the clearest result of the confidence obtained from the President by the ready diplomat of the HERALD.

GENERAL GRANT AND ST. DOMINGO.

By the above quoted interview with President Grant by the HERALD Commissioner the acquisition of the Bay of Samana appears to have been questioned as likely to give trouble, and we cannot do better than give, textually, the passages in the HERALD which relate thereto:—

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Your views upon this subject, Mr. President, I am convinced, are the views of the American people. But do you anticipate no trouble on account of this St. Domingo, Samana Bay Company?

The PRESIDENT—None in the world. I suppose the men of that company are practical business men, and will not needlessly get involved in expensive difficulties. I expect, too, in the course of the next ten or fifteen years, that this company will have made such progress in developments of the great resources of that fine country that our government and people will annex it, as a bargain, at ten or fifteen millions of dollars, when we might have secured it a year ago for a million and a half—I mean the Dominican Republic. In any event we desire peace, and expect no trouble with Hayti.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—The fulfilment of your prediction, Mr. President, will not be a surprising event, though the American fever of annexation was very nearly cured by the cold bath of Alaska.

Here the conversation ended upon the St. Domingo question. The future will tell how far General Grant has been right in his prognostication.

The Power of the Press.

[From the Messager Franco-Americain, March 14.]

It is now well known that the press is a fourth power in the State. The HERALD is more convinced of this truth than any one else, and it is not content to have simply a reporter or a correspondent in Washington. It ordered a commissioner there, so that it might be represented by a kind of minister plenipotentiary or ambassador. This commissioner of the HERALD in Washington on Wednesday had an audience of the President, in order to receive some explanations upon the policy which the government proposes to follow. General Grant replied with all the deference due to such a personage, and we shall probably perform a most agreeable duty to our readers by reproducing a portion of the conversation published in the HERALD. (Here follows the substance of the interview referred to.) The HERALD Commissioner then interrogated the President as to the tour which he had intended to make in the South. The President stated that he very much regretted being compelled to renounce this journey on account of official duties and other causes, as the effect might have been very beneficial. His personal affairs, however, called him to St. Louis, but he will probably not pursue his journey as far as California for the same reasons that have caused him to renounce his journey in the South. Upon the question of Utah the President declared, with much emphasis, that the laws must be executed, and that was the only condition under which the Mormons could expect to live in peace.

THE HERALD AND ITS ENTERPRISE.

[From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald, March 13.]

WHERE'S THE NEXT WORLD TO CONQUER?

Our namesake across the river is a wonderful fellow; he was delighted when there was a lost Livingstone in an African jungle, and away went a commissioner at a moment's notice, with *carte blanche* to draw *ad. lib.* until Livingstone was drawn out; and he was drawn out so far as he would consent to be. Then Spain was a thorn in the side of Cuba, and off goes Mr. O'Kelly. The HERALD is not confined to one pathfinder. Mr. O'Kelly will drown the shamrock this St. Patrick's Day in a sugar vat, if his life, of which O'Kelly seems so regardless, is spared. Then there was "special" to turn up from the lava beds of Captain Jack, with a formidable page of double-leaded matter of Jack's coming and his going, and of the prospect of peace or chances of war. Do these HERALD Commissioners wrap themselves up in the columns of their paper as Kirby used to wrap himself in the American flag at the Bowery Theatre, and so disarm tomahawk of Captain Jack, lassoo of Captain General, and the fevers and implements of war of Central Africa? To a verity there is a protection in the NEW YORK HERALD; it must be, as Mark Twain would say, the elixir of life.

Our present point with our namesake is that in to-day's issue of that sheet President Grant takes the place of Captain Jack and of Livingstone—the President of the United States has been caught and was most successfully interviewed. We will excuse the "Commissioner" when he tells Ulysses that the "late inaugural has given general satisfaction to the country." The Commissioner had a deep game to play, and so started diplomatically. To make a long story short, the President does not see any need for a change in the Cabinet. Boutwell goes to the Senate, but his policy will be carried out. The President thinks we have financially been a success, and so he is in favor of "let well enough alone." Then as to Spain the President does not expect trouble with the Spaniards; he feels that our sympathy—sympathy is a cheap commodity—ought to go to Cuba, and he thinks that before another year Spain will see that Cuba may go on its own hook without detriment to either a monarchy or a republic in the old land.

In the matter of St. Domingo the President does a big thing for the Samana Bay boys; the Head of the Nation thinks that in ten or fifteen years this country will take the bay off the hands of the boys at ten or fifteen millions. How Mr. Rowland Hazard's eyes beamed with gladness when he read the prophecy of Ulysses. Rowland it was that manipulated the trade, and he is secretary of the company.

The HERALD Commissioner further extracted from the President that his private affairs need some attention; he is going to St. Louis; he cannot go South, nor can he go to California, where the "HERALD Commissioner" urged him to go, and urged him, too, to call and see Mr. Brigham and all the Mrs. Brigham on the way. The President cannot go and see them, but Brigham and the ladies will learn from the HERALD to-day that they will be expected to obey the laws. We will say "amen" to that.

The President does not apprehend any more trouble in Louisiana. Perhaps he thinks there has been trouble enough. For ourselves, we do not see that the Gulf State is out of the muddle yet.

And so the opinions of the President are before the country to-day; they will be telegraphed far and near; the broker of San Francisco, as he lunches on raw ham, will read the HERALD Commissioner's story. Brigham, calling on Mrs. Young No. Fifty-nine, will shed a tear at the prospect in store for the one husband and many wives, as though the wives had not woe enough. The cable, too, will bear the news across the big sea, and Gladstone, as he calls with sad and not glad heart on Her Majesty to receive her commands, will regret that the failure of a "ministerial measure" in England should be the death of the Ministry. "See, Your Majesty," quoth Gladstone, "in America they survive the failure of pet schemes of the President. Ulysses wanted St. Domingo; he sent a commissioner down there; the commissioner reported favorably, but the country reported adversely; the measure was lost, but the government did not go out; there was no general election." The Queen, mayhap, tells Gladstone to bear up; that, perhaps, by and by there would be a change in the British Constitution.

But we have got away from our starting point—our namesake across the river. The HERALD is great, and forty cents a line, cash down, is the HERALD'S profit.

THE HERALD ALMANAC.

[Newport (R. I.) Argus and Spectator.]

The "HERALD Almanac" for 1873, just issued, is by far the best and most comprehensive Almanac that we have seen. It is really what it purports to be, a Financial, Commercial and Political Register. Its pages are repleto with the most accurate information of the following subjects, viz:—Missing Heirs, Mariner's Guide, Hurricane and Cyclone Charts, New Cautionary Weather Signals, Finance Statistics, Weekly Price List, Cotton Market, Agricultural Statistics, Astronomical and Mean Time Tables, Law Department, Political Reform, Foreign Governments, Mail and Postal Department, &c. The HERALD has no half-way work in any of its undertakings. Price 25 cents.

[Dubuque (Iowa) Daily Times.]

Twenty-five cents is an astonishing small sum to pay for a 200 page pamphlet, containing a calendar, eclipses, census returns of population of each State and principal cities, election returns for Governor, Congressmen; time of elections and meeting of Legislatures; record of events of 1872; statistics of farm produce, live stock, &c.; army, navy and civil service register; national debt statistics; finances, prices of gold, stocks, cotton, flour, &c., for the past year, &c., &c. Yet this is the price of that encyclopedia of information—the "NEW YORK HERALD Almanac" for 1873.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Herald Special Report from London.

Disraeli's Audience with the Queen and What the Tory Leader Told Her Majesty.

His Difficulty in Parliament and Necessity for Political Consultation.

Retirement from the Royal Presence and a Cautious Reticence as to Results.

Earl Derby at Council with the Great Commoner.

The Public Crisis Continued and Tending to a Dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone's Chances of Return to Power.

Derby's Effort at Cabinet Making and His Ministerial Materials.

Earl Granville May Head a Mediatory Compound.

WHAT THE CITY CLUBS THINK.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

LONDON, March 14, 1873.

The general rumor which has been circulating in London to the effect that the Right Hon. Benjamin Dirsaeli refused the Premiership during his audience with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, is believed, in very well informed circles, to be incorrect.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT THE INTERVIEW.

The facts which transpired during the interview between the distinguished leader of the tory party and the Sovereign are, simply, thus:—Mr. Disraeli indicated to the Queen, in the most respectful manner, the difficulties he would have to confront if he assumed office as Premier, even if he were able to secure the aid of an efficient number of supporters in the House of Commons, considering the Parliamentary position of his opponents, and inasmuch as it was absolutely necessary for him to consult with his political friends, he asked for a brief delay, and begged Her Majesty to accord it to him.

EARL DERBY AND THE GREAT COMMONER IN CONSULTATION.

Earl Derby arrived in this city from Paris to-night. His Lordship sought an interview with Mr. Disraeli immediately, and had a protracted consultation with him.

THE CRISIS CONTINUED.

No decision was made, nor will there be a decision on the part of the noble peer and the ex-Chancellor until to-morrow.

PROBABLE ACCEPTANCE AND A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is possible that Mr. Disraeli will refuse the Premiership, but not probable. If he takes office he will, it is thought, finish up the public business by the end of the month of June and then dissolve the Parliament.

CONSERVATIVE CALCULATIONS OF CITIZEN VICTORY.

The conservatives all over the country are very confident as to the result of a general election.

PRESS STATEMENT OF THE MINISTERIAL SITUATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. Disraeli told the Queen yesterday that he was not prepared to form a Cabinet. The *Gazette* is confident that under the circumstances Mr. Gladstone will be recalled to the head of the government.

The *Globe* declares the latter assumption unwarranted. Lord Cairns cannot reach London until to-morrow, and meanwhile nothing can be determined, and all talk on the subject of the future Ministry must be pure speculation.

The London morning journals contained no information of a more definite character in relation to the Cabinet crisis than that forwarded to the United States in last night's despatches.

Disraeli Remains Reluctant to Undertake the Responsibility—What Was Said in the Clubs at Night—Gladstone's Chances of Recall.

LONDON, March 14—11 P. M.

Mr. Disraeli is still reluctant to assume the task of organizing a new Ministry.

CARLTON CLUB OPINION.

It was positively asserted at the Carlton Club this afternoon that one thing is settled—namely, if the conservatives take office Mr. Disraeli will not be the Premier; that Mr. Disraeli will inform the Queen to-morrow that it is impossible for him to form a Ministry, and will suggest that the responsibility be entrusted to the Earl of Derby, who has the support of the old whigs.

WHAT THE REFORM CLUB THINKS.

In the Reform Club the belief is that the chances for the return of the conservatives to power are sinking, and that Mr. Gladstone in a few days will withdraw his resignation.

GENERAL DISLIKE TO A GENERAL ELECTION.

All parties are opposed to a dissolution of Parliament.

AN EMINENT REFORMER LIKELY TO RETIRE FROM REPRESENTATION.

It is said that in the event of a dissolution of Parliament John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IDEA OF RETIREMENT TO PRIVATE LIFE.

At the Cabinet councils held on Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Gladstone repeatedly expressed the wish to retire to private life, and his colleagues used every argument in their power to dissuade him from his purpose.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Lord Derby at Work at Cabinet Making—Materials at Hand, but Success Doubtful—Earl Granville and the Middle Course.

LONDON, March 14—Night.

The Earl of Derby is trying to form a Cabinet, to be composed of himself as Premier; Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ward-Hunt, Home Secretary; Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary for India; Gathorne Hardy, Foreign Secretary; the Marquis of Salisbury, President of the Council, and Cairns Lord Chancellor.

Lord Derby's success is doubtful.

EARL GRANVILLE'S CHANCE FOR THE HELM.

If he fails Lord Granville's "scratch" Cabinet will come in, and end with an appeal to the country.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Outflow from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1873.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £35,000.

FRANCE.

Flow of Bullion to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1873.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,333,000f. during the past week.

SPAIN.

Popular Agitation of a Permanent Plan of Republic—A Clerical Carlist and His Command—Press Law for Porto Rico.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 14, 1873.

It is reported that a reaction has set in among the radicals in favor of the indivisible Republic as opposed to the federal system.

Señor Figueras, in an unofficial telegram to Ministers Margall and Tetuan, expresses fear that the people at Barcelona are determined to stand by their proclamation of a federal Republic.

CRUELTY BY A CLERICAL CARLIST COMMANDER.

The Curé of Santa Cruz, who leads the Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of the blows.

THE PRESS LAW IN PORTO RICO.

The National Assembly has approved a bill granting amnesty to offenders against the laws regulating the newspaper press in Porto Rico.

ITALY.

An Ex-Monarch Restored to the Ranks of the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 14, 1873.

Amadeus has formally reassumed his rights as an Italian citizen.

AMUSEMENTS.

Der Freischuetz.

Last night Weber's great work was given for the second time at the Academy. There was a full house and fashionable audience. The performance throughout was of the same level as on Wednesday, marked by the same successes and almost the same shortcomings. Mme. Lucca again received the most enthusiastic expressions of approval for her delicious singing and powerful acting through the second act. Her dramatic power is electical in its effect upon an audience, and last night, when the aria by Aunchen had barely escaped condemnation, Lucca at once riveted attention with her noble rendition of the remainder of the scene. Jamet's Caspar was even more effective than on the first night. The orchestra, too, was improved; but the chorus seems past hope. The Roman candle and pasteboard demons were as smoky and ridiculous and offensive as ever.

This afternoon "Mignon" will be the matinée performance. On Monday night, "Faust."

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Miss Charlotte Cushman will go to Europe this Spring.

The play written for Mr. W. J. Florence by the Count de Najac is a drama in five acts called "Faith, or the Jewish Brothers." Mr. Florence is greatly pleased with the piece.

Mr. J. H. Stoddart leaves Wallack's next season and is to travel with Messrs. Rockwell and Ringgold, who are to quit the Fifth Avenue Theatre at the close of their present engagement. The rumor that Miss Fanny Morant was going to Boston next season is unfounded.

Mr. John Brougham is to play Samuel Tapplebot in "Uncle Sam." M. Sardou sets S. T. up as a model of "old" America. Miss Sarah will be played by Mrs. John Wood. Sarah is M. Sardou's ideal of the fashionable American girl. Mr. Crisp is to be the Marquis de Rochemore, who adores Sarah in spite of her faults. One of the best parts apparently is that of Colonel Nathaniel Flibburty, the agent for the "Tapplebot city" lots, which will be given to Mr. Lemoyne. Miss Mary Cary is to play Grace Flibburty, described in the bill of the play as "a married butterfly, with a penchant for divorces." What a "penchant for divorces" is it is not easy to understand.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, March 14, 1873.

A return of the vote from the last town in the Second Congressional district increases Pike's majority to 19.

The returns that come in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and a choice by the people is considered doubtful.

No Councillor is elected in District No. 2.

OHIO CENSURES HER BACK PAY CONGRESSMEN.

COLUMBUS, March 14, 1873.

In the Senate to-day, after a lengthy discussion, the House joint resolution to censure the Ohio members of Congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill was adopted, after being so amended as to censure those members who voted against the bill, but nevertheless took the extra pay.

A BANKING TRAGEDY

Suicide of a Cashier After Burning Bonds and Securities.

A DEFAULTER FOR OTHERS.

Lamberton's Bank of Franklin, Pa., Sees $100,000 of Its Money Destroyed—Particulars of the Tragic Affair.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 14, 1873.

This community was shocked this morning beyond expression by a report of the suicide of Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of Lamberton's Bank, on Thirteenth street, Franklin. The injured man lingered in great agony till some four hours after the occurrence, when he expired. It appears that Anderson, who is a man of about thirty-four years of age, came to the bank at the usual hour this morning and unlocked the safe and removed the contents to the accustomed places, and had everything arranged for the transaction of business. Several customers came in, did what business they had to do, and left without noticing anything out of the way with the cashier. In about fifteen minutes after the last person was noticed coming out of the bank Anderson, the cashier, was seen stepping hurriedly from the door of the banking house to the street. When he reached the street his pace quickened, and finally he commenced to run for dear life, having one of his hands thrust in his coat pocket. He hadn't got far away when some persons, astonished at the action of the cashier, noticed smoke issuing from the main entrance of the bank and, supposing the house was on fire, ran across the street and entered the room. Here they found several members of Mr. Lamberton's family, pale with fright, but reserving sufficient presence of mind to extinguish the flames, which were issuing from the grate and rising to some wooden work on the wall above. As soon as the flames were subdued it was discovered that the grate had been piled up with greenbacks, bonds, securities and other valuable papers. As quickly as possible these were drawn out and water sprinkled over them; but it was found that most all of the heap was in a charred state, and that some crumbled to ashes and was blown about the bank by the wind that came in through swinging doors. What valuable papers and money that lay in the middle of the basket which the crazy cashier had piled in were found to be little injured. But this was of meagre value in comparison with that destroyed. In the meantime a number of gentlemen had followed Anderson down Thirteenth street to his residence, which is three squares from the bank. When he reached the front door he turned the knob excitedly, and, finding the door locked, left the steps and ran in a side entrance through a small alley. He entered the house, and, finding his wife in the sitting room, handed her a letter, saying to her, "I am going to do an awful deed." He had a pistol in his right hand and his wife, supposing that he was about to kill somebody, closed the door and came over to him. She caught hold of his arm and finally grappled the pistol, but the frenzied man shook her off again. She caught the weapon but Anderson pushed violently away through the open door leading to the yard and stepped out, put the muzzle of the pistol to his forehead and fired. His wife uttered one scream at the discharge of the weapon and fell fainting in the arms of lady friends who at that moment arrived at the scene. Her husband dropped the pistol from his hand, staggered and fell, while a small, purple stream flowed from a wound in his temple.

The contents of the letter to his wife are not yet made known, but the substance is that he was carrying overdrafts for several persons to a large amount, and that he was determined not to leave any trace, and therefore destroyed the bonds and money. On his desk in the banking house he left a letter in a conspicuous place, the contents of which went on to state that all special deposits and bills receivable had been destroyed; that his death was that of suicide; that his family were ruined and disgraced forever

It is difficult to-night to approximate the loss by the bonfire of bonds and money, but a rough estimate puts it at $100,000, of which sum there will be recognized and saved perhaps forty thousand dollars. This includes Mr. Lamberton's individual and government bonds, the balance being securities. This afternoon a despatch was sent to the United States Treasurer requesting that an expert be sent on immediately to examine what remains of the burned money and bonds. Until this party arrives and makes an examination the full extent of the loss can only be conjectured.

Mr Lamberton had the utmost confidence in Anderson. He was a sober, industrious man, and his employer trusted him as he would one of his own family. There is no way of accounting for the action of the unfortunate man, except upon the theory of his having been a defaulter to an amount estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. Lamberton was about transferring his bank to R. A. Cochran, formerly of the First National Bank, C. W. Gillfelan and others. The books were to be balanced and the concern transferred this week. Anderson, knowing full well that his crime could not longer be concealed, took this course to hide it if possible.

The opinion is expressed freely by business men in this city that the unfortunate man has been used as a catspaw by persons whose names cannot be at present discovered. The cashier had not been known to use money in speculation or otherwise, it is said, except for household expenses, and it is generally conceded that whatever he defaulted somebody else is responsible for.

An inquest was held over the body to-night, when, after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, an adjournment was decided upon till to-morrow. The dreadful nature of the crime has cast a gloom over the city of Franklin, and the sad ending of a promising life is the theme of general conversation.

SOLUTION OF THE NEVADA IMBROGLIO.

VIRGINIA CITY, March 14, 1873.

In compliance with the order of Governor Bradley, issued yesterday, General Van Bokelen, with sixty militia and one fieldpiece, reported at Carson this morning, and was ordered by the Governor to dispossess Lieutenant Governor Denver and to install the newly appointed Warden of the State Prison, and to use force if necessary. A copy of the Governor's order sent by the military commander to the State Prison, with a demand for an immediate surrender had the effect to cause the capitulation of the Lieutenant Governor, who said he yielded to military necessity and a superior force. The new Warden was then placed in possession and the militia returned to their homes. There is a strong probability that Governor Bradley will call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching the Lieutenant Governor. The latter bases his action upon a technical point in the construction of the law separating the offices of Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Warden, claiming that the law does not take effect until the 1st of April.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 14, 1873.

No further danger is apprehended of interruption of overland travel from snow the present season. The tracks of both the Union Pacific and Central roads are entirely clear and the snow is everywhere melting rapidly.

All is quiet and even good natured between the Mormons and the Gentiles. Political issues are generally ignored in the effort to profit by the business prospects this year, which, it is agreed on every hand, are unprecedentedly promising.

BRIBERY IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14, 1873.

Quite a scene occurred in the Lower House of the Legislature yesterday on one of the members stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the Insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, lobbyist, of having offered him $100. Friends of the bill assert that they do not know Hickox, and say the charge was a ruse to defeat the bill. Great excitement prevailed for a time, and further discussion of the bill was postponed.

BANK ROBBERS CONVICTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14, 1873.

Harrison P. Brown and Henry Williams, who attempted to rob the Corn Exchange Bank, were tried and found guilty to-day. A motion in arrest of judgment will be urged to-morrow. To-day the Chief of the detective force received the following despatch concerning the prisoners:—

"Harrison P. Brown is Frank Wilson, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison, New York, on the 12th January last. Henry Williams is Albert Williams, who escaped from the same prison December 18, 1871. Can we have them by sending for them, or must we have requisitions? Each of them owes eight years' service."

The despatch is signed "G. B. Hubbell, Agent and Warden."

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES COLLECTOR MISSING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14, 1873.

Hiram W. Johnson, Deputy United States Collector of this port, has been missing since Wednesday afternoon. Various rumors are afloat as to his disappearance. The Custom House officers are busily engaged overhauling his accounts.

BRAVE CUBA

Official Report of the Battle of Quacamayas.

DEADLY TACTICS OF THE INSURGENTS.

A Feint in Order to Surround a Spanish Battalion.

Calixto Garcia's Coup Compelling the Volunteers to Retreat.

VICTORY FOR THE PATRIOTS.

The Execution of General Rubalcabo Ordered to Avenge Mustera's Defeat.

KEY WEST, March 14, 1873.

I have to-day received the following official report of the engagement between the insurgents and the Spanish forces at Quacamayas, pointedly admitting a defeat of the latter. The substance of the document was made public in Havana yesterday, March 13, and requires no further comment to illustrate the tactics of the patriots:—

ATTACK ON THE BATTALION BAILEN—THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

As a part of the Battalion Bailen was taking position at a point called Quacamayas, six miles from Jiguana, it was received by a light musketry fire by a small band of insurgents. Reinforced by sixty men they attacked the rebels, who feigned a slight resistance, until suddenly a strong force under Calixto Garcia appeared, with the intention of involving the Spanish forces, compelling them to fight while retreating, which they state to have effected in admirable order, repelling the insurgents' attacks of the machete with the bayonet.

SPANISH ADMISSION OF AN INSURGENT TRIUMPH.

When reinforcements arrived the enemy retired, leaving two men dead upon the field. The Spaniards, without stating the number, confess to losses, and the wounding of Lieutenant Peula, commanding the vanguard.

WHY RUBALCABO WAS EXECUTED.

Private advices from Puerto Principe attribute the summary execution, without trial, of the insurgent General Maria Rubalcabo, a Cuban poet and journalist of repute, to have been in revenge for the defeat of a small column which left Puerto Principe under the command of Major Mustera, not far from the city. This column was attacked and surrounded by the insurgents, the Major and one soldier only making their escape and returning to Puerto Principe.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED IN MAINE.

BANGOR, March 14, 1873.

Three small children, a son and daughter of Henry Plude and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned at Orono yesterday by breaking through the ice while at play.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a select Story, entitled "Madam Dufour," together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; the Ministerial Crisis in England; President Grant's Policy Announced by himself; the Fight for the Senatorship of Massachusetts; the New Hampshire Election; Brooks' Address to his Constituents; the Closing Scenes in the Scannell Trial; the Foster Case; Details of the Heutvet Butchery on Smutty Nose Island; the Modoc War; Details of an Interview with the Captain General of Cuba; the Louisiana Muddle; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious, Fashionble and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Varieties; Amusements; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Down With Your Bedsteads, Dust every joint with KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER; inject it into every crack and cranny in the walls, the floor, the wainscoting; so shall you sleep unharmed of bedbugs, unmolested with fleas, unpestered by roaches.

A.—Espenscheid's Spring Levee.—In All his experience as a hatter ESPENSCHEID has never had the pleasure of seeing, so early in the season, such "troops of friends" as now pour, all day long, into his store. Fortunately, he has room enough, Hats enough and varieties of style enough to satisfy them all. His regular Spring style commands general admiration. The perfection of its finish, owing to the recent improvements introduced in his factory, transcends anything that he has ever yet produced. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gentlemen's Hats, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—For a First Class Hat at Reasonable prices call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris styles; Monograms, Badges, Orders of Dancing. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway.

A.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair; Dandruff, Ringworm, Salt Rheum or any disease or complaints of the scalp.

A.—For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads and Fleshworms use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE RRMEDY, the great skin medicine. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot 49 Bond street.

A.—An Unnatural Redness of the Nose or face is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York. A cure guaranteed.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. All druggists sell it.

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