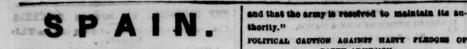
NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET



PARTY ADHESION.

National Assembly decline to join in the addres

of the Extreme Left to the republicans of Spain.

THE QUESTION IN PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Contradiction of the Revolu

public.

of a Republic.

day

damages.

of the majority.

and Amadeo!"

tiontionist Assertion of a Coming Re-

The government organs officially deny that there

is any movement in Portugal for the establishment

ENGLAND.

Rate for Money on 'Change and at the Bank-

American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1973. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on

government securities was lower than the Bank of England by one percent at two o'clock in the after-

THE COTTON SUPPLY. Nine thousand four hundred and fify-nine bales

of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-

Libel Suit Against Lloyds.

LONDON, Feb. 18-6 A. M. The owners of the steamer Murillo have brought

an action for libel against Lloyds, claiming \$10,000

FRANCE.

The Question of Executive Privileges and Con-

stitutional Right.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Dake de Broglie read his report before the

Committee of Thirty to-day. The report is very

onciliatory in form, but maintains the resolution

ITALY.

Religious Corporations Abolition-The Parlia-

ment and the Crown.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel visited the

theatre on Sunday evening and was received by

the audience with shouts of "Live the King, Italy

The Question of Abolition of the Re-

ligious Corporations.

The Parliamentary Committee on Religious Cor-

porations has decided to abolish the houses of the

chief religious orders, but to provide for the support

of the heads, or Superiors, and their indemnifica-

tion for loss of property. The committee has not, however, succeeded in

coming to an agreement with the Italian govern-

ment, since it has completely rejected article 2 of

For each of the religious orders which have a Zeneral of production general in the city of Rome there is reserved a house destined for its repre-sentation at the court of the Holy See. The prop-erty of these establishments, considered as a special foundation intended to make the inher-all constructions who reside

erecy of foundation intended to meet the innerent charges and to support the ecclesiastics who reside in them, shall be administered respectively by the religious community, which in all other respects ceases to be recognized as a civil body. A royal decree, published within three months, on the ad-vice of the Council of Ministers, shall indicate the houses that are to be preserved, selecting by pref-erence those in which the generals and procureurs general above mentioned habitually reside.

This article, in the eyes of the Roman Catholic

Church, is one of the most important of the bill, and has been for a long time the point at which the

criticisms of the democratic party have been directed. It is shortly to be placed on the order

SWITZERLAND.

The Pontifical Sishop Mermined Exiled from the

War with the Vatican.

of the day for open discussion in the Parliament.

the bill, which is thus worded :-

PARIS, Feb. 17, 1873.

ROME, Feb. 17, 1873.

ROME, Feb. 17, 1873.

LISBON, Feb. 17, 1873.

The members of the Moderate Left in the French

Castelar's Cabinet Circular Against Foreign Intervention.

French Diplomatic Conference with the Ministry in Madrid.

The Cabinet Despatch Delivered in Paris.

M. Thiers' Recognition Expected Momentarily.

The Army Loyal, but Disposed to Conservatism.

DON CABLOS IN ADVANCE TOWARDS BAYONNE.

Battles Near Burgos and in Navarre, and the Insurgents Beaten.

Political Party Caution in the French National Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. MADRID, Feb. 17, 1873.

Sefor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is about to despatch a government circular addressed to the foreign Powers to prevent their intervention in the affairs of Spain. It will assure the governments that the Republic is not aggressive in character, and does not seek to interfere with other nations.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

The Marquis de Bouillé, French Ambassador in Spain, had a long conference with Seflor Castelar to-day. THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRID.

Brigadier General Gracera has been appointed Military Governor of Madrid.

DUTY WITHOUT POLITICS. A decree has been issued abolishing the regulation requiring officers of the army to to take politi-

cal test oaths. The popular volunteer forces of Madrid, yielding to the commands of the authorities, have abandoned the position which they occupied when the King abdicated.

. THE PORTO RICO REFORM BILL UNDER DEBATE. The debate on the reforms in Porto Rico began in

the Spanish National Assembly to-day. ABRY CONSERVATISE AND & NEGATIVE FRIENDSHIP. 7 A majority of the conservative generals of the Spanish army have assured the government that they will not oppose the Republic. Wit mer-

MALAGA TRANOUIL. Orders for the despatch of troops to Malaga have been countermanded, tranquillity having been restored there.

THE WRITER OF THE ABDICATION MESSAGE. Señor José Olozaga, President of the Council of State, in a communication to the Correspondencia. discloses the fact that he was the writer of the royal message to the Cortes announcing the abdi-

cation. THE MISSION TO ITALY. The resignation of the Marquis of Montemar, the Spanish Minister to Italy, has been accepted.

SENOR FORRILLA ON AN INTERESTING MARGINAL LINE. Sefor Zorrilla has established his residence at Elvas, on the Portuguese frontier.

Republic-The Seneva Authorities at



KHY WRST, Feb. 16, 1873.

Intelligence has just reached here of the success ful landing of another cargo of arms and ammualtion for the Cuban patriots. So far as can be learned from the meagre despatches received, it appears that a schooner, commanded by one of Botancourt's friends, ran over from a port in the British West Indics and succeeded in landing the goods at Vertientes, a small port in the Eastern Department of the island.

Her cargo consisted of about ten tons of powder, 69,000 cartridges and a large number of Remington rifles. The news has also been received that all the above-mentioned munitions of war have been safely received by the patriots and taken inland. and that the commander of the expedition has already distinguished himself several times in action against the Spaniards.

He has sent the following laconic cypher message to his friend resident here :- "We want artillery and ammunition, but no more small arms. The Spaniards are perfectly demoralized."

The Progress of the Insurrection-Rout of the Cubans from Spanish Sources-Retreats of the Spaniards from Cuban Authorities.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1873. The recent desertions and disorders prevalent among the *forçats* on the trocha have become so serious as to require the issuing of a general order from the Captain General. Hereafter all such delinquents will be tried by summary court martial and their faults

SEVERELY PUNISHED.

In all cases, however, the proceedings and sentence of the Court must have the approval of His Excellency. The most recently published telegrams from the insurrectionary districts give the following news concerning operations :-- A telegram from General Riquelme announces that Brigadier Marin overtook the insurgents near San Miguel on the 9th and completely dislodged them from their positions,

DISPERSING THEM, WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS, and, as is customary in these reports, capturing an extensive camp, with provisions and munitions of war. At other minor points the surrender of a few families or capture of a poor devil of a countryman-always reported as a prisoner from the enemy-form the basis for the necessary amount of official bulletins. In the Canela Mountains the sub-prefect, Manuel Mario, of Belisario Peralta's band, is reported to have been killed. According to a telegram from Santiago de Cuba an insurgent band endeavored to attack the estates California and Sabanillo, but were repulsed (Spanish account) with

A LOSS OF THREE KILLED.

Private accounts, as usual, differ vastly with the efficial reports, and these former state that the district of Santiago is full of insurgent bands; that government forces sent out in their persecution have returned

as they encountered the insurgents in vastly superior numbers. The united bands of Vicente Garcia. Magin Diaz, Goyo Benitez and others, to the number of seven or eight hundred, attacked and sacked

ALDAMA'S LIBERAL GIFT TO CUBA.

More Liberating Expeditions To Be Sent Out Shortly-A Patriotle Gathering in Lexington Avenue.

Tes, I have something more to say. There is Cuba-poor, struggling Cuba. I want you to stand by the Cu-bans. Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all her sis-ter islands. This Republic is responsible for that. I am passing away, but you must look to this.-Dying Words of General Rankins to Service Uresnell. The cosey parlors in the house of the distinguished Cuban patriot, José Maria Mayorga, in Lex-ington avenue, Were crowded last night by a gath-ering of some forty representative Cubans, includ-

ing the Presidents of the Laborantes Ansilladores and Cigar Makers' societies, who had been called together to discuss what were the best means to be taken to bring about the liberation of their une cruel grasp of th

THE GORGED RIVERS.

Sad Disaster in the Monongahels-A Fleet of Coal Boats Carried Away and Several Lives Lost-Condition of the Pennsylvania Streams-The Potomac Bising Bapidly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17, 1873.

The recent heavy rains caused a rapid rise in the Monongahela River last night, and at two o'clock this morning the current was so strong that a coal fleet, consisting of thirty boats and barges, was broken from its fastenings at the Smithfield street bridge and moved off in the current. Alarm was instantly given by the blowing of whistles and other signals in use on the river, and every effort made to save the lives of the uni WAS ortunate men who were on board the canal fleet. Some were saved, but it is reported that several were lost

One man was seen to be carried under the er Hercules and another under the A Both men were floating past on barges and en-deavored to jump on the wheel of the steamers named, but fell in the water and went down.

The towboat V. F. Wilson, lying opposite the foot of Market street, was struck by the floating barges and turned upon one side. The Oil Valley was also cut down.

It is impossible at present to ascertain the ex-tent of the damage done to property on the river and the number of lives lost. The river is still rising rapidly, and at half-past ten this morning had risen seventeen feet, but no further danger is apprehended.

Twelve or Fifteen Men Reported to Have Been Drowned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17, 1873. The flood which so unexpectedly commenced in the Monongahela River last night continues without abatement and is rather increasing in violence. It is impossible to estimate the damages done, but it is considered that it is the heaviest river disaster ever experienced here. Grave rumors are current concerning the damage done up the river.

The loss of life has not been as great as at first supposed. Rumors prevailed that twelve or fifteen men had gone down at the time of the breaking away of the coal fleet, but only two are known to have perished.

Joseph King was knocked off a barge at McKeesport and was drowned. The towboat H. F. Wilson sunk this morning

She was valued at \$15,000 and insured for \$10,000. The Oil Valley, owned by D. & P. J. S. McDonald, valued at \$15,000 and insured for \$10,000, was also lost. The loss of coal boats and barges has been very heavy and general.

At Elizabeth this morning a number of coal boats and barges, together with a quantity of lumber rafts, principally owned by Joseph Walton, were swept away. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. Of the barges which broke away from the sus

pension bridge this morning five were owned by Samuel Cable. Four of them sunk, three landed at Shousetown and four were landed by a steamer. It is reported that several others have been secured at points below here. At half-past eight P. M. the river was rising

rapidly, marks indicating the flow to be nineteen and a half feet. It is thought the flood will culminate by midnight. The Susquehanna Rising at Port Deposit.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1873. At Williamsport the river is low. At Chickies snow fell to the depth of six inches, and the river rose nine inches. The ice is unmoved.

At Port Deposit the river rose eight inches yesterday, and is still rising. The weather is clear and mild. At Harrisburg there was no rise. There was no rise at Columbia last night.

The Schuylkill and Lehigh Rivers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1873. The Schuylkill has not risen much from the rain of yesterday, and the ice gorge continues at Fair-mannat. The Lebigh. at Bethlehem and Mauch. Chunk, has not risen.

The Potomac Rapidly Rising.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1873. The following despatch was received here to-

night, at fourteen minutes past eight o'clock :-HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Feb. 17-6 P. M. TG THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY,

rising yet. SECOND DESPATCH. SECOND DESPATOR. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1873.

The following was received at ten minutes HOCK P. M.:-HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Feb. 17, 1873. IF SIGNAL OPPICER, W. 1990. 17, 1873. to eleven o'clock P. M. :-

that steeping cars be proceed. It was finally in the allowed to not a social training the second to not be present at the Cooper institute and the second and the second at the cooper institute. The Secure and the second at the cooper institute and the there was then before a committee in opposition to the present at the Cooper institute the there was nothing to be done except to the done of the amount of the formation. The Secure are and the there was a financial statement of the function of the secure and the second at the process of the the cooper institute there was nothing to be done except to the function of the function. The Secure are and the there are another the second at the second at the there was nothing to be done except to the function of the function. The Secure are and the there are are another the second at the second the second at the second at the second the second at the second at the second at the second the second at the second at the second at the second the second at the second at the second at the second the second at the second the second the second the second the second the second at the second at the second the second at the second at the second the second the second the second at the second at the second at the second at

The meeting then adjourned until next Monday

PHILADELPHIA GAMBLERS CONVICTED.

PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 17, 1873. Philadelphia has a genuine sensation to-day-a ensation with a moral. I have telegraphed you from time to time the progress of the trials of five men accused of being proprietors of gambling houses. Three of these men-O'Brien, Marks and Pierson-were convicted about two weeks ago. Siner and Kaas, the remaining two, were tried on separate indictments, and the jury, after being out for the unprecedented period of eleven days, a part of which time was spent otherwise than deliberating, by their own admission, returned on Saturday last with a verdict of guilty of the fourth count of the indictment. There is no doubt the jury, completely worn out, came to their conclusion to convict on the fourth count, thinking, of course, there would be the lightest punishment following conviction on this count: but they made a sad mistake, as this count, which accused the prisoners of exposing to view games of chance, &c., has the severest punshment attached to it as a penalty. Against th verdict delivered, there was no appeal, and the jury were discharged with the thanks of the Court. This morning the five convicted gamesters were brought up from Moyamensing to receive sentence President Judge Allison came into Court at ten o'clock, and the cases of these were brought forward for final disposition. Before receiving sentence Mr. M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of Public Education, and several other gentlemen of character testified to Siner's previous good character, but it availed not, and he received just as severe a sentence as his comfrères in crime. The Judge, after hearing the witnesses in Siner's defence, said the five prisoners were to stand up and receive sentence. The Judge first addressed Siner and Kaas, defin ing to them the offence of which the jury had con victed them, upon which the maximum punishment

ing to them the offence of which the jury had con-victed them, upon which the maximum punishment was an imprisonment of five years and a fine of \$500. He did not know what view had influenced the jury in convicting upon the fourth count of the indiciment. If they intended to restrict the pun-ishment to the very lightest that could have been imposed, they were mistaken, for the heaviest pun-ishment would be imposed upon that. Had they convicted upon the first gount alone the Court could not have imposed an imprisonment of more than one year. He would not impose the heaviest penalties permitted by the law, influenced as he was by the fact that these were the first convic-tions for keeping a gambling house that had occurred in this community for many years. Men had been following this business for a livelihood, and had been suffered to continue their pernicious purposes undisturbed. He would not say whose fault this was, but he would say that responsibility did not rest with the Court, for the Judge could not be expected to as-sume the character of peliceman, to go out and hup n evidence against offenders and then take the judgment sont and do impartial justice to these same offenders. But the Court could do one thing. When such parties were brought to the bar for trial the Court could see that speedy justice was done, with all due regard to the rights of the accused.

was done, with all due regard to the rights of the accused. His Honor spoke of the evil and corrupting ef-fect of the gamblers' business, saying that, while bearing in mind the hardshrips that might fall upon Siners' wife and children by this judgment, he could not forget the suffering that may have been entailed upon other wives and little children was wept hito the cash drawers of the gambling saloon. One of the prisoners had occupied a high official position in the community-a member of the City Council-no mean position; and now he stood before the Court a convicted gambler. The Court had but its duty to perform and the itw must be vindicated. As to Siner and Kaas, the sequence was in each case a fine of \$500 and an the septence was in each case a fine of \$500 and an the sentence was in each case a mis of poor and an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of two years and six months. As to Marks and O'Brien the same sentence was imposed. As to Pierson the law restricted the punishment to an imprison-ment of one year in the County Prison, which was

MORMON ACITATION.

7

A Counter Protest Sent to Washington by the Saints-How the Document Was Worked in the Dark-Brigham Not Anxious to Return to Sait Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Peb. 17, 1875. A memorial was privately telegraphed to Wash-ington yesterday, signed by about two hundred persons, mostly Morinons and their sympath protesting against the recent memorial of the members of the Sait Lake' Bar. The existence of the document was kept strictly secret, except to shose in the Mormon interest, out of fear that it might suggest a counter protest. Clawson and others of the Lion Co-operative Mercantile Institu tion were principals in the secret of the protest, The document was prepared on Saturday night as a sort of foriorn hope, although several leading sants-expressed fear of its being too inte, and thought there was no use to sontend any longer against the mational authority. Agents of the prioschood are stroulating for sig-nature a petition to Congress for the appointment of a commission to visit Utah and investigate matters at issue between the Genties and Mor-mons.

mons. A polygamist, two of whose three wives died. recently, remarried the last according to law, Judge McKean officiating. The report that Brigham Young was on his way back to Sait Lake is denied.

Brigham's organ this evening publishes Freing-huysen's bill in full, and expresses a kope that some good will result from all this evil.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

Governor Walker Proposes That the Federal Government Assume and Pay the Dobts of All the Southern States.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17, 1873. General Walker to-day sent a special message to the Legislature upon the finances of the State, in which he refers to a subject the real merits of which, he says, should be candidly and impartially discussed [and wise and patriotic conclusion reached. This subject embodies two propositions

reached. This subject embodies two propositions distinct in character but harmonious in result. They are :--First-The assumption and payment by the general government of all present legal indebted-ness of the several States; and *Recond*-To prevent the recurrence of necessity for similar action hereafter, the sofern agreement by and between the States to abstain from the contraction of any debts in fature, except such as may be found necessary to the legitimate and effec-tive execution of their governmental functions; or as may be required by sudden and great emergen-cies. The former of these propositions must be inter can be achieved only through an amendments to the federal constitution, which will require the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States. The Governor next submits a detailed state ment of the total indebtedness of all the States, which, if assumed by the federal government, would increase the national debt 300,000,000 if taken at par, but if taken at market value would be much less. This sum at five per cent interest would annually require \$15,000,000 to pay the ac-cruing interest, and to this extent and no more would the burdens of the federal Treasury be in-creased.

THE FALLEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A special joint meeting of the trustees of the New York Presbyterian church was held last evening at the house of Mr. Ritch, 214 Thompson street, for the purpose of discussing the unfortunate disaster which had happened to their church on Sunday afternoon. Mr. John Moore was President of the Board, but Mr. Page, rector of the fallen temple, was chosen to preside. Mr. Henry Woodward acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was

acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was principally to come to some conclusion as to the locality and building which would be a suitable substitute until the re-crection of the building. The average congregation was not more than 300 persons. The Treasurer's report was not read, but a collection was started by all the mem-bers present, which exceeded \$10,000. The church was purchased, according to the statement of Rev. Mr. Page, about sixteen years ago, from Dr. Burchard. The building, as it stood, was erected in 1830, and cost \$20,000. The only reason which could be assigned for its "caving in" was the great amount of snow congealed upon the roof, the beams of which were old and weak, and the side walls also narrow and incapable of sup-porting the weight upon them. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board:--Resolved, That with an humble reliance on Divine

Resolved. That with an humble reliance on Divine Providence we will at once attempt to provide a new house of worship in an eligible location for our congrega-tion made homeless by the disaster.

tion made nomeless by the disaster. The precise location of the future church will be determined on at the next special meeting of the Board, which will be held on some day during the ensuing week. The trustees expressed their indi-vidual regret over the fail of their cturch, but re-signedly looked upon it "atter all" as a very provi-dential occurrence.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Destruction of Planing Mills, a Bung Factory and a Large Quantity of Lumber.

The fremen of Williamsburg, under Chief Smith, had a busy time of it last night and this morning. At about nine o'clock they extinguished a fire in the building No. 483 Graham avenue, occu

WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT. the town of Sibanica, in the Central Department.

THE CARLIST CAUSE.

Den Carlos Approaching Bayonne-General Order of Appeal to the Insurgenta-Rebels Beaten at Burgos-Insurgent Defeat in Navarre.

BATONNE, Feb. 17, 1873. Don Carlos has arrived in St. Jean de Luz, ten miles from this place.

Beaten in the Field at Burgos.

MADRID, Feb. 17, 1873. The defeat is officially announced of a strong Carlist band near Burgos.

SEVERE REPULSE IN NAVARRE. The Carlist chieftain, Olio, with 1,500 men, yesterday attacked Tafalla, in Navarre. The garrison made a gallant resistance and the insurgents were compelled to retreat.

GENERAL ORDER IN APPEAL TO THE INSURGENTS. General Pavia, on taking command of the army in the North, issued a proclamation, appealing to the insurgents of the Basque provinces and Navarre to lay down their arms and return to their bomes, promising that they shall not be molested for the past if they comply.

THE QUESTION IN PARIS.

Senor Castelar's Circular in the French Capital-President Thiers' Recognition Imminently Probable.

PARIS. Feb. 17, 1873.

The official circular manifesto of Senor Castelar, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicating to the surrounding governments the establishment of a Republic in Spain, has reached Paris and will be delivered to President Thiers to-day. The recognition of the Spanish Republic by the government of France is expected to follow immediately.

The Circular Officially Delivered to the French Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 17, 1873.

"Aimost immediately subsequent to the transmission of the first despatch from this city to the HERALD to-day Seflor Salustiano Olozaga, the Spanin Ambassador, called upon the Marquis de Remusat this morning and read to him Castelar's streular announcing the establishment of the Re-

The Spanish Minister says :- "Neither Internal nor foreign pressure moved the National Assembly to declare the Republic. The people are tranquil. the army obedient, the authorities calm. The government is resolved to preserve order at any price. It relies on the respect for law inherent in Spaniards and the fidelity of the army. Spain ases all the virtues necessary for self-government. To dispet faise impressions and remove apprehensions the government declares that it is alved to maintain the organization of the army, between Europe and Australia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEAALS. GENEVA. Feb. 16, 1873. Rev. Mr. Mermillod, as he is classed by civic law description, or Right Rev. Dr. Mermillod, according to Vatican enrolment, having declared to the Swis Federal Council that he was determined to exercise the functions of Vicar Apostolic, despite the prohibitions of the authorities, has been sent to the French frontier under escort.

Cause of the Genevese Conflict with the

See Peter. The condition of affairs which has induced the civil law authorities of Switzerland to the act of exiling a Roman Catholic bishop from his pastoral charge and finally ejecting him from the soil of the Republic has been created by the appointment of a bishopric of Geneva by His Holiness Pope Plus the Ninth

bishopric of Geneva by His Holiness Pope Plus the Ninth. According to a solemn arrangement between Rome and Geneva, the canton was included in the diocese of Monseigneur Marilley, Bishop of Lau-anne. Monseigneur Mermillod was cure of Geneva and bishop in partitus for the last eight years, but he was only in that capacity uncer cover of the re-sponsibility of Monseigneur Marilley, whom alone the Genevese authorities recognized as having episco-pal functions. Lately, however, Monseigneur Mer-millod has been made Bishop of Geneva by the Pope, without leave asked from the government. He has been recognized as bishop by the Roman Catholic clergy of the canton, and when the government applied to the Bishop of Lausanne to appoint cures to vacant parishes it was referred by him to Monseigneur Mermillod ordered the clergy to withhold recognition of any episcopal functions, the cures and clergy of the canton replied by a protest in which they not only claimed Monseigneur Mermillod of the Church in Rome to appoint bishops irrespective of the State. In view of this protest, and of Monseigneur Maril-ley's refusal to act as a bishop in Geneva, the council issued a process in which they not only claimed Monseigneur Mermillod of his curacy and rothere to appoint bishops irrespective of the State. In view of this protest, and of Monseigneur Maril-ley's refusal to act as a bishop in Geneva, the council issued a procismation explaining what it intended to do and appealing to the Roman Gatholics of Geneva to suport it in the measures it deems necessary to propose in defence of the protection is and appealing to the Roman fatholics of Geneva to suport it in the measures it deems necessary to propose in defence of the provers and rights of the State. The forcibile exile



TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 17, 1873.

A programme of the Vienna Exhibition an nonnces that experiments with agricultural machines will be made on the Leopoldsdorf estate.

ighteen miles from Vienna. The 28th of June is appointed for the competitive trial of mowers, reapers and rakes; the 14th July for threshers and gleaners, and the 28th of July for steam plougns, sowers and harrows. Horses, oxen and steam will be previded for exhibitors on the

grounds.

AUSTRALIA.

Communication with Europe by Way of California.

TELECTAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 17, 1873. The Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference has recommended the San Francisco route as the most desirable for the transmission of mails

and to bring about the release from slavery of the half million of negroes who are now freated as beasts of the field. Dark eyes shone brightly among the exiled patriots, as they talked over the cruel reign of Spain in the "Gem of the over the cruel reign of Spain in the "Gem of the Antilles," and yows deep and carnest were made that no effort should be wanting on their part to send out help to their brethren, who are now so nobly fighting for liberty and the cause of humanity. It was resolved unanimously that expeditions should be sent out from the Southern ports of this country, to be here-after chosen, with a large number of men, arms and ammunition. One gentleman remarked that he had heard-from a friend at New Orleans that a large expedition, consisting half of cubans and half of vetorans in the late war, were about leaving that port on a liberating expedition to Cuba. No time was lost in useless discussion, and a dozen gentlemen put down their checks for \$1,000 subscription towards equipping liberating expeditions.

A dozen gentlemen put down their checks for \$1,000 subscription towards equipping liberating expeditions. MR. DE ALDAMA'S GENEROUS GIPT. Mr. de Aldama, the eminent Cuban patriot, whom the Spaniards tried to gain over to their side by making him the Marquis of Santa Rosa, but which title he scornfully refused to accept, pre-ferring his own honest name to that of all the spanish hidalgos in the world, then rose, and said :--- "Gentlemen, will you allow me to make you a proposition? I propose to obtain for you double as much money as our brethren can collect in the United States." This offer was received with the wildest enthusiasm and a long series of cordial handshaking and expressions of gratitude to Mr. de Aldama for his magnificent offer. Although he stated that he could obtain the money, if was understood on all hands that the promised dona-tion would come out of his own pocket. If, there-able to collect a quarter of a million of delars, Mr. de Aldama's gift will be in like proportion. A committee APPOINTED to COLLECT SUBSCHITTONS. The following gentlemen were instructed to col-lect aubscriptions - Lenarto Del Monte, Benjamin L perez, Federico Armas, Cayetano Mita, Bentio Yerquera, Hilario Gianeros, Juan S. Diaz, General Juan Villegas, General Extrusion Varona, Pedro M. Rivero, José M. Mestref, Isaac Carrillo, Rev. Joaquin palma, et the Cubas Episcopi church in this city; José J. Govantes, Francisco Valdes Mendoza-all of whem are empowered to collect funds on ochail of the Republic of Cuba.

THE UNNATURAL FATHER.

The Case of Essex To Be Called in Court-Rumored Attempts to Prevent His Wife and Daughters from Appearing Against Him-"The Vision of Christ in His Cell."

NEWFORT, R. L., Feb. 17, 1973. The excitement and indignation over the unnatural crimes of the school teacher. Albert H. Essex, with his three daughters, continues at fever heat. Little else is talked of in piaces of public resort, and the feeling of the community is me of revenge and favorable to punishment without the usual preliminaries of court proceedings.

If the accused was admitted to ball he would probably be lynched by the excited citizens. The preliminary examination is set down for to-morrow morning, but there is every probability that it will be postponed for a week. The reason for this is that there is a fear the wife and daugh-ters will be the set of the set of the set of the set. that it will be postponed for a week. The reason for this is that there is a far the wile and daugh-ters will reituse, if possible, to swear in Court to the statements which they made at the time the papers for the airest were issued. The reason for this refusal, if they do refuse, is probably a natural reminine delicacy existing among ladies as intelli-gent and refined as the wile and daugators of the monster appear to be. A brother of the ac-cused is said to have been instrumental in causing the family to refuse to appear against further exposure will only add more to their dis-grace. It is probable, however, that legal meas-ures will be taken to compel his wife and daugh-ters to testify to either his guilt or innocence of the fearful crimes charged against him. The conduct of the prisoner since his arrest has been such as to warrant that he will feign insanity if brought to trial. Yesterday he said the vision of Christ was constantly in his cell, and it to-day he was clamorous for a clergyman, and in response to his wants Rev. Mr. Murphy, an Episcopal divinc-visited him a few hours

The Potomac River has risen two feet since six P. M. and is still rising. C. A. MARTIN.

Heavy Floods in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17, 1873.

Heavy rains are reported from all sections of the State during the past two days, and heavy land slides on several railroads, causing the detention of trains. The river at Lynchburg is about fourteen feet

above the usual level. At this point it is about ten feet, which will be greatly increased by the flood from above. Dangerous Condition of the Alabama

River. SELMA, Ala., Feb. 17, 1873.

The Alabama River at this point has risen to within three feet of the great July floods, and is

till rising. THE RAPID TRANSIT MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Rapid Transit Association Last Night-The Cooper Institute Mass Meeting To-Night-The Workingmen to Attend-A Delegation to Go to Albany on Thursday Morning.

A meeting of the New York Rapid Transit Association was held last evening at the rooms of the organization at 602 Sixth avenue. Mr. R. A. Witthaus occupied the chair, and about forty gentlemen who are prominently interested in real estate were present.

Mr. S. E. CHURCH said that the chief business of the meeting was to make definite arrangements for the mass meeting to agitate the subject of rapid transit, which is to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening. Providence was with the movement of rapid transit, and it was an economical outlay of time and money to select a large and infuential delegation to go to Albany to further rapid

Mr. COUNTLANDT PALMER suggested that names be selected for Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the mass meeting to be held this evening.

Mr. HENRY MORRISON read several communications from prominent citizens in regard to the measures which are to be taken to carry the matter properly before the Legislature. Mr. Morrison, as Chairman of the Committee on Delega-tions, read the names of several gentlemen who desired to go to Albany in the interests of the Assectation. Mr. Morrison declared that he wanted information in regard to the preparations made by delegates, as he did not like to be placed in a ritorized as late as eight o'clock with three of his cierks to facilitate matter, and had on one occasion remained as late as eight o'clock with three of his cierks to facilitate matter. Mr. S. E. Church, who is always smilling like Mr. Colax, explained briefly a plan whereby harmony should be restore. Mr. Morasson then made what might be called to derest ool by any one present. Mr. W. B. HARNISON asked the shair for informa-tions ato what the plan of action proposed should be, as proposed by Mr. Morrison. M. Morasson said that of course they did. But he did not want to be a dictator, neither did he wish to take the pesition of a boy, who akan merely to had in his papers and not be heard of. M. K. Courtlandt Painter was elected as Secretary pro tem, and that a check had been handed in for \$25, toward the object of the meet-ing, rom Heward Fotter. Me CHAR announced that the grantlemen of the depot at the o'clock on Thursday morning, Feb-uenter on the same train. Mr. Winklam GARRITSON suggested that Mr. Chairman of the Committee on Delega 1150D, 84 tions, read the names of several centlemen who

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEFARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England on Tuesday pleasant weather, winds backing to southeast by Tuesday night; for the Middle States southerly winds, rising tem-perature and partly cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic States southeasterly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness; from Tennessee to the Lakes failing barometer, rising temperature, increasing southeasterly winds and cloudy weather; on the Gulf States failing barometer and south and east winds; the winds will probably increase to brisk over lilinois and the Upper Lakes in advance of the low barom-eter moving over that region.

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

		10100	7010			
1	3 A. M	28	34	8:30 P.	M 31	4
1	6 A. M	28	35	6 P. M.	30	- 40
1	9 A. M		- 36	9 P. M	24	36
1	12 M		40	12 P. M.	20	34
0	Average t	emperati	tre ves	terday		. 873
3	Average	temporat	nre fo	COTTES	ponding dat	e
	45 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	C. LANDER CO.				Contract on the

last year 27 %

GOVEBNMENT BY COMMISSION.

Rochester Asking for a Repeal of the Commission Laws of 1872.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1873. A large and enthusiastic meeting of taxpayers

was held here at the City Hall this evening, Mr. John Lutes presiding. Resolutions were unant-

mously adepted, protesting against the imposi-tion upon the city of a government by commis-sions, and asking the Legislature to repeal the laws or 1872 by which commissions were constituted, and calling upon the representatives of sister cities to stand by us,

the building No. 483 Graham avenue, occupied by Albert Fries. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage \$560. Shortly after they returned from this fire-tem o'clock-the extensive bung factory of W. H. Bes-son, foot of North Third street, was found to be on fire, and before a stream was put on it the flames had made such headway that all efforts to save it, proved fruitless, and it fell a mass of ruins. The flames also damaged Kennedy's machine shop adjoining, and then spread to the Williams-burg sawmills and lumber yard below. At this time the confagration was so threatening that a general alarm was sounded and assistance soon reached the firemen engaged; but up to one o'clock this morning they had not succeeded in extinguish-ing the fire. The Chief Engineer, however, thought he had it under control at that hour. Mr. Beeson's loss on his factory will reach \$3,000, but no estimate of the other losses can be made at the time of writing.

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

Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenn, Appetize and Invigorate before breakfast; fresh and Vlalize before dinner; soothe and Tranqui before retiring; best ventilation; highest temperatu best shampooing; no gratuities. Ladies day and even Geniemen every day and all night.

A.-St. Vitus Dance Curable-Watts' ERVOUS ANTIDOTE cured my daughter, who suffered readjuity for years. 60 Tillary streads, Brooklyn.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough Cold, "BROWN'S BRONGHIAL TROCHES" are off with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They n tain the good reputation they have justy sequired. Cough of

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Henry Capt, of Geneva, Now Has a beautifal assortment of WATCHES and TRAVELLING CLOCKS, of his own make, at 23 Union square.

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