

DOM PEDRO.

Herald Special Reports from Rio Janeiro and London.

Return of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil from Their Old World Tour.

Public Festivities and a Popular Reception.

Artillery Salvo and a Continuous Civic Illumination.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, April 21, 1872.

The HERALD special writer in Rio Janeiro telegraphs a letter from the Brazilian capital, under date of the 2d of April, which reads as follows:—The royal mail steamship Boyne, having on board their Imperial Majesties the Emperor Dom Pedro and Empress of Brazil, with the Duke of Saxe, arrived at this port on the morning of the 31st of March.

The vessel was received by a salute of cannon and a general discharge of guns, the ringing of the church bells and other evidences of public rejoicing.

The city was richly decorated in honor of the return of the royal party, and the flags and streamers remain in position. A brilliant illumination has been continued universally during three nights.

CONSOLATION FOR THE CROWN.

His Majesty the Emperor looks very well and enjoys good health. He has had a comfortable voyage, and the citizens of Rio are really delighted to see him, with his family, safely at home.

FRANCE.

Presidential Plan of a Grand Army Review.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 21, 1872. President Thiers will shortly take a review of the military forces in and around Paris. The review, which will take place at Longchamps, will be preceded by manoeuvres on a large scale.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

French Official Report of the National Relations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 21, 1872. A despatch from the French Ambassador at Berlin represents that his relations with the German government are on a very good footing.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

An American Squadron in a French Port.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 21, 1872. The American squadron, consisting of seven vessels, has arrived at Marseilles.

UTAH.

The Mormons Excitant Over the Supreme Court Decision—Expected Motion to Release the Prisoners—The Speculative Prospects.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 21, 1872.

CROWDING IN CONFERENCE. There was a great gathering of Mormons to-day at the Conference. Orson Pratt and other elders presided. They said that in the irresistible progress of the religion of the Latter Day Saints must ultimately prevail with all the people of the world; also that every one seemed to rejoice in the conviction of the power of the Church, which was victorious in the recent judicial conflict, and in the knowledge that the Prophet Brigham Young would be speedily restored to them. The Conference adjourned until next Sunday.

MOTION FOR RELEASE EXPECTED.

Judge Strickland convenes the United States District Court to-morrow, when it is expected that a motion will be made for the release of all the prisoners held under indictments of the United States Grand Jury.

SPRINKLING TAKING GROUND.

There has been an unprecedentedly large number of arrivals here within the past few days. OPENING OF THE MINING REGION. Most of the mining districts are now accessible, and next week an examination will be made of the mines, which, if favorable, will result in bringing into the Territory over \$1,000,000 capital. The future brightens daily. It is noted as a remarkable fact that every foreign company working mining property here is successful.

THEY ARE WINNING.

The Mormon leaders disclaim any offensive exhibition over the Supreme Court decision, and say that they have no objection to harmony with the Gentiles and the general good of all.

Utah Not To Be Deserted.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1872. There is no prospect of congress, at the present session, acting upon the memorial of the Utah Commission for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. The Committees on the Territories have the subject under consideration, and have heard representations from Messrs. Fitch, Fuller and Cannon, of Utah, who have the matter in charge.

THE TALAQUAH TRAGEDY.

Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, To Be Recaptured by United States Troops.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1872. Lieutenant General Sheridan has ordered General Grierson, with two companies of infantry, to recapture Fort Gibson and capture and drive out the murderers and marauders of the Indian Territory. It is expected that this action of the government will restore confidence between the settlers and the peaceable Indians on the borders of Arkansas. The fort was abandoned by the order of General Pope, but the terrible array reported from Fort Smith shows the necessity of keeping a force of soldiers in that section.

IS IT MURDER?

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21, 1872. Peter Weiss was to-day arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife at East Liberty last week. When the woman was first discovered with her throat cut she wrote her husband's name as the person who had committed the deed; but afterwards, being sworn, she made a statement that she had attempted suicide, and perished in tearing the bandages from her throat, which caused her death.

It is believed that her first statement was correct, and that she had attempted suicide. Weiss will be arraigned to-morrow.

SPAIN.

A General Revolutionary Rising of the Carlists Imminent.

The Cabinet in Council During a Night—King Amadeus Defines His Position Against the Minority.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 21, 1872. A general rising of the Carlists in all parts of Spain is momentarily expected.

The King's troops are prepared to meet it. The railway companies have been ordered to hold all their rolling stock in readiness for instant use by the government. The volunteers in Madrid and elsewhere proffer their services to the government.

The Council of Ministers met yesterday evening, and was in session all night.

The *Imparcial* is assured that the King's speech to-morrow will contain the following declaration:—"I will not impose myself on the country except as the representative of, and supported by, the majority; but if some turbulent minority seeks to impose its will on the nation I know my duty and will fulfill it."

Don Carlos' Statement of His Counter Case and Intention.

MADRID, April 21, 1872. The newspaper organs of the Carlist party publish the manifesto of Don Carlos protesting against the late elections, signed by his secretary and countersigned by Nocedal, and declare that henceforth Don Carlos and his followers will protest only in the field.

MEXICO.

Military Revolt and Attempt to Assassinate Cortina.

Execution of Mutineers—Quiroga Marching on Matamoros.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, April 20, 1872. The Seventh cavalry revolted at Cortina's headquarters yesterday and attempted the life of the General, who was rescued by the Fourth regiment coming to his defence.

Several were killed on both sides and seventy men went over to the revolutionists.

Six men taken in the revolt were shot by order of Cortina.

Passengers from Camargo assert positively that General Quiroga is on route for this city with about three thousand men. The revolutionists here allege that they will be at this place to-morrow, with heavy artillery.

The fortifications are in the best state of defence, and every preparation is made for resistance.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH IRON-CLAD.

HAVANA, April 21, 1872. The Spanish iron-clad *Nunanca* has sailed from this port. It is supposed she has gone to Guantanamo.

CUBA.

Movements of the Spanish Iron-Clad.

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WEST INDIES.

Presidential Tour in Hayti—Crops, Finance and Trade.

JACMEL, April 8, 1872. The President is at Jacmel. He is expected to arrive at Port au Prince shortly.

Currency is depreciating. Coffee scarce, and prices are rising. Shipping in demand; supply limited.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Four Corresponding Hours. The lowest barometer has moved eastward from Lake Michigan to Northern New York, accompanied by brisk and high winds. Cloudy weather and light rain have prevailed along the lower lakes, and thence southwestward to Florida. Clear weather from the upper lakes to the Western Gulf States, and from North Carolina to Maine.

Probabilities. The lowest barometer will move northwardly down the St. Lawrence Valley. The brisk and high northwesterly winds over the lower lakes will probably diminish in force on Monday. The area of cloudy weather and rain will extend eastward over the South and Middle Atlantic States by Monday morning, and over New England on Monday morning; northerly to westerly winds, with clear and cool weather, will prevail on Monday from the lakes to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, extending over the Middle States during the morning, and over New England during the afternoon and evening. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the lower lakes.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building.

1871. 1872. 3 A. M. .... 51 52 3 P. M. .... 63 65 6 A. M. .... 56 57 6 P. M. .... 69 68 9 A. M. .... 59 59 9 P. M. .... 59 52 12 M. .... 66 61 12 P. M. .... 55 52

Average temperature yesterday, 56. Average temperature for corresponding day of last year, 58.3.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, Commander O. C. Badger, arrived at Montevideo March 9 from a cruise up the coast of Brazil, all well on board, notwithstanding which she was quarantined for five days, having touched at Pernambuco, where the yellow fever prevailed among the shipping.

The United States frigate *Lancaster*, Rear Admiral Joseph Lauman, sailed for Rio Janeiro March 9 to recoup Fort Gibson and capture and drive out the murderers and marauders of the Indian Territory. It is expected that this action of the government will restore confidence between the settlers and the peaceable Indians on the borders of Arkansas. The fort was abandoned by the order of General Pope, but the terrible array reported from Fort Smith shows the necessity of keeping a force of soldiers in that section.

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THE BRITISH CONSULS.

OUR COUNTER CASE AT GENEVA.

Two-Thirds Majority for Indirect Losses.

A NEW BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Sauce for the Goose, Sauce for the Gander.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1872. Copies of the counter case presented at Geneva by our government have been received at the State Department. It will make about three columns of the HERALD, but the points it contains have all been anticipated in your despatches. No new argument beyond the former case is advanced. The document will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. The question of consequential damages stands as it stood before, so far as the executive department of the government is concerned, and it is the opinion of General Banks that the demand would be sustained in the House by more than a two-thirds vote.

There is a tendency toward a settlement on a different basis from any that has yet been proposed. While our government continues to insist on the claim as originally presented, it is indifferent as to the amount of damages which may be fixed upon. It is not believed that the English government is opposed to the consideration of indirect damages on account of the probable cost of their payment, and it is equally certain that our government does not insist upon their payment for pecuniary reasons. In this view of the case it follows that our government is indifferent as to how the question may be decided, while it is believed that Great Britain is more interested in an affirmative decision than we are. Growing out of these considerations is the conclusion to which our government has arrived, and which will probably be made the basis of settlement. We have no objection to withdrawing the demand if Great Britain will agree that, in case she shall be at war, that no demand shall be made upon us for consequential damages for any act committed by the American people similar to the depredations of the Alabama and other rebel cruisers. If this agreement can be made, the whole subject will be referred to Congress for its approval, though it is understood that the administration holds that the question is in a position where Congress cannot under any circumstances interfere.

On the other hand it is held by many Congressmen and lawyers in Washington that no power exists in the Executive to modify or withdraw our case without the advice and consent of the Senate. General Banks and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs believe the most important developments now making are the tendency to submit the questions at issue to the legislative branches of the two governments for settlement on the basis indicated in this despatch.

A Wisconsin's Advice. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21, 1872. In a letter to the *Providence Journal* from the Hon. William Beach Lawrence, relative to the Geneva Arbitration, that eminent publicist expresses his belief that the claim for indirect damages was unwisely presented, in the first instance, and that the magnanimous policy for the United States to adopt would be frankly to say so.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE. England and the United States To Be Drawn Still More Closely Together—Direct Communication Between the Two Countries.

The new Atlantic cable to connect England with the United States is noticed prominently in the money articles of all the London papers. From the *London Standard* of the 10th we extract the following:—

The new Atlantic cable is at last announced. It has been expected for two or three months and now comes forward under encouraging auspices. The directors of the proposed cable are distinguished engineers and electricians of first class standing, and the arrangement of operations seems thoroughly satisfactory. The capital is placed at £1,500,000, in 57,500 shares of £20 each, of which 500,000, in 45,000 shares, are now offered to the public. The company is entitled the Great Western Telegraph Company (limited). The undertaking is formed to connect New York with England, and to connect the West Indies directly both with New York and England, in either case, in the intervention of any system of land lines. It is further provided that when the lines of this company are laid it will connect with the comparatively short cable to continue telegraphic communication to Brazil by a route which will not only be short, but will, at the same time, have the great advantage of connecting Brazil both with England and New York by direct lines. The route adopted for these purposes is from the best possible point to be selected near Land's End to the island of Bermuda, with one line thence to a point as near New York as possible, and another line from the island of Bermuda to the West Indies. A contract for the making and laying of the cables for the price of £1,300,000, and dated the 5th day of April, 1872, has been made between Messrs. Siemens and Merz, of Berlin, and the Great Western Telegraph Company, and this company of the other part, upon the basis of a specification for a similar cable recommended by Sir Samuel Canning, G. E., and Arthur Clark, Esq., C. E., last year, and recently revised by Sir William Thomson, LL.D., F. R.S., and Fleming Jenkin, Esq., F. R.S., &c. As a practical guarantee for care in the manufacture and laying of the cables, the directors have stipulated that the contractors shall take, by themselves and their connections, shares to the amount of one-third of the capital.

The prospectus states that a working agreement has been entered into between the Great Western Telegraph Company and this company which secures to the latter the traffic from Denmark, Sweden, Russia, China and Japan passing over the line of the Great Western Telegraph Company and intended for America. It has further been arranged with the Great Western Telegraph Company that when that company establishes its projected North Atlantic line a joint purse agreement on an equitable basis will be made with this company with reference to North American traffic, which arrangement will give this company the important advantage of a duplicate route between England and America. The smallness of the capital required by this company compared with that of other Atlantic cable companies, will enable this company to establish a lower rate of interest than any other cable company in communication with America and the West Indies to a large extent. The interest on the capital is to be borne by the company, and the interest on the capital is to be borne by the company, and the interest on the capital is to be borne by the company.

In addition to the important share of the New York and North American traffic which will be by these means and otherwise secured to this company, a large revenue is expected from the West Indian Islands and places which are already, or will shortly be, in telegraphic communication with the same, and which will only be fully developed when this direct line has been established. It is expected that the important shipping station, will also yield traffic of some value. It is further provided that the company in consideration the tariff reduction referred to above, and the fact that the company will be enabled to further addition to the profit will be insured. The principle of operation will be adopted by giving a discount of one-tenth per cent on messages sent by them.

Joseph McCabe, an old employe of the New York Central Railroad, and also employe of the oiling of trains near the junction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Buffalo, was accidentally knocked on the track and instantly killed.

WASHINGTON.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN MIXED COMMISSION. Thus far about four hundred and fifty British and only twenty American claims have been filed with the American and British Commission, which will early this week adjourn to meet in the latter part of June, or before the expiration of the three months allowed last March as an extension of the time within which claims may be filed. Only two Commissioners will then be present, but they will merely receive claims, and then adjourn till September. Mr. Russell Murray, the British Commissioner, will leave this country for London on Saturday, and is not expected to return before September.

The Oregon Senatorship. Attorney General Williams left here to-night for Oregon to take an active part in the State campaign. A member of Congress is to be elected, and members of the State Legislature, upon whom will devolve the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Corbett, whose term expires March 4, 1873. It is understood that Mr. Williams will be a candidate for the position.

Ka Klux Found Guilty in South Carolina. The Attorney General yesterday received the following telegram from United States District Attorney Corbin at Charleston:—

The jury has returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Elijah Ross Sepaugh, charged with conspiracy and murder. His counsel has moved an adjournment of the trial until the 10th of May, and the following persons guilty of conspiracy:—Elias Bennett, James Kimball, John Chapman, Benjamin Strickland, James Kimball, Jr., and Calvin Moore.

The Prospects for Final Adjustment. All the general appropriation bills have been acted upon by the House of Representatives with the exception of the fortification bill and the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses. These could be disposed of in a day or two. Notwithstanding the tariff bill is yet to be acted on, many republicans think that Congress can adjourn on the 29th of May, and with this view it is probable that a resolution will be introduced in the House tomorrow fixing that time. The majority of the Committee of Ways and Means decline to act on a similar resolution from the Senate, heretofore referred to them. A prominent republican member says that nineteen democrats have promised to vote with the republicans who favor an adjournment at the time stated.

The Route of the North Pacific Railroad. As there has been misapprehension with regard to the actual or official location of the line of the North Pacific Railroad, Colonel James M. Flisk, of the Helena (Montana) Herald, called yesterday on the Commissioner of the General Land Office and inquired of him the location of the Territories of Montana and Dakota had just been filed with the department; that duplicate charts were being rapidly prepared, together with full instructions, to be forwarded to the local offices in Dakota and Montana, and that on the reception of the same the lands awarded to the company would be withdrawn from the market, or from occupancy by settlers, pre-emptors, &c. The line noted on the chart may be designated as follows:—Crossing the Red River of the North at Fargo, just above the mouth of Big Cheyenne River; thence nearly due west to the crossing of the Missouri River, at the mouth of Heart River; thence west to the crossing of the Yellowstone at or near the mouth of Powder River; thence east through Bazeman Pass; thence past the site of Hamilton on up the valley of Jefferson and Wisdom Rivers, through Big Hole or Deer Lodge Pass, down Deer Lodge and Hell Gate Rivers to the mouth of Big Blackfoot River; thence straight across to and down the Jocko and Flathead Rivers to Couer d'Alene Lake.

Fraudulent Pensions. It has been estimated that a vast number of claims of pensions growing out of the rebellion, probably one-fourth, are fraudulent. B. D. Addison, an attorney of Washington, has proposed to the Commissioner of Pensions and to the Congressional Committee on Pensions a plan by which that system of fraud could be destroyed, and which would lead to the detection of the fraudulent claims heretofore granted. The proposition is to publish in each county alphabetical lists of all persons to whom pensions have been or shall be granted, giving the residence, &c., of each pensioner, and to furnish a copy thereof to each federal and State officer of the county. This, it is believed, would result in the saving of millions of dollars annually to the government and in bringing to punishment all concerned in the frauds, and enabling the Commissioner of Pensions to modify the requirements of his office so as to render it possible for all honest claimants to comply with them.

Immigration Statistics. According to official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics there arrived at San Francisco during the quarter which ended March last, 2,650 immigrants, of whom 1,040 were from China. During the quarter 1,183 passengers departed for foreign countries. The number of immigrants arriving at Port Huron, Michigan, during the same period was 8,845, of whom 7,000 were from Canada, the others from England, Scotland and Ireland, their destination being Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and Ohio. Their occupations include 1,500 farmers. The numbers above given embrace women and children.

The Vance-Abbott Contest in North Carolina. The resolution of the North Carolina Republican State Convention endorsing the claim of General Abbott to the vacant seat in the Senate of the United States will be presented to the Senate by Senator Pool to-morrow. Appended to the resolution is the certificate of Mr. J. F. Phillips that it was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

NEW YORK CITY. A very respectable dressed man, about thirty-five years of age, died suddenly at ten o'clock Saturday night while aboard the ferryboat *Manhattan* during her trip from Brooklyn to the foot of Catharine street, this city. Deceased had a gold watch and chain and other valuables in his possession. The body was taken to the morgue and Coroner Young notified to hold an inquest.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver an address in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, this evening, at eight o'clock, on the question, "Is the present public opinion in regard to Sunday consistent with Christian notions of the Lord's Day?"

In a brief notice, a few days ago, of an entertainment for the benefit of St. Lawrence's church, at East Side Association Hall, Yorkville, it was stated that McEvoy's Irish panorama would be exhibited. It appears this is a mistake. It is Gavin's panorama, not McEvoy's, and it is necessary to call attention to this fact, inasmuch as the former mistake has provoked contradictory reports and posters, and caused some little bitterness of feeling. Gavin's panorama has already been displayed at Dr. Burtwell's and Father Larkin's churches with great success, and is engaged until June for several other societies. He will open to-night at East Side Association Hall, under the patronage of Father Gorklen, of St. Lawrence's church, and continue to exhibit on Tuesday evening, giving matinees also on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE CHICAGO RELIEF. CHICAGO, April 21, 1872. A series of meetings have been held lately by ladies who either had been refused assistance or only partially relieved by the Relief and Aid Society during the past winter for the purpose of giving expression to their dissatisfaction and securing an investigation into the transactions of the society. While they do not directly charge the principal officers with dishonesty they hold them to have been negligent and incompetent and their employes rude and corrupt. The charges against the latter are circumstantial and of a very grave character. One instance is given in a case of four families occupying a single house, of three receiving an abundance of everything by paying the visitor \$3 each, while the fourth family, who received nothing because it refused or was unable to bribe the visitor. Not receiving the active co-operation in making the investigation it was expected at the meeting that a committee of prominent gentlemen was selected to make such an investigation.

William Hindell, a banker, of Girard St., who is alleged to have absconded last September, with \$17,000 belonging to the depositors, was brought to St. Louis on Saturday, from the *Deux* steamer *St. Louis*, of San Diego county, California.

YACHTING.

A New Competitor for the Queen's Cup Building at Nassau, N. P. The international races for the Queen's Cup have excited so much interest in yachting circles during the past two years, that since the defeat of the *Cambria* and *Livonia* by the yachts of the New York Yacht Club, a number of new yachts have been laid down with a view to competing for the much coveted prize. The interest on this point does not appear to be confined alone to England, as report speaks very highly of a new yacht about to be built at Nassau, N. P., by Mr. John S. Howell, a gentleman very enthusiastic upon yachting matters in general.

This new yacht will be a keel boat of a rather peculiar model, in fact, something different from anything we have yet seen in these waters. Her dimensions are as follows:—

Length on deck..... 125 ft. Length on water..... 125 ft. Length of keel..... 100 ft. Breadth at water line..... 25 ft. 10 in. Depth of hold..... 11 ft. Draft forward..... 11 ft. Draft aft..... 7 ft. Length of foremast..... 85 ft. Length of mainmast..... 85 ft. Length of foretopmast..... 55 ft. Length of mainmast..... 55 ft.

The frame of this yacht will be constructed entirely of mahogany, which is considered the most durable wood for the purpose, as mahogany frames have been known to last forty years without exhibiting the slightest symptom of rot. The shape of every frame will be formed of the natural growth of the timber. The keel, stern and stempost will be constructed of Labaco wood, and the planking will be of Spanish cedar. The bends, rail, hatch comings and companion way are to be built of St. Domingo mahogany. The frame will be fastened together with iron bolts, in order to give great strength and durability.

Mr. Howell does not expect to have his yacht finished until the latter part of the season, but he designs coming on a visit to these waters in order to challenge the New York Yacht Club and have a race for the Queen's Cup. The arrival of this new yacht will be looked forward to with great interest, and Mr. Howell will be received with the courtesy that his pluck and enterprise deserve.

Yachting Notes. The yacht *France*, of Boston, arrived here yesterday from Jacksonville, Fla. She has been cruising with her owner since last December in Southern waters, and has visited about all the seaports on the coast. She sails to-morrow for home, and on the way will call at Orient and New London.

Mr. John M. Forbes, who recently purchased the yacht *France*, intends that she should make a cruise to the Azores, and thence to England.

Mr. C. N. Franklin, of Orient, has bought the sloop yacht *Margaret*, and will have her thoroughly overhauled and refitted in superior style at once.

Mr. David Sears, of Boston, has secured for his yacht *Caprice* a captain, mate and crew from Provincetown.

Foreign Yachting Notes. [From *Boat Life* in London, April 6.] The *Gazelle*, cutter, 42 tons, who won for herself historical renown through having safely transported the Empress Eugenie from the French seaboard to England, has been sold by her late owner, Lieutenant Colonel Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart., to the Rev. J. N. Palmer, R. S., of the Gipsy, cutter.

The *Vanguard*, "the crack of 1871," has been sold by Mr. Turner to Mr. Burch, of Liverpool, the price, we are informed, being \$2,250. She will soon complete her outfit at Southampton.

The *Rosebud*, cutter, H. R. Prince Arthur, has been last week launched from Hatcher's yard, at Southampton, and sailed on the 1st inst. for Hyde.

The appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Governor Generalship of the Dominion of Canada, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club will lose its Commodore, and a vacant place must be filled.

The author of "Letters from High Latitudes" is the owner of no fewer than eight light vessels, besides the *Starbuck*.

The *Nadia*, schooner, has changed hands, and is fitted out at Hatcher's yard, Southampton. The *Lizzie* and *Madcap*, cutters, were launched from the same yard, and are fitted out at the same place.

The *Andromeda*, Mr. G. Salt, is fitting out at Cowes. The *Andromeda*, Captain Smith Barry, is fitting out at Cowes.

The *Goshawk*, topsail schooner, Mr. T. Broadwood, arrived at Cowes from the Mediterranean on Sunday, March 31.

The *Deerhound* (ss), Sir John Stuclej, Bart., arrived at Vigo on Tuesday, the 26th ult., en route for the Straits. She left Plymouth on the 23rd, and experienced strong southeast winds and high sea across the bay and down the coast, the vessel going into port for shelter.

The *Rainbow*, schooner, Hon. H. Flower, is fitting out at Southampton.

The *Asbury*, cutter, new sixty-tonner is to be launched by Katesy early in the next week.

The *Juliet*, yawl, built by Messrs. Hansen for Captain Sterling, will be launched from their East Cowes yard on the 9th inst.

The *Pantomime*, Captain Starke, has had alterations effected in her hull, &c., by Mr. Nichol, at Gosport, and is now being fitted out at the same place.

The *Drum*, topsail schooner, Mr. G. Bentinck, R. S., will commence fitting out on the 8th inst.

The *Engle*, schooner, 220 tons, has arrived at Southampton from the westward, and is being dismantled.

The *Foxhound*, cutter, the *Marquis* of Alva, is fitting out at Cowes. She will be launched from Payne's yard, where she has been hauled up for the winter, on the 9th inst.

The *Waverley*, Mr. J. Mulholland, R. S., is fitting out at Gosport.

The *Alme*, Mr. R. Sutton; *Fiona*, Mr. E. Boucher; *Banshee*, Mr. J. S. Dunbar; and several other yachts are being fitted out at the same place.

The *Cambria*, Mr. A. Wood, is getting rapidly forward for commission.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Some very important and interesting revivals may be soon looked for at Wallack's.

Seven new stars will divide the honors with the Worrell Sisters at the *Comique* next week in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

On Wednesday, April 24, a special matinee of "Article 47" will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre