THE EAGLE AND THE BEAR.

Another of Our Diplomatic Rumpi.

Catacazy's Case in Still Another Form.

Mr. Cramer, Our Representative at Copenhagen, Makes a Big Sensation.

He Attempts to Read Mr. Fish's Note at a Dinner, but is Prevented.

All About the Extraordinary Affair.

OLD GORTSCHAKOFF IN A RAGE.

He Calls Cramer "This Animal" and "Brother-in-Law of President Grant."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17, 1872.

As the cable will have already informed you, Baron d'Offenberg has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, with a view to eventually replacing M. de Catacazy, and this ugly business will thus, it is hoped, have been brought to a final and satisfactory settlement. I do not know what has been the effect produced by the affair in America, but I can say that here the result has caused a considerable stir and excitement not only in diplomatic circles, but in society in general, or, at least, in that part of it supposed to take an interest in such things; and, even as far as my own experience goes, I can say that I have observed a considerable change in the friendly dispositions evinced towards Americans during the progress of the Catacazy quarrel. Whatever be the end of it all, or to whomsoever the blame may be attached, nothing that the Russian government could have done perhaps will tend so much to appease the resentful feelings thus engendered, to throw oil upon the troubled waters of diplomatic discord, and re-establish the previous good feeling existing between the two countries, as the appointment of that excellent diplomat and friend of America,

BARON D'OFFENBERG.

Entertaining, as he does, the most advanced ideas with regard to government, progress and civilization, the greatest admiration for Americans and American institutions, with that affability and true politeness characteristic of a gentleman of the old school, and that sterling integrity of character and straightforward dealing the want of which qualities in Catacazy's character was the cause of his downfall, he cannot help pleasing not only the members of our government, but everybody else with whom he may come in contact there. Long before the Catacazy rupture, or his own appointment to Washington was thought of, I had occasion to note his partiality for Americans, and especially his admiration for General Grant, and it was probably this very reason that caused his appointment to Washington. The choice is a good one, and the Russian government in making it has shown its desire to do everything possible in order to bring about a reconciliation.

AS TO CATACAZY,

it is pretty generally acknowledged here that his character is not of the best; that he is a scheming, cunning, unscrupulous man, of a rash and violent character, and with a most unbridled tongue—qualities that will forever unfit him for a diplomat. This is not the first difficulty he has had, and it was with the greatest reluctance and upon the repeated request of Prince Gortschakoff, his protector, that the Emperor allowed him to go to Washington at all. It seems that some time ago, before he went to America, even Gortschakoff himself had decided to withdraw his protection on account of a dispute he became involved in while at Hamburg, but that Catacazy regained the favor he had then lost by a well-turned compliment directed to the Prince. "M. de Catacazy," said he, "you have not shown yourself equal to the position which has been entrusted to you. I can do nothing more for you, and shall be obliged to let you drop into obscurity among the crowd"——"Of your admirers," adroitly answered Catacazy, and the witty reply saved him. I have it from the best of authority that one of his nearest relatives, who knew him perfectly, and, it seems, formed a better estimate of his character than Gortschakoff, exclaimed, when he heard of his appointment to Washington, "He will make an ass of himself as surely as he goes," and the result has proved he was right. It is said now, however, that Gortschakoff has incurred the

SERIOUS DISPLEASURE OF THE EMPEROR

by his persistent protection of Catacazy and has positively decided to abandon him to his fate. However that may be,

HIS LAST NOTE TO MR. FISH

would scarcely seem to indicate such a course. This note, which will have already appeared in the papers, is a very curious one. It was published in the Russian papers here the day after it was received by Mr. Curtin, probably by way of retaliation for the publication of the previous correspondence, and, whether so intended or not, was sure to lead the public into error as to the present state of the discussion. He first refers to Mr. Fish's request for the recall of Catacazy, and says this request was immediately acceded to. It is therefore not without regret that he sees in Mr. Fish's last note a full statement of the charges against Catacazy, to which charges he had already received a positive denial from the latter some time previously, and he adds that he is sure that the principles of justice are too well understood in America for any one to be tried in his absence or judged without a hearing. Did the American government then demand that Catacazy be tried as a criminal and punished, in addition to his recall? Such is the

DIRECT INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN FROM GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

For if the American government has only demanded Catacazy's recall, since the request has been complied with there can be no question of judgment and trial between the two governments at least. If, on the contrary, Mr. Fish has demanded that Catacazy not only be recalled, but punished also—a most improbable supposition—it is as yet a secret; for Mr. Fish's letter containing these charges was only brought out by the statement on the part of the Russian government that no proofs had been furnished of the reasons urged for his recall. It is a skilfully worded document, and if Gortschakoff's object was simply to have something to say for the people to read in reply to Fish's last letter published in the American newspapers, much to his astonishment and indignation, it is certainly very well conceived, as it will lead the Russians, very few of whom have seen the whole correspondence, to the conclusion that the American government has demanded a good deal more than Catacazy's mere recall. To tell the truth, although the Russian government is perfectly disposed to do everything in its power to arrange the matter they are none the less incensed at the manner in which the affair has been managed by our government and the tone assumed all the way through by Mr. Fish in demanding Mr. Catacazy's recall. They say his style was neither polite, diplomatic nor friendly, and that the request has been urged in language altogether unfitting the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

CATACAZY'S SUCCESSOR.

It will be remarked that Baron d'Offenberg is only sent to replace Catacazy as Chargé d'Affaires, and not as Minister. They propose waiting to see how he will be received, and if the result is satisfactory he will be formally appointed to the office of Ambassador. I would not be at all surprised, however, if they should wait to see what are the prospects of a change of administration before doing this, for

THE FEELING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,

which does not by any means extend to the people, is pretty high. In the first place Gortschakoff, who was absent in Germany when the first despatch arrived, was offended because Mr. Curtin received orders to present it to Mr. Westman, his *chef de chancellerie*, saying that if they chose to treat with his secretary on a matter of so much importance they might go and see what would come of it. Then came the publication of the whole correspondence in the American papers, which he had not the slightest reason to expect, which came upon him like a thunderclap, and which, while awakening him to the gravity of the situation, aroused his indignation to the highest pitch. The publication of this correspondence he denounced as unnecessary, impolitic and inexcusable, and I suspect that Mr. Curtin had to display all his diplomatic talent in order to convince him that what had really been a stupid blunder in the State Department at Washington was a matter of imperative necessity, demanded by the peculiarity of our institutions and ideas, which disavowed all secret negotiations, and that it was all a matter of course in America. I will

DO GORTSCHAKOFF THE JUSTICE,

however, to suppose he was not much deceived by the enunciation of this principle, but he was obliged to accept the reason in lieu of a better. In addition to this, the tone of Mr. Fish's despatch, wherein, after having agreed at the request of the Emperor to tolerate Catacazy during the stay of the Grand Duke, he still repeats and reiterates unnecessarily, they think, that if Mr. Catacazy is not immediately recalled upon the departure of the Grand Duke he will receive his passports, made them begin to think that the American government was really searching a quarrel.

THE ONLY SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

Mr. Fish had against the Russian government was the hesitation and delay shown in recalling Mr. Catacazy. But they maintain that even this is no excuse for the impolitic and dictatorial tone used by Mr. Fish; and, further, that a comparison of dates will show that the American government manifested as little promptness and energy in transacting business as themselves; that more than once Mr. Fish left cable despatches requiring an immediate reply unanswered two weeks, and that he is as much to blame as they if the matter was not arranged more promptly. They, therefore, think that Mr. Fish used an undue amount of harshness in discussing the affair, and a more uncalled for tone in demanding Mr. Catacazy's recall, and that he showed a want a want of respect towards the Emperor in repeating and reiterating the demand with threats in an offensive manner after having acceded to the Emperor's request.

THE AFFAIR AT COPENHAGEN.

But this is not all. Another incident occurred at Copenhagen about this time which put the finishing stroke to the whole affair and which tried Gortschakoff's patience to the utmost, causing everybody here to expect for two or three days that Mr. Curtin as well as Mr. Catacazy would receive his passports. It seems that after or about the time of the publication of the first part of the correspondence our government sent around a secret circular to its diplomatic agents in the different capitals, informing them of the nature of the difficulty, and that, should they be asked any questions about it, as would naturally be the case in their diplomatic relations, they might answer accordingly. Now, we have a Minister at Copenhagen whose ideas of the duties of a Minister are, to say the least, remarkable, and who will no doubt one day make his mark in diplomatic circles, if he has not, indeed, already distinguished himself in that respect. He having been invited to a diplomatic dinner at the house of the German Ambassador took the above-mentioned document with him, and when the dinner was over and the gaiety and merriment at its highest, drew it from his pocket, and calling the attention of the company said:—"Gentlemen, I have just received a despatch from my government about the difficulty with Russia, which I propose to read for the benefit of the company here assembled." The

SURPRISE, ASTONISHMENT, CONSTERNATION, INDIGNATION

and excitement with which this announcement was received are not to be described. The Russian Ambassador immediately arose and objected to the reading of the paper in question, saying that it was neither the time nor the place to discuss the matter; that if there was any business to be transacted between them it could be more properly done by themselves alone. To this our worthy and courageous Minister replied that he would defend the honor of his country whenever and wherever attacked.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

To this unanswerable declaration of principles the Russian, of course, had nothing to say, and prepared to leave the room. He was detained by the German Ambassador, who was anxious to avoid a quarrel in his house; but refused to stay in case the American Minister should persist in reading the document in question, and the former then went to the American Minister and requested him not to read it.

"Why not?" asked he.

"Because I will not permit it in my house," was the reply, and our Minister had to submit. I am not by any means a diplomat, nor do I pretend to be a judge of international law or politics, but I should like to be informed by those who are competent if there has not been an infringement in this affair upon the rights of the American eagle, and if we have not just here a *casus belli* against Germany. An American Minister cannot, it seems, be allowed to read an official State paper, signed and sealed with the seal and signature of the President of the United States, at a private dinner party in another man's house, over the wine and cigars, to a lot of jolly fellows that are having a good time, without incurring the penalty of being put out of the house. It is perfectly true that the Europeans have very peculiar ideas with regard to propriety, etiquette and diplomacy; but it seems to me that we have a very serious cause of complaint. Let the American eagle look to it.

AN UNNECESSARY PROCEEDING.

Our Minister was not to be vanquished or put down in this way, however. The next day he went around and read the document to all the members of the diplomatic corps, except the Russian Ambassador, who was not at home.

GORTSCHAKOFF FURIOUS.

The latter immediately sent an account of the affair to Gortschakoff, who became furious about it. He raged and fumed and swore, and exclaimed to those around him, "And this man, this animal, that knows no more of diplomacy or common politeness even than a boor, is the representative of the American people and brother-in-law of President Grant." It is a pithy, pleasant little story, and to have it told you at the clubs, with additions, illustrations and commentaries, put you at your ease as an American at once. As may be easily imagined, it raised

A CONSIDERABLE BREEZE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES,

for, of course, all the Ambassadors present at the affair made reports of it to their respective governments, and by that means it soon became known generally, and a protest was looked for from Gortschakoff.

He did make some pretty strong representations to Mr. Curtin, I believe, and it was then that the latter was for a short time in

MOMENTARY EXPECTATION OF RECEIVING HIS PASSPORTS.

What occurred between them is not yet exactly known, but if Mr. Curtin succeeded in explaining the matter to Gortschakoff's satisfaction his diplomatic talent must be of a very superior order.

MR. CRAMER, THE MINISTER IN QUESTION,

was formerly Consul at Leipsic, where he became engaged in a quarrel with an American student whom he had thrown into prison, and, according to last accounts, the poor fellow is lying there still, having no friends influential enough to get him out. Mr. Cramer is, I believe, a minister of the Gospel as well as of the United States, and is said to be a very pious, prayerful man. He is a native of Switzerland, was appointed from Kentucky, and is said in Europe to be a brother-in-law of the President. Added to all these causes of ill feeling, the Russian government, whether with justice or not, is anything but satisfied with the hospitality shown the Grand Duke at Washington. I do not know any of the circumstances of the case nor why he was not received more cordially, but at this distance it looks as though he had been treated very shabbily at the White House.

PRINCE ALEXIS' RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

Certainly the Catacazy affair should not have produced any effect upon the reception of the Grand Duke, who was in no way responsible or accountable for it.

When it was learned here that no one had met him at the railway station to welcome him in the name of the President, that he had not been invited to dinner, that his conversation with the President was of the shortest and coolest, that no officer of General Grant or other functionary escorted him back to New York, that he was not shown any of the public buildings at Washington, the effect here was chilling indeed.

THE EMPRESS INDIGNANT.

The Empress especially was very indignant, and expressed her regrets that they had ever allowed him to go. "Why, they did not even offer him a crust of bread," she said; "is that the hospitality they show a guest of the American government and the American people?"

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

If Catacazy is not at the bottom of this, as of so many other deviltries, if the whole reception at Washington was not planned and arranged by him, then the conduct of the President and members of the Cabinet in not showing their guest more civility is certainly open to criticism. If they allowed themselves to be influenced in their behavior toward the Grand Duke by their feelings of personal animosity toward Catacazy they have given proof of a narrowness of mind and a littleness of soul scarcely becoming their position or dignity. He went there upon the invitation of the government, and to allow him to be treated in that shabby manner after going so far to accept the invitation is anything but honorable for the government of the great republic.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

Here we have tried to make the Russians believe that Catacazy is in fault; that he must have planned the whole affair to create an ill-feeling against the administration on the part of his Imperial master, which would, naturally, be a point in his favor when he comes to give an account of his trust. It required diplomacy to get this view of the matter accepted, however, and Americans were fast becoming as unpopular in Russia as they had been popular, when

THE SPLENDID RECEPTION THE GRAND DUKE RECEIVED IN NEW YORK

suddenly set the tide the other way.

The Empress now, instead of regretting the visit, is highly delighted, and has concluded that, after all, the free, hearty, spontaneous reception he has received at the hands of the great-hearted American people, as she called them, is more than enough to make amends for the want of cordiality so painfully manifest at Washington. The more so as the hospitality and enthusiasm thus shown were entirely free and spontaneous, uncontrolled and undirected, differing in this great essential from such receptions in Europe.

THE EMPRESS ANXIOUSLY WATCHING HIS PROGRESS.

The Empress has followed closely the history of his progress through the country, as recorded in the columns of the HERALD, copies of which have been forwarded to her every day by the Legation, and she was particularly interested and amused by the continual introduction and repetition of his portrait everywhere, under all sorts of circumstances.

DELIGHTED WITH THE WHOLE-SOULED AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Taking it all in all, they are exceedingly pleased with the American people for the magnificent reception given by them—a reception unequalled in splendor, magnificence and genuine heartiness by anything the Grand Duke may ever hope to see in any other country. Nevertheless they are not at all satisfied with our government, not so much on account of the Catacazy affair as the coldness shown the Grand Duke. Had they treated him well they might have thrown Catacazy into prison or taken any other extravagant measures with regard to him without creating any particularly hard feelings; but the slight put upon the Grand Duke is one they will never forgive. It is somewhat amusing to hear them discussing

THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

and the opinions they entertain of their respective personal merits. Grant and Fish, although somewhat bearish, are not thought after all to be so very *méchant*. But Davis, whatever is the reason, they imagine to be a very Machiavelli in cunning and devilry, and they believe him to be at the bottom of all the mischief. Mr. Curtin is very well liked, and they think it is greatly owing to him that the affair did not become really serious. This shows that they are not at all disposed to generalize in making up their estimates of the government; that they are inclined rather to individualize, and fully appreciate the effects of character of different men upon the governments represented by them.

THE CZAR THANKS THE AMERICAN NATION.

There was a good deal of curiosity manifested among the members of the diplomatic body as to what the Emperor would say to Mr. Curtin upon the occasion of the New Year, and whether he would thank the American government or the American people for the reception of the Grand Duke. In his speech to Mr. Curtin, which you will have already received, he

EVADED THE DIFFICULTY,

however, by using the word "nation," which may, of course, include the government and people, but he did not mention the President nor say by what intermediary the thanks were to be conveyed to the people.

WHAT THE EMPRESS SAID.

The Empress on her part showed herself very grateful indeed. She said:—"I do not know, Mr. Curtin, how to express my thanks and my delight and gratification for the cordial and enthusiastic reception that has been tendered Alexis by

THE GREAT-HEARTED AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Believe me, I shall never forget it, and I wish you to tell them how much I have been touched by these marks of friendship and kindness shown my dear son."

There, dear reader; do you not feel fully recompensed for throwing up your hat, shouting till you were hoarse, and for the other extravagant things you did to show your hospitality and your desire to hug the Russian bear? (This remark is, of course, not meant for any of my lady readers, who, I know, wouldn't think of such a thing.)

TO CONCLUDE.

L'incident est clos, and if Catacazy does not invent any more mischief, or if Mr. Fish does not find new cause for offence in Gortschakoff's last note, we may hope that, with the arrival of Baron D'Offenberg, the era of good feeling will be restored and that the American eagle and the Russian bear will lie down again together and be as sociable and jolly as they can.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Session of the Grand Chapter in Albany—"From Labor to Refreshment."

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York commenced its session this morning, at eleven o'clock, at Masonic Hall. After opening in ample form and with solemn prayer by the Grand Chaplain the Committee on Credentials reported present—M. E. Rees G. Williams, of Utica, Grand High Priest; M. E. Thomas C. Cassidy, of New York, Deputy Grand High Priest; R. E. Joseph B. Chaffee, of Binghamton, Grand King; R. E. David F. Day, of Buffalo, Grand Scribe; R. E. J. S. Dickerman, of Albany, Grand Treasurer; R. E. Christopher G. Fox, of Buffalo, Grand Secretary; Rev. J. Byron Murray, of Rondout, Grand Chaplain; Companion —— ——, Grand Master of the Host; Companion James D. Pollard, of Seneca Falls, Grand Principal Sojourner; Stephen Clough, of Trumansburg, Grand Royal Arch Captain; George Van Vliet, of New York, Grand Master of the Third Veil; J. William Wait, of Sandy Hill, Grand Master of the Second Veil; William A. Baldwin, of Wittsville, Grand Master of the First Veil; Amza Fuller, of Albany, Grand Tiler, and the following permanent members:—M. E. James M. Austin, of New York, P. G. H. P.; M. E. John L. Lewis, Penn Yan, P. G. H. P.; M. E. Horace S. Taylor, of New York, P. G. H. P.; M. E. John Perry, of Troy, P. G. H. P.; M. E. Darius A. Ogden, Penn Yan, P. G. H. P.; M. E. John W. Simons, of New York, P. G. H. P.; M. E. Arthur Boyce, of New York, P. D. G. H. P.; Lewis G. Hoffman, P. G. K.; Comp. Jackson H. Chase, Grand Lecturer, and the representatives of subordinate chapters.

The Grand High Priest submitted his annual address, which was read. It is voluminous, interesting and instructive. The Deputy Grand High Priest, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary presented their reports, which were referred to special committees. Comp. Jackson E. Chase, Grand Lecturer, submitted his annual report, which was highly complimented by the chapters throughout the jurisdiction. The Grand High Priest announced that the afternoon would be devoted to the conferring of the order of High Priesthood. The Grand Chapter was then called from labor to refreshment, until ten o'clock Wednesday morning. Many distinguished Masons are present and others are expected.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States South Atlantic Squadron—List of the Present Officers—Movements of the Fleet.

The flagship Lancaster, of the American South Atlantic squadron, is at Montevideo. There have been recent changes in the squadron, and the following is the assignment of officers as it now stands:—

OFFICERS OF THE LANCASTER.

Rear Admiral—Jos. Lawrence.
Commander—A. W. Johnson, Chief of Staff.
Rear Admiral's Clerk—Barnard P. Mimmack.
Clerk to Chief of Staff—Harry W. Myers.
Captain—J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding.
Lieutenants Commander—H. De H. Manley (executive officer); Alex. H. McCormick (navigator); Merrill Miller, Albert G. Caldwell.
Lieutenants—Isaac Hazlett, Henry G. Macy.
Master—Sidney A. Simons.
Midshipman—William F. Bulkley.
Medical Inspector—Joseph Wilson, Jr. (fleet surgeon).
Engineers—Chief, Harman Newall (fleet engineer); First Assistants, George W. Melville and Hiram Parker, Jr.
Pay Inspector—Gil. E. Thornton (fleet paymaster).
Captain of Marines—Robert W. Huntington (fleet marine officer).
Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps—Samuel Mercer.
Chaplain—Wesley O. Holway.
Assistant Surgeon—William G. Farewell.
Acting Boatswain—John Foster.
Gunner—Richard J. Hill.
Carpenter—Herbert M. Griffiths.
Pagmaster's Clerk—Thomas Edwards.
Fleet Clerk—H. C. Jordan.
Captain's Clerk—Charles M. Thompson.

OFFICERS OF THE TICONDEROGA.

Commander—Oscar C. Badger, commanding.
Lieutenants Commander—Charles S. Cotton (executive officer), Edward S. Keyser (navigator).
Lieutenant—George Talcott, Jr.
Masters—George C. Clay, Richardson Glover, Charles O. Allibone.
Midshipmen—Samuel P. Conley, Sidney H. May.
Surgeon—Edward S. Matthews.
Assistant Surgeon—Adam Mackie, Jr.
Paymaster—Frank H. Hinman.
Engineers—Chief, Edward Farmer; First Assistants, T. W. Robinson, McArthur L. Watson.
Boatswain—John Burrows.
Gunner—Felix Cassidy.
Carpenter—Warren Barnard.
Sailmaker—George W. Giet.
Commander's Clerk—Ephraim Browne.
Paymaster's Clerk—H. W. H. Karcher.

OFFICERS OF THE WASP.

Commander—John N. Quackenbush, commanding.
Masters—Benjamin F. Tilley (executive officer), Cornelius Meeker (navigator).
Ensign—Richard Mitchell.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—John F. Tarbell.
Assistant Surgeon—Hampden Aulick.
First Assistant Engineers—Edwin Wells, A. J. Kenyon.
Commander's Clerk—J. W. Grant.

The Ticonderoga sails from Pernambuco January 16 for Rio de Janeiro and the coast of Africa.

The Wasp is at Buenos Ayres.

The United States surveying steamer Hassler leaves Pernambuco January 15 for Rio Janeiro and the Straits.

The United States steamer Shawmut, Captain Potter, left Trinidad for Ciudad Bolivar on January 20. According to a letter from Samana Bay January 8, the Worcester was expected there. The Nantasket is still at Samana Bay.

THE STUYVESANT BANK TROUBLES.

Mr. Mack Makes an Explanation.

Mr. John Mack makes the following reply to the resolutions adopted on Monday by the Stuyvesant Bank depositors:—

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE STUYVESANT BANK:—

I am a creditor of the Stuyvesant Bank. I hold its certificate of deposit for $7,850, dated September 26, 1871. As such creditor I watched the proceedings to see what steps were taken towards settling the affairs of the bank. An examination of the records of the Supreme Court showed that the appointment of Mr. Archer as receiver went through the Supreme Court in this manner:—Mr. Barr, of the Erie Railway Company, by Mr. Sterling, of Field & Shearman, Erie lawyers, commenced his suit October 12, 1871, and on the very next day appeared by his counsel in Court and the attorney of the bank also appeared, and by their consent and agreement the appointment of Mr. Archer, of the Erie Railway Company, as receiver, was made. Mr. Archer filed his receiver's bond, on which Jay Gould, William R. Barr and L. H. Rucker (all of the Erie Railway Company) were sureties. Field & Shearman were immediately retained by Mr. Archer, and then followed a series of proceedings in the Supreme Court, wherein orders were made for settlements and payments, including payment of counsel fees.

The Attorney General's suit followed, and was conducted thus:—The summons was returnable at Field & Shearman's office, and the judgment against the bank decreeing its dissolution was entered on the motion of Dudley Field, of counsel for the plaintiffs, the Attorney General being Mr. Champlain, who was then in the last days of his official career.

Being impressed with the idea that the interests of the bank's creditors were in great danger I was interested to learn, as I did, that another creditor had filed a petition in bankruptcy against the bank; and learning that on the return day of the order to show cause the parties appeared by their counsel and discontinued the proceeding, I thought it necessary to commence for myself without delay, and accordingly filed my petition the same day.

Mr. Archer has been in possession of the assets of the bank for nearly four months. He has paid out large sums of money and has made settlements of large claims belonging to the bank, and is authorized to pay legal expenses, by order of the State Court. His counsel, Field & Shearman, have endeavored to thwart the bankruptcy proceedings by motions, but the United States Court has firmly sustained my proceeding, and the affairs of the bank have finally passed into the care of the United States Court, where creditors may know what is done in the administration of the estate, and may have no fears of private or chamber orders of any Judges of the Supreme Court or any sinister control.

The certificate of deposit on which my petition in bankruptcy is founded is my own, and not the property of any bank. My proceedings have been commenced with a view to the rightful settlement of the affairs of the bank. No offer or proposition for settlement or arrangement has been made either to me or by me.

Mr. Archer's acceptance of the receivership was a breach of the Bankrupt law of the United States, and all his receipts and payments under color of such receivership are wholly void and without legal authority, and he will be required to respond as any other unlawfully constituted assignee. JOHN MACK, 365 Fifth avenue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1872.

THE NEWBURG SAVINGS BANK TROUBLES.

NEWBURG, Feb. 5, 1872.

The savings bank troubles in this city, referred to in the HERALD on Saturday last, are in a fair way towards adjustment, and will probably not crop out from the surface of the Board of Direction again. A meeting of the trustees of the institution was held this morning, and important changes were made. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, who was recently elected President, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted by the Board. Mr. J. De Witt Walsh was chosen to fill the vacancy. A resolution was adopted ordering the transfer of the surplus funds from the National Bank of Newburg to the Highland National Bank, of the same city, the latter institution having offered four and a half per cent for the use of the funds. The former had allowed only four per cent on the amounts. The meeting was protracted yet harmonious, a spirit of compromise was manifest, and all connected with the institution are breathing more freely.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE FOR INVALIDS.

Under the above name it is proposed to establish, in the city of New York, an institution for sick persons of means not having a settled home. Such persons cannot command at a hotel or boarding house the special conditions most conducive to comfort and to recovery. The household is arranged for well persons, and its machinery cannot be adapted to the requirements of sickness. The need of some provision for such cases has long been felt, and, more especially, by physicians, who are often obliged to treat their patients under unfavorable circumstances, even in the midst of luxury. An opportunity to make such provision under peculiarly favorable conditions is now presented by the generous offer of the Sisters of St. Mary of the Episcopal Church to take the entire charge and management of an institution for this purpose without compensation. The institution will be in effect a boarding house arranged expressly for sick persons, where they can have quiet, skilled nursing, and a *cuisine* specially adapted to the needs of invalids, and be attended by their own physician, instead of being obliged, as in the private rooms of our hospitals, to accept the services of a stranger. The sisters have had hospital training, and will act as nurses, receiving and carrying out the orders of the physicians. The accommodations will be the best in every particular, and the charges such as to render the institution self-supporting, but still less than at a first class hotel or boarding house. No one, whatever may be his social position, can tell at what moment some relative or friend may not be in a condition to need, and prize most highly, a retreat of this character. All that is required to inaugurate the plan is sufficient means to meet the first year's rent of a commodious dwelling and to procure the necessary furniture. Once open for patients, it will thereafter be self-supporting. One hundred subscribers of $100 each will provide the required funds. If they desire the subscribers will be entitled to the benefits of the institution, for themselves or their friends, to the amount of their subscriptions.

ASSAULT ON A THIRD AVENUE CONDUCTOR.

Arrest and Discharge of the Alleged Attempted Murderer.

It will be remembered that on the 23d of December last Robert Halloran committed a violent and brutal assault with a car hook on a conductor of the Third Avenue Railroad, named Thomas Larkin. Halloran escaped, and until yesterday succeeded in evading every effort of the Nineteenth precinct police to arrest him. The wounded man was conveyed in a dying condition, as it was then believed, to Bellevue Hospital. A few days ago he had, however, so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital. Yesterday Officer Cornish, of the Nineteenth precinct, found Halloran and took him before Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court. The Court did not, however, feel justified in remanding him for examination, because Larkin, although several days out of hospital, had not applied for a warrant, or in any other way signified his intention of prosecuting the accused.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

The Mayor's Office.

Mayor Hall was at his office yesterday and did not leave until late in the afternoon. Rumors of his indictment by the General Sessions Grand Jury were current during the day, and were persistently affirmed to be correct, inasmuch as the fact was said to have spoken of by at least one of the jury. The District Attorney did not say anything about it to a HERALD reporter who called upon him, and if a juryman really made the statement outside the Grand Jury room he rendered himself liable to criminal prosecution. It is, however, understood that Attorney General Barlow attended before the Grand Jury on Monday evening and pressed vigorously for indictments against the Mayor and others, and it is supposed that a majority of the jurymen favored his application. As, however, no bill of indictment could be presented to the Court before next Saturday the announcement made so positively is at least premature, although likely in the end to become true. Asher Barnet has been appointed Librarian and Engrossing Clerk of the Common Council; James J. Martin, First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen; Henry W. Rosenbaum, Janitor to the City Librarian; Henry Madden, Messenger to the Board of Aldermen, and C. L. Mather, Second Assistant Clerk to the Board of Aldermen. These officers were sworn in before the Mayor, and their signature to their oath of office show a good education and a caligraphic fitness for their respective occupations.

The Sheriff's Office.

The only warrant connected with city frauds in the hands of the Sheriff yesterday that had not been acted upon was that against Ingersoll, who, it is said, is in Jersey. Warrants on six indictments were handed to the Sheriff by the District Attorney, affecting three persons; two have been served, and the remaining one, it is understood, is now being arranged for. When bail is fixed it is believed that Mr. Ingersoll will surrender to the Sheriff. This will probably be in the course of to-day. It has been stated that there were seventeen other indictments returned by the Grand Jury on Saturday, but this is not quite confirmed at the District Attorney's office. When the warrants are ready to be issued the Sheriff will be notified by the District Attorney. In the meantime all mention of the names of persons indicted is mere speculation.

The Comptroller's Office.

The Comptroller paid the pipe men yesterday. The pay rolls footed up $60,000, and this amount clears off the city indebtedness as to labor of this character. The unpaid claims are receiving the closest scrutiny by the Department of Finance, and the Comptroller is using every endeavor to expedite the payment of all claims.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort has still further reduced the expenses of his department, as follows:—The expenses for the services of engineers, surveyors and inspectors engaged in the construction of sewers averaged during the past year $16,000 per month, which has been reduced during the month of January to $7,180. The expense for repairs to sewers, &c., for the months of December, 1870, and January, 1871, amounted to $15,000. For the same months in 1871 and 1872 the cost for this work was $1,665.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Evening—No Definite Action Taken in Regard to the "Range."

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held last evening at 127 Mercer street, Colonel Church, the First Vice President, presiding. In relation to the subject of selecting a suitable place for a range nothing of a definite nature was done, although it was announced by several of the members that Staten Island, Harlem Flats or the Jersey Flats would in all probability be selected. Colonel Church said that in Saw Mill River Valley a most excellent site could be obtained, and, as it is only twenty-three miles from the city, it would be almost, if not quite, as desirable in point of accessability as the other localities mentioned.

Colonel CHURCH further stated that the Remington Arms Manufacturing Company had, through him, placed at the disposal of the Association twenty-five of their finest breech-loading rifles, which they desired should be competed for by members of the National Guard. Dr. Gatling had also presented the Association with one of his improved guns, which was to be disposed of the same as the Remingtons.

Captain WINGATE announced that he was preparing, on behalf of the Association, a manual for drill and rifle practice services, which would be out in a few days. This manual, it is understood, will be adopted by the Adjutant General of the State, and it was proposed by General Shaler that when it was distributed among the National Guard, the recipients of it be notified of the prizes held by the Association and also that they will be competed for some time during the summer or fall.

On motion of General SHALER, a committee of three was appointed to take under consideration the securing of Legislative assistance. The committee was appointed by the Chair, and consists of General Shaler, Colonel Woodward and Captain Wingate. They report at the next meeting of the Board.

The resignation of General Varian as a member of the Board was received and accepted, and General Wm. G. Ward, of the First brigade, First division National Guard, was elected to fill the vacancy thus created.

After the election of some half dozen gentlemen to be members of the Association, the Board adjourned.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A match for the Jacus Handicap Medal of the Forester Club of Buffalo was shot on the 24th ult., at the Driving Park, between Mr. E. B. Hambledon (the holder of the medal) and Mr. S. W. Nash, both being handicapped alike. The terms were to shoot at 30 single birds, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and 10 double birds, 23 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, 1¼ ounce shot, ground traps and the guns limited to 12 bore. The day was cold, and a heavy wind prevailed during the shooting, with the snow drifting so that it was difficult to see the white-colored birds. Mr. Hambledon was successful in retaining the medal, as the subjoined score shows:—

THIRTY SINGLE BIRDS.

Hambledon—0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0—total, 22.
Nash—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0—total, 13.

DOUBLE BIRDS.

Hambledon—11, 11, 11, 01, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11—18 out of 20.
Nash—01, 10, 00, 11, 01, 01, 01, 01, 01, 00—9 out of 20.
Hambledon—40 out of 50; Nash—22 out of 50.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

The champion of America, Captain Bogardus, of Elkhart, Ill., having successfully disposed of the Eastern pigeon shooter, Ira A. Paine, in the last two matches between them, shot in Canada last month, and believing that he would have great difficulty in getting on another match at home, boldly issues a challenge to any man in the world to shoot a match under the following conditions:—To shoot at 100 single birds and 50 double rises, for a stake of $1,000 a side, and give or take expenses, the match to come off within six months from the present time, and to trap and handle out of the same lot of birds. Captain Bogardus is also ready to bet $100 against $1,000 that he can kill a hundred pigeons in a hundred shots, any man to furnish, handle and trap the birds from plunge trap, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, five minutes to gather a bird, and if the gun misses fire to have another shot.

At Meyerstown, Pa., on February 2, twelve men again contended for the large porker originally shot for on January 20, each shooting at eleven single birds, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards fall, one and a quarter ounce shot. The lucky competitor was F. Gernart, who killed ten. Panapacker, Frick and J. Ulmer killed nine each; Spohro and Cope, eight; Lawrence and Fix, seven; Trudgeon, six; F. Ulmer and Reed, five, and Mercer, four.

HORSE NOTES.

A trot to sleighs took place on Central avenue on Monday afternoon for $200 between Mr. Trimble's brown stallion Brown Rover, driven by Dan Mace, and a bay gelding driven by Peter Manee. The race was a mile and repeat, and was won by Brown Rover in two straight heats.

Mr. Henry Smith, of Thirty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, has purchased the celebrated trotting gelding Coolo of Mr. Tanner, of Albany. Coolo is a magnificent bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high, by Hambletonian, and can trot close to the "twenties." He is a capital roadster, easy to drive and of fine appearance. Mr. Smith, who is a great lover of a fast horse, paid $5,000 for Coolo, and will use him exclusively for road purposes.

The chestnut gelding Judge Scott and the brown mare Lady Anna, by George M. Patchen, are wintering at Mr. Garrison's farm, Rhode Hill, Jamesburg, N. J. They will both appear on the trotting track next season.

Mr. A. C. Garrison owns a fine brown mare, called Lady Quick, that has a sharp turn of speed.

The year 1871 was particularly unfortunate for fine trotting stock horses, some ten or twelve notable stallions having died; among the number Royal George, Curtis Hambletonian, Mambrino Columbus, Clark Chief and Goldust. They were all valuable animals, and it would have taken a small fortune to have purchased any one of them.

John Moore drives a fine five-year-old black Hambletonion gelding that it is reported can trot in 2:35.

J. M. Stewart owns a fine pair of brown trotting horses, of Bashaw stock, that can show 2:50 to the pole.

Samuel Stewart drives the bay gelding McClellan. The horse is sixteen hands high, very showy and can trot fast.

The following trotting horses are wintering at Fleetwood Park:—

John Murphy's bay gelding Charley Green and brown mare Lady Sears.

Peter Manee's bay stallion W. H. Allen, gray gelding St. Elmo and bay gelding Newton.

M. Rodien's sorrel gelding Prince, and

[illegible]am E. Weeks' black gelding Eight Bells.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Harrowing Details of the Burning of the Steamer America.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE