silver pieces will flow back in abundance to our side of the line, where they are fully appreciated. Thus it is that everything combines to bring us back by a healthy and natural course to specie payments without the necessity of any violent action on the part of Congress.

ANOTHER IMBROGLIO WITH SPAIN seems to be on our hands. It appears that the Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Mr. Potestavy, had a difficulty at his office with a New Yorker, Mr. Hildreth, who came about some Spanish bond business. It is not clear who was in the wrong, but the end was that Mr. Hildreth was put out of the office and fell or was thrown down stairs. Mr. Butler proposes to agitate the subject and request Mr. Fish to demand redress. We hope Mr. Butler will not do it. When we allow numbers of our citizens to be killed in Cuba without interference, what is the use of making a great ado over one being thrown down stairs?

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION into the condition of the Weehawken ferry yesterday disclosed the fact, sworn to by the President, that the company had made no money by the ferry franchise, but, on the contrary, had lost $300,000 in twelve years by it. We may reasonably conclude, therefore, that the company are merely running their ferry for fun. It is a sort of excitement that they like, and they are willing to pay $25,000 a year for their sport. But considering that the ferry house, according to other evidence, is like a pigsty, and the only boat they have is "rotten," takes three-quarters of an hour to make a trip and sometimes gets stuck for eight hours in the mud, we think they would find better and cheaper fun in rolling around in the steamer Smidt for a month or two.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION into the alleged murder of Captain Alexander, who, it is proven, was not murdered at all, was continued yesterday, and the poor couple who are charged with killing this man, who was not killed, are still in prison, bail being refused by the Coroner. This proceeding is a little too deep for us. We cannot see where the job is, except that the Coroner and jury are anxious to get a little medical advice gratis from the doctors who testify before them.

WALL STREET.

The Gold Sensation Subsiding.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day in the Gold Room. The quotations fluctuated very little, gold opening at 112 and closing at 112⅞. Dealers lounged about the room apparently indifferent to speculation, and even those assembled around the fountain for the most part conducted business leisurely, breaking out only at long intervals into spasmodic uproar. One or two jovial members astonished the spectators in the galleries by occasional vocal attempts at "Shoo, Fly" and "Tommy Dodd," and the officers of the room leaned back in their easy chairs and let the machine run itself. The street was no less uninteresting than the Gold Room. Only half a dozen curbstone speculators were observable, and these stood in unused doorways and window recesses lazily puffing cigar smoke and watching the tardy movements of the gold indicator. Everyone early in the day abandoned all ideas of any excitement in the market for the present, and the gold operators separated for their homes with no prospect of any greater amusement this week than that of speculating in fluctuations of one-eighth per cent above or below a steady market point.

HOOKWINKING JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We notice in your issue of to-day an article headed "Hoodwinking Justice," revealing the *modus operandi* by which the criminal classes slip through the meshes of the law and evade the punishment due to their crimes. In the case of this man Hart we were particularly interested, as his forte consists in adroitly abstracting valuables from jewelry stores, a dangerous class of thieves, to whose depredations we are constantly exposed, and who generally succeed in escaping with their plunder. In this case, where no possible doubt could exist as to the man's guilt, caught in the act, the property found on his person, and well known as a professional thief, who has accumulated wealth in this profession. We ask, who is responsible that within a few days he should be liberated to prey on the community, on the nominal bail of half the amount he stole? Of course he forfeited his bail and the case dropped. We claim that, with the rest of the tax-paying community, we have a right to some protection for our property, and that the authorities should not have rested satisfied with the mere statement of the prisoner's counsel that Hart was confined in Moyamensing Prison, which appears to have had no better foundation than that one of Hart's "pals" had said so. Within two weeks past this man has been seen and recognized on Broadway, and no doubt could be easily found and re-arrested if the agents of criminal justice in this city had been stimulated by some ample reward to a warmer interest in the matter than that of simple abstract justice, or protection to a patient and long-suffering community.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
TIFFANY & CO.
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MARCH 10, 1870. BISHOP & REIN.

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this society was held last evening at the Mott Memorial Hall, Madison avenue. Dr. Stiles, President, occupied the chair, and after the transaction of the usual preliminary business and the election of some new members the librarian acknowledged the receipt of several valuable books from Dr. Green, of Boston; Dr. Holcombe, of New York, and Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, including an interesting work on the expedition against the Ohio Indians. Mr. C. D. Moore read several private papers of DeWitt Clinton, General Washington, and also of the Livingston family, as well as many communications from the old Aldermen of this city, setting forth in earnest language their peculiar views in regard to their interest in the progress of this metropolis, as compared with the parental care bestowed upon it by the present City Fathers. Dr. W. F. Holcombe, the Secretary, announced that the society would issue a quarterly genealogical and biographical record, the first copy of which would appear next month. Dr. Stiles then read an interesting memorial of William Wood, the founder of the Mercantile Library in New York and the Apprentices' Library in Brooklyn, together with several similar institutions throughout the country. After disposing of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

WHO ROBBED THE DEAD?

The hearing of evidence in the charge against officer Martin Coffee, of the Twentieth precinct, for not turning in a valuable gold watch seen on the body of Thomas J. Flynn, when found on the 3d inst., at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, was concluded before Commissioner Brennan yesterday morning. Two witnesses swore that while the body was in Coffee's custody, and only he, they and a boy present, he ordered them away. They proceeded across the street and saw Coffee stooping over towards the body, but did not know whether he was near enough to touch it. All the evidence in the case establishes the following points:—*First*, when Mr. Flynn's body was found he had a valuable gold watch; *second*, it was put back in the pocket in the presence of a number of citizens and officer McQuade, who turned the body over to Coffee; *third*, it was in the pocket when Coffee took the custody of the corpse and was gone when he and others lifted it out of the water. Consequently somebody stole it, as the ground was examined at low tide and it could not be found. It is barely possible that some of the citizens who helped to lift the remains from the water by a dextrous movement slipped the watch out, or it may have dropped out and been picked up by some dishonest spectator.

ENTERPRISE OF THE RADICAL ORGANS.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. Greeley this morning makes a great question of your publishing a note on Renan's appointment to his old professorship, and seems aggrieved by your enterprise in obtaining more news than he does. What will he say of publishing this morning the news of a change in the Brazilian ministry which you gave your readers on the 24th ult., twenty days beforehand? This, indeed, is enterprise in Mr. Greeley. BROOK FARMER.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

A Royal Duel in Madrid and a Bourbon Prince Killed.

British Opinion of the French Note to Rome.

The Ex-Queen of Spain in Domestic Trouble.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON.

SPAIN.

A Royal Duel with Fatal Result—A Bourbon Prince Killed.

MADRID, March 12, 1870.

A duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Henri de Bourbon occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals Cordova and Alaminor. Those of the Prince were Señor Rubio and another (name unknown), both republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement.

Domestic Troubles of the Ex-Queen.

PARIS, March 12, 1870.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, Don Francisco d'Assis, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration.

The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be Jules Favre.

ENGLAND.

Napoleon's Note to Rome—Opinion of the Missive.

LONDON, March 12, 1870.

The London journals consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which Ollivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

American Women and "Women's Rights."

LONDON, March 12, 1870.

The *Saturday Review* to-day has another editorial article on the subject of the "Shrieking Sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of the American women, but distinguishing, however, between "the undemonstratively beneficent and the mere social theorists."

A Pleasing Irish Panorama.

LONDON, March 12, 1870.

The *Saturday Review* of to-day, in reviewing the recent debates on the Irish Land bill, thinks the difficulties of that measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purpose of both political parties.

FRANCE.

Political Puffs.

PARIS, March 12, 1870.

The radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having in his last discourse in the Corps Législatif promised his aid to the Ministry.

BELGIUM.

The King to Visit Paris.

PARIS, March 12, 1870.

The King of the Belgians is expected here to-night or to-morrow.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Hopes of the Safety of the Steamship.

LONDON, March 12, 1870.

The arrival of the steamer Smidt at New York has had the effect of strengthening confidence in the safety of the City of Boston. The belief is now general, both here and at Liverpool, that the missing steamer will be heard from at the Azore Islands.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco and Australia Steamship Line—The Excitement Over the San Diego Gold Mines Undiminished—Sailing of the Sloop-of-War Jamestown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11, 1870.

A memorial to the Legislature asking for the passage of a resolution urging Congress to grant a subsidy to a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia is receiving the signatures of the principal merchants.

There is considerable excitement here concerning the newly discovered gold mines in San Diego county. Many persons have gone overland to San Diego, and the steamship Orifiame will leave on Sunday with passengers for the same destination.

The Legislature has located the State Normal School at San José.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown sailed yesterday for a two year cruise among the islands of the South Pacific. Prince Kanika, a member of the royal family of Hawaii, who has been on a visit to California, returns to Honolulu by the Jamestown. The United States steamer Saranac sailed for Mazatlan, Mexico, to-day.

Flour, $4 75 a $5 50. The extreme figures for wheat are $1 35 a $1 65. Legal tenders, 89c.

OHIO.

The Religious Revival in Cincinnati—Commotion Among the Distillers.

CINCINNATI, March 12, 1870.

According to authentic information gathered by the *Gazette* in the fifty churches in this vicinity and suburbs, 2,092 members have been added during the present revival. This, however, does not embrace all the converts, very many of whom have not yet united with any church, and some churches have not been heard from. Of 1,259 whose ages are known, there is no person over seventy years, and but thirty-seven between the ages of fifty and seventy years. Between the ages of twelve and twenty years and twenty and fifty years the numbers are about equal.

The distillers of the Third district (Dayton) are showing indignation at the enforcement of the forty-eight hour rule. One or two have paid their assessments for deficiency under protest, with the intention of commencing suits against the government.

Thomas G. Ball, a collector for Ehgreth, Febrioged & Co., in this city, has been discovered carrying on a system of peculation extending over at least a year. On Tuesday last he drew his salary and decamped. Some $800 deficit have been discovered, but how much more is not known.

Resolutions of the Legislature on Congressional Apportionment and Currency Inflation.

COLUMBUS, March 12, 1870.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day, requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any increase in the number of members of Congress and to adhere to the apportionment provided for by the act of 1842, and was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was also offered endorsing the action of the Ohio members of Congress who voted for increasing the currency, and it was made the special order for next Thursday.

A bill was introduced providing that the rate of taxation for municipal purposes in the cities of Ohio shall not exceed two and a half per cent.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 12—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 90¾ for the issue of 1862, 90 for the old issue of 1865, and 89¾ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 87¼; Erie Railway shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 115½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 12.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 12.—United States bonds opened flat; five-twenties of the old issue, 95¾ a 96¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 12—1:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. a 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 12.—The cotton market closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 12—1:30 P. M.—Pork quiet and steady. Lard buoyant at 63s. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 12.—Petroleum closed flat at 57¼f. for standard white.

CUBA.

Escape of General Goicouria—Reported Slaughter of Insurgents—A Judge Confined in Morro Castle for Releasing Freemasons from Jail.

HAVANA, March 12, 1870.

General Goicouria and some of his followers have escaped from Camaquey and gone towards Las Tunas.

The government troops in the vicinity of Trinidad have recently killed one hundred insurgents.

A judge yesterday illegally released the Masons who were in jail. Captain General de Rodas thereupon placed the judge in Morro Castle and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the city jail as under arrest.

ST. DOMINGO.

Admiral Poor and President Saget—The Haytiens Cautioned—The United States Will Protect San Domingo—The Haytien Government Displeased—False Report of a Collision.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1870.

Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, dated at Cape Haytien, February 12.

Admiral Poor had called upon the Provisional President, and after the usual interchange of civilities, acquainted him with the object of his visit to that port. The President summoned his Cabinet, and the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from his government—namely, that negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and that while they were pending, the government had determined with its whole power to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytien or any other government with that of the Dominicans; and if any attempt should be made upon the Dominicans during the negotiations under the Haytien or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return. The President and Secretary of State expressed the hope that friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that while they were aware of their weakness they knew their rights and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy. Admiral Poor afterward learned, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States government accompanied by force.

The United States steamers Severn and Dictator arrived at Port au Prince on the 9th of February. The day before the arrival of the Severn at Port au Prince a rumor was in circulation in the town that a collision had occured at Cape Haytien between the Nantasket and the Haytien man-of-war Terror (late the Pequot), in consequence of the protection given by the former to the American Consul. It was also reported by the two pilots who brought in the Severn and Dictator, with a discrepancy as to the result. An examination by the Admiral proved the rumor without foundation.

The following Haytien vessels were at anchor in Port au Prince:—Maratanza, Quaker City, Alexander Petien, Galetea and Mount Vernon, a transport. The Quaker City is dismantled.

TENNESSEE.

Disastrous Effects of Congressional Interference—Prominent Radicals Opposing the Measure.

NASHVILLE, March 12, 1870.

Judge Hackelford, one of the most prominent republicans in Tennessee and an appointee to the Supreme bench by Governor Brownlow, has addressed a card to the *Republican Banner*, stating that he is opposed to Congressional intervention in Tennessee, because it would destroy the prosperity of the State and engender a feeling of bitterness and strife that could not be repressed for twenty years, and because it would establish a dangerous precedent and ruin the republican party. Judge Hackleford was one of those who called the republican convention which met here on the 16th of February. J. N. Trimble, late representative in Congress from this district, has also taken ground against Congressional intervention.

MISSOURI.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution—Shooting Affray in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 12, 1870.

The House yesterday passed the Senate concurrent resolution providing for submitting to the people the constitutional amendments allowing negroes and rebels to vote and hold office. Also a resolution preventing a division of the public school fund, or the appropriation of public money to sectarian schools.

Shahr, who shot Baldwin on Thursday night, is himself recovering. The Grand Jury will no doubt take up the case at once. Smythe, who was found accessory to the act by the Coroner's jury, has not been arrested, but his father, who is a merchant in this city, is surety for his appearance. A policeman is in constant attendance on Shahr.

NEW YORK.

Depositor Robbed in an Albany Bank—The Robbers Arrested and the Money Recovered.

ALBANY, March 12, 1870.

Tobias Bouck, of Schoharie, went into the City Bank to-day to deposit twelve hundred dollars, left his money on the desk and stepped in the back room to see the cashier; when he returned the money was gone. The case was given to detective Bradt, and in a few hours he recovered the money by arresting Lewis H. Thompson and Henry Snyder, of Greenbush.

Rejoicings in Buffalo Over the Repeal of the Canal Contract System.

BUFFALO, March 12, 1870.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens and members of the Board of Trade was held on 'Change to-day, to endorse the action of the Legislature in repealing the contract system; approving the conduct of the Erie county delegation and congratulating the people of the entire State upon the blow given to a corrupt system and to the "ring" that have so long hampered commerce and trade. Appropriate resolutions were passed expressing the sentiment of the meeting on the subject of the reforms already accomplished and the prospect of a reduction of the canal tolls. Speeches were made by A. P. Nichols, J. M. Schermerhorn and others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Second Mortgage Bonds to be Issued.

BOSTON, March 12, 1870.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to-day, it was unanimously voted that the directors be authorized to place a second mortgage upon the property of the corporation for a sum not exceeding $15,000,000, said mortgage to be made to Dwight Foster, E. C. Sherman and Benjamin E. Bates as trustees.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

As a train on the Boston and Portland Railroad was passing a street crossing in Saco, Me., yesterday afternoon, it struck a sleigh containing three persons, killing one, fatally injuring another, while the third escaped unhurt.

At a democratic meeting in Belfast, Me., last night, a candidate for Mayor was nominated and strong resolutions in favor of adhering to strict party lines were passed unanimously.

The old Sixth Massachusetts regiment are making arrangements for observing the anniversary of their passage through Baltimore the 19th April, 1861.

The three republican State committees of Virginia in conference at Richmond yesterday, agreed to call a convention for the purpose of reorganizing the party. The convention will meet here on April 6.

The revenue officers at Fredicksburg, Va., yesterday seized 50,000 cigars and twenty barrels of whiskey for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

The Louisiana Legislature has finally passed the bill incorporating the Louisiana Dredging Company. It provides for keeping open one or more passes at the mouth of the river to a depth of twenty-two feet.

Three hundred and thirty-seven doctors of medicine graduated last week by the four medical colleges in Philadelphia, including fourteen by the Women's Medical College and 160 yesterday by the Jefferson Medical College.

A CASE OF POISONING.

On Thursday afternoon James Creighton was taken from the Northwestern Dispensary, in Thirty-sixth street, by ambulance, in charge of officer Ostrom, of the Twentieth precinct, and carried to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. On admission, Creighton, who appeared to be suffering from delirium tremens, was placed in a cell, but died in an hour or two afterwards. Subsequently Dr. Polk, one of the hospital surgeons, not being satisfied as to the cause of death, made a post mortem examination on the body, which resulted in showing that death had resulted from corrosive poison. How or in what manner the poison was administered remains to be determined by an investigation, which will proceed before Coroner Keenan as soon as the necessary witnesses can be procured. Deceased, who lived on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, was fifty years of age and a native of Ireland. It is more than likely that Creighton voluntarily swallowed the fatal draught with suicidal intent.

OBITUARY.

Henri de Bourbon.

A cable telegram dated Madrid, March 12, states that Henri de Bourbon was killed in a duel by the Duc de Montpensier yesterday. The particulars of the duel are not given, but the affair is said to create great excitement. Señor Rubio and another person, whose name is not known, acted as seconds for Henri de Bourbon, and General Cordova and Señor Alaminor acted for the Duc. The seconds were all republican members of the Constituent Cortes.

Henri Marie Ferdinand, Duc de Seville, was born on the 17th of April, 1823. He was the second son of Francisco de Paulo, Duke of Cadiz, and was own brother to Francisco d'Assis, the husband of Queen Isabella, now exiled in Paris. On the 5th of May, 1847, he married Donna Helena de Castelvi y Shelley Fernandez de Cordova at Rome. At the age of twenty-seven he was Vice Admiral of the Spanish fleet. His dignity as Infant of Spain was withdrawn from him by public decree in March, 1867. He advocated the cause of Queen Isabela during the revolution of 1868, which detroned her and compelled her to flee to Paris. Afterwards, when the Cortes commenced canvassing for a king, he opposed the claims of the Duc de Montpensier, and in December, 1868, wrote a strong letter from Paris to the provisional government, denouncing the Duke in unmeasured terms. Montpensier is the son of Louis Philippe, at whose hands Henri de Bourbon claims to have suffered twenty-two years of suffering and political persecution. The denunciatory letter may or may not have had an effect on the Cortes, but it was most probably in a remote degree a cause of the recent duel. Henri de Bourbon has been living in France, but lately came over the French border, it is believed, in order to fight the duel which ended in his death.

Robert D. Holmes.

Robert D. Holmes, Past Grand Worthy Master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of New York, died, of consumption, at his residence, 45 Barrow street, in this city, last evening. The deceased gentleman was born in the Ninth ward in 1816, and was consequently in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He was educated at old Public School No. 3, and the earlier years of his life subsequent to his graduation were passed in a variety of pursuits. While yet a very young man he became private secretary to Henry Eckford, the eminent shipbuilder, and accompanied that gentleman on a tour through the Mediterranean islands and the kingdom of Greece. Returning thence to the United States he entered upon the study of law, under the direction of Wm. J. Haskins, and, having been admitted to the bar continued his legal practice until quite recently, covering a period of about thirty years. He also entered the arena of journalism about the year 1840 and continued to contribute to the daily and weekly press and various literary periodicals up to the time of his death, his most prominent journalistic connection being with the New York *Dispatch*, of which paper he was widely known as the editor and compiler of Masonic news matter. It was in connection with that department and his high rank as a Mason that he was best known, having taken the thirty-three degrees, and, for two terms, held the office of G. W. M., his latter term expiring about three years since, when he was superseded by Austin. It was always a source of pride to himself and of credit to the order of which he was so noted a member that during the time he held this important office he abandoned his journalistic connection, to avoid the possibility of a suspicion that his influence as a journalist might be directed to the carrying out of his views in his official capacity as a Mason but he nevertheless carried out the resolve at no mean personal and pecuniary sacrifice. The only public office he ever held was that of a member of the Board of Excise, though he unsuccessfully contended at the last election for the position of Civil Justice in the Third Judicial district of this city. As a private individual he was a genial and highly respected man, and was a warm and trusted friend and ardent admirer of the lamented James T. Brady, Edwin Forrest and other gentlemen eminent in the field of letters, science and art. His illness has been long and painful, and he leaves a widow and family to mourn his loss.

William R. Merriam.

This gentleman, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Wednesday last. Mr. Merriam was born at Meriden, Conn., in the year 1834. In 1860 he entered the Masonic order by becoming a member of Crescent Lodge, in this city. He took a warm interest in masonic matters and rose rapidly in the fraternity, filling many prominent positions. As a hard and faithful worker he was conspicuous among the members of the craft. On Monday evening last he was in the possession of his usual good health and spirits, but Tuesday morning, not finding himself well enough to attend to business, he remained at home. His illness increased, and on the following evening he expired. His disease was congestion of the brain. His funeral, which will take place to-day, will be attended by a large number of the members of the various Masonic lodges in this city, by whom he was loved as a brother and esteemed as a friend.

Henry H. Leeds.

Mr. H. H. Leeds, one of the oldest and best known auctioneers in the city, died at his residence in East Forty-third street yesterday morning, of disease of the heart. Deceased was born in New London, Conn., in the year 1801. At an early age he came to this city, and entered into mercantile pursuits. Up to the year 1847 the dry goods trade occupied his time and attention, but during that year he became an auctioneer, and had his place of business in Wall street. The following year Mr. Allen B. Leeds joined him in business, and after the firm was conducted for some time under the name of H. H. Miner & Co. it was changed to that of Leeds & Miner, under which title it has continued up to the present day. As an auctioneer Mr. Leeds was both active and honest, and was respected by all with whom he had business relations. Some years ago Mr. Leeds made the selling of paintings a specialty, and in this peculiar branch of the business obtained quite an extensive notoriety. Mr. Leeds possessed a good constitution, and a week before his decease attended to his professional duties as usual, but after returning home he complained of being unwell. He subsequently became worse, and on Friday morning his illness terminated in death.

General Morris S. Miller.

Brevet Brigadier General Morris S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General of the United States Army, died suddenly yesterday in New Orleans. General Miller was born in this State, from which he also received his appointment. He entered the army as brevet second lieutenant of the Second artillery on the 1st of July, 1834. In 1837 he attained the rank of first lieutenant, and was detailed as assistant commissary of subsistence. He afterwards served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Major General McComb until 1841, when he was appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, when he relinquished his rank in line. He continued to serve as captain and quartermaster until 1861, when he was promoted major. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier general with a number of others, and held that rank up to the time of his death. Deceased was fifty-six years of age.

Samuel F. Wilson.

Samuel F. Wilson, one of the editors and proprietors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died yesterday in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Wilson was a hard worker and an amiable gentleman, and will be regretted by a numerous circle of friends. He was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death.

CAPTURE OF A SWINDLER.

The Meshes of the Law—A Horse Thief Drives Sixty Miles and is Caught in His Own Trap.

A shrewd confidence swindle, by which a supposed wealthy individual, calling himself "M. O. Davis," succeeded in running off with a valuable horse and vehicle from a livery stable in Morrisania, appeared in the HERALD of Friday, at which time the whereabouts of the thief was unknown. Yesterday morning, however, a telegram was received from Newburg, Orange county, by F. H. Carr, the owner of the stolen property, stating that a stranger had arrived in that city with a horse and buggy, the latter bearing his (Carr's) name and address, and asking for further instructions. The wires having flashed back an advice to hold both the man and the property, a warrant was immediately obtained and placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to Newburg for the purpose of escorting the prisoner back to Morrisania.

It has transpired that the real name of this adroit swindler is M. O. Dutton, who has been pronounced by a cousin in New York "a chronic swindler and an unmitigated beat," who exists exclusively on his wits, ignoring altogether the statute in his case made and provided. Doubtless the would-be purchaser of "real estate" imagined that a drive of sixty miles from the scene of his thievish exploit would safely place him beyond the reach of detection; but he has now a fitting opportunity of pondering over the hackneyed question, "What's in a name?"

FIRE IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

Shortly before midnight a fire broke out in No. 673 Eighth avenue, occupied as a hat store by A. Samuels. The stock was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $1,000—covered by insurance. The building was damaged $300.

COMMUNIPAW STOCK YARDS.

During the past week 207 cars arrived at the Communipaw stock yards, containing 1,877 cattle, 4,018 hogs and 10,998 sheep. There were slaughtered during the week 885 cattle, 3,985 hogs and 7,852 sheep.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT—ORGAN MATINEE—GOTTSCHALK MEMORIAL.—A very elegant and fashionable audience assembled at this hall on Tuesday night on occasion of a grand charity concert for the Western Dispensary. The programme was formidable in length and remarkable principally for a preponderance of vocal pieces, which made the concert fearfully monotonous. There were plenty of artists, and good ones, but some of their selections were unfortunate. Miss Kellogg was the star of the vocal department, but she should not have attempted pieces so utterly unsuitable to her light, bird-like voice as Verdi's *A forse lui* or Gounod's *Ave Maria*. By the way, a very pleasing innovation was made in this quartet in the substitution of a 'cello for a violin. The former is better calculated to give the full tone and sympathetic expression which the beautiful subject demands. Mrs. Kempton sang an aria by Robandi, with 'cello and organ accompaniment, with rare taste and artistic finish, but she should not have responded to an encore with the dreary "Three Fishers." Miss Hattie Gibbs has a hard, unsympathetic voice, and labored under the disadvantage of nervousness to such an extent that, in Gounod's serenade and "Berceuse," her voice was at times totally inaudible. Mr. J. N. Pattison has lost none of his old fire, to judge from his brilliant piano playing in his own "Polka de Concert" and arrangement of the "Russian Hymn." The same crispness of touch and completeness of idea in rendering of a work which we always accorded him came out in strong relief the same evening. Signor Mora played that dreary tocatta and fugue in D, which is always a bore on the organ, and a queer sort of Bellini transcription of his own, which displayed his pedalling powers to the utmost advantage, but also showed his want of tact in effecting good combinations of stops. The *vox humana* on the magnificent organ in this hall is a very pretty stop, but when used *ad nauseam* it becomes insufferable. Violent contrasts, also, are not calculated to please on such an instrument. We liked his performance of Schubert's *Ave Maria* the best. Hill and Centemeri sang well, although the latter was suffering from a cold. The programme, we repeat, was badly arranged, there being eleven vocal pieces and four instrumental. Such a piece as the duet from "Crispino" should not be sung outside the opera. Another thing we must take exception to, and that is the persistency with which some of the audience encored every piece on the programme—not that it was always deserving, but from a monomania that by doubling the bill they would get more value for their money. Mr. Popper played the violoncello accompaniments in an unexceptionable manner.

The hall was crowded on Wednesday afternoon on occasion of Mr. Samuel P. Warren's seventh organ recital. The programme was a historical one. The organ selections were from the works of Scarlatti, Bach, Krebs, Handel, Schumann, Spohr, Van Eyken and Volkmar. Mr. Warren displayed much research and study, and a devotion to art and appreciation of the peculiarities of the various schools which stamps him as an organist of rare merit. But the feature of the matinée was the exquisite singing of Miss Nettie Sterling in Bach's "Grief and Pain" from the Passions, and Liszt's "King of Thule." This lady has improved greatly since her visit to Europe. Her voice has lost none of its rich contralto tones, and her management of it is highly artistic.

The Gottschalk Memorial, at Association Hall, on Wednesday evening, was a very interesting and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased composer by Mr. J. Haner, his pupil. The programme was mainly made up of Gottschalk's works, the selections being calculated to display the main characteristics of the lamented pianist. They found able and conscientious interpreters in Mr. Haner and Mme. Salvotti. Messrs. Lewenberg and Mora also took part in the concert. We would recommend the latter gentleman to study such a work as "La Gallina" a little more before he attempts to play it in public with Mr. Haner. It did not produce the desired effect, owing to his want of promptitude in his part.

APOLLO HALL.—RIVARDE CONCERT.—A truly brilliant and fashionable audience assembled last night at this hall to patronize the concert of the Rivarde Musical Club, a sort of half amateur, half artistic arrangement, which comes up periodically before the public for recognition. The audience seemed to be *en rapport* with the performers, to judge from their persistent enthusiasm from beginning to end. There was an excellent orchestra present, one that would do credit to any concert; also a violinist of rare ability, one Dr. D——, who did full justice to one of vieuxtemps' complicated caprices. The instrumental part of the programme was the best, the vocal being entirely inferior to it. For instance, the tenor, Mr. Johnson, ought never attempt to sing *Di quella pira*, especially when he essayed last night that terrible *ut de poitrine*. Lefranos and Tamberliks are rare nowadays, and we do not think that this worthy tenor can ever feel at home in the regions of the high C. One of the members sang a cavatina from "Beatrice di Tenda," instead of the *Ah mon fils*, set down in the programme. The duet from "Belisario," sung by tenor and basso, was not calculated to produce a favorable impression of either voice. Mr. Vilanova played one of Weber's concertos (not the "Concertstuck"), with neatness and elegance, but not with the power one would look for in the execution of such a work. Madame Salvotti sang the same aria that she made such a hit in at the concert of the Berge Choral Union—the grand aria in the first act of "Poliuto." She has one of those clear, ringing soprano voices, with a pure Italian method, which makes itself felt in the concert room. The quartet from "Puritani" was ineffective on account of the absence of *ensemble* and general unanimity between the four singers. The tenor was particularly at variance with his three companions and took liberties which Bellini would never have tolerated. The orchestra was unexceptionable in every respect and formed a pleasing contrast to the concerted pieces in the vocal programme. We cannot say that we admire these semi-mutual admiration societies, for they do not serve the cause of true art. None of the performers can feel that responsibility that strict criticism and an impartial audience would entail upon them, and consequently they both attempt works beyond their power, and what they do know they execute with reprehensible carelessness.

THE STAGE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Closed—the Academy of Music and Tammany—while Bryants', which is sandwiched between these architectural mountains, and the Circus, which faces them, are crowded every night. Strange but true.

On the four hundredth night of John S. Clarke's engagement in London, the 9th instant, the Prince of Wales sent for the American comedian, complimented him highly on his talents and expressed great regret at his leaving England. Mr. Clarke leaves for America in a few days to fill an engagement at Booth's theatre. We believe this is the first time such a compliment was ever extended to an American actor.

Marshal Tooker reports to Mayor Hall that he has been to Wallack's to ascertain the probably of disaster by fire arising from the burning attic scene in "Lost at Sea," and that he found the construction of the scene to be simple and ingenious. Danger, he thinks, could arise only from gross neglect on the part of the very numerous stage attendants, whom he found apparently well disciplined.

The concert season is at its zenith in London. The Monday *Pops* (as they are called), Mr. Wood's essays at Exeter Hall, another series at St. James' Hall and the never-to-be-forgotten concerts at the Crystal Palace, are all in full blast, and as a general thing well attended. Yet in this city, with hundreds of clever artists, nothing but the philharmonic soirees seem to succeed. What a shame!

Liszt is working upon a poem, "King Stephen," which he proposes "to treat in the Hungarian style." We trust he will keep it in Hungary, and not offend classical ears elsewhere with his incongruous musical ideas.

King Ludwig has tried hard, but in vain, to make his good subjects in Munich Wagnerites. The music of the future is unmistakably unpopular there.

Sims Reeves' voice is declining fast. At a recent concert in London it failed him completely. There is no one worthy, however, to fill his place as yet.

A number of amateur singers lately gave an oratorio, "Esther," in Springfield, Ohio. The local journal immortalizes the queen thus, "Her soft sopranos hushed the murmurs of the audience into intense interest." Another lady had "a voice clear and flexible as a morning bird's." That'll do.

Mr. William F. Kotch concertized Friday night at Elizabeth, N. J., with Miss Kellogg, Ferranti, Berg, Morgan and Sanderson.

A careful examination of the mechanism of the fire scene in "Lost at Sea," at Wallack's, made by a committee invited for the purpose, revealed the fact that no danger can befall either actors or house, according to its present working.

That brave little woman, Camille Urso, has out-Gilmored Boston by her great musical festival, given lately in the Golden City. It is said to have been a grand success.

Ole Bull and Herrmann have also made a hit in that city.

Few American actors achieved such a genuine success in London as John S. Clarke, the comedian. Rumor has it that he will pay us a visit ere long. His great part is Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law."

LETTER FROM MR. FECHTER.

He Denies a Report that Miss Leclercq is His Wife.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON ADVERTISER:—

I read in some "bit" of paper sent me without a name from Boston that they persist in calling Miss Leclercq my wife. Will you kindly and emphatically let them know that my wife and children are impatiently awaiting my return in Paris, where the education of both my girl and son require the mother's presence. This false statement might mar the reputation of Miss Leclercq, whose honor I value as if she were indeed my sister-in blood as she is in heart. Very truly yours, CH. FECHTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1870.

THE LOSS OF THE EAGLE.

Particulars of the Wreck on Body Island—The Escape of the Passengers—The Vessel Probably a Total Loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 10, 1870.

Two passengers from the wrecked steamship Eagle arrived in Norfolk at a late hour last night. Their names are Señor Ruis de Leon, of Havana, and D. Knowlton, of New York city. They make the following report concerning that vessel:—

On last Friday evening, at seven o'clock, the captain announced at the supper table that they had sixteen fathoms of water and were about twelve miles out from Body Island. After supper, upon coming on deck, the officer announced fifteen fathoms of water, which would indicate a distance of about ten miles from land. The captain then went forward, and, seeing something on the starboard bow which looked like land, ordered the vessel to be kept off a point; but the order had scarcely been given when she struck on a sand bar and remained hard and fast aground. The captain called all hands and commenced throwing the cargo overboard in order to ease her off. The weather was calm and the ship lay at ease, and by morning the vessel was backed off some ten feet, when it was discovered that she had stove a large hole in her bows, and the effort had to be abandoned.

Shortly after sunrise a strong northeast wind set in, which made the vessel labor heavily, and efforts were at once made for landing the passengers and crew. This was a very hazardous undertaking, and required two days (Saturday and Sunday) to accomplish it; one of the boats was stove and two were swamped during the operation, but no lives were lost. The baggage and effects of the crew and passengers were saved, together with about $200,000 in Spanish gold. Such of the cargo as was thrown overboard drifted away to the southward, and that remaining in the vessel will be a total loss.

When these gentlemen left the ship she was lying about half a mile out, broadside on, and every sea making