# FRANCE.

Parliamentary Preparation for the Grand Constitutional Struggle.

Political Muster and Party Caucus-Outside Agitation and Army Precaution-Monarchist Alliance President Thiers' Position-Public Opinion-Rumor of an Assassination Plot.

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. May 22, 1873. The debate which is to take place in the National Assembly to-morrow absorbs the attention of all

The Left has resolved to support the simple order of the day against the interpellation of the Right CAUCUS.

A full attendance of the deputies is expected, and it is probable upwards of 700 votes will be cast. All the factions of the Assembly will meet in the morning, previous to the commencement of the Mebate, in the Chamber, to prepare for the discus-

### PRECAUTION.

There are apprehensions of disturbances, and precautions have been taken by the military authorities for the suppression of any disorderly demonstration.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Pays in its issue this afternoon confirms the report that the Bonapartists have joined with the ourbon monarchists. The Bien Public says President Thiers and his

Ministers are neither discouraged nor disunited. The Soir believes it is the existence of the government and not the Cabinet which is staked on

THE DREAD SPECTRE. It is reported that a conspiracy to kill President

the vote to-morrow.

Thiers has been discovered. The concoctor of the Pere Hyacinthe's Plan of a Reformation of the plot is said to be a madman. Calm and Consolation Before the Storm.

PARIS. May 22, 1873. This being Ascension Day it is observed as a

holiday throughout France.

SPAIN.

Carlist Butcheries of Republican Army Prisoners-Intense Excitement in Barcelona-Volunteers' Demand for the Application of the Lex Talionis-Sn Army Levy En Masse Expected.

TELEGRAME TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 22, 1873. A telegram from Barcelona, under date of to-day, supplies the following exciting report of the condition of affairs just now existing in that city and its more immediate neighborhood. Later de ches received here from Sanahuja state that twenty of the volunteers who surrendered to the Carlists were butchered in the streets, and the fate of forty other prisoners is unknown, and it is believed they, too, have been killed. The atrocities of the insurgents caused unmense excitement here. manded that the Carlists now held as prisoners in this city be given up to them for execution in refor the crueities committed by the insurgents at Sanahuja. The authorities refused to surrender the prison-

ers, and transferred them to a fortress in the harbor to save them from the wrath of the militia. THE LAW OF HOSTAGE.

It is probable that a number of well known Carlist sympathizers in Barcelona will be arrested and held as hostages for the safe return of the volunteers now in the hands of the insurrectionists. THE ARMY.

A levy en masse upon the population for forces to operate against the insurgents is expected to be made shortly.

General Call to Arms at Barcelona. BARCELONA, May 22, 1873.

Ing all males between fourteen and sixteen years of age into the republican columns, and threaten-ing the infliction of heavy penalties upon all mu-

# ENGLAND.

Outflow of Specie from the Bank-Discount in Open Market-Monarchy and Republicanism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, May 22, 1973.

The specie in the Bank of England has decreased

\$444,000 stace the last report. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the spen market is one-half per cent below the Bank of England rate.

THE QUESTION OF MONABCHY AND REPUBLICANISM. A letter from John Bright is published to-day, in which, referring to the adherence of Americans to a republic, he says the arguments used by the monarchists in support of the present form of government in Great Britain may be used with equal reason in support of the republic in America.

# JAPAN.

'An Imperial Palace Destroyed by Fire-How Royaity is Lodged in Jeddo.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 22, 1873.

The daily Standard of this morning publishes a despatch from Shanghae announcing that the palace of the Mikado of Japan at Jeddo was testroyed by fire on the 5th tast. The Palace of Jeddo and Its City Sur-

roundings.
The palace of the Mikado of Japan at Jeddo, which has been destroyed by fire, as reported by cable was an immense and magnificent structure—a city within itself—the Vatican, as it were, of Asia. An

Jeddo is an enormous wooden town. You can ride in it for twenty miles; you can't ride through it in eight hours. It contains millions of inhabitants—some say three and a half; but I fancy that number is too great. Now and then it is burned down, built up again, and can, if needed, be carried off bodily and put down somewhere else. Heing all built of wood, the wood can be taken nown and rerected; and there are those who think it may walk off some day towards Yokohama, as the Jeddo harbor has disappointed the expectations of its foster parents. Every now and again you come upon fireproof houses—the more ready seen by us because a good slice of the town had not long before been burned down—narrow, two-storied square boxes, that resist the fire very well. Jeddo is repeated in every street. It is a repetition of Osaka, and yet it is no more like Osaka than Birmingham is like Manchestor. In proportion each is like the other, not more and not less. In Jeddo you pass through miles and miles of open shops, through hundreds and thousands of people threading their way through the narrow streets; and being, as you are, strange to sight and sound, everything amuses, interests, and, alasi is too easily forgotten. Little boxes of houses mapped over acres and acres, over miles and miles, of land; the sea on the east. some higher land on the west; the harbor, a bit of a sham, lacking in depth, jealously guarded by isolated fort islands; the Mikado's Summer Palace, embosomed in trees, a little to the south in the town; the Mikado's great palace—a town within during the past year, says :-

## THE SHAH.

His Persian Majesty in the Bussian Capital-Brilliant Reception of the Visiting Potentate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22, 1873. His Majesty the Shah of Persia reached this city to-day. He met with a brilliant reception at the railway station.

The Shah's Journey from Teheran-Russian Courtesies.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia, after his departure from Teheran, started on his grand tour from Engeli, on board the Russian war steamer Nassred-Din-Shah, crossing the Caspian to Astrakhan, as-cending the Veiga by Zaritzyn and Saratoff and proceeding from Moscow to St. Petersburg by rail. The Persian sovereign is accompanied by a numerous suite, consisting of several princes of his own house, the Grand Vizier, almost all the Ministers, a

grand master of ceremonies, the Shah's private secretary, eight principal dignitaries of the Court and fifty servants.

The Russian Minister at the Court of Teneran accompanied the Shah as far as Engeli. There the Russian fleet assembled to sailute His Majesty on his arrival. He was met also by Prince Menschikoff, Aide-de-Camp of the Czar. From Engeli the Shah proceeded to Astrakhan, remaining there two days, thence going on to Moscow, where His Majesty stayed three days, and from there journeyed on to St. Petersburg.

At St. Petersburg the Shah is to remain twelve days, but will not there meet the Emperor of Germany, as at first announced, but will proceed to Berlin. From Berlin His Majesty travels to Brussels and thence to London.

## THE POPE.

British Medical Opinion of His Holiness' Condition of Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 22, 1873. a detailed statement of the malady of the Pope, which, it says, is worse than has been officially stated.

## SWITZERLAND.

Roman Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 22, 1873. A special despatch to the Daily News from Geneva says Father Hyacinthe, in his sermons in that city, attacks the confessional and celibacy. He also urges the election of their priests by the people and the use of the Bible and liturgy in the national language.

## EGYPT AND TURKEY.

His Highness the Khodive in the City of the Bultans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22, 1873. The Khedive of Egypt has arrived in this city.

THE FORGER, COE.

Additional Counts Presented Against the "Irregular" Boston Broker-First Testimony-The Defendant Unable to Procure \$400,000 Ball, and is Locked Up to Await Trial.

Bosron, May 22, 1873.

James A. Coe, charged with entering forged certificates of railroad stock, was brought before Judge Churchill, in the Municipal Court, this afternoon The District Attorney presented another complaint against him, containing nine counts, for forged certificates, as follows :-

First count—150 shares Eastern Railroad. Second count—200 shares Eastern Railroad. Third count—200 shares Old Colony Railroad. Fourth count—100 shares Michigan Central Rail-

road. Fifth count—200 shares Boston and Albany Rail-

oad.
Sixth count—100 shares Eastern Railroad.
Seventh count—250 shares Old Colony Railroad.
Eighth count—200 shares Eastern Railroad.
Ninth count—100 shares Chicago, Burlington and uincey Railroad.

Mr. Nathan Morey, counsel for Coe, said, as the next term of the Superior Court was near at hand, his client would waive an examination and also g of the complaint.

Mr. Cheney stated that the new complaint charged forgeries to the amount of \$115,000, in addition to the \$30,000 contained in the complaint made a week ago. As he desired to introduce the

testimony of one or two witnesses he supposed the Court had the right to near evidence even after the defendant had waived examination.

Mr. Morey did not see the object of hearing

Mr. Morey did not see the object of hearing evidence unless it was for the purpose of having the amount of ball increased.

The amount of ball increased.

The object of it was to there was evidence to surface the parties had avoid sending a case. The object of it was to there was evidence to surface the purpose Court unless.

Mr. Cheney then called Nathan the court unless was evidence to surface the more than the cheney, and said that he received them from Mr. Coe some three or four days before the arrest. The certificates represented the value of about fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Cheney moved that the certificates be im-

housand dollars.

Mr. Cheney moved that the certificates be im-bounded, in order that they might be used at the

certificates represented the value of about fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Cheney moved that the certificates be impounded, in order that they might be used at the trial.

Mr. Mathews said he came up to court with the understanding that after he had testified the papers should be returned to him. They were very valuable and were enduraed by banks which he held were responsible to him for the muney advanced upon them. The banks might come to him and offer to make a settlement, and if the papers were impounded it might came, him to make a sacrifice of \$40,000 or \$50,000 cophs might be made of them for use and he would plede, his word that no disposition should be made of the originals unless by consent of the Court.

Mr. Cheney replied that it was for he purpose of preventing any settlement he had alve that the papers might be impounded.

Mr. Mathews said if he had supposed his course was to have been pursued he should ye come with counsel. If the Court would allow in to resume the papers they should not be read dess by instruction of counsel.

After consultation with Judge Parmenter, who occupied a seat on the bench, Judge Churchill, all that the question was a new one in this Court, who occupied a seat on the bench, Judge Churchill, all that the question was a new one in this Court, all that the question was a new one in this Court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a new one in this court, all that the question was a great to the authorities on criminal maters, giving the Court express authority to impound papers in evi

# ANOTHER BOSTON DEFAULTER.

BOSTON, May 22, 1873. was arrested this morning, charged with ember-zling \$1,200 during the past three months. Mace cenfesses his guilt.

# THE SURVIVORS FROM THE POLARIS.

Halipax, May 22, 1873.

The steamer Frolic is hourly expected from New York enroute for St. Johns, N. F., where she is to take on board the survivors of the Polaris and convey them to the United States.

# THE IMPRISONED HERALD MEN.

Mr. Price Cut Off from Outside | Financial Developments Relative to the Communication.

The Inquisition vs. International Rights.

United States Consul General Torbert Not Permitted to See the Prisoner.

RUMORS CONCERNING O'KELLY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, HAVANA, May 22, 1873. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York:-

I have not been able to see Mr. Leopold A. Price, of the HERALD. I am therefore unable to furnish any particulars of the case. A. T. A. TORBERT, Consul General.

The Questions of Law and Right at Issue-The Case of the American Sailors-Rumors Concerning a Trial in Havana for Mr. O'Kelly.

BAVANA, May 22, 1873.

The arrest of Mr. Price, the correspondent of the New York Hebald, and the refusal to allow his counsel and friends to communicate with him have revived the question of the power of the government to try foreigners according to Spanish law, by which the testimony of witnesses and prisoners is taken by the Judge without publicity, and prisoners are compelled to answer written interrogatories without knowing the charges against them or who are their accusers.

The cases of the sailors of the bark Union at Santiago de Cuba, finally taken from the Spaniards by an American war vessel, were conducted in this manner.

BUMOR OF A CUBAN TRIAL FOR O'KELLY.

It is reported that a court martial is to be

convened in Cuba to try Mr. O'Kelly, the imprisoned Herald commissioner. The Havana Herald Correspondent Still

Cut Off from Communication. HAVANA, May 22-Evening.

The authorities still refuse to allow any one to have communication with Mr. Price. ASCENSION THURSDAY AND THE HOLY CUBANS.

To-day was a holiday in Havana, and business was suspended.

## A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Temporary Pistform Falls, Hurling Down a Hundred Persons, Who were Witnessing the Laying of the Foundation Stone of a New Catholic Church-About Six Said To Be Injured.

During the ceremonies of laying the corner stane of a new Catholic church in this city this afternoon, a portion of the temporary fleoring which had been erected for the accommodation of the vast multi-tude assembled there gave way and precipitated a large number of persons to the basement beneath. It is impossible at this time to give the names and

It is impossible at this time to give the names and number of the injured, but it is supposed that about six are seriously hurt.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, who were conducting the ceremonies at the time of the accident, assisted by twenty clergymen, were among those who went down with the falling floor, but luckily escaped any serious injury.

injury.

Some of the injured are pretty badly hurt.
Anthony Kelly, formerly freight conductor on the
Reading Railroad, is so badly hurt that his life is
despaired of. One man had both legs broken. A
little boy and girl also had their legs broken.

Rev. Father Koch, pastor in charge here, immediately threw his house open and is doing all in his
power for the sufferers.

# GENERAL CANBY.

Arrival of the Remains of the Illustrious General at Indianapolis-Preparations for the Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22, 1873. The escort with the remains of General Canby arrived here this morning in a special car of the Central Pacific Railroad. The remains were received at the depet by a committee and conveyed under an escort composed of a detachment of College Guards to the First Baptist church. The funeal will take place from the First Baptist church balming of the walv the casket will not be opened Daiming of the way the casket will not be opened. Mrs. Canby and sister uses. Speed, of Louisvilled and a brother and sister of Geneval Canby arrived this morning. General Sherman will reach here at eleven Oclock to-night. Generals McDowell and Ekin, of Louisville, and General Cook and Dr. McDougall, of St. Louis, will arrive to-morrow morning. General Sheridan is also expected.

# THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIPE

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1873. The deaths of two accomplished young ladies in this city, within the past twenty-four hours, under peculiarly painful circumstances, call for some-thing more than a passing notice. The first, Miss Mathilde De Crano, daughter of General De Crano, who served with the First Napoleon, met with an accident in the Park last week which resulted in her death. Accompanied by a\_Mr. Guernsey she was out for a ride, the horses became unmanageable and Mr. Guernsey turned them off the drive and guided them up en a grassy knoll, hard by. The drag upset, and the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Guernsey's injuries were very slight, but both Miss De Crano's legs were broken. The extent of her injuries was not known at the pe, nor was it thought she had received more than deew bruises. The endurance she manifested work the agony she must have suffered was truly her full. It was believed last week that one of Manibs would have to be amputated, but Dr. She decided she could not stand the operation to be last evening. It is said she was engaged this cifried to an estimable young gentleman of Miss

to be last evening. It is said she was engaged this cit was estimable young gentleman of Miss and greaten a young lady of many attainments and greaten a young lady of many attainments in Waindealth, died at her mother's residence, a nervous reet, last evening, from the enects of leaving a ver. Some years ago her father died, divided bettne estimated at \$3,000,000, to be Wilstach deen his wife and daughter. Mrs. tion and gened her best energies to the educance of the englet had maler who comes in the silence of cumbed last ed her for his own, and she sucwill, which profig. By the terms of her father's unmarried and 8 that in case his daughter dies the establishmenhout issue, \$1,500,000 goes for This sum will, than art school and association, designated by Mr. re, be devoted to the use

FORT SANDT Wyoming, May 22, 1873.
The two companies of Fourth infantry which arrived here a few days from Little Port Arrived here. en route to the scene of from Little Rock, Ark., nia, have received orders Modoc war in Califor-main at this post.

# NAVY ORS.

Surgeon E. C. Vermulin a Gron, May 22, 1873.

naval station at League F. Master E. H. on waiting orders. Medical louth and placed ney, detached from the Washifor Minian Pinkplaced on waiting orders. Navy Yard and Robinson, detached from the Washifor Minian Pinkplaced on waiting orders. Navy Yard and Robinson, detached from the yeon Somerset League Island and ordered by Station at Navy Yard.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

State Hospital for the Insane.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL CONSIDERED.

Assembly Deliberation on the Constitutional Amendments.

THE THIRD ARTICLE STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF

An Amendment to the Prohibition Bill That Suits Covernor Dix.

ALBANY, May 22, 1873. The Senate was engaged for a great part of the morning in a discussion mainly between Senators Palmer and D. P. Wood on the report of the Finance Committee relative to the State Hospital for the Insane, now under course of erection at Poughkeepsic. Some weeks ago Paimer, who is chairman of the Board of Man-agers of the hospital, asked for the investigation faffairs there on account of vague intimations made now and then by Senators and others as to misappropriations and reckless waste of expenditure in its erection. The investigation was ordered, the Finance Committee—composed of Wood, Lowry, Adams, Winslow and Lord—conducting it, and the report submitted to-day was

AN ASTONISHER. not only to the trusting Palmer, but to the whele Senate. It showed that the building, which was originally to cost \$800,000, will, at the rate of expenditure so far, cost \$3,000,000; that waterworks have been erected at an unwarrantable expense, sufficient in volume of water and steam power to water. A Southern pine floor has been laid, the most costly to be found in any public building in the State. The foundation and basement walls have been built of Schenectady stone, dressed, although such stone undressed is frequently used on the upper stories of handsome church buildings. A physician, expert in treatment of the insane was appointed superintendant and took charge of was appointed superintendant and took charge of the erection of the building, and although he was utterly ignorant of architecture, inruished the plans for the building, changing them from time to time, and finally dismissed the engineer. Drinking seems to have been epidemic among the laborers, the foreman of the masons being shamelessly "tight" on one or two occasions, and a carpenter at work on the establishment having precipitated a climax of shame on the project by dying of delirium tremens. When, during the consideration of the Supply bill to-day, Mr. Palmer offered an amendment appropriating \$123,000 to supply deficiencies in practical appropriations and \$176,000 for the completion of the building, Senator Wood pracented this report as an answer. Senator Palmer Contained in the first Allegations and the work of D. P. Wood alone and not of the riance Committee, and that it was not sustained by the evidence taken. A general and very heated discussion ensued, which resulted in the acceptance of a resolution proposed by Mr. Murphy that the Governor have the further supervision of the building, and Mr. Palmer's amendment as to the appropriations was agreed to by a vote of 13 to 4. An additional appropriation for the Willard Insane Asylum was urged of Senator Johnson, and was the cause of another long argument. It was carried by the vote, but D. P. Wood callined that there was no quorum, and thereupen the committee rose and reported progress. the erection of the building, and although he

otte, out b. P. wood channed that said was requorum, and thereupon the committee rose and reported progress.

The sluice gates, as Senator D. P. Wood calls them, have opened to all the CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

by the success of Senator Palmer's charge for the Peughkeepsie Asylum this morning, and in the evening no less than \$740,000 additional appropriations were voted to charities and asylums. Wood combated them as well as he could, but the spirit of generosity and charity was upon the Senate, and even Senator Madden, who has frequently signalized his careful regard for the inviolacy of the state Treasury, was tempted to ask for an appropriation of \$100,000 additional for an asylum in his own town of Middletown. When

asylum in his own town of Middletown. When
THE REMIRA REFORMATORY,
however, came in for its share of the public funds,
\$200,000, after the exposure that had so recently
been made of the management of that institution
Senator Wood probably feit he could not do justice
to the subject, and he asked that the most
damning extracts of the report be read. They were
read, and with no more effect than so much talk.
The Senate remained ready to continue its generous expenditures, even to Elimira. At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. Lord, who
is one of the Finance Committee, rose, and said
that he had

nat ne and
NEVER SIGNED THAT REPORT.
Senator D. P. Wood said he had drawn it as chairman of the committee and had submitted it to a majority of the committee, who had authorized him to present it. Mr. Lord replied that he had spoken to two of the committee and they denied having consented to it and that made three, and three were a majority. Senator Wood persisted in his statement, and Mr. Winslow, another member of the committee who sat near him, wanted to know if he meant him (Mr. Winslow) for one.

Senator Wood—Yes, sir; yes. I submitted it to you, and you agreed to it. Don't try to go back on your agreement now.

Senator Wood—Yes, sir; yes. I submitted it to you, and you agreed to it. Don't try to go back on your agreement now.

Winsiew subsided.

Mr. Wood then went on to say that General Pilisbury, who had devoted his life to the subject of prison reform, had been put at the head of the commission, but at his death, not long ago, he said he had leit the commission, because his character was endangered by remaining in it. He had been put there for a purpose. He had a character and he leit there because he wanted to retain it. The motion was lost. After a fierce fight the bill was finally progressed. Only thirteen pages of the thirty-eight have so far been considered.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The House was engaged during the entire morning, afternoon and evening sessions to day with the amendments to the constitution. Mr. Prince, from the Judiciary Committee, having reported THE SECOND ABTICLE.

Mr. Weed moved to amend the election bribery clause by prohibiting the employment of any oue to attend the polls or bring his influence in any way to coatrol votes. Lost by 30 to 54. Mr. Lincoln moved to amend so as to allow woman suffrage. Lest. The article which has reference to suffrage was then adopted by 75 to 8. Mr. Prince then reported

THE SIXTH ARTICLE.

Mr. Weed asked why all the articles were not

frage. Lost. The article which has reference to suffrage was then adopted by 75 to 8. Mr. Prince then reported

THE SIXTH ARTICLE.

Mr. Weed asked why all the articles were not reperted 44 once? Mr. Prince replied that the course pursued was the best one. Mr. Weed protested, and insisted that it was out of order and not in accordance with the rules. He said he did not know the object of this movement, but if it covered any trick he wanted to know it. He raised the point of order that the House having disposed of the amendment, for the consideration of which the third reading of bills was laid aside, the reading of bills only was now in order.

The Chair decided the point of order was not well taken. Mr. Weed appealed from the decision of the Chair and argued against it. Mr. Prince said that the third reading of bills was laid aside to consider these amendments, which were made the special order for Thursday, and this being the case the House must go on and consider them. The Chair stated his decision was that the point of order was not well taken, as the article had been reported and was before the House; besides, this day had been set apart to consider these amendments. Mr. Weed said if that was the decision of the Chair he would withdraw his appeal, and asked if it was so. The Chair replied that he would not waste the time of the House in further expianation, but put the question. Mr. Weed protested against this treatment from the Chair, and insisted that he was deserving of more courtesy. The decision of the Chair was sustained by 76 to 16. Mr. Weed moved to strike out the provision giving to the Governor the appointment of judicial officers in the cities. Lost by 27 to 60. Other amendments were proposed, but they were negatived, and the article as amendments to

the amendments to

ABTICLE SEVEN,
referring to canal matters. Mr. Sylvester moved to include the Black River Canal among those which the Legislature is prohibited from ever selfing or leasing. Carried by 50 to 46. Efforts were made to include other lateral canals, but they islied. Mr. Carpenter moved an amendment that no tax shall ever be imposed upon the people of the State for building or improving the canals. Lost by 29 to 57. The article was then adopted. The amendments to

The amendments to

ARTICLE RIGHT.

relative to the fluances, were taken up. Mr. Weed moved to amend by permitting town bonding upon the written consent of one-half of the taxpayers and voters; but no indebtedness shall be incurred beyond ten per cent of the value of the property of the place to be bonded. Loss by 0 to 80. The amendments to the article were then adopted. The amendments to the article were then adopted. The amendments to the Governor, were then taken up, but not disposed of, a recess being taken until four P. M.

On reassembling the consideration of the amendments to the fourth article was resumed. Mr. Rose moved to strike out the clause authorizing the Governor to veto parts and sanction other parts of an appropriation bill. The motion was

lost by a vote of 20 to 54. Mr. Beebe moved to amend by making the Governor's salary \$10,000, and that there shall be provided for his use a suitably furnished residence. Adopted. Mr. Prince then moved to insert as an amendment the section providing that the Lieutenant Governor shall receive an annual salary of \$4,000 in lieu of all the fees and perquisites. Mr. Burns moved to make it \$5,000, which was carried, and the amendment as amended was adopted. The article as amended was then adopted. The amendments to

was adopted. The article as amended was then adopted. The amendments to referring to the State officers, was then taken up. Without deciding the question the House took a recess till haif-past seven o'clock P. M. In the evening session the fifth article was resumed and Mr. Lincoln moved to amend by making the Secretary of State elective by the people. Carried by 48 to 30. Mr. Weed moved to make the Treasurer and the Aitorney General elective also. Lost by 28 to 38. Mr. Weed moved to strike out the clause authorizing the Governor to remove for cause the State Engineer and Attorney General. Carried. The article was then adopted. The amendments to

were next considered and adopted; as also those to the fliteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth. The

amendments to

ARTICLE THREE
were then taken up. On motion of Mr. Weed to sections providing for electing Senators for for years and making the Senate districts consist Judiciary districts were stricken out, leaving the Judiciary districts were stricken out, leaving these provisions the same as they are now. Mr. Lincoln moved to make the salary of Legislators \$1,000 instead of \$1,500, as provided in the amendment. Mr. Batcheller moved to make it \$2,000. Lost. Mr. Lincoln's motion was tren adopted by 55 to 15. Without disposing of this article the House addigment.

THE GOVERNOR'S ACCEPTED AMENDMENT TO THE The following is the section incorporated in the bill reported last night, which provides for local prohibition, modified to conform with the Governor's views:—

BECTION II.—At the time and in the manner provided for in section I2 of this act the electors of the several towns and cities of the State shall determine by ballot whether the sale of beer and ale shall be prohibited by law in their respective towns and cities. The ballot shall be "for the prohibition of beer and ale." and all the provisions of sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act shall apply to determine the result. Wherever a majority of those voting for the prohibition of beer and ale, and all the prohibition of beer and ale, against the prohibition of beer and ale, the provisions of this act shall pipe to the sagnist the prohibition of beer and ale, the provisions of this act shall be held not to apply to beer or ale.

## VETO MESSAGE FROM THE COVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22, 1873. The Governor sent to the Assembly the following

communication to-night :-EXECUTIVE OHAMBER, ALBANY, May 22, 1873.

TO THE ASSEMBLY—I return unapproved Assembly No. 773, castilled, "An act for the relief of George Loutrel." It appears by a letters from the Comptroller the city of New York, which I transmit herewith that assessment from which Mr. Loutrel saks the Logislatt to enable him to commence proceedings to set aside we confirmed more than three and a haif years ago, a chat certain parties were releved from it on account of irregularities. He could have availed hims of the decision rondered in favor of these pottes if he had applied to the Supreme Confirmed more than three and a state that the Legislature passed an act at its last session providing it Legislature passed an act at its last session providing the constant of such technical irregularities, and Mr. Loute seeks to be relieved from the operation of this sect have, in a similar case, expressed the opinion that clegislature should not interpose its suthority to set claims on the part of private persons against municical corporations, especially when relief is sought from p The following is the letter referred to:-

Cirry of New York, Deveryer, etc.:

Dear Sin—I have received from the Executive Chamber a copy of "an act for the relief of George L. Loutrel to commence proceedings to set aside an assessment on certain lots on the porth side of 133d street, near Fourth avenue, for constructing a gover in Fourth avenue, The records of this department show that a sewer was constructed in Fourth avenue, between 132d street and Harlem River, and confirmed Novomber 8, 1809, and the property of Mr. Loutrel was assessed for benefit derived from this sewer, being a charge of 289 40 on lour lots situated as described in this act. The city performed this work for the benefit of the owners of the property, and an assessment was levied to cover the cost of constructing said sewer.

Owing to a technical objection, some of the lots were relieved from the assessment by the Supreme Court. The Legislature last Winter passed an act providing that for these technical irregularities no assessment heretofore laid should be very important, involving many hundreds and perhaps many thousands of cases similarly situated. Should a precedent of this nature be established it would be very important, involving many hundreds and perhaps many thousands of cases similarly situated. The city exercised good faith in the performance of the work, and the owners should pay the assessment. I see no reason why Mr. Loutrel should not become a law. With very great respect, CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

ANDREW H. GREEN.

# AMUSEMENTS.

Rubinstein's Farewell to America. gotten by those who were present. Never even during the Lucca and Nilsson seasons could Irving place and Fourteenth street boast of a greater throng of carriages. Every seat in the large hall and its extension, and in both balconies, was occupied, and hundreds had to content themselves with standing room. It was, probably, one of the largest andiences ever assembled in the hall since the evening it was inaugurated. The programme consisted entirely of Rubinstein's works, and contained the following:-"Prelude and Fugue," A flat major; "Preludes," E B minor; "Theme and Variations: dies," F major, B major; "National Dances," waitz, Mazourka; "Barcarolles." F minor, G major, minor; "Romances," F major, A flat major; "Tarantelle;" "Valse," Polonaise de la Fantaisie, Le Bal "Suite." Sarabande, Passe-Pied, Courrante, Ga votte; "Serenade Russe;" "Caprice Russe," de l'Album de Peterhof; "New Melodie," impremptu; "Nocturne," G flat major; "Scherzo;" "Miniatures," Serenade—Pres du ruisseau; "Etudes," F minor, F major, C major: "Nocturne," A flat major; "Variations" on Yankee Doodle.

Every one seemed to be on the qui vice for "Yan-kee Doodle." Young ladies, fresh from boarding school or city conservatoire do not, please, fall into cestacles and rush off to the nearest publisher's to pur chase the dear, cunning little variations on one of our national airs. The cunning little variations are forty-two pages in length and are a trifie more diment. If possible, than Liszt's "Don Juan" fantasie, which no one yet has succeeded in playing except Tausig, and it brought him to an early grave, or Bach's chromatic fantasie, according to its modern interpretation. Therefore, ladies, keep a respectful distance from Rubinstein's "Yankee Doodle." But it is truly a Titanic work, in which our poor little anthem plays a supernumery's part. A work which must be often heard before a fraction of the ethe enormous technical difficulties are apparent to even a well-trained musical ear. What must then be thought of the mind that could conceive and the fingers that can execute such a work? Some musicians, who have not heard the composition, may sneer at the subject which cailed forth the powers of the mind of such a planist; but when we tell them that "Yankee Doodle" occupies a very subordinate position in the work, and that the fighest and noblest thoughts which can actuate a patriotte heart may be found in it, they may be inclined to after their opinion. At the conclusion of this Herculean effort of planism, the condusion of the most remarkable concert season ever knog in America. The success, artistic and financial, is due in the first place to the great planist, who, eight months ago, set foot on our shores; in the second place to the reverence and appreciation for art which must now be conceded to the American public, and, lastly, to the pluck, chergy and judgment of the young manager, Mr. Maurice Grau, who took the helm when his uncle, Mr. J. Grau, was stricken down by illness and from September 23, 1872, until May 22, 1873, proved himself a manager of school or city conservatoire do not, please, fall into eestacles and rush off to the nearest publisher's to

Mr. M. W. Fiske, the comedian, has a benefit a

Bryant's Opera House this afternoon. Phillips were two of the dresses which were drawn from the wardrobe of the Boston Museum to do duty in the children's procession in "One Hundred Years Old."

Mr. John McKenna, travelling in Europe as agent for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, has been stricken with paralysis and lies dangerously sick in Dublin plished member of Niblo's company, in the days of Burton. Browne, &c., and more recently as a professor of singing in New York.

On Wednesday next there will be a farewell per-

fermance of Italian opera given at the Academy of Music. The work selected for the occasion is "Mig-non," in which both Lucca and Kellogg will appear. After this representation Mme. Lucca rectres for the Summer to her cottage at Narragansett, and Miss Kellogg goes to London, where the is engaged for Her Majesty's Opera.

Theodore Thomas' orchestra at Central Park Gar den will be augmented the evening to the same standa, d that carried him so th. umphanty through the Wint, v season. Thursday has been selected as s special evening in the week for the performance of the highest classical works in orche, trai music.
When the fierce heat of Summer causes the metro

politan to seek A'readian shades, the most go, leful rest may be found where I homas wields his beaut. One of the "supera" created a little sensation the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the last act of "Madelein Morel" on Monday evening. It was his duty to remove a chair before the scene changed, and he walked across the stage dressed in a flaming suit, supposed to be the dress of the peasants of Linz, to the great mirth of the gods in the gallery. His reappearance with the wedding processi the cathedral was the occasion of a new laugh from the gods and the solemn church seene was hreatened for a moment with disaster on acc of a pair of red pants.

Central Park Garden Concerts TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

We ladies always fly to the HERALD for relies whenever public annoyances come in our way, or whenever we get in the way of public annoyances. Just now we want to go two or three times a week to listen to the delightful music given the public could sit there without the stifling sensation produced by the thick clouds of tobacco smoke. We wish your musical critic would take the subject in hand, not that he is supposed to know anything about the use of tobacco, but that the ever influential columns of the Herald may be the instrument of removing an annoyance fi where it has no right to exist. With m

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.
The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains an Original Story, entitled "Leslie Wyndham" together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; History of the Polaris Expedition in the Polar Sea; Arrest of another Herald Correspondent in Cuba; Trou-bles in Arkansas; the Modoc Rebe's; Mexican Border Banditti; the Richmond Duel; full Details of the Executions of Nixon in New York, Lusignani in New Jersey, Charles Mortimer in San Francisco and Joseph O'Neal in Illinois. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Politi-cal, Literary and Sporting Intelligence; Editoria Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse Intelligence, and Accounts of all the Important and Interesting Events of the Week.

TERMS:-Single Subscription, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertisements inserted in the WERKLY HERALD.

O'CONNELL.—On Thursday, May 22, PATRICE O'CONNELL, of Cleffegool, parish of Mullagh, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 86 years.
His remains will be taken from his late residence, 222 East Fifty-seventh street, at four o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, to the Albany boat, thence to Albany for interment.

For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.1

Consumption is impossible. When Coughs, Colds and other acute Affections of the Throat and Lungs are promptly met with the required doses of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. For sale by all druggists.

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A.—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, EspENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street. A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum stree Open from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street A Star Attraction.—Knox's Spring Style of gentlemen's HATS. If you want a nice, fashionable, becoming and stylish HAT, patronize KNOX'S store, 212 Broadway.

A.—Wedding Invitations, Paris Styles, Monograms, Coats of Arms, Crests and French Note Pa-per. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1240. A.-Lyon's Insect Powder Is Sure Death to Bugs, Worms, Fleas, Moths and Red Ants. A.-Who Wants a Hat? Go to Dougan's

A.—No. 1 Barclay Street.—Imported Opera, Sc., Conchas, 12c. and other sizes in proportion. Honradez, 18c.; Key West Londes, 87 25 a \$7 50; Conchas, \$8 15; Fumar Conchas, 12c., 10 for \$1. Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; instantane-ous, harmless; at all druggists.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and India Rub-BERS, and the best place in New York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'8, No. 3 Union square. Be Sure You are Right-Buy a Whit-NEY SEWING MACHINE-then go ahead. 613 Broad-

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye Trans-forms heary heads into youthful ones instantaneously Sold everywhere. Corns, Bunians, Nails, &c., Cured With out pain. CORN CURE, by mail, 50c.
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We furnish our own medicines.

Hoyal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We sold: the \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22.

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10. Wall street.

Pest office box 4,685, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery—Prizes Cashed, alers filled, information furnished. Highestrates paid for panish Bank bills, governments, Au. Ac. TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, it Well street, late of 18. Stafford's Black Ink, Is the Best Wetting

Stickwell & Co.'s Buellage la Thir ke The Daily Graphic

for to-day contains a telling Cartoon against MONOPOLY, trathful sketches of the Schnetzenfest at Union Hill, and other fine illustratio as

THE DAILY GD'APHIC for Saturday will contain a w lendid four page Supple

ment

1849.—Establish of 1849.—G. Ranchfuse, Practical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Hair. of East Twelfth street. ow York