent the city of New York shall be filled by the Mayor of said city, as hereinbusfore provided, and the Mayor of the city of New York shall appoint five suitable persons, who shall act with the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of Brooklyn upon the organization of the Board of Directors, appointed by the Mayors of said cities as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of their predecessors in office immediately to deliver to said board all moneys and property of every description beionging to said company, together with all books, accounts, contracts, maps, plans, drawings, estimates and vouchers in their possession relating to said New York Bridge Company or to the business thereof.

ART MATTERS.

Academy of Design - Distribution Prizes This Evening. For nearly one week the Department of Schools

at the National Academy of Design has been repre sented by a large number of crayon drawings by the students. Elaborations from the antique school have occupied the parlors and library room to the eastern wing of the building, and those from the tife school the small lecture room in the western wing. The drawings from the antique are nearly seventy in number, a large propor-tion being by ladies. There are about as many specimens of the life school, in these the contributions by female hands are much smaller in number, comprising scarcely more than one tenth of the whole. The distribution of prizes will take place this evening, the apportion-Mr. William Page, whose felicity on these occasions is proverbial, and whose term of office not expiring until next August, imposes upon him this genial and pleasant task. Many of these drawings, both from the life and the antique school, evidence the healthy art magnetism exercised by Professor Wilmarth, the Superintendent of Schools, over his pupils. The informal exhibition that has been given is scarcely the occasion for making keen criticism public. Among the strongest and between two workmanship by feminine hands ought to be mentioned "The Fates," by Miss Louise Glen, in which the power, the repose, the majestic simplicity of the model are expressed with happier and more self-possessed touches that one pupil out of fifty applies. In reproducing the folds of the drapery Miss Glen has managed to express much that is essential in drapery, without resorting to any of those tricks of touch which sometimes go far toward degrading what pretends to be a work of art to a level with legerdemain. Miss H. F. Parlin, too, has been very successful with "Lacocoon." Her work is excellent, the difficulties in the way of execution being perfectly overcome by means apparently inadequate. Praise also accrues to the efforts of Mrs. S. N. Carter, Miss Jennie Brownsoombe, Miss Kato Condie and Miss Cira Keen. Mr. Charles Bragger's "Gladator" and "Torso Belvidere" emphasize him as one of the more successful students in the antique school. Mr. E. G. Ebert has a "Study of a Foot" and "Torso Belvidere," each of which must hold a very prominent place in the estimation of such reality capable judges as have visited the exhibition. The "Uyssus" of Mr. Thomas W. Shieds has been much admired, and justly. It is one of the best examples that have emanated this season from Mr. Wilmarth's antique class. Still, we allow for a difference of opinion in this respect, and do not presume to forecast the judgment which the distribution of prizes will make known to-night. In the life school no ladies, in our opinion, have succeeded in doing anything very well worth mentioning. Among the seventy specim is proverbial, and whose term of office not expiring until next August, imposes upon him this

Clinton Hal!-Sale of Pictures To-Night. One of the last of the important sales of the season, now tapering rapidly toward a close, will Hall. The articles consist of the pictures which have been on view during the past week at the Leavitt Art Gallery, and among them will be included to-night some wonderful fish, by Rolle, and to-morrow night Troyon's really great "Catha."

A Coat of Arms Worth Seeing. A very handsome coat of arms of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons is now to be seen at the foundry at 209 Forsyth street. It is finely executed in bronze, and within a few days will adorn the front of the Masonic Hall at the northeast, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

WASHINGTON.

Colonel Williamson, Late C. S. A., Appointed Minister to Central America.

Judge Pierrepont Declines St. Petersburg.

Sound Reasons for Delaying the Departure of the Juniata.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1873. An Ex-Confederate Colonel Appointed Minister to the South American Republics.
The President on Saturday appointed Colonel

George Williamson, a native of South Carolina, but for many years a resident of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident to the Central American States, and his commission was made out to-day and forwarded to him at New Orleans. This mission is composed of Guatemaia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, and the appointment is made in conformity with the act of Congress of May 22, 1872, which provides that from and after the 30th of June of this year there shall be but one Minister Resident accredited to those places, to reside at some place therein to be selected by the President. Heretofore there have been Ministers Resident at these places as follows:—Silas A. Hudson, at Gustemaia; Jacob B. Blair, at Costa Rica; Henry Baxter, at Honduras; Thomas Dibble, at Salvador, and Charles N. Riotte, at Nicaragua, each of whom received an annual salary of \$7,500. The new Minister to the consolidated States will receive a compensation of \$10,000, and the old ones retire from office on June 30, thereby saving \$27,500 annually on the diplomatic appropriation. Colonel Williamson during the war was an ardent defender of the South, and commanded a regiment under General Kirby Smith in the trans-Mississippi cam-paign. Since the war he has, like General Longstreet, not only "accepted the situation" in good faith, but has heartly supported the republican party. The President takes great interest in fostering friendly relations between the United States and the Central American States, and his selection of Colonel Williamson was not only on account of his reported skill as a diplomatist, but because he believes he would be instrumental in encouraging more intimate commercial relations. The State Department is equally confident that he will so conduct affairs as to rehect credit upon our country. Under instructions from the Secretary of State Colonel Williamson will first go to San José, the capital of Costa Rica;

He will then proceed to New York, take the steamer for Aspinwall, and enter upon the duties of his office without delay. Judge Edwards Pierrepont Declines the

thence to Leon, Mcaragua; thence to San Salva-

dor, the capital of that confederation; to Camayagua, Honduras, and thence to Gautemala, thus

making a tour of all the States, and will their re-

port to the Secretary the city, in his opinion, most

suitable for the permanent establishment of his

mission. Colonel Williamson, whose appointment is endorsed by Senator West and all the Congress-

men elect from Louisiana, will leave for Washing-

ton in a few days to receive final instructions

Russian Mission.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont convinced the President to-day that it would not be for his personal, political or social interests to leave the United States and freeze his future prospects in St. Petersburg as Minister Plentpotentiary. He said he had too many railroad matters to look after, too many friendly cases to attend to, for the next so far from this country. It is also rumored that Senator Conkling desires to get Mr. Pierrepont out of the country, in order that he may have more control over appointments in New York, and that Mr-Pierrepont is not willing on that account to remove himself from his present field of political

A Railroad Dispute Decided. Attorney General Williams to-day gave his de-cision as to the right of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, running from St. Louis to Texas, to build a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock. He decides that the company has the right to build the bridge under the original act of Congress donating lands to aid in the construction of the road and the acts of the Arkansas Legislature, if it shall not obstruct the navigation of the river quired by the Citizens' Bridge Company, chartered by Congress in 1870, as the railroad company is building its bridge independently of the Bridge Com-pany, and is not bound by the laws governing that

Why the Juniata Is Not Allowed to Sail-The Navy Department and the

New Cable Company. The Secretary of the Navy has directed that "the Juniata, which was fitted up for deep sea soundings to assist in laying a cable from the Bermudas to the Atlantic coast, delay her departure for the present. The facts which led to this order of the secretary's are as follows:—A telegraph company, claiming to be American in its origin, but really under the control of parties in Great Britain, had organized for the purpose of laying a cable from England via Azores via Bermudas to the Atlantic coast. To assist such an enterprise the Navy Department had the Juniata fitted up, and intended to lay out the soundings for the cable laying. General Myers, Chief of the Signal Bureau, laid before Secretary Robeson a proposition to the effect that if the enterprise was to be carried out through the assistance of the government, terms had better be entered into between the government and the company toward reports could be transmitted from the Bermudas to the Signal Service Bureau in the United States. The great value of such reports from the Bermudas, where cyclones prevail to such an extent, to Secretary of the Navy to readily acquiesce in the proposition of General Myers. Accordingly the desire of the Department in this respect was communicated to the agent of the company some months ago, and after the Juniata was ready to start on her trip, but, strange to say, the agen has not acceded to the most reasonable and just proposition, nor has he even condescended to reply to the communication. The Juniata still awaits orders from the Navy Department, but the Secretary states that he will not allow the naval service of the United States to assist the enterprises of private corporations, and in turn tionate demands of a telegraph monopoly. The Department is well aware that this telegraph company is cognizant of the immense value of weather reports from the Bermudas to the commercial inloes not propose to bind itself by reasonable and stipulated terms for transmitting them.

New Revenue Vessels Ordered.

Bids were opened at the Treasury, Department to-day for the construction of one, two or three revenue vessels. The bidders were :- The Atlantic Works, of Boston; Portland Machine Works, of Port land, Me.; Chester Iron Works, of Chester, Pa.; E. J. Fardy, of Baltimore; Malster & Donnell, of Baltimore; William L. Lance, of Norfolk, and William Wright & Co., of New York. The award will be made in a few days.

The Compilation of the Internal Rev-

under the direction of the Secretary of the Tres

sury, by William H. Armstrong and Charles W. Eldridge, of the Internal Revenue office, was to-day issued from the Government Printing Office. From this book it appears that since the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in 1862, to the 4' h of last March, Congress has passed fifty-four law's con-

Ex-Mayor Gunther, one of the excur sionists to the West, intends to give a grand clean bake on Thursday next at his place on Coney Island to those who were his companions in the recent ride over the Western prairies.

ARKANSAS.

Governor Baxter's Opponents Apparently "Taking Water"-The Supreme Court Pails to Order the Proposed Writ of Quo Warranto-The Republican Soreheads Nonplussed—The "Ousting" Clique in the Background.

LITTLE ROCK, May 19, 1873. The Supreme Court met this morning, a full Bench being in attendance, but nothing was done in regard to the writ of quo warranto spoken of in these despatches a few day days since. After concluding some routine business the Court was adjourned until the 26th inst. The HERALD writer had a conversation this even-

ing with Mr. Joseph Brooks, one of the leading spirits in the matter and defeated rival of Baxter for the gubernatorial honors. Mr. Brooks was ex tremely reticent upon the most important bearings of the affair, but he will in all probability declare is position within the next few days, It has transpired to-day that previous to the

Capitol Guards being placed on duty at the State the armory without permission and seized over fifty stand of arms. The arms recently called in from various parts of Arkansas have nearly filled the

Baxter's enemies say they are determined to enforce whatever action the Supreme Court may or der, no matter what the results. This city is quief

Baxter still remains on the defensive, and it will probably be a desperate struggle if any attempt is made to oust him and place the Lieutenant Governor in possession of the office.

Removing the Arms to the Armory Again. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19-10 P. M.

The arms are now being removed from the Adjutant General's office to the Armory. There are ne seatinels on duty to-night. A few guards will sleep in the State House. The excitement appears to be

An Insurrectionary Movement Has Alercady commenced among the bloodthirsty household pests, which can be put down only by KNOWLES' IN SECT DESTROYER.

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Havana Lottery Drawings on File.-Circulars free. Orders promptly filed. JOSEPH BATES Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4, Chatham Bank Building. "I Lately Visited an Aunt of Mine Re-

"I Lately Visited an Aunt of Mine Residing at Halfway, Onondago county, N. Y.," writes Mr. Dyer P. Sisson. of White Greek, Washington county, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe cough, which had for some Years previous, during the Winter months, kept her confined to the room pretty much all the time. Recommending Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, she consented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the following extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly shows: a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly above:—

"Your recent visit, so far as my wife was concerned, seemed providential. For two or three Winters in succession she had been laid up with a stubborn cough, and last Fall, just before your arrival, it set in again, resisting all attempts to check it. As you know, we were all in some alarm about her, and on your recommendation, procured Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The effect has exceeded our expectations; it has not only relieved her, but brought about a substantial cure, and her health is better to-day than it was previous to being first attacked."

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