conful Minister. Since the days of Sir Robert Peel no Minister of England has carried so many and so sweeping reforms. Since the passing of the first Reform bill in 1832 no such daring measure has been attempted as that which made an end of the Irish Church Establishment. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was scarcely more daring than the reforms introduced into the land tenure system of Ireland. Both of those measures were demanded in the interests of justice and of modern civilization; but both of them implied radical revolution, and the one and the other are to be credited to the genius and the daring of Mr. Gladstone. An attempt has been made by the present Ministry to make capital out of a grand educational reform, applicable to each of the three kingdoms. It would seem, however, as if Mr. Gladstone's work began and ended with Ireland. In history he will be remembered as the greatest Minister of Finance whom England has ever known. Ireland will remember him as the one English statesman who really did her justice. In England and Scotland and Ireland the educational question is a source of trouble, and whatever vitality it has is a source of division and weakness to the liberal party, rather than of union and strength. Mr. Gladstone has always been a favorite with the members of the House of Commons because of his splendid talents; but it cannot be said that he has ever been a popular and successful leader of the House. In this respect he is not to be compared with Sir Robert Peel, much less with Lord Palmerston. His bearing is haughty, his temper is keen, and he is pre-eminently wanting in those qualities which enabled the late Lord Palmerston so often to pour oil on the troubled waters. If this Alabama treaty falls through there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Gladstone will lose the confidence of the House of Commons, and, indeed, of the whole British people. To such a failure Mr. Disraeli and his tory friends look with hope. Mr. Gladstone's popularity is slightly on the wane. The tories are watching their opportunity and quietly revealing their strength. On these grounds this Ministerial defeat must be regarded as of some importance.

Personal Intelligence.

Admiral Haxa, of the Peruvian Navy, who had for several days been stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, yesterday sailed for Europe on the China.

General H. T. Reed, of Keokuk, Iowa, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, is at the

Brevoort House, Rev. Thomas B. Wells, of Painesville, Ohio, is

stopping at the Albemarie Hotel. John S. Eldridge, of Boston, ex-President of the Erfe Railway Company, is at the Fifth Avenue

Commander W. T. Hood, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

United States Senators O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the principal speakers at the mass meeting of last evening, are staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will return to Washington to-day.

Governor John W. Genry, of Pennsylvania, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening in time to attend the grand gathering of Grant men at the Cooper Institute.

Ex-Mayor Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and were in attendance at the Cooper Institute last evening. The latter of these gentlemen is the chief of a most influential section of the republican party in his State. He would have been the candidate of his party at the late election for Governor had not exigency in the shape of Ben Butler's desire for the honor compelled the selection of the present Gover-

Father Gavazzi was one of the passengers on the steamer Russia which arrived vesterday. He is now at the New York Hotel. The present visit of the ardent and eloquent advocate of Italian unity will recall the excitement that was caused by his outspoken sentiments of hostility to Papal sovetime, though it has impaired the physical energy of the former friend of Pope Pius, has not destroyed his zeal in his crusade against Catholicity and in devising how to advance what are to him the Interests of his country.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP. -The Duke of Edinburg, it is rumored in British

naval circles, is to take command of the iron-clad -Catacazy, it is claimed by a Cologne correspondent, owes his disgrace entirely to German in-

trigues at Washington.

—M. Lebeau, the director of the *Journal Officiel*of the Commune, has escaped from Versailles, and

has arrived in Brussels.

—Westerwellen, the youth who was charged

Bismarck, has been set at liberty.

—Colonel Margnesie, Chief of the French Mili-

tary Mission to Japan, left on the Sist ult, with fif-teen officers and non-commissioned officers. —The President of the Chamber of Commerce at St. Etienne has received notice from the French government that silk will be taxed four per cent without drawback.

-Sir Roundell Palmer and Dean Stanley were

nominated recently as candidates for the Rectorship offst. Andrew's University. Lord Sallsbury's name has since been withdrawn. —General de Cissey has just decided that the German language, written and spoken, shall be required from all candidates for the school at Saint-Cyr, in June, 1873. Admiral Pothuau has issued a similar order for the naval school.

—The French Ambassador presented recently Mr. Eugene Rimuel and Mr. Louis Elsingree, the two principal founders of the French Hospital in London, with the insignia of the Order of the Legion of Honor, which was conferred upon them by the President of the republic for this and other services gendered by them to the French colony.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11 8-A. M.

Synopsis for the Pust Twenty-four Hours. barometer has continued falling from the Tipper Lakes to the Western Gulf and extended eastward to the Atlantic, where it is higher. It is lowest over Missouri. Cloudy weather, with light rain, has prevailed at San Francisco and San Diego, and from Tennessee and Ohio to Iowa and

Eastern Kansas.

Probabilities. The lowest barometer over Missouri will move northeastwardly over the lower lakes, preceded by diminishing pressure, thence to the Atlantic. The area of rain will extend eastward over lower Michigan, Lake Erie, Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the South Atlantic States, and over New England during Thursday afternoon and night. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clear-Ing weather will extend eastward over the Mississippi Valley on Thursday morning, and to Michigan. Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Eastern Gulf States by or on Thursday evening.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

Darison with the corresponding day of last year, as Indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Heal, Building:—

1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872, 3.A. M. 47 37 3 P. M. 62 67 6.A. M. 48 30 6 P. M. 56 52 9 A. M. 51 44 9 P. M. 52 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 55 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 54 50 12 P. M. 48 46 12 M. 54 50 12 P. M. 54 50 P. M. 54 50 P. M. 54 50 P. M. 54 50 P. M. Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date

THE ALABAMALAIMS.

Publication of the EnglCounter-Case as Presented inneva.

Duties and Dangers of Neus in War Under the American Dition.

Impossibility of Observinge New Interns tional Obligations-Comcial Inquisition-The Trade of Spind Informers-Private Compe and National Hoality May Be Invd:

TELEGRAM TO THE NEWRK HERALD.

LOND April 17, 1872. The counter case presed at Geneva on behalf of the British govment, and which was laid before the House Lords last night, is printed this evening.

It concludes with a scription of the position of neutrals der the views presented in the case! the American government, which, it s, would render their situation one of persual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded lilangers and harrassed by a crowd of newbligations, which nothing but sleepless vigilee could satisfy; while the lapse of even a subordinate officer wou be visited with heavy national nalties; private commerce would be subject to minute inquisition and incessant supeision; individuals would be tracked by spice al informers; the trade of belligerents woul be fettered, and the hospitalities of a coury guarded with impossible precautions.

ENGLAN.

Defeat of the Gladstone Cabine by a Parliamentary Division-An Angry Athor and the Dangers of Press Critism-Fatal Disaster by Fire at Sa-"Orton"-Tichborne's Case

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERAD.

LONDON, Apri 17, 1872. During the session of the House of Commons yes-terday evening a division, which was had on a resolution introduced by Mr. Henry Charles Lopes, member for Launceston, relative to local taxition resulted in the defeat of the government by 100 majority; not by a single one against, as was at first reported outside of the Parliament. A DRAMATIST'S PAIN AND THE PENALTIES OF THE

Mr. Charles Reade, the author and dramatist, has announced his intention to prosecute five journals for libel, which, he alleges, was embodied in several unfavorable criticisms upon his play entitled PATAL FIRE IN MID-OCEAN.

The ship Derry Castle has been burned at sea. Two of the crew perished.

THE TICHBORNE BAIL CASE. The Court of Queen's Bench to-day granted, upon the motion of Sergeant Ballantine, a rule requiring the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, to show why the claimant of the Tichborne estates has not been admitted to bail.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Seresh of a British Vessel on the High Seas-Another Case for International Arbitration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 17, 1872. ish steamer boarded and searched an English vessel bound to Bilboa and discovered arms and gunnowder on board

SPAIN.

Revolutionary Financiering According to the Mexican Plan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID April 17 1879 A band of maranders entered the village of Maucha, and seized 3,000 reis belonging to the municipal funds. The commander of the band gave the town authorities a recept for the money, to which he signed his name as "Peco, Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Armies of Don Carlos."

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Verdi's celebrated opers, "Il Trovatore," was produced for the last time by the combination company at the academy of Music. The best proof of the widespread interest felt by the public in this favorite and well worn opera was to be found in the immense audience that filled all parts of the auditorium. The performance, on the whole, was satisfactory, but Parepa-Rosa, whose role is so important, was not in good voice. Her higher notes, especially, were strident, and on several occasions during the night she sang out of tune. We have before pointed out the want of tenderness and sympathy in her rendering of the part of Leond in this particular we can perceive no improvement. It is to be regretted that Miss Phillips' voice is wanting in clearness and flexibility, for she evidently has the right idea as to the use of it. Her impersonation of Azucena last night was full of power, displaying dramatic talent of a high order. We regret we cannot say so much for her singing, although she gives evidence of close study and careful culture. It is not always

much for her singing, although she gives evidence of close study and careful culture. It is not always possible to overcome natural difficulties, and the huskiness which mars the best efforts of this artiste is evidently the result of some malformation of the huskiness which cannot be remedied. Her rendering of the Canzone, "Stride in Vampa," was emphatic and effective. In the delivery of recitative "Condita ell'erd in ceppi" she displayed much dramatic power, while the duettino, "Li la stanchezza in apprime, oh figlio," was given with sweetness and sympathetic feeling.

We were glad to notice that much of the unevenness of which we complained on a former occasion in Wachtel's singing was suppressed last night. There was an almost total absence of sensational effort, and when attempted in the song "Pi quella pira l'orendo funco" he was not so successful in the upper notes as usual. But en revanche his rendering of the cantaville "Amor sublime amore" was full of sweetness and sympathy, the middle notes especially being full and well rounded. There was a complete absence of the constantly recurring defect of uneveness of singing in the rendering of this song. In the concerted piece, "E deggio e posso creder eo," at the end of the second act, Wachtel sang out of time. Santley has made the rôle of the Count di Luna so much his own and achieved so marked a success in it that it is only necessary to say that he was quite equal to himself. His rendering of the aria "Ib balm dei suo sorriso" raises the audience to a considerable pitch of excitement, and procured for the artiste the honor of a recall. The same tenderful sweetness combined with perfect clearness, and the purety in the notes as they weeled fourth characterized his vocalization as on former occasions, in the cantable "Ora per ne fatale" he discovered force and passion which contrasted strongly with the sweetness of the "il balim," which preceded it. The femia echorus was poor and then, especially in the chorus of auns—"Ah, si l'error ingombra." The anvit c

FRANCE.

Cabinet Avengements of the War Defeats and of Their Revolutionary Results.

Caution Against Spanish Carlism-Fire in a Paris Barracks.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 17, 1872. The legislative committee appointed by the attending the capiulation of French cities and forti fications during the late war with Prussia, and which has continued in permanent session during the Parliamentary recess, has completed its investigation of the matter of the surrender of Metz, and

submitted their report.

The conclusions arrived at by the committee have not been made public, and it is stated that they

The committee has yet to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of

CONDEMNATION OF COMMUNISTS AND THE PENALTIES The trials of persons charged with participating in the Communist revolt continue to be held at Versailles. The Court yesterday disposed of the cases of a number of men, two of whom were sen tenced to suffer death and two to imprisonment for

ACTION AGAINST SPANISH CARLISM. The authorities of the city of Bayonne, capital of the Department of Basses-Pyranees, which adjoins the Spanish border, have seized a quantity of munitions of war, which were destined for the use of

the Carlists in Spain.

The government of Versailles has issued orders to he commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with the Carlists.

BURNING OF A PARIS BARRACKS. The Popincourt barracks, in the Eleventh Arronlisement of Paris, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. Fifty horses were burned to death. WASTING WORDS ON NAPOLEON.

The Commission of Capitulations, in their report on the surrender at Sedan, severely censure Napo con for not consulting wite his generals before capitulating.

General Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, reports to President Thiers that the present condition of the city is most satisfactory.

Père Junqua has been condemned at Bordeaux to six months' imprisonment. He has appealed from the sentence.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

British Press Statements of the Existing Relations and Allegations of a Canard-Has Bismarck a London "Organ" and is It Out of Tune !

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 17, 1872. There is little doubt that the announcement made by the London Telegraph, both in its Continental correspondence and editorially, that the relations between France and Germany were in a critical condition, is a pure invention.

The London Standard's special despatch from Paris, alluding to the Telegraph's story, says :-"The sensational statements appearing in the organ or Prince Bismarck in London are grotesque exag gerations."

FLORIDA.

Acting Governor Day Convenes the Legisture in Extraordinary Session-Another Proclamation-A Senator Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment.

TALLAPASSEE, April 17, 1872. The Supreme Court met to-day, Chief Justice Randall presiding, with a full bench.

The judgment of the Circuit Court, under which

C. H. Pearce, a Bishop of the African church, mem-ber of the State Senate and prominent politician of ment in the Conty Jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000, for bribery, was confirmed.

Governor Reed sent a communication to the Court, asking an opinion on the legal points involved in the gubernatorial contest. The Court ordered that Tuesday, the 23d inst., be assigned for hearing the parties interested in the questions involved, and that a copy of the order be transmitted to Governor Reed and Lieutenant Governor Day. THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED IN EXTRAORDINARY

The following proclamation by Governor Day was issued at six o'clock this avenue. whereas the interests of the people of this State require the immediate assembling of the Legislature; now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Day, Lieutenant Governor, and by virtue of said office Acting Governor of the State of Flerida, do hereby issue this my proclamation convening the Legislature; in extraordinary session at the capital, in Tallahassee, on Monday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1672, at one o'velock P. M., at which time, in pursuance of the requirement of the constitution, I will communicate to both branches of the Legislature the purpose for which they have been convened.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and, in lieu of affixing the great seal of the State, hereby proclaim that said scal has been secreted or stolen. Done at the Capitol in Tallahassee, Fla., the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1872, and of the Independence of the United States of America the innety-sixth.

SAMUEL T. DAY, Acting Governor.

VIRGINIA.

The State Republican Convention Con vened-A General Row Among the Candidates for Temporary Chairman-The Police Called In. RICHMOND, Va., April 17, 1872.

The Republican State Convention met here today, and was called to order by United States Senator Lewis. About four hours were spent in discussing the merits of the candidates for temporary Chairman, there being four in nomination, three white and one colored. The colored candidate Dr. D. M. Norton, of Surrey county, was finally elected. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and a recess taken until to-night.

Seventy-three counties are represented. The Committee on Permanent Organization re ported in favor of John A. Harman, of Augusta, for permanent chairman, with one vice president from each Congressional district. Hon, James II, Platt was placed in nomination in

opposition to Marmon.
Mr. L. G. BOWDEN, a brother-in-law of Hon. C. H.
Porter, appealed to the Convention not to refuse to
elect a Virginian to preside over a Virginia Conven-

tion.

Mr. Desendorf said this was a Convention of republicans from everywhere, and not of Virginia epublicans.
At this point a difficulty occurred between Mr.

At this point a difficulty occurred between Mr. Rowden and another delegate, which threatened to terminate in a general row. The police were called in and the disturbance was quieted.

The Convention filibustered until after midnight, when a vote was taken for permanent Chairman, which resulted in Mr. Platt's election by two to one over Mr. Harmon. The election; was then made unanimous. Mr. Platt, upon taking the chair, returned thanks

for the compliment, and promised earnest co-operation with the Convention, and counselled harmony ke A committee on business was appointed and the Convention adjourned till morning.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Marker.—London, April 17—4:30 P. M.— consols closed at 22% for money and 92% for the account, inited States five-twenty bonds, 1892, 90%; 1896, old, 91%; 1807, 93%; ten-forties, 89%; Pagis Bourss.—Pagis Bourss.—Pa or 37c. PRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 17-A. M.-United States five-twenty bonds opened at 26% for the d States five-twenty bonds opened at 26% for the of 1862.

**REFOOL COTTON MARKET.—LAYERPOOL, April 17—4-39—The centen market closed quiet; middling nplands, i. middling Orleans, 1134d. The sales of the day have 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and specular Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight sof American cotton, from New Orleans, were landed to-day. tere to-day.

Liverpool, Breadsterrs Market, —Liverpool, April 17—
230 P. M.—When, Hs. 7d. a Hs. 9d. per cental for California white and Hs. ed. for red winter. Flour, 28s. a 27s. per
bl. for Western canal. Corn. 27s. 6d. per quarter. The
market is quiet.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Liverpool, April 17—
23 P. M.—Hacon, 28s. 6d. per cwt. for Camberland cut
and Hs.6d. per cwt. for short rib middles. Lard, 4ls. per
cwt. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.-LONDON, April 17-Even-ing.-Spirits turpentine, 49s, a 50s, per cwt.

CANADA.

The Financial Prosperity of the Dominion-Important Questions Before Parliament-The St. Clair Canal—The Anglo-American Treaty and the Fenian Invasions.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17, 1872. Last night the public accounts for the last finan cial year, the trade and navigation returns and the internal revenue returns were laid before the House. All show evidence of the highly prosperous condition of the trade of the Dominion. The total receipts from all sources were \$19,335,560; the expenditures \$15,623,081. The trade and navigation returns show an increase of the value of goods imported for consumption of about \$16,000,000, and in the duties on imports of over \$2,000,000, and on the exports over \$600,000. The importations from the United States were \$29,000,000, an increase of over

exports over \$600,000. The importations from the United States were \$20,000,000, an increase of over \$4,000,000. The exports both to Great British and the United States have decreased. The exports to the United States over the imports are still nearly \$2,000,000. The increase in tornage of Canadian and British vessels inward bound was about \$60,000 tons and outward bound \$30,000 tons.

In the Honse last night Mr. MacKenzie asked the government when the House might expect them to-morrow. Some of the correspondence was of such nature that they could not bring it down without the consent of Her Majesty's government. They had got that consent.

Mr. McKenzie moved for an address praying for copies of the report of the engineers or others appointed to investigate the location of the canal across the St. Clair Flats, on the Canadian side of the channel, by the government of the United States, with copies of all orders in council, and the correspondence with the imperial government or others on the subject. He said the subject had been brought under the attention of the House last year. Since then the canal had been entirely completed, and events had occurred which showed that this government had given their tacit consent to the claim of the United States that they possessed dominion over this part of the river St. Clair. Now it was a notorious fact, and every ship owner and mariner on the lakes know it, that this canal was built on Canadian territory; and for this reason he desired to obtain information upon which the government had acted in such an extraordinary manner as it had done through the commission at Washington, in which it was represented by the honorable gentleman at the head of the government. If the canal was recognized as being within United States Territory the result would be that there would be channef by which Canadian vessels could find their way from La

The following notices of motions were given:-The following notices of motions were given:—
By Hon. Mr. Gray, on Thursday next—inquiry of
the Ministry whether any estimates, detailed or aggregate, have been made and submitted by the
Dominion government to the British government,
of expenses and damages sustained by Canada by
the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1876, and whether, in
the estimates of the year 1866, if made, are included the expenses borne by New Brunswick on
that occasion.

By Hon. Mr. Gray, on Tuesday. An inquiry of the
Ministry whether any steps have been taken by the

By Hon. Mr. Gray, on Tuesday. An inquiry of the Ministry whether any steps have been taken by the Canadian government, through the British government or otherwise, to bring before the United States government the case of the illegal abduction by American citizens from the port of Guysboro, in Nova Scotia, in the month of September last, of the American fishing schooner E. A. Horton, seized for a violation of the Canadian fishery laws, and at the time within the custody of and awaiting the action of the Court of Admiralty in Canada.

By Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, on Thursday next, an address to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of all despatches and correspondence between the Dominion government and imperial government relative to claims arising from the Fenian invasion of Canada, and also for copies of all orders in council or other documents relating to such claims, and of the account of the Fenian Brotherhood drawn up by Lord Tenterden.

The Toronto Printers' Strike-Arresting the Malcontents.

TORONTO, April 17, 1872. Thirteen printers belonging to the Typographical Union have been arrested for conspiring together to induce and prevent men from going to work in those offices where the union is not recognized by the proprietors. The printers still remain on strike, but their places are being rapidly filled up. The arrested men were admitted to bail and will be brought before the magistrate on Thursday.

NEW YORK CITY

Rev. Samuel H. Virgin will be installed as pastor of the Harlem Congregational church, 125th street

The Society of Practical Engineers meet this (Thursday) evising in the Geographical rooms, Cooper Union. The "Preservation of Timber" and the "Measurement of Electric Force" are the topics to be considered. The new Seamen's Exchange, 187 and 189 Cherry

four story building, with a white stone front and a Mansard roof. It is intended to be really what its name implies—a creditable and safe resort for Jack There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from pier 16, East River, the body of an unknown man,

treet, was dedicated yesterday. It is a handsome

aged about 32, height 5 feet 6 inches, dark hair and red mustache: had on a dark sack coat, black pants, white shirt with dark stripe, and Congress gatters. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue. The election of the Board of Officers of the Man-

nattan Deaf Mute Literary Association for the ennattan Deal Mute Internry Association for the en-suing year resulted as follows:—For President, William O. Fitzgerald; Vice President, Gustave Fersenheim; Treasurer, Thomas W. Rean; Secre-tary, George W. Schutt. A Committee of Manage-ment was elected, as follows:—B. Campbell, who was unanimously elected the chairman; John Jachn, P. McGuire and William Houston.

On the 5th day of last September a young man named Charles Kohler, who had for some time been in the employ of John R. Sutton & Brothers, 221 Cana street, was by them discharged. Some time during the afternoon of the same day Kohler went to the firm of Nehemiah Cohn & Co., at 12 Fulton street, and presented Mr. Cohn with a statement of some goods which he (Cohn) had recently purchased from Sutton & Brothers, amounting in value to \$95. He stated that he had been sent by Sutton & Brothers for the purpose of collecting the bill. Mr. Cohn, supposing Kohler was still in Sutton & Brothers' employ, paid the amount demanded, and did not find that he had been swindled until several weeks later. Kohler left town at once, and obtained employment on the line of the Erie Railroad. Yesterday morning he happened in the city, and street, was by them discharged. Some time during Yesterday morning he happened in the city, and was at once arrested and taken before Judge Dowling, at the Torobs Police Court, who held him in default of \$1,000 bail.

THE RINK REFORMERS IN BROOKLYN AFTER KINGSLEY.

The Committee of Fifty, not religabling the tone of the reply of Mr. William C. Kingsley, Superintendent of the East River Bridge Company, to the manifesto of their sub-committee concerning the affairs of that corporation, have determined to reaffairs of that corporation, have determined to retaliate as far as lies in their power. They yesterday forwarded to the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissionlers a communication asking for information concerning the large seventy-eight-inch sewer in the Eighth ward. Third and Fourth avenues. They say they understand "that the contract was given to Joseph Var Wirkle; that the price for that part of the sewer covered by said contract was to be \$175,098, or \$22 per running foot, and that Mr. Van Winkle commenced work and complied with all subsequent requirements; but that the said contract was taken from him without notification and given to A. C. Keeney, the partner of William C. Kingsley, at \$43.72 per running foot, or about \$180,000 in excess of the original contract price with Joseph Van Winkle, and that no public advertisement, as required by inv, was made for such change of contract." In order that the committee may be able "to report for the public interest," they ask for information. The Water Commissioners state that Mr. Van Winkle did not comply with the terms of his contract. Hence they awarded the contract to Mr. Keeney.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND MOB VENGEANCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17, 1872. On Monday night last, four negroes, and a white man named Walter Winfield, entered the house of Mrs. N. A. Wilson, in Limestone house of Mrs. N. A. Wilson, in Limestone county, Alabama, during her husband's absence, she ran out but was pursued, overtaken and outraged. Windeld, in endcavoring to escape, was drowned in the Tennessee River, near Decatur. All the negroes were arrested and placed in the custody of the Sheriff of Limestone county. While on their way to Athens, and at the junction of the Nashville and Decatur and Memphis and Charleston Raifronds, the prisoners were taken from the train by a band of armed men and carried off. What was done with them is not known, though it is supposed they were them is not known, though it is supposed they were killed. They confessed to the Sheriff that they were quilty of the outrage.

Mrs. Wilson will probably die of the injuries re-

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Evidence Coming in from All Sides-The Fight of the Marine Court Judges A Story About a Set of Furs-How to Pump a Witness.

The committee of the Bar Association who are engaged in the investigation of the alleged abuses in the Marine Court met last evening at their rooms in Twenty-seventh street and heard the testimon of several witnesses. Messrs. Townsend, Sewell and Olney were the only members of the committee present, and during the evening the latter dis tinguished himself by the dextrous man-ner in which he manipulated the witnesses. The scene was quite lively during the examination, and some rather curious matters were brought to light as to the manner of meting out justice in the present during the investigation, and the former exhibited considerable excitement during the tes ducing the affidavits he had with him, wished the committee to distinctly underhe did not appear on behalf of Judge Curtis. A Mr. Clarke, a witness brought forward by Mr. Harrison, afterward testified that Judge Curtis had asked him to testify before the committee. On the whole, things were rather mixed, and as the Judges are fighting one another, the public will probably be favored with a full ex hibit of the inside workings of THE MARINE COURT.

Mr. H. C. Dennison, attorney, appeared before the committee and requested permission to produce some affidavits in relation to the Marine Court. The members of the committee stated that they would be glad to hear anything Mr. Dennison had would be giad to hear anything Mr. Dennison had to offer. Witness then produced some papers in relation to the case of Lewis Bom against Joseph Jamsick and Jacob Pincus. In this case a writ of attachment was granted by Judge Joachimsen upon an affidavit sworn to before Joseph P. Joachimsen, son of the Judge. The affidavit of John A. Dinkel was then read and referred to the above case, stating on the day upon which the writ of attachment granted by Judge Joachimsen was made returnable the attorney for deponent was sick, but sent his boy to Court to inform Judge Joachimsen of that fact and request a postponement, so that a motion might be made to vacate the attachment, on the ground of the insufficiency of the papers upon which the same was issued. For the face of this application Judge Joachimsen endorsed the attachment in red ink, "Motion to vacate attachment denied, with \$10 costs." On the following day the case came up before Judge Joachimsen, who decided for the plaintiff by default for the amount claimed, with costs. A motion to vacate said judgment and open the cause was afterwards granted by Judge Tracy on payment of \$65 costs, which was afterwards modified to \$40. Judge Joachimsen afterwards handed thecase over to a referee, and named ex-Judge Alker, not-withstanding the objections of deponent. The affidavit also refers to a suit of Kurzman, which came up before Rufus F. Andrews, and tells

A LITTLE STORY
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A LITTLE STORY
about a \$300 note of Rufus F. Andrews, which was brought to Kurzman to be cashed before Mr. Andrews had rendered his decision as referee. Kurzman advanced \$200 on the note. Andrews afterwards decided for the plaintiff, and his fees came to \$150, which Kurzman was anxious to pay with the \$300 note and get \$50 change. Andrews then said he was short, and got a check for \$150. The \$300 note was not paid, and an action ensued, which came up in the Marine Court before Judge Joachimsen, who appointed a Mr. Levi to try the issues of the case.

The same witness then read the affidavit of Noah Tugwell in reference to the case of Corcy against Langley. A motion was made to open a judgment by default before Judge Joachimsen, when John A. Godfrey appeared in opposition to the motion. The motion was argued in December, 1871. Mr. Tugwell stated in his affidavit, sworn to April 15, 1872, that he was the attorney for the defendant in the two suits brought by Corey against Langley, and that Charles H. Marsh appeared for defendant. On his motion to open a default he found he was opposed by Morris Goodhart, a son-in-law of Judge Jouchimsen. He also added a eulogistic opinion upon the judical merits of Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court.

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Joachimsen. He also added a culoristic opinion upon the judical merits of Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court.

Washington E. Langley in his affidavit stated that with his attorney, to try and open the case, but the he arrived at the Court at twenty minutes past ten o'clock A. M. and found his case had been decided by default. He then proceeded, motion was denied by Judge Joachimsen. He afterwards found that Messrs. Blackwell, Satterlee & Co. had given their check the same day for \$1,742, which was traced to the bank, and he there found the check drawn by Satterlee and endorsed by Gardiner and Goodhart and Levi in full payment of the claim. A levy had been made upon some property of his, then in the hands of Messrs. Satterlee, and on the decision of the case they immediately paid the amount. The check had been made payable to blank, but the bank would not cash it without an endorsement.

Ex-Judge Alker said:—I have no desire to make any statement, but I do state I am not aware of any combination or clique among the Judges of the Marine Court. If there was any such combination it was without my knowledge. I have heard it stated that decisions were not obtained from the Judges as soon as they should have been. An instance occurred some two years ago, when I was sitting in Part I. A came case before me, and one of the counsel said that the case had been set down for Part 3 (Chambers), then being held by Judge Curtis. I asked for the papers, and finally got them from Part 3. I then stated that unless both parties consented I should try the case as it was down on my calendar. I told Judge Curtis desired him to tell me I might try the case and be damned, but Judge Curtis desired him to tell me I might try the case as a twas down on my calendar. I told Judge Curtis desired him to tell me I might try the case as a transfer of the papers, and shortly the officer returned and said that Judge Curtis desired him to tell me I might try the case, and shortly the officer returned and said that Judge Curtis afterwards apologized

Judge Curtis did.

Mr. Elijah F. Clark, the defendant in the suit of Beam against Clark, came forward and stated that he had employed Beam to repair his house for \$3,200, and he paid all except \$200, and was then he had employed Beam to repair his house for \$3,200, and ice paid all except \$200, and was then sned by Mr. Beam for that amount, with interest. The case was brought up before Judge Gross, in the Marine Court. I had only three witnesses (experts). The plaintin's attorney came to me in the following June and stated he had obtained judgment, and we finally appealed. The case then slept until the fall of 1871. I went in one day and saw Judge Cartis, who introduced me to Judge Shea, telling him at the same time that I was anxious to get my case decided. I afterward heard that the case was decided against me, but upon the affidavit of my sister and before it was tried I met Judge Curtis, who said that he thought he should have to decide against me. The case is still undecided. I have known Judge Curtis about seven years and he is no relative of mine. I saw him just after the suit was commenced in 1860. I do not remember exactly what was said, but he told me to send a

relative of mine. I saw him just after the suit was commenced in 1869. I do not remember exactly what was said, but he told me to send a SET OF FURS

to his sister in Massachusetts and charge him with the amount; the bill has not been paid yet; the Judge said I should not stand the extortion of Beam; the furs were worth about forty or fifty dollars; I teld my brockeeper to send the bill to the Judge, as he had so requested; I believe the bill was sent; Judge Curtis was introduced to me by my nephew, James W. Clark; I do not think lay nephew is very intimate with Judge Curtis; I believe they were at school together and class mates; I do not care to mention the names of the members of my firm, as it would be useless to drag their names before the public in such a matter; I am in the wholesale business, and only transact a retail business as an occasional favor; I think Judge Curtis asked me to come before this committee and testify, but I was personally anxious to do so, as I fancied they had got a wrong impression of the case; Judge Curtis is no relation of mine.

Samuel H. Randall testified:—I was counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of Rauppins against Ulman, in an appeal from an order granted by Judge Curtis, which was afterwards vacated by Judge Joachimsen; Judge Shea was then the regular Justice; the case came up afterwards on appeal before the General Term, and I was there as counsel for respondent; on the bench were Judges Alker. Tracy and Gross; Judges Shea and Joachimsen were also te Count; Judge Curtis sat in front of the bench; during the case Judge Curtis wrote me a note, suggesting a point which he thought should be fairly presented to the General Term; Judge Curtis wrote me a note, suggesting a point which he thought should be fairly presented to the General Term; Judge Curtis wrote me a note, suggesting a point which he thought should be fairly presented to the General Term; Judge Curtis wore me a note, suggesting a point which he thought should be fairly presented to the General Term; Judge Curt

BANKING AND USURY.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17, 1872. A convention of bank officers, representing fifty-five savings banks of this State, assembled here five savings banks of this State, assembled here to-day to consult upon questions affecting banking interests. These banks represent \$25,000,000 of capital and 80,000 depositors. ExGovernor Smith, of this city, Treasurer of the Merrimac River Savings Bank, presided. The usury laws were discussed at length, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, with a view to seeking legislative action.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Reinforcements Coming to the . Relief of Matamoros.

TREVINO'S ADVANCE CHECKED.

Measures Against Cattle Stealing.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. MATAMOROS, April 16, 1872.

A courier reached here to-day with despatches to General Palacios, with Vera Cruz dates to the 12th inst, by telegraph to Tampico, which place he left on the 13th. General Cevallos sailed from Vers Cruz on the 12th with reinforcements for Matameros, and is expected of the mouth of the Rio Grande to night

The news from the interior is favorable to the government, as the revolutionists are not reported in any large bodies throughout the country, having divided into small parties under their respective chiefs, to depredate on villages. Treviño and Ouiroga's revolutionists are still near Reynosa, inactive on account of want of funds; the troops refusing to move on Matamoros without provisions and pay.

Troops are being sent from Fort Brown, Texas. up the Rio Grande to prevent cattle stealing, by occunving the principal crossings. Several companies are en route from San Antonio, Texas, for the same purpose.

A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.

The American Steamer Edgar B. Stuart Seized by the British Authorities in Jamaica-Protest of the American Consul.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 15, 1 via HAVANA, April 17, 1872.

The steamer Edgar Stuart, with a cargo of war naterial, flying American colors, supposed to belong to the Cuban revolutionists, arrived here in distress to-day, and was seized by the Commodore commanding at this post as a legal prize, the steamer not being provided with clearance papers. The American Consul protests against the seizure and forwards the documents in the case to Washington to-day on the steamer Suffolk, via Havana.

CUBA.

Terrible Slaughter of Insurgents-Proposed Meet ing of Importers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 17, 1872. The fortnightly report of the Staff Department states that 113 insurgents and ten Spaniards have een killed during the past two weeks. The Diario says that the ship-of-war Tornado has gone to sea to aid the naval forces, which have gone

on an important mission. Exchange on the United States, sixty days' sight, 1 a 1% discount. Exchange on the United States,

short sight, currency, ¼ a ¾ premium. The importers of the island of Cuba will shortly hold a meeting for the purpose of agreeing upon measures which shall increase the importation of Spanish products, especially the merchandise of Catalonia, into the Antilles

THE PORTO RICO ELECTIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ex-Captains Generals Echague and Mesurd have been elected Senators to represent Porto Rico in the Spanish Cortes.

The Collector of Burlington Has Over-

drawn His Fee Account-Falling Back

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 17, 1872. The resignation of General George J. Stanard, Inited States Collector of Customs, is announced this morning. The cause is said to be a deficit in his accounts at last settlement of \$36,000, which be his accounts at last settlement of \$35,000, which he could not make good. His bonds are ample, and the government will lose nothing. All his private property is secured to his creditors. Investigation by a special agent of the Treasury Department shows his accounts for customs all square, but his account for fees and perquisites overdrawn, as above. His successor is likely to be William Wibells, Adjutant General of the State.

SHOT BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 17, 1872. Minoe Paris, a poor, honest fisherman, was followed by United States troops, shot and instantly killed, on Broad River, while attempting to escape. The soldiers say they ordered him to stop.

A .- The Espenscheid Hat for the Spring of 1872 cannot be surpassed in the essential qualities of flueness, lightness, durability and taste. Try them, at 113 Nassau street. A-"Forever Float that Standard Sheet," and long may KNOX'S HAT maintain its advance of all competitors, as it does at present. If you are wise you will buy your Hat at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street. A.—For Moths, Patches, Freckles and Tan use PERRYS MOTH AND PRECKLE LOTION, the well known, reliable and harmiess remedy for brown dis-colorations of the face. Depot 49 Bond street, New York, Sold by all druggists.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Vitalizing before breakfast, invigorating before dinner, more soothing than optates before retiring. Ladies, day and evening. Gentlemen, every day and all night.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Mar-TINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Box 4,685 New York Post office. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, taneous. At all droggists. Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in

Chronic Diarrhea Positively Cured by MACNIVEN'S DIARRO, DYSENTERY AND CHOIL ERA INFANTUM FOWDER. Coral Sets-New Styles. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street,

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars, WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway. Havana Lottery.-Prizes Cashed and information given.

Broker, 194 Broadway, room & John B. Gough. Great Lecture, "Will

No Head With a Brain in It that has NO Head With a Brain ip it that has ever winesed the operation of PHALON'S CEEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR on barsh, dry, weak or thin hair, can doubt for one moment its regenerating properties. It literally compels the hair to grow and beautifies, while it strengthens, the fibrous mass. Sold by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Prizes cashed and innocuation furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of dold and Silver, dovernment Scuriffes, 6c., 4c.

TAYLOR & GO. Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Royal Hayana Lottery.—Circulars and information furnished by R. ORTEGA, 25 Wall street. Post office box 1,846. Superior Iron Stable Fittings .- The

radeSupplied. Catalogues sent by mail.

JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street.

\$100,000 Saved.—Ten Thousand House-koepers in this city could save \$10 and upward by purchasing a supply of Dinner Plates at \$1 per dozen. China Plates, \$2 per dozen, ivory-hantied Table Knives, \$5 per dozen, but dozen; plated Table Ferks and Spoons, \$6 per dozen, and other articles now selfus by NiOli, DAVIDSON \$20.650 Broadway, at one-third less than the regular prices.