

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Fierce Excitement in the Capital and Political Intrigue Inducing Towards a Counter Revolution.

SERRANO PROJECTS A COUP.

The Permanent Commission of Parliament and Its Relations to the Cabinet.

Executive Action and Dissolution of the Supervisory Body.

Popular Defiance and Artillery Action Against the Recusants.

The Radical "Reds" in Motion and Masters of the Municipal Streets Situation.

Marshal Serrano Said To Be in Prison.

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

Madrid, April 24, 1873. The Spanish capital is full of agitation and excitement produced by a conflict of parties.

PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE AGITATION. The recently definite division of the political elements induced a taking of sides for and against the Permanent Commission of the Legislature by which that body of the National Assembly hoped to control the Ministry of the Republic.

SERRANO'S PROJECT OF A MILITARY COUP. Marshal Serrano had, apparently, wished to determine the balance against the Ministry by means of a coup d'etat effected through a military demonstration and the issuance of a pronouncement in favor of the party of order and against the dissolution of the Permanent Commission; but his plan failed, because on the arrival of the critical moment for action the soldiers fraternized with the people and the volunteers proved faint hearted.

CITIZEN OUTBREAK AND ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION. Public disorders commenced in the streets on Wednesday, the 23d inst. General Contreras, lately Captain General of Catalonia, was fired at near the Plaza Toros by a party of volunteers, who had taken up arms in defence of the Permanent Commission and held possession of the bull ring.

ARTILLERY ACTION AND A SURRENDER. At the hour of nine o'clock at night six batteries of artillery, with mitalleuses, were trained on the position held by these volunteers and the men summoned to surrender, which they did.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISSOLUTION OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSION. At midnight the members of the Ministry of the Republic, in council, recognized that the Permanent Commission constituted a source of reactionary agitation, and the government, having called on the Commission to dissolve willingly of its own accord or be dissolved forcibly, decreed its dissolution and disarmed its defenders.

THE RADICAL "REDS" THE CONTROLLING POWER. The radical "reds" becoming violent, have in some instances forced their way into the presence of the Commission, but the members of the Ministry personally protected the more obnoxious individuals.

THE "REDS" HAVE POSTED THEMSELVES AT EVERY STREET CORNER, HOLDING THE CITY.

MARSHAL SERRANO IN DANGER. It is variously reported that Marshal Serrano has been thrown into prison, and that he has left the city.

THE PRINCIPAL POINT OF THE DIFFICULTY. The exact point of origin of the difficulty may be stated as follows:—In consequence of the death of the wife of President Figueras, which occurred on the 21st inst., His Excellency temporarily ceased to exercise the functions of his office, and nominated Señor Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, to act as President until he should again assume the duties.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE AND CITIZEN RIGHT. Differences then arose between the government and the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, growing out of the appointment by the former of Pi y Margall to act as President. The committee claimed that the government, in making the appointment, exceeded its powers.

Presidential Changes Producing Violent Popular Excitement. A special despatch from Madrid to the London Times says the temporary retirement of President Figueras, and the appointment by the government of Señor Pi y Margall to administer the duties of the executive office, has caused intense excitement in that city.

A rising of the population is imminent. The Capital Becoming More Calm. A despatch from Madrid of a later date to-day says the city is quieter, and there are less apprehensions of an outbreak.

THE ARMY BRACKET LAW IN RIGID ENFORCEMENT. Señor Casterán has induced his colleagues to or-

der the enrolment in the army of men twenty years of age throughout Spain.

French Neutrality Against Foreign Allies for the Bourbons.

PARIS, April 24, 1873.

One Englishman and two Frenchmen have been arrested by the French officers on the Spanish frontier, and sent to Perpignan. They are charged with holding commissions in the Carlist army.

British Democracy in Support of the Peninsular Republic.

LONDON, April 24, 1873.

A mass meeting of the democrats to protest against the refusal of the British government to recognize the Spanish Republic, is to be held in Trafalgar Square on the 5th of May.

PORTUGAL.

Public Accommodation in Railway Travel.

LISBON, April 24, 1873.

The tramway between Lisbon and Oeiras will be opened to public travel next week.

THE POPE.

His Holiness Relapsed in Health and Confined to Bed.

ROME, April 24, 1873.

His Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, has experienced a relapse, and is again confined to his bed by illness.

FRANCE.

Bullion in Outflow from the Bank.

PARIS, April 24, 1873.

The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 260,000 francs during the past week.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck on the Claims and Attitude of the Priesthood—Personal Rectification of Current History.

BERLIN, April 24, 1873.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet today engaged in a debate, which lasted six hours, on the bill regulating the training and appointment of the clergy.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Recess and Industrial Hope.

VIENNA, April 24, 1873.

The session of the Reichsrath closed yesterday with a speech from the throne, in which the Emperor made a fitting allusion to the World's Exhibition to be inaugurated next month.

TURKEY.

Rumor of the Sultan Being Invalided by Illness.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24, 1873.

Rumors have reached this city from Constantinople to the effect that His Imperial Majesty, Abdul-Aziz Khan, the Sultan of Turkey, is seriously ill. The Sultan was born on the 9th of February, in the year 1830. He has five children, the youngest of whom was born on the 27th of June, 1868.

ASIA.

Acheens Diplomatic Previews to the Outbreak Against the Dutch.

THE HAGUE, April 24, 1873.

The Minister of the Colonies of Holland has given to the press a detailed statement of the war in Sumatra, from which it appears that the Acheens asked for the aid of France and Italy before war was declared; but notes were received by Holland from the various Powers which contained the most friendly assurances, and showed that the intrigues of the Acheens had wholly failed.

HAYTI.

Popular Honor to the President—Political and Parliamentary Prospects.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 10, 1873.

The President has returned to the capital. While at Jacmel a banquet was given in his honor by the merchants of that place. The probabilities are that Dominguez will be the next President of Hayti. The Assembly will open on the 20th inst.

WINTER WHEAT.

The Prospect of a Large Crop More Favorable than at This Date Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1873.

The following is a summary of the condition of Winter wheat just issued from the Agricultural Department:— On the first week of April a considerable portion of the Northern belt of the Winter wheat area was covered with snow. The condition of that which was visible gave promise of general exemption from Winter injury, leaving the crop subject to the meteorological vicissitudes of April.

A GERMAN PRINTERS' UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1873.

Delegates representing the German printers of different sections of the country were still in session during the day and this evening, the business before the meeting being the production and adoption of a constitution and bylaws for the proposed new national society of German printers. It will properly represent the interests in countries of government of the society, after which the work of organization will be completed. The primary motive which led to the formation of the association was the complaint of German printers that owing to their limited knowledge of the English language they could not properly represent their interests in societies already existing. The design is to arrange with the International Typographical Society so as to exchange cards with that body—that is, to have cards issued by German societies honored by the National Typographical Society and vice versa. It is expected that the labors of the organizers will be completed this week.

SUICIDE.

Albert Froitberger, twenty-seven years of age, who was employed as bookkeeper by J. H. Ross, of 21 Spruce street, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the temple, at his residence, 149 East Forty-ninth street. The cause is supposed to be business complications. The coroner has been notified.

A BIG BOARDING HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

Near midnight on Wednesday the large boarding house occupied by the hands employed by the Newark Fishing Company, near the Newark Meadows, was burned down with furniture and clothing. Some forty-five inmates had a narrow escape for their lives. The loss is probably not over \$10,000, insured.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

The Prisoner Bidwell Handed Over to the British Consul for Extradition—His Chief Confederates Still Held in Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 23, 1873.

Bidwell, who has been arrested by the English police detectives for his connection with the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, was delivered to-day to the British Consul, upon consent of Secretary Fish, for extradition to Great Britain.

The prisoner was handed over to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul representative, on the order of Captain General Pietlain, and will probably be sent to England in a man-of-war.

Several of the confederates of Bidwell, including Wilson, are still in Havana.

ENGLAND.

Sir Samuel Baker's Safety Again Reported—The Tichborne Claimant on Trial—Fatal Explosion—Operatives Emigrating—Serious Strikes of Miners.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 24, 1873.

A telegram from Khartoum, confirmatory of the news contained in the Herald special report of yesterday, says intelligence has been received there that Sir Samuel Baker and his wife, who were reported to have been murdered in the interior of Africa, are safe at Faloobra.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT IN SERIOUS TROUBLE.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury is in progress before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Quain. Mr. Hawkins commenced the opening address for the prosecution yesterday and continued it to-day, and at the adjournment of the Court this evening had not concluded. The court room was crowded with spectators, and many tired and distinguished persons were present.

FATAL DISASTER AND A STRIKE IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred to-day in a coal mine in the parish of Ryeabon, North Wales, by which several miners were killed and wounded. Twenty thousand coal miners in Leicestershire have struck work.

EMIGRATION OF SKILLED OPERATIVES.

Among the emigrants which sailed yesterday from Liverpool were 100 operatives from the manufacturing town of Yeovil, Somerset.

BULLION IN OUTFLOW FROM THE BANK.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £123,000 during the past week.

The Gladstone Budget Proposals Debated and Generally Approved.

LONDON, April 24, 1873.

In the House of Commons this evening the resolutions offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry out the proposals of the budget were discussed.

Mr. Ward Hunt spoke in terms of condemnation of a financial administration which underestimated the revenue and overestimated expenditures. He also opposed the payment of any portion of the General award in Exchequer bonds.

Mr. Childers defended the government and drew a contrast between its administration of the treasury and that of the conservatives when they were in power.

The resolutions were finally passed, except that reducing the duties on sugar one-half, which Mr. Lowe proposed should be recommended.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Movement of Atlantic Cable Shareholders for Consolidation—Continental Enterprise for a New Source of Communication.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 24, 1873.

At an unofficial meeting of shareholders of the Atlantic cable companies a resolution was adopted in favor of the consolidation of the companies and the amalgamation of all cable interests.

Portuguese Enterprise for a New Line of Communication.

LISBON, April 24, 1873.

The director of the Portugal and Brazil Telegraph Company had an interview with the King to-day. He presented to His Majesty, in an elegant case, a map of the bed of the Atlantic over which the cable is to be laid, with specimens of the cable which had been selected. The section to extend between the Portuguese coast and Madeira will be completed by the manufacturers in June.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

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:—

Table with 4 columns: Date, High, Low, Average. Rows for 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

Colored People to Have Equal Rights with White Citizens, as to Admission to Steamboats, Hotels and Places of Amusement.

The colored people of this State are now in possession of the full rights of citizens. A bill has passed the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor, by which keepers, common carriers, by land or water, managers of theatres and places of amusement, and even committees and associations, are prevented from making a discrimination against any one, on account of color, who may ask for the privileges usually given to white people.

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O'KELLY.

Captain General Pietlain and the Case of the Herald Commissioner.

Subject to Trial with Premises of Clemency—Kind Treatment and Prompt Action.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 23, 1873.

His Excellency the Captain General of Cuba has informed the English Consul that the trial of O'Kelly, the Herald special Commissioner, must continue.

If O'Kelly's guilt is established the Captain General will exercise clemency; but he cannot stop the course of the law.

The Captain General has given strict orders to treat O'Kelly with the utmost kindness and see that nothing is wanting to insure comfort.

A brother of O'Kelly has telegraphed to Captain General Pietlain, demanding clemency. The British Consul General Dunlop has telegraphed to the British Consul at Manzanillo asking him to do all he possibly can for O'Kelly, and informing him that "the moment the tribunal decides Captain General Pietlain will act."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Address of the Lieutenant Governor to the New Legislature—Her Majesty's Message Concerning the Loyalty of the People—Strong Appeal in Favor of a Union with the Sister Provinces.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 24, 1873.

The new Legislature of Prince Edward Island is now fairly at work. It is strongly wedded to annexation with the Dominion of Canada, and such a union will be one of the consequences of the session, although not without furious proceedings and warm arguments in opposition. The Lieutenant Governor of the island, in his opening address to the members of the Council and Assembly, remarked that, in response to the addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales on the recovery of His Royal Highness, he had now to convey the gracious thanks of the Queen and the Prince for their kind expressions and also the warm appreciation of Her Majesty for the spirit of loyalty to the British crown and attachment to the person of the sovereign, which had been manifested.

Concerning the proposed union of the island with the Dominion of Canada the Lieutenant Governor spoke as follows:—

Having dissolved the late House of Assembly in order that this important question might be submitted to the people at the polls I now invite you to bestow upon it your careful and anxious consideration, expressing to you the earnest hope of the Imperial Government that Prince Edward Island will not lose this opportunity of union with her sister provinces. In commending the public interests to your care at a time when questions of the gravest importance await the consideration of the Legislature, I fervently pray that, grateful for the numerous blessings which have been bestowed upon us during the past year, your deliberations on this occasion may conduce to the honor of the crown, the happiness of the people and the social and material advancement of all classes in the community.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

The area of highest barometer will extend on Friday over the Southern States, and the pressure will fall somewhat in the Northwest; for the Upper Lakes winds will back to the Southwest, with rising temperature; for the Lower Lakes west and southwest winds will prevail, with partly cloudy and clearing weather; for the Gulf States northerly winds and clear weather; for the Middle States, northwesterly winds and partly cloudy or clear weather; for New England northerly winds, and in the northern part cloudy weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

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THE RICHMOND SWITCH HORROR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24, 1873.

The charred remains of another victim of the Richmond switch disaster have been identified by a shirt button and a piece of wooden shirt as the body of Jerry Creamer, tailor, who leaves a wife and seven children in Boston.

Parts of two more bodies remain without apparent possibility of identification. Inquiries are made for four or five missing persons who are believed to have been on the ill-fated train.

There is reason to fear that Colin C. McPherson, of 96 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y., perished in the disaster at Richmond Switch. He was expected to attend a conference of Latter Day Saints and left home, but did not arrive here.

RAILROAD MANAGERS UNABLE TO AGREE.

CINCINNATI, April 24, 1873.

The meeting of superintendents of Western railroads adjourned to-day, not having been able to complete time-table arrangements for the Summer. They left the matter to a committee to settle at a meeting to be held the 1st of May in New York. The difficulty was with Pennsylvania combinations, which could not be arranged satisfactorily at once.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SUMMER MEETING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 24, 1873.

The directors of the Buffalo Driving Park have agreed on the following programme for the Summer meeting, commencing August 5. The premiums are the largest ever offered in the United States, being \$70,000, exceeding those offered last year by \$10,000—21st horses, \$2,000; 2nd horses, \$4,000; 3rd horses, \$4,000; 4th horses, \$2,000; 5th horses, \$2,000; 6th horses, \$2,000; 7th horses, \$2,000; 8th horses, \$2,000; 9th horses, \$2,000; 10th horses, \$2,000; 11th horses, \$2,000; 12th horses, \$2,000; 13th horses, \$2,000; 14th horses, \$2,000; 15th horses, \$2,000; 16th horses, \$2,000; 17th horses, \$2,000; 18th horses, \$2,000; 19th horses, \$2,000; 20th horses, \$2,000.

RACING AT MOBILE, ALA.

MOBILE, April 24, 1873.

At the races to-day the half-mile dash for two-year-olds was won by Hattie Parris, followed by Nelligan, Mattie R. and April Fool in the same order. Time, 53 3/4.

THE SUMMARY OF THE RACE FOR THE TURF CONGRESS STAKE.

MISSOURI entry, Morgan Scout, 1 1/2; Tennessee entry, Repeater, 3 1/2; Alabama entry, Young Harry, 2 1/2. Time, 1:52 3/4—3:09.

THE TRACK WAS HEAVY.

THE CURSE OF CHILDHOOD.

What Is To Be Done with the Children?

SOME SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEM.

Why Landlords Should and Should Not Object.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

When Tupper gave birth to the sentiment, "A baby in the house is a well-spring of pleasure," he certainly could not have known the beauties of house-hunting enjoyed by the progenitors and proprietors of more than one of the aforesaid "well-springs," nor could he have had any idea of the genus or species of New York landlord, in the Herald a few days since was published in the wall of a foot-sore and undoubted heartsease house, in which was contained this ominous question, "What shall we do with the children?" Several answers have been made to the interrogatory, of which the following are specimens. The first is evidently from one who is a crusty old bachelor, as well as an irate landlord. He signs himself "Will," and not only berates the children but gives advice to single men and married people which may be found advantageous. Hear what he says:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I read your correspondent's letter of April 23, asking what shall we do with the children? I answer, "Don't manage them so that they do not damage your landlords' property. If a man owns a house his children will not damage it, because he will not let them, and also because they have a sense of ownership in it. However, the house belongs to somebody else, and either the tenant or his children will take any care of it. If one rents a house to a man with a wife and six children, in two years they will have broken the house much damaged; the children will have broken the doors and many of the panes out of the windows, cut and scratched the banisters, chopped three or four holes through the basement floor, and dropped stones and gut irons in the water closets. The walls were all marked and scratched, with nails, and so on, as evidence of the landlord's curse—children. People who own houses and cannot control their children ought not to have them. As it is, children are our masters, and every day they grow more tyrannical. The Methodist minister was properly punished for his large family. With his small prospects and small salary he had no business to have a large family. He should have been content with a wife and two or three children. If he had more children, he would have been a gambler. If people choose to load their families down with many children, it is their own fault. In the struggle for existence, the children either will rise up and enjoy the good things of this life, or they will starve to death. People who have children either will have accumulated savings or go to positions justifying them in marrying, or will have proved themselves failures, when they have no business to marry. WILL.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

rises to explain the matter, and if it be fair to judge of the ability and capability of the class which taught the young idea how to shoot from the style of her chirography and orthography there must have been room for improvement among mothers in her time. She does not explain how or when there came a change in the fashion of maternity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Do you wish to know the reason why Landlords object to children? I will tell you.

The children are not made to mind, but have their own way, and can destroy everything, and matter what; now, the children are not made, it is the parents—especially the mother, she has the training of them while young, and break their minds, and will not care to ever stand before their Father's face." I am not a landlord, never was, nor have I very sanguine expectations of ever being one. Nevertheless, with a few children of children and my faint hopes of becoming a landlord, I declare that if I was the possessor of a decent habitation I should consider myself justified, in the simple and self-defence of my business, to use to the average "family with children."

It is needless to pile up the 10,000 expounding reasons that can be given by all landlords, and their tenants, who pay their money to live in peace, why children are objected to. Those who complain the loudest do not need any apology for their attitude. People who have children and bedewed walls and banisters; "jumping the rope" over your head; the balls turned into a stampering ground and raceway for half the children in the neighborhood; "mind your own business" to the most genteel protest—these things, and many more, "too numerous to mention," ought to tend to solve the problem, "What are we to do with our children?" And, mind, to begin right "do" yourself first.

NINE IN FAMILY—A PROPOSITION.

The lady who writes the following letter suffers from the anti-infant crusade to a painful degree. Her suggestion is worth noting and her plaints are rather touching:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have nine in family, four little boys, three little girls and myself. My eldest is a boy of eleven and very quiet for his age; in fact, only my little ones are rowdy. My husband is employed at a fair salary. If his wages were not increased as fast as his family I do not think it is his fault; but he carries now more than he did when we first were married. Twelve years ago you were with these things so more than can understand my position. The rooms we have occupied for the last five years have been growing too small for us, and we have often thought of shifting, but dislike change. This year the landlord gave us notice that he would raise the rent \$25. This we could not well afford, but we had to pinch ourselves to pay it, we thought we might as well try to be better suited. First we appealed to the landlord, and he said he would not raise it, but we guessed we couldn't afford it when he made it, and he didn't want us any more. My husband and I never had any children before. I had a good cry when I went home again, and then I went house-hunting. Roughness and rud