

SPANAN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Rumor of Coming Change in the Executive of Cuba.

Valmaseda and Crespo Likely To Be Superseded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, Dec. 28, 1871.

It is rumored in the city to-day that Generals Jose Concha and Ceboya will sail immediately for Havana, to supersede Valmaseda and Crespo in the government of Cuba.

The appointment of General Concha to the office of Captain General of Cuba is, indeed, reported to have been already determined on by the Spanish government.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Dec. 28, 1871.

A rumor prevails in the city to the effect that Señor Roberts will be replaced, as Spanish Minister at Washington, by Admiral Polo de Barnabe, who was recently in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

AUSTRIA.

Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Parliament and Royal Review of the National Situation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Dec. 28, 1871. In the Reichsrath to-day the Emperor Francis Joseph delivered the speech from the throne, with which the legislative session is usually opened.

After the customary formal congratulations on the existing aspect of national affairs His Majesty proceeded to deal with some questions.

His readiness to grant extreme concessions, he is sorry to say, has not brought internal harmony to the State, as desired.

The Crown, while it contemplates the existence of separate kingdoms with constitutional satisfaction, claims that its acts are in the interest of the whole empire, as well as of individual States.

Great stress is laid on the enforcement of aid and obedience to the laws.

The government will accede to the wishes of Galicia in so far as they are compatible with the interests of the empire.

Measures are promised which will render the Reichsrath a completely representative body.

Bills to reform election abuses, to develop the landwehr system and to improve the pecuniary condition of government officials and the poorer clergy will be submitted.

The prompt settlement of the educational questions is recommended.

Regret is expressed at the fact that a portion of the empire remains unrepresented in the Reichsrath, where alone the attainment of an understanding is possible.

The deputies are exhorted to supply the spiritual and material wants of the country.

The Emperor closes his address by declaring that "Austria, weary of internal conflicts, desires peace and order."

The times were never more prosperous.

The aspect of Europe and the foreign relations of the empire are favorable for the maintenance of peace and the unification of the Austrian peoples.

PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATION.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day elected Herr Hopfen President and Herr Vadulich and Herr Grock Vice Presidents.

FRANCE.

Orleanist Royalist Tactics in the Legislature and Official Compliment to Brazil—Material Interests of the Nation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1871. The Not d'Ordre (newspaper) is the authority for a report that the Prince de Joinville is about to resign his seat in the French Assembly, to strengthen the position of the Duke d'Annam.

REPUBLICAN COMPLIMENT TO IMPERIALISM. President Thiers gives a State dinner on Saturday in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the Brazil, now in Paris.

MATERIAL INTERESTS AND MINING FOR BULLION. The London Standard has a report that a French squadron will proceed immediately to Greece to support the claims of French citizens to the silver mines of Laurium.

THE REPLY TO BISMARCK. PARIS, Dec. 28—P. M. The Count de Remusat has forwarded to Berlin a reply to the last despatch from Prince Bismarck.

CIVIL APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT. A deputation from Lyons waited upon President Thiers to-day and asked him to raise the state of siege existing in that city.

M. Thiers promised to consider the subject.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

President Thiers on the Project for an Increased Circulation of Notes—A Parliamentary Committee Under Cabinet "Threats."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1871. In the National Assembly to-day President Thiers stated that the committee which has under consideration the proposed act allowing an increase in the circulation of the Bank of France submit their decision to the Assembly immediately for its action.

He said the present circulation of the bank was only 20,000,000 francs below the maximum amount now allowed by law, and threatened "that the committee should bear the responsibility of the delay in affording relief to the French people from the scarcity of the circulating medium."

The committee, spurred by M. Thiers' threat, finally, though unwillingly, promised to submit their proposals at to-morrow's sitting of the Assembly.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

National Accusation Against Bismarck's Peace Policy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1871. The Paris papers of this evening assert that Prince Bismarck is "seeking a pretext for the reconquest by the German troops of the evacuated French provinces."

GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

A Prussian Squadron at Sea for Rio Janeiro.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1871. The American steambark Caroline seized and burnt by the German frigate Albatross, has been captured at sea by the United States frigate Constitution, after a sharp fight.

The British defeated a small force of patriots and captured several guns.

ENGLAND.

The Bank Return and Supply of Bullion and Cotton.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1871. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £20,000 during the week.

Two hundred bales of cotton have been landed at Liverpool from New York.

Business will be partially suspended on Saturday, the 30th. The cotton markets will be closed at Liverpool and little business will be transacted in London.

New Year's Day will be observed as a close holiday.

The Stock Exchange, the cotton and other markets will be closed and business wholly suspended.

Ministerial Exposition of the Relations With America.

LONDON, Dec. 28—P. M. The Right Hon. Mr. GUILFORD addressed his constituents at Pontefract last evening. He announced the entire recovery of his health, and that he will take his seat at the present session of Parliament.

In an allusion to American affairs Mr. Childers said that "the present cordial union between England and America was due to the careful and determined policy of Lords Derby, Clarendon and Granville."

OCEAN TRAVEL. The report that the Allan steamship line has been sold proves unfounded.

Flagellum Against Electricity. LONDON, Dec. 28, 1871. One of the telegraph news agencies publishes a contradiction of the report that warrants had been sent to England for the arrest of John C. Heenan, and makes a suitable apology for the circulation of the report.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' HEALTH.

A Quiet Night and Gradual Recovery of Strength—The Clerical Effort for Bodily Care Relaxed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28—P. M. The noon bulletin from Sandringham states that the Prince of Wales had a good night and that his strength is slowly returning.

CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH. The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered that the special prayers which have been offered in the churches for the recovery of the Prince of Wales be discontinued, "as His Royal Highness is out of danger."

ITALY.

Promulgation of Act on the Commercial Treaty with America—The Church and the Temporal Power.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 28, 1871. A royal decree has recently carrying into effect the commercial treaty recently concluded between the kingdom of Italy and the republic of the United States of America.

ECCLIASTICAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THE KING IN ROME. Several Italian archbishops and bishops waited on the King of Italy on Christmas day and presented the congratulations of the season.

GREAT FIRE IN ARKANSAS.

The Largest Conflagration Ever Known in Little Rock.

A Whole Square of Buildings, Stores of All Kinds and a Newspaper Office Destroyed—Several Persons Hurt by the Falling Timbers and Debris.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 28, 1871. One of the largest fires that ever occurred in this city has been raging since ten o'clock.

A whole square of buildings from McAlmon's corner to the Odd Fellows Building has been destroyed, including the Journal printing office.

The following houses, as far as could be ascertained at the time, have been burned out—McAlmon's drug store, McAlmon's clothing house, Hornbrook's and Townsend's groceries, J. O. Shepherd, boots and shoes; H. Landburger, dry goods; A. Linsell, gunsmith; Southern Express, Berger's saloon, Herrick's livery stable, Journal office and one or two smaller offices and shops.

The Odd Fellows' Building is badly damaged, though it is thought can be saved.

The fire now (a quarter to four P. M.) is about under control.

Judge Wislinski and a man named Sheets were badly hurt by falling timber.

All were from buildings except McAlmon's drug store and Hornbrook's & Townsend's houses.

THE GRAND DUKE.

The Imperial Traveller Continuing His Western Tour—The Journey from Cleveland to Detroit—Enthusiastic Reception at the Latter Place.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28, 1871. The Grand Duke and his suite arrived here from Cleveland early this evening in the special imperial train via the Lake Shore road.

The departure from Cleveland was seized upon as another occasion for tendering the distinguished visitor an ovation, and besides the Cleveland Grays and a band as escort, there was also about the same multitude of people to cheer as there was when he arrived on Tuesday afternoon.

The train did not tarry long enough to admit of the formalities which the Ohio people were willing to indulge in in honor of the Russian monarch, but the train did tarry at the Erie station, where the train and the distinguished passengers were photographed.

A large crowd was at the depot upon the arrival of the train in this city, and the enthusiasm was of the same cordial character as in the other Western cities which the Duke has visited. He proceeded immediately to splendidly prepared apartments in the Russell House, and did not leave the hotel during the evening.

To-morrow he will be formally welcomed by the State and city authorities and the people, and the occasion will be made a gala day for Detroit.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE. (From the Indianapolis News, Dec. 28.) The New York Herald recently made the greatest display of journalistic enterprise ever known, no less an act than that of sending out an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone. The history of the expedition up to the 4th of last July we publish in another column, and only regret that our space is too limited to admit of publishing the whole account, which occupies nearly a page in the HERALD.

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BISHOP O'HARA AND FATHER STACK.

Judge Gamble to-day granted a rule of Court upon Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, requiring him to appear before him on January 3 next, and show cause why he, the Bishop, should not revoke his letter of November 5 last, and restore Father Stack to his pastorate as he enjoyed it previous to that time.

VIEW OF THE PAST.

1862—General Sherman's army assaulted Vicksburg, and was repulsed with great loss.

1817—The American steambark Caroline seized and burnt by the German frigate Albatross, has been captured at sea by the United States frigate Constitution, after a sharp fight.

1778—The British defeated a small force of patriots and captured several guns.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1871.

The Troublesome Apaches of Arizona. Major General Schofield's report on the present condition of military and Indian affairs in Arizona, says that a state of war with the Apaches has existed for many years; the troops have been constant in the field, incurring extraordinary losses and expenses; the remoteness of the scene of hostilities, the sources of supply necessitates very large expenditures for transportation of the necessary result is, that whether the troops in Arizona be few or many their cost per man must be much greater than the average of the entire army, which disproportion is still more increased by the cost of constant, active operations against the Indians. During the years 1869 and 1870 a large proportion of the Apaches were gathered on temporary reservations near certain designated military posts, but some thousands still remained at large and committed depredations whenever opportunity offered. The belief that some of these depredations were committed by Indians from those reservations was given an excuse for acts of violence on the part of the Arizona troops, no less barbarous than those which characterized the Apaches. These Indians on the reservations paid for a large part of the rations issued to them by supplying hay and wood at much less cost to the government than that paid to the contractors to the military posts. It has been suggested that this may explain the Camp Grant massacre. The meagre pay of the troops was withdrawn, unnecessary posts were abandoned, depots were broken up and economy practiced, immediately following this reduction reports of Indian outrages arose from the people of that territory, accompanied by denunciations of the Department Commander (General Stoneham). Then followed the Camp Grant massacre, which General Schofield reports in some detail. A few days later news was received from the Indians that they had been driven from their homes and that the Apaches had broken up in open war. The vigorous measures promptly adopted by the Department Commander, General Crook, were sufficient to deter the large majority of the Indians from engaging in war, while the efforts of the Indian Peace Commission and other officers of the Army to induce the good faith and humane purpose of the government seem to have been successful. It is reported that nearly all the Arizona Apaches have been designated, and hopes are entertained of a lasting peace.

The Cherokee Delegation and Matters in the Indian Territory. The Cherokee and Chickasaw maintained a delegation at the capital since 1857 during the Congressional session. The delegates for the present year have all arrived but one. William P. Ross, the present chief, and Captain Bengue, with Colonel Yarn and Adair, represent the two wings of the Nation. The delegation express considerable anxiety to the probable course of Indian legislation during the ensuing session. The Indian Territory is represented as in both a quiet and prosperous condition, and complaint is made of reports which have circulated of alleged lawlessness. Most of the arrests which have been made in the newspapers really grew out of violations of the various laws on the part of white trespassers and travelers. It is the object of the railroad men who are trying to get the line through the Indian Territory to settle the Indian Territory and the country with the idea that the state of society is too bad to be properly controlled by such governments as the Indian Territory possess. The Indians will urge some amendments to, as well as the codification of, the intercourse laws. The constitution for an independent Indian Territory, which was adopted by the Oklahoma General Council, was ratified by the Cherokee House of Representatives, but lost in the Senate. The bill, proposing a Territorial government, by which the President was to appoint the Governor, and the members of the Executive Council, was rejected by the Indians, as their system proposed. The latter are afraid to trust the white man under any circumstances.

Is It the Haytian Minister? A pamphlet of the signature of "Many Dominicans" is being privately circulated here. It is designed for Congressmen and others who may be supposed to represent or affect public opinion, and contains a strong plea against annexation to the United States. The point of the matter is the charge made that Mr. Preston, the Haytian Minister, who is now in New York, is the author of the pamphlet. Should the House prove another foreign Minister will be informed that his room is more desirable than his company.

Brigadier Young in the Supreme Court. Bright's address, in reply to the Chief of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has brought a case before the United States Supreme Court from the Utah Territorial Court, which went against him there, on an account rendered against the Deseret Irrigating Company, the judgment being for something over ten thousand dollars. The suit was on the allegation that the Utah Territorial Court had rendered judgment against the Deseret Irrigating Company, and that the debt of that company was his own. The error claimed is that the Court admitted the testimony of the company's indebtedness to the plaintiff without first requiring Young's connections with it to be submitted to the jury. The Utah Territorial Court, and it is not likely to be heard for two or three years. The name of the plaintiff was the Morman Irrigating Company.

The Printing Bureau All Right. The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, after a thorough investigation, lasting a week, have found everything correct. This is the second examination of this bureau within a year, and upon both occasions not even a technical error was found. The Bureau is now out of place, although many millions of dollars are annually printed in this bureau.

Warning Signals to Ships at Sea. Mr. Theodore F. Townsend, observer in charge of the Signal Office at Cape May City, N. J., has submitted to the Signal Office a plan by which ships at sea, within sight of land, can be warned of approaching danger from his office by the use of General Myer's system of signals.

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OBITUARY.

James Henry Hackett.

Chief Justice—What's his post there? All—his—Falsist, an alien American actor.

His eminent and veteran American actor deserves tributory attention and precise memorial, that he has passed away from the stage of life.

An actor, as reported in the HERALD yesterday, he had been seriously ill for some weeks, and was a victim of disorders incident to old age.

He died early on Thursday morning at his country seat in Jamaica, Long Island. He had risen to walk across the room, but, finding himself too weak, returned to his bed, and, after a brief gasping for air, he expired.

Mr. Hackett, in rendering Falstaff, showed an accurate balance and a nice adjustment of quantities necessary to the proper mixture of debauchery, dissipation, wit and conceit, which he had to the exclusion of the rest of the character, a disjointed succession of traits. He had the full uncertainty of tongue as well as person, and an assumption of a morose, uncleanly, and even brutish, character, which he brought into a sort of repulsive, indeed, with all the bold outline and fullness of a coarsely painted Dutch clock, he had all the delicate organization of the Geneva watch, and the latter he never marred. Those who saw Mr. Hackett as Falstaff and those who saw him in private life were always monotonously puzzled by the contrast. Mr. Hackett was one of the rarest geniuses of his century, and his art was a mystery to all who saw him.

He was distinguished as an actor at times, but his