THE FRENCH ARMS FOLLY.

CHAMBRUN ON THE STAND.

The Emissary Who is an Attorney in the Claim Business—The Trials of Place—How He Got Remington's Letter—Belknap Does Not Please the Marquis—Who is Hoey?—What the Attorney's Uncle Says Privately.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1872.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined the Marquis de Chambrun.

Having been sworn, he stated he arrived in the United States on the 13th of January, 1865, and came to Washington on the 19th of February of the same year, since which time he had resided here.

HIS FIRST FRENCH COMMISSION.

The first commission he received from the French government was dated Paris, August 16, 1866. The business related to the tariff. Many seizures had been made of wines and brandies and the importers suffered very much in consequence. Accordingly, he made proper representations to the Finance Committee and secured such provisions of law as remedied the defects which had given rise to the difficulties. He had never been connected with the French Legation in a diplomatic capacity, but as an attorney; had had charge of four or five hundred private French and other claims against the government and citizens of the United States. He had these papers in charge at his own house. He did not as counsel for the French Legation generally act without consulting its head. He could not argue cases before the Courts because he could not take the required oath of an attorney without compromising his status as a citizen of France. His best legal practice was from American citizens. He was a solicitor, and Caleb Cushing and others argued for him before the Courts. He received the appointment of legal adviser to the Legation March 4, 1871. His position in respect to the French Legation was similar to that of Mr. Carlisle towards the Spanish Legation. He never belonged to any secret service, nor was he either

A FRENCH EMISSARY OR A SPY,

as had been charged against him in the Senate. If the party who made the charge were here he would answer him. The witness then proceeded to state when he first made the discovery that inclined him to suppose there was fraud in the purchase of the arms for the French government. He had been acquainted with the family of M. Place in France. He did not consider his appointment as Consul General at New York a good one. In 1870 M. Place wrote to him—M. de Chambrun—who thanked him, as he had brought to him a little box from France. He did not see M. Place till September 8 of that year. Being at Long Branch he went to New York, thinking it impolitic to stay away; he called upon him, but did not speak of business. Meantime M. Place became

DISTASTEFUL TO SECRETARY FISH,

owing to his conduct about certain French vessels in the port of New York. Witness received a note from the French Minister, Bertnemy, asking him to call on Place and beg him,

FOR GOD'S SAKE, TO KEEP QUIET.

Witness requested him not to buy arms in the Consulate. From that time to July, 1871, he never saw M. Place more than eight times. He remembered, one day, Place showed him a telegram which he had received from Tours, and the answer he had sent to the committee attacking Remington; and he saw the answer which Place received from Lecesne. M. de Chambrun, the witness, said to him—

"You may do what you like, but you will be sacrificed in the end."

The Legation kept itself entirely aloof. On January 17, 1871, he received a note from M. Place stating that an individual well acquainted with the arsenals of the United States informed him that the invoice of artillery made at that time by Remington was exceedingly bad and the quality inferior. Meantime information came to the Legation of such a nature as to arrest his attention, and he said to Senator Patterson, chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, that he had received advices,

SOME OF THEM OF A VAGUE CHARACTER,

connecting, not high officers, but other officers of this government, with improper transactions in the purchase of arms. The Marquis said there was some discrepancy between the War and Treasury Department accounts, and asked Mr. Patterson whether he, as Chairman of that committee, would not see the records and explain to him how the matter stood. Meantime

M. PLACE WAS REMOVED

as Consul General and the Consul at Charleston designated to take his place. It was understood that he should accompany the Consul to New York and put the Consulate into his hands. M. Place had lost two of his children and was himself sick at the time. This decided Chambrun not to see him, as he had an unpleasant duty to perform. He had an opportunity to see all the papers in the consulate, and made himself acquainted with the whole case. Meantime Berthémy retired as Minister, and M. Bellonet became Chargé d'Affaires. The latter stopped at New York, saw the Consul, and afterwards exhibited to Chambrun the draft of a report showing great foresight. His statement was that several invoices of arms had been sent to France in the Consul General's own name. They should be received or refused. M. Place was

LIABLE TO CIVIL SUIT

for anything wrong that he had done. As to the commission of two per cent, the only ground on which he could be tried and convicted, he declared he would be ready to pay it back to the government. Mr. Bellonet said, further, the French government had suffered

A LOSS OF ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

in the purchase of arms. Meantime the Marquis read an article in the New York *Sun* relative to Consul General Place, in which there was a part of truth and some mistakes. He learned that Charles A. Dana prepared the statement to the effect that

A "RING" HAD BEEN FORMED

in the United States for selling arms to the French government, composed of the Consul General, his commissioner, Chaudoneau, and outside parties, some American officials being a part of it and co-operating together. M. Bellonet consulted him as to whether the Consul General should not sue the *Sun* for libel, when Chambrun advised against the action and gave his views on the subject. Chambrun afterwards saw Dana, who gave him

THE NAME OF JOHN HOEY

as being connected with the matter. All the Marquis knew was that Hoey lived at Long Branch. He never thought of making inquiry concerning him.

Senator HAMLIN said he had received a telegram from Mr. Hoey dated at St. Louis yesterday, in which he says he noticed that his name had been connected with the sale of arms to the French, but he never had anything to do in that connection. Mr. Hamlin said Hoey had been summoned to appear before the committee on the ground that the Marquis had given Hoey's name to Senator Patterson.

Marquis CHAMBRUN remarked that he did mention Hoey's name to Patterson, but remarked that the name had been mentioned to him in connection with transactions about which he knew nothing. After this time M. Place left New York for France, where he was

SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY

to account for his acts. The Marquis read the testimony given before the committee. It did not amount to anything serious. After that Place was tried. His family wanted Chambrun to act for Place, and sent him a retaining fee, which he returned. He wanted to remain free in this matter. Place was tried and acquitted. Chambrun never saw such a failure. Remington could not make good his charges and Lecesne was in the same situation. That was in October last. The following day M. Place wrote to the Marquis showing him the character of the evidence and

ENCLOSING THE LETTER OF REMINGTON

to Lecesne, preferring charges against him. Being much engaged he put aside this letter to read at his leisure. He had had it in his possession more than six weeks before he read it, in connection with other matters, at the request of M. Bellonet. This was in October last year; it was not until December that he understood the full purport of the letter; not until he understood the attorney of Remington had come to the Legation, with certificates endorsing Remington, one signed by General Spinner, and others signed by Secretary Belknap, Secretary Robeson, Jay Cooke, Roscoe Conkling, Governor Hoffman and two or three others. Chambrun asked Bellonet whether these papers were sent from the Department of State. He wanted to know

WHETHER MR. FISH HAD HELPED

Remington, and whether the Secretary of State had endorsed him. The answer was, "No;" the Secretary had not done anything. Spinner requested Washburne, our Minister, to do all he could to help Remington, outside of his official position. When apprised of these facts the Marquis took up the letter of Remington to Lecesne, when he saw the tendency of the whole matter. He did not help Place at all; he declined to be his attorney, but as he was acquainted with the case he thought it should rest on its own merits. On the 27th of January Chambrun

WENT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

with a power of attorney from M. Bellonet. He wanted to examine the list of the sales and the names of the parties to whom the arms had been sold. Chambrun said to the Secretary that he would act in a confidential way, to which the Secretary did not assent. After a few preliminaries the Secretary spoke about the letter of Remington to Lecesne; the Secretary said that the letter was very strange, when Chambrun remarked that the worst of it was that the certificate given to Remington would help him in

THE SECOND TRIAL OF M. PLACE,

then close at hand. The Marquis knew of his own positive knowledge that these papers were used to help Mr. Remington, who had failed to make good his charges against Place. The Marquis was afraid that Place would not have fair play. The Secretary regretted having the given paper and asked the Marquis to point out a way by which he might qualify his statement. The Marquis did not know how to help him out of his troubles. The Secretary suggested that the letter of Remington to Lecesne should be sent to him through the Department of State. Witness accepted the suggestion, although he did not know whether M. Bellonet would help in the matter. The Secretary then

TOOK HIM INTO A PRIVATE ROOM,

where they spoke about several matters, but he had no right to disclose the nature of this confidential conversation without the consent of the Secretary.

Mr. HAMLIN asked—"Have you any objections to the Secretary disclosing it?"

M. DE CHAMBRUN said he had not. The Secretary's clerk was there, and several persons were coming and going. After he returned to M. Bellonet the latter sent Mr. Remington's letter to Lecesne to the Secretary of State. The Marquis called on the Secretary of State January 2, and explained to him the communication of M. Bellonet, and told him what shape matters had assumed. On January 20 the Consul had just been replaced by a new Consul General at New York. He was in town, and had writ en a report on the arms matter, and asked whether he could see the list of sales without being introduced to the Secretary of War. They went to the War Department, the Secretary received them kindly and said he would furnish a list of the sales. The Secretary said to Chambrun that he had written the letter in reply to that of the Secretary of State, and would read it to him. The first day he read to him the endorsement on the letter, which was the substance of the letter to the Secretary of State. On the 21st of January he called alone on the Secretary of War; there were several other gentlemen in the room, one of them not a gentleman from Kentucky, but from Connecticut, who came to apply for an appointment of a son of Mr. Brandegee as a cadet at West Point. The Marquis said he came to speak to him confidentially about the draft of a letter which the Secretary showed him the day before. The Secretary remarked, "There is the letter." It was written on two half sheets pasted together. He saw it as plainly now as if it were before his eyes. The Marquis read the letter two or three times in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with its contents, and then informed the Secretary it was different from what he thought it would be, and entered into further conversation. The Secretary said if anything were wrong he

DESIRED CHAMBRUN TO PREFER CHARGES

in writing, when the Marquis said he could not do so, not being an American citizen, but he would help him to make an investigation to find out the truth regarding fraudulent transactions in the sale of arms. The Secretary did not appear to be exceedingly struck with his argument, but said—

"If you prefer charges I will make short work with those fellows."

The Marquis repeated he could not make such charges for the reason given, adding "The government of France has no desire to interfere with this case at all."

THE MARQUIS WAS NOT PLEASED

with the result of his interview.

The proceedings began in December. On the 25th of January he received from the Secretary of War a letter which he should put in evidence. This letter informed the Marquis that he had transmitted to the House of Representatives a list of all sales of arms, ordnance stores, &c., made by that Department from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1871, with dates of sales, to whom sold, the prices paid, adding that no doubt copies could be obtained. The Marquis said he communicated to the French Chargé d'Affaires the substance of the Secretary of War's letter to the Secretary of State.

ON DIPLOMATIC LETTERS.

The Chargé had not yet in his hands a copy of the letter itself. The Chargé said a diplomatic letter belongs to two parties only—the person who writes it and the person who receives it. No intermediate person has a right to see it before it reaches its destination. The Chargé said, "You have seen the letter, therefore it is not a diplomatic letter; you can do with it just as you please." So soon as the Chargé received the letter (received by him from the Secretary of State on the 29th), the Chargé handed it to him, saying:—

"IT IS YOUR PROPERTY."

In answer to a question by Mr. Carpenter the Marquis said the Secretary of War read the letter aloud before the persons at that time in his office. In the first day the Secretary read to him the endorsement from which the letter was made up; the next day he read the letter itself to the witness, and read it in a loud voice. It was in the secretary's office; it was the business time of public reception. General Belknap's secretary was present. In the course of the examination the Marquis said he had received

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM HIS UNCLE,

the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated February 1. The writer said he saw that Chambrun did not wish to go too far in the Remington affair and he was right. "We have," the writer said, "no interest in the question as to whether Remington made money and large gains out of us, and if he committed misdemeanors we should not prosecute him in the United States," &c. The Marquis said the French government did not wish to have anything to do with this matter.

Without concluding the testimony of the witness the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens Last Evening—The Celebration To Be Made a Success—The Rev. Mr. Butler Thanks God That He Is a Colored Man.

A mass meeting of the colored citizens of New York and vicinity was held last evening in Bethel church, Sullivan street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the General Committee on the celebration in honor of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. There was a large number of persons present of both sexes, and all seemed to take the most lively interest in the proceedings and the proposed celebration. For some reason—perhaps well known to themselves, but surely to no one else—they did not commence to arrive until after eight o'clock, in consequence of which the transaction of business did not get under way before nine.

Captain Joseph Walker was elected to

PRESIDE OVER THE DESTINIES

of the meeting, which he did with efficiency. On taking the chair the captain stated that at a mass meeting held in Shiloh church on the 27th of February a committee of fifteen was appointed for the purpose of preparing for the celebration. This committee had, he thought, performed their duty faithfully and energetically. From the progress made he felt assured that the celebration would come off with great credit to those participating and to the whole colored population.

The pastor of the Bethel church said that the conduct of the colored people hitherto had been such as to effectually shut them out from all houses of worship. He had used his influence to secure for them the use of the church they were then in, and he

HAD TO MAKE ONE REQUEST

of the assemblage, viz.—that they would desist from stamping their feet. He did not object to their using their hands and their mouths for the purpose of expressing their feelings; but he did protest against the feet, which, if used, would make the applause too strong.

Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman of the General Committee, read his report, which stated, in substance, that every necessary arrangement had been made for the parade, and that he was already assured of the attendance on the 3d of April of a large number of organizations and societies from various parts of the Middle and Eastern States. Mr. Freeman also read the following programme, which will be observed on the day of the parade:—

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Fifth avenue to Waverley place, Waverley place to Macdougal street, Macdougal street to Spring street, Spring street to Hudson street, Hudson to Canal, Canal to Broadway, Broadway to Fourteenth street, around the statues of Washington and Lincoln, Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, to Thirty-fourth street, Thirty-fourth street to Madison avenue, down Madison avenue, passing the Union League of America, to Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, to the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, where the parade will dismiss.

In the evening a grand concert, under the auspices of the Saloonmen's Protective Union, will be given at the Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

The parade will be under the command of Colonel Peter Hawkins (Grand Marshal), assisted by his aids. The First division will be composed exclusively of military organizations, under command of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Mansfield. The Second division, comprising saloon men, Sons of Morgan and the Internationals, under command of Major Joseph H. Walker. The Third division, comprising visitors and other civic organizations, under command of Captain Jacob Wells. Line will form on Fifth avenue, right resting on Eighth street, at ten A. M., sharp; move at twelve o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. BUTLER was now called upon for a speech, and responded after considerable persuasion. He congratulated the colored people, and himself in particular, on the recent passage of the amendment to the militia laws of the State, which now allows colored men to be soldiers in reality instead of simply playing soldier. In conclusion, he thanked God that he was a colored man, and said he would not change his color if he could.

An irate son of Erin, a representative from the Internationals, appeared about this time, and harangued the assemblage on the wrongs of Ireland and various other foreign subjects for about half an hour. Several other speakers were heard, after which the meeting adjourned.

DEFALCATION IN HOBOKEN.

Yesterday afternoon F. L. Schmersahl, Mayor of Hoboken, procured a warrant from Recorder Bohnstedt for the arrest of Frederick Rowald, the City Clerk, on a charge of embezzling upwards of two thousand dollars of the city funds. The arrest would never have been made, it is said, but for the sudden investigation ordered at the instigation of a few politicians who wished to oust Rowald, and took those means of giving him a damaging notoriety ere he could have time to restore the money. Rowald had a salary of $4,000 a year and bore an honest reputation. Rowald, it is intimated, will restore the missing money in a few days. At present he is endeavoring to procure $5,000 bail, and remains in custody until he can furnish the same. His position is now filled by J. R. McCulloch, the assistant clerk, in whom the greatest confidence has always been reposed. He will probably be a candidate for the same place at the coming election, and seems likely to receive universal support, as there is no other candidate of any standing seeking it. The Common Council appear to have been very negligent in squaring Rowald's accounts, and some blame is laid at their charge by the public. The city Hall was crowded yesterday by citizens on hearing of the arrest.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Engagements in the Camaguey—Letter of a Spanish Officer—Despedes Still in Cuba, but His Whereabouts Shrouded in Mystery—The Doings of the Worcester, Kansas and Terror—Celebration of Kaiser Wilhelm's Birthday.

HAVANA, March 23, 1872.

The tidings received here from the districts in insurrection are not satisfactory to those who love the liberal cause. The situation has not improved of late days, nor is there any prospect of it doing so. According to information which I have been able to acquire the insurrection in the Central Department has enough vitality to prolong the struggle in that district for some time to come. The following extract from a letter, written by an officer engaged with the Spanish columns, having their headquarters at Cascorro, a village situated between San Miguel de Nuevitas and Guaimaro, describes the state of affairs in the Camaguey. The letter referred to says as follows:—

Regarding news from this district all I can say is that we have had a number of our columns here on account of the rumors current that several bodies of the enemy, under Vicente Garcia and other chiefs, have been roaming along the coast in expectation of an expedition. Brigadier Salcedo has been here. Colonel Espondu and the famous Major Boet, with his guerilla, also. The last named established a new camp near Las Lajas, and commenced operations. Troops are needed there, because the insurgents have shown themselves in force. We have had most lamentable losses, and even a convoy, on account of being guarded by raw recruits, has been cut off. A short time since the insurgents appeared in force about a mile from us, near St. Augustine, but by the time we were got ready to march against them they had most unaccountably disappeared. The accounts given by the *Diario de la Marina* are true, but if was not one cart of supplies, but six, that were taken, and also we unfortunately lost twenty-seven killed, among them one officer, as we had two successive encounters with the insurgents. The new Brigadier at present at Guaimaro is called by the troops a "Conservador" (preserver). He commands and gives numerous orders, stays at home and keeps up the *on statu quo*. Why does he not go out against the enemy, as other commanders do? is the question generally propounded. It is said that he is afraid of getting his skin scratched.

Nothing positively is known concerning

THE WHEREABOUTS OF CESPEDES,

and, what is more probable, if known, is kept studiously concealed. The *Diario* has an article referring to the numerous reports current in the United States concerning the Cuban President, his flight from the Island and his arrival at Jamaica, declaring that all such reports came from the States, and that the Spanish government has no interest whatever in circulating absurd rumors, and says:—

The Spaniards have not made use of the cable to make him (Cespedes) out a fugitive, nor much less manufactured the cunning advertisement in the New York HERALD offering a reward to whoever gave information as to the whereabouts of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

The Captain General when last heard from was at Santiago de Cuba, but is expected to be at Manzanillo about the 1st of April.

From the published accounts I give the following details of recent operations:—A telegram from Santi Espiritu states that the insurgent bands, headed by the mulatto Jesus Diaz, have repeatedly endeavored to cross the advanced line, but have as often been defeated and beaten back, and many have surrendered. In these numerous skirmishes their loss is stated to be some twenty-five, among them one supposed to be Jesus Diaz himself. A telegram from Santa Clara states that a part of the Andalusia regiment captured on the 16th inst. the insurgent General Leo Pena, with one of the five who were in company with him, at the Palisades of Picos Blancos, an almost inaccessible place. Pena is a native of the Trinidad, and a man reputed to be of great influence in that district. He was appointed the second chief of the insurrection of the Trinidad and Cienfuegos jurisdiction. A party of fifteen of the Santander regiment encountered near the Almansa farm, north of Santi Espiritu, a *palenque* (stronghold) of negroes, which they dispersed, killing one.

Further inquiries into the reported outrages of the seamen of the British fleet at the Caves of Bellamar, when this fleet was in Matanzas last week, and which were fully reported in the HERALD, have tended to show that the details of the affair have been much exaggerated by the Spanish officials. The other side of the story—and which I am assured is the most correct—is that several of the seamen broke off specimens of stalactites, &c., not knowing or understanding it was strictly prohibited, and wished to carry them away, without paying the exorbitant prices charged for them. The owner made a great splurge, drew his revolver and threatened them. But John Bull's seamen are not so easily intimidated; and, having previously imbibed rather freely at the bar kept by the owner at the entrance of the caves, they did some little damage, but not any of the valuable "wonders" were injured or destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES MEN-OF-WAR.

The United States steamer Worcester returned from its short target practice cruise on Tuesday afternoon, bringing back the excursion party it took down on Sunday to Matanzas. The Kansas came in port Thursday morning, and sailed the same evening to the Isthmus, where she is to be employed in the survey of the Nicaraguan route for a ship canal. The Terror and Worcester continue giving their weekly receptions to the Americans transient and resident in this city, who find the presence of these vessels in this port a continual source of pleasure. The number of travellers at present in Havana is quite large. All the principal hotels are full of strangers, and the San Carlos, since the well known Lucas, of Brooklyn, has taken a hand in it, continues to make it most popular with the improvements established.

A singular case of flotsam and jetsam has lately occurred at Caibarien, which has been made the chief subject of conversation and conjecture at that place. Nearly three tons of gunpowder have been found strewn in kegs along the coast for about half a mile. It is supposed to have been part of the cargo of some foreign vessel and intended for the insurrection, but the difficulty of landing it safely proving too great it was thrown into the sea. This occurrence reminds one of the famous revolutionary incident of the "Battle of the Kegs," which so frightened Lord Howe. The powder naturally has caused some alarm to the authorities of Caibarien and Remedios, who can scarcely credit that so dangerous a cargo intended for the insurgents can have been brought into their district. The government is now very zealous in making inquiries and examining into the matter.

Yesterday being the birthday of the Emperor of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm, all the war vessels in port were dressed and decked out with flags. At noon the German men-of-war, the Gazelle and the Niobe, fired salutes, which were replied to by the Americans. In the evening lights were hung from the yard arms and fireworks let off. The Gazelle will sail on Monday for Pensacola, to take the German Minister for Mexico—Count Emmersberg. The Niobe, it is expected, will soon go to Hayti to settle the question pending with that government. It is furthermore rumored that the Prussian government has purchased a port in St. Domingo to establish there a naval station.

The opera has finished its season and we have now before us Holy Week, with its masses, processions and gilt and glitter of the church festivals and ceremonies common at this period. Tamberlik and others of the lyric artists have consented to take part in them by singing in the "Stabat Mater" and several masses at the Belen church. The soprano of the company, Madames Reboux and Juliani; the tenor, Vidal, and the excellent baritone, Spartani, leave for New York in the steamer to-day. After Holy Week is over a number of opera performances will be given by the remaining artists of the company. Tamberlik has made a very successful season, and has engaged the Tacon Theatre for the winter season of 1872-73.

The American steamer Crescent City, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, arrived here last Tuesday morning at three o'clock, making the trip from New York in four days and ten hours, this being the quickest time on record for quite a period. This steamer is commanded by Captain E. Van Sice, formerly of the Columbia, and his gentlemanly manners and popularity have served to make it one of the favorite steamers of the line.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

In Newark on Wednesday night, while some young men were comparing pistols in a cigar store on Broad street, one, in the possession of George Remer, of 36 Commerce street, suddenly exploded, the discharge entering the abdomen of Edwin O. Halsted, of 125 Wickliffe street, inflicting a wound said by the surgeon to be almost exactly the same as that inflicted by Stokes on Fisk. Halsted was removed to his home, but serious doubts are entertained of his recovery. He was still alive and comparatively easy last evening, but even the attending physician expressed anxiety as to the future. After the shooting Remer became greatly alarmed, and formed a marked contrast in his conduct to young Halsted, who bore up with great courage and eagerly assured all that no blame could be attached to Remer. Young Halsted is no connection of the unfortunate "Pet" Halsted.

A LAD FATALLY SHOT IN A THEATRE.

Michael Howe, a lad fourteen years of age, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 321 West Thirty-first street. Michael was employed in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, and on the 20th instant, while at play on the stage of the theatre with a pistol, loaded with powder and wad, it exploded and forced the wadding into the upper portion of his right arm, inflicting a deep and painful wound. Michael was taken home and lingered till yesterday morning, when death ensued, as stated, from lockjaw. Coroner Young held an inquest on the body. The pistol with which deceased shot himself was used during the play on the stage of the theatre.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

The Consecration of the Holy Oils—The Processions to the Repositories—Decorations of the Altars—Office of the Tenebræ—Good Friday Observances—The Gold and Stock Boards To Be Closed—The Courts Observe the Day.

Holy Thursday was observed in all the Catholic churches of the city with great solemnity. Both clergy and laity united with remarkable piety in carrying out the religious customs and ceremonies that have been observed for centuries. There is brilliancy as well as gloominess in

THE OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY,

and while the chant of the "Tenebræ" still is heard the multitude may be seen full of admiration for the splendor with which the repository is surrounded. A most noticeable feature yesterday was the crowds of worshippers in every church. From morning to night the people continued to pour into the churches to pay homage in their belief to the blessed sacrament. At St. Stephen's church the vast edifice could scarcely contain the thousands who were present at each of the services, and during the evening especially the people came from all parts of the city to visit here. The morning services at all the churches were very interesting, owing to the processions of the sacraments to the repository altars.

AT THE CATHEDRAL

the additional ceremony of the blessing of the holy oils was particularly impressive. Pontifical high mass was said in this church, the Archbishop being celebrant, the Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., assistant priest; deacon of the mass, Rev. Father McNamee; sub-deacon, Rev. Father Kean; deacons of honor, Rev. Fathers Quinn and Boyce; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father McMerney; assistant master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Kearney. Besides these were present to assist at the consecration of the oils Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Fathers Quinn, Donnelly, Morrow, Boyce, Mooney, O'Reilly, Healy and Henry, representatives of religious houses in this city. At the conclusion of the mass the Archbishop, seated before a table at one side of the altar, proceeded to bless the oils. The assistants having approached with the vessels, the Archbishop, after some prayers, breathed three times into the vase, then singing three times "Ave Sanctum Chrisma." Each of the twelve priests within the sanctuary, after genuflecting before the altar, face the Archbishop, and, while coming toward him, sing three times,

AVE SANCTUM CHRISMA,

and then kiss the vase, after which they retire. After some further prayers the Archbishop again breathes into the vase, and then sings "Ave Sanctum Oleum," and the priests repeat the ceremony gone through by them before, but now singing the words "Ave Sanctum Oleum." The oils being blessed a procession was formed, with cross-bearer, acolytes, priests and Archbishop, bearing the sacrament. The procession moved down the centre aisle, and then returning went to the repository, where the sacrament was left for adoration during the day. The repository was tastefully ornamented with flowers and lights. In the evening the "Tenebræ" was sung by a large number of priests from the several churches in the city.

AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

the high mass and ceremonies were on a grand scale. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn was celebrant of the mass; the Rev. Father McCready, deacon; the Rev. Father Cassella, sub-deacon; the Rev. Father Lynch, master of ceremonies. The Rev. Father Mooney, Professor at Troy Seminary, also attended. The choir sang, accompanied by the organ, until after the "Gloria," when male voices only were heard, all music in the church ceasing until Easter Saturday morning after the "Gloria" at this mass. After the mass the procession to the repository was formed.

FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS,

all dressed in white and wearing veils, twenty of them carrying lighted tapers and thirty of them bouquets or baskets of flowers, came up the centre aisle, and were joined in the chancel by fifty boys, robed in purple, red or white cassocks, with surplices. Headed by the cross-bearer and acolytes, the boys coming first and then the girls, the celebrant, carrying the blessed sacrament, assisted by the deacon and sub-deacon, moved down the centre aisle, beneath a gorgeous canopy, supported by eight men. Four boys, in white cassocks, carried each a lamp at the corners of the canopy. During the progress of the procession the choir sang the "Tantum Ergo" and the little girls strewed flowers along the aisle. At the front portico the procession paused, and returning up the aisle the sacrament was then borne to the repository at St. Joseph's altar. A more brilliant scene can scarcely be imagined than this was. The vast congregation scarcely stirred during the procession, and as the sacrament was borne along worshippers bowed low in reverence for what they believed to be the

REAL PRESENCE OF THE SON OF GOD.

The boys on reaching the sanctuary arranged themselves inside the rails, the girls filing off around the repository in excellent order, allowing the canopy to pass between the lines. The repository was far the most beautiful to be seen in any of the churches yesterday. It was gotten up on a most elaborate scale, the tabernacle being designed and wrought especially for the occasion. But what caught the eye the most was the exceeding good harmony of all the decorations. Flowers in vases and baskets and pots were profusely around; lights were everywhere scattered; yet there did not seem to be anything out of place and the general appearance was exceedingly brilliant. Surmounting the tabernacle was a crown, deeply gilded and

STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES,

and here and there among the ornaments on the altar would flash forth the piercing brilliancy of diamonds, well arranged for that effect. Over the tabernacle, midway from the roof, a blazing cross of light appeared, seemingly without support from either above or below, but glittering with silvery light from every jet. A number of boys, dressed in cassock and surplice, kept vigil during the day and evening before the repository. As for the numbers who thronged around this altar during the day and evening, it would be impossible to estimate them. In the evening

THE OFFICE OF THE TENEBRÆ

was sung in this church, the priests officiating being Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Father McCready, Rev. Father Mooney, of the Troy Seminary; Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Rev. Father Casella, Rev. Father Lovejoy, Rev. Mr. Moran, and the master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Lynch. The "Lamentations" were sung, the first by the Rev. Father Casella, the second by Rev. Father Lovejoy, the third by the Rev. Mr. Moran. The service of the "Tenebræ" being one of the most mournful that occurs during the year, it has a great charm for the people, and is more eagerly looked for, coming but one week in the year, than the more glittering services of great festivals. The contrast between the purpled sanctuary within which the priests were chanting the office and the illuminated altar whereon reposed the sacrament was very striking. The service was solemn in the extreme, the mournful strains of the chants dying away in the vast edifice with almost saddening cadence.

Of the other churches which yesterday displayed great taste and zeal in preparing repositories for the day may be mentioned the Jesuits' church, in West Sixteenth street, and St. Ann's church, in East Twelfth street, both of which reflected much credit on the ladies of the parishes.

Good Friday.

With the progress of time and the advance of Christian civilization the people of the new country fall back on the customs of the old, and revive the observance of holidays especially sanctified by religious belief. Thus Christmas is becoming more and more generally observed; and now we have the Empire City

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CLAIMS OF GOOD FRIDAY

as a day for rest and cessation from toil. To-day the moneyed men of Wall street will not meet on 'Change, nor any place else, to worship Mammon, and consequently the Gold Board and Stock Board will have some share of the solemn silence with which the whole Christian world would view the awful death itself. The banks, however, will keep open, as the day is not a legal holiday. In the courts also business will be suspended, and no judge will sit in the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the General Sessions.

Services will be held in the churches at the usual hour. The adoration of the cross is a prominent ceremony at the morning masses. In the evening the office of the "Tenebræ" will be sung as it was last evening. Sermons will be preached in many of the churches at a later hour in the evening.

HOLY THURSDAY IN BROOKLYN.

The Catholic churches of Brooklyn, twenty-seven in number, were very numerously attended at the services yesterday. The blessed sacrament was removed from the altar in many of the edifices and borne in solemn procession to the repositories prepared for the reception of the consecrated Host. The services at the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, were most impressive. After the mass the Host was removed from the tabernacle by the pastor, Rev. Eugene Cassidy, and, preceded by two other priests, a corps of acolytes, bearing the crozier, incense and lighted tapers; little girls, attired in virgin white, wearing floral crowns, and the Sodality Society of young ladies chanting hymns of adoration, was borne slowly from the main aisle and into the vestibule, and around into the side aisle up to the chapel. The little girls meanwhile, facing inward strewed roses and lilies, which they bore in silver salvers, along the path of the priest bearing the Eucharist. The repository at this chapel was especially beautiful, reflecting the credit upon the taste, skill and judgment of the decorators, and the piety that contributed to this honoring God. Thousands of rare exotics, hundreds of wax lights and gas jets, tropical fruit trees in bloom, glistening imitation gems, glittering bullion and choice lace, all commingling, formed an effect of dazzling splendor. Thousands of pilgrims found their way to this shrine during the day and evening, and all were unanimous in their admiration for the excellence of this repository. The congregations of St. Peter's church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets; St. James', Jay street; St. Charles Borromeo, Livingston street, corner of Sidney place; St. Stephen's, Carroll street, near Hicks; Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise street, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Leonard street, Eastern District, deserve much credit for the beauty of their repositories.

The first flush of spring which greeted the pious occasion filled the hearts of the pilgrims as they hastened to and fro in their devotions, with the knowledge of the goodness and mercy of God who spared them through the dark storms of winter and its vicissitudes to the enjoyment of another springtime.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Herald Enterprise in Various Lights.

Still they come, all lauding in their peculiar way the enterprise of the HERALD. When they prefer one HERALD exploit to another they only take advantage of the immemorial privilege—namely, in reading the HERALD to take their choice of the good things therein. Our Charlotte friend, below quoted, puts himself in the position of the Spanish dons who wanted to whistle Christopher Columbus down the wind because the discovery of America was such plain sailing that anybody could have done it. Columbus knocked in the end of his egg on the table—he should have done it on their supercilious skulls—and they were convinced beforehand of the sad words of Longfellow, "It might have been," but it wasn't. The Charlotte man was in the same State as the outlaws, but he never had the pluck or the sense to "walk straight into the outlaws' camp." You'll know better next time, Don *Democrat*—we are the Columbus this voyage:—

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—THAT'S ALL.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, March 25.]

THE SWAMP ANGELS.—The NEW YORK HERALD has heard from its correspondent in the Scuttletown Swamp. He is still a prisoner in the hands of the Lowerys and has been sworn to silence after the genuine raw-head and bloody-bones style peculiar to those interesting swamp angels. He made a conquest of Rhody, the handsome wife of the boss brigand, Henry Berry Lowery, and escorted her to church and was also honored by an introduction to the mother of the Lowerys. After church he was made acquainted with Andrew Strong and Steve Lowery, each loaded down with knives and pistols, who informed the enterprising Bohemian that Boss Lowery (meaning Henry Berry), "wasn't dead no how, but he was hurt powerful bad, though." They stated that he had gone away for six weeks, of which four had passed. Andrew Strong is the brother of Boss Strong, killed by McQueen through a cathole in the wall of his cabin as he lay on his back playing a jewsharp. This only leaves three of the outlaws unprovided for, supposing Henry Berry Lowery, the leader of the gang, to be still alive. This is altogether more interesting than the hunt of the HERALD'S other *attache* after Livingstone.

THEY ARE NOT NOBLEMEN—WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS.

[From the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, March 26.]

ENTERPRISE.—Some time ago the NEW YORK HERALD had a reporter to go to Robeson county and write an imaginative and fictitious account of the Lowery gang, putting noble blood in their veins, &c., when the fact is they are nothing but descendants of the lowest class of "free mulattoes" of that section. But recently the HERALD sent a reporter to Robeson named Henderson for the purpose of having him fall into the hands of the outlaws, so as to create a sensation in that way. Henderson walked straight to the outlaws' camp, and then it was telegraphed North that he was captured. So much for newspaper enterprise. But it is strange that the outlaws can visit a depot on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, in broad daylight, and no attempt be made to kill or capture them. If the people in that neighborhood permit such daring impudence and make no attempt at capture, we don't see how they can blame others for not arresting the gang.

AN OUTLAW'S DOOM.

Death of the Missouri Desperado Hildebrand—Escape of the Outlaw from Missouri—Raid on an Illinois Village—A Walking Arsenal—Arrest of the Murderer—Attempt Upon an Officer's Life—Hildebrand Killed at Last.

DU QUOIN, Ill., March 25, 1872.

One of the greatest villains that the rebellion developed was Hildebrand—a man whose name has for years been a terror upon the Missouri borders, and who has shed more blood and committed more crimes than any other of the many desperate characters who have infested Missouri and Kansas during the last seven years. Agile as a leopard, fearless as a lion, bloodthirsty as a tiger, possessed of great strength and endurance, he was just the man to keep our border settlements in a state of excitement, and to make his very name feared from the Kansas line to the Mississippi River. So numerous were his crimes that at length the State authorities were induced to

SET A PRICE UPON HIS HEAD,

and a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Hildebrand. Backed by half a dozen scoundrels of like kidney he boldly defied the authorities, and for a time continued his depredations with impunity. At length treachery effected what State officials failed to accomplish, and Hildebrand and his gang of cutthroats disappeared for a time from public view. On Tuesday of last week, in company with his six children and his five companions, they crossed the Mississippi River and entered the State of Illinois, intending to travel quietly across the peninsula between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and finally take up their abiding place in Western Kentucky. On Thursday the party made its appearance in Pinckneyville, Perry county, thirteen miles from this city, where, being unknown, they felt themselves secure from pursuit. On Friday the party became drunk and noisy, flourishing their weapons and threatening to "clean out the town." At length Hildebrand, becoming separated from the rest, was overpowered by numbers and secured, and, upon being searched,

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