

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 113

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FRUO FRUO.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth st.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.—DIE TOCHTER DER HOELLE.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ARLAN SA FOUCE.
ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.—McKAY'S NEW HARRINGTON. Matinee at 2.
ROWERY THEATRE, Rowery.—A CAPITAL COMEDY.—A SAD LOT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—DRAKA, BORGESIA and OLO. Matinee at 2 1/2.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, 34th st., near 7th av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—DIVORCE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Escaped from SING SING. Afternoon and evening.
ATHEUREM, 555 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1.
NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—WROG MAR IN THE RIGHT PLACE, &c.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HURRY DENNY. Matinee at 2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—POCAHONTAS.
IRVING'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELY, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Rowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—ORATORIO AND CONCERT. Matinee at 1.
COOPER INSTITUTE, Third avenue and Fourth st.—LAUGHING GAS EXHIBITION.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- 'EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES! WHAT THE SPANISH STATESMEN THINK OF AMERICA, AND WHAT WE HOPE AND WISH FOR SPAIN'—EDITORIAL LEADER.—EIGHTH PAGE.
SPANISH ABOLITIONISM! THE RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT GRANT'S DEMAND FOR EMANCIPATION IN PORTO RICO! HEATED DENUNCIATION OF AMERICA AND EMINENT AMERICANS! THE ELOQUENT REJOINER OF CASTELAR! A MASTERLY DISSSECTION OF SLAVERY.—SIXTH PAGE.
THE WAR IN THE LAVA BEDS! RENEWAL OF THE STRUGGLE FOR WATER! FURTHER LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED! STATIONS OF THE WHITE FORCES! A GENERAL ALARM AND THE SETTLERS FLYING TO THE TOWNS! FRIEND HOAG'S PLEA FOR CHEYENNE FRIENDS.—FIFTH PAGE.
GENERAL CEBALLOS ASSURES THE ENGLISH CONSUL THAT MR. O'KELLY'S LIFE WILL BE SPARED! ALLOWANCING THE WIVES OF REBELS! THE FIGHTING ON THE DOS BOCAS ROAD.—NINTH PAGE.
SPECIAL ITEMS FROM THE NATIONAL AN STATE CAPITALS.—NINTH PAGE.
FATAL RESULTS OF THE GERMAN BEER RIOTS! TWELVE LIVES SACRIFICED AND SIXTEEN BREWERIES DESTROYED.—NINTH PAGE.
A CONVERSATION WITH CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS! WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE WASHINGTON TREATY, THE NEW RULES, OUR INDIAN AND FOREIGN POLICIES AND COMMERCE! HE DISBELIEVES IN RECONSTRUCTION AS NOW PRACTISED.—THIRTEENTH PAGE.
ANOTHER CARLIST ROUT! FRENCH ELECTION AGITATION! THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—NINTH PAGE.
PROSPECTIVE ADVANCE IN ATLANTIC CABLE TARIFFS.—EXECUTION OF INSURGENT ARAB CHIEFS BY THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.—NINTH PAGE.
AN INTERESTING CHAPTER FROM THE EREB BOOKS! THE CONSOLIDATION AND PRO RATA SCHEMES! PAYING LEGISLATIVE 'RANSOMS'—TENTH PAGE.
EIGHT HOURS FOR A DAY'S WORK! WORKINGMEN COMBINING TO ENFORCE THE LAW! A LEAGUE ORGANIZED.—TWELFTH PAGE.
MAY DAY GLOOM! HEGIRA OF HOUSEKEEPERS FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE AND FROM FLAT TO FLAT! RENTS, ANNEXTION AND RAPID TRANSIT.—MARINE NEWS.—TWELFTH PAGE.
INCREASED POPULARITY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES! THE QUEEN WARMLY WELCOMED BY THE EAST END 'SOVEREIGNS'! SORROW OVER THE CABINET FIASCO! THE ATLANTIC CALAMITY! THE WORLD'S FAIR AT VIENNA.—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE COLFAX MASSACRE! OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIR! NINETY-FOUR BLACKS KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.—THIRTEENTH PAGE.
PREPARING FOR LUIGI LUSIGNANT'S EXECUTION! THE CONDEMNED UTTERLY REGARDLESS OF HIS FATE.—THE MYSTERIOUS KILLING OF MARY FAGAN.—THE NEW CHARTER.—SEVENTH PAGE.
EXCITING SCENE IN THE TRAIN TRIAL! STOKES' CASE UNDECIDED! FITZBOGHS IMPRISONED FOR LIFE! GREEN ADJUDGED GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT! LEGAL MATTERS GENERALLY.—TENTH PAGE.
MONEY AGAIN MANIPULATED BY THE BULLS! LARGE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE! THE FEATURES IN GOLD, STOCKS, GOVERNMENTS AND EXCHANGE.—ELEVENTH PAGE.
REOPENING THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—HEAVY REAL ESTATE SALE.—THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—ELEVENTH PAGE.
ART SALES.—NEW BOOKS.—HOUSE NOTES.—MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—SIXTH PAGE.
PREPARING FOR RAPID TRANSIT! THE THIRD AVENUE ROAD SOLD TO THE GILBERT ELEVATED COMPANY.—CENTRE MARKET ARMORY.—BERGH TO BE ARRESTED.—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE HOLLANDERS' WAR IN ASIA.—The military expedition of Holland against the Achesees has already entailed very heavy losses on the royalist army force. Seven officers and thirty men have been killed, and thirty-five officers and three hundred and eighty-three men wounded since the opening of the campaign. The Netherlands army has retreated to within one mile of the coast. The island of Sumatra is deeply excited, and outbreaks are looked for in other portions of the territory, so that the populations of the Asiatic archipelago may become moved extensively and many European commercial interests become involved.

Emancipation in the West Indies—What the Spanish Statesmen Think of America, and What We Hope and Wish for Spain.

Our readers will be interested in the letter of our Madrid correspondent on the close of slavery in Porto Rico. From the long and weary debate upon emancipation, he extracts two speeches that may be called representative, and sends them as illustrating the prevailing temper of Spanish feeling towards the United States. In one speech is paraded all of our views; in the other more than all of our virtues. One of these orators, who has, according to our correspondent, a "sombre mind," is Mr. Garcia Ruiz, whose principal function seems to be severe criticism of the United States. The other is the world-renowned Castelar, whose eloquence recalls that of Demosthenes, and whose friendship for our Republic has all the beauty and warmth of a maiden's earliest love. Between these two views, so far apart, and at the same time so striking, we can discover how we stand in Spain, and to what extent there is justice in the censures of the one or the commendations of the other. Mr. Garcia Ruiz impresses us as one of those wild, fantastic people who come into popular assemblies in troublous times. It is the fate of revolutions to generate queer characters. There was Anacharis Clootz, in the French Revolution, who is a kind of antetype of Garcia Ruiz. These men discover a hobby and ride it in all seasons and under all circumstances. Sometimes it is a harmless hobby, like Mr. Whalley's dislike to the Pope in the House of Commons, or the Anglo-mania of the old Marquis de Boissy in the French Legislature. But in the case of Garcia Ruiz, and at a time when the best relations between Spain and the United States are so important to both countries, heedless, ill-tempered words will do harm; not in America, for, happily, we have enough fantastic characters of our own to thoroughly comprehend the meaning of a man like Garcia Ruiz, but in his own nation, where there are Spaniards who believe his extravagant legends. We do not regard General Butler, for instance, as in all senses the counterpart of Washington; but it is amusing to hear him called Caligula or Attila, merely because he compelled a lot of rebel vixens to behave themselves in New Orleans. The resources of invective were in some respects exhausted in the last Presidential canvass, and General Grant was honored with a variety of epithets. But no Greeley orator in the height of his frenzy—not even Senator Schurz or John Cochrane—ventured to call him Louis XI. or Phalaris. In fact, Mr. Garcia Ruiz throws his epithets around as though he were at large in a classical dictionary, and we learn that the fulness of speech among our own politicians does not compare with that possessed by a Spanish statesman in a high state of anger. A Spaniard whose mind dwells upon the past will naturally mourn over the decay that has come upon the Empire of Philip II. He will remember to use the words quoted by Mr. Garcia Ruiz when the language of Cervantes was heard on every sea. We can partly understand why the possession by the United States of Territories like New Mexico, Florida, Texas and California—their names alone suggesting the days of the Spanish dominion—would excite pain in the Spanish mind. But why this pain should turn to anger, and anger against the United States, like that shown by Mr. Garcia Ruiz, surprises us. We can well afford to be called an "avaricious and criminal race," for a phrase like this means nothing and only shows temper. But how have we shown avarice or crime in the acquirement of these Territories? We purchased Louisiana from Napoleon and paid him for it. Spain gave up this noble domain for a little Italian duchy, which she never received. But the bargain was an honest one on our side and honestly kept. So with the Floridas. We obtained them from Spain by the consent of a Spanish king, and Mr. Garcia Ruiz is the first Spaniard that we can learn who has ever complained of our share in the transaction. As for Texas and California, they were Territories of Spain and had passed from her flag long before they came under the flag of the Union. The United States was no party to their loss. Spain lost these Territories just as she lost Peru and Chile and Mexico, by misgovernment, and by doing as she has done in Cuba and Porto Rico. If any foreign Power had part in the severance it was England. Mr. Canning boasted that by his diplomacy, which led to the independence of the South American republics, he had redressed in the New World the unsettled balances in the Old World. The United States may have had her own feelings about the contests which preceded the independence of these republics, but she never took an active share in them. As to the criticisms which this wild man makes upon our internal policy, our dealings with the Indians and the negroes, we note them because they are amusing. How can we seriously listen to a man who accuses General Grant of having in his Inaugural Address hinted at a war of general extermination as a solution of the painful and perplexing Indian question, and who gravely alleges that Mr. Lincoln promoted an officer of the army because he fed a Sioux Indian tribe on poisoned bread? True, General Grant has ordered the severest punishment for the treacherous Modocs, but this is very different from a general endorsement of the exterminating policy. Mr. Garcia Ruiz, were he a wise counsellor, would look at the history of the Spanish domination on the American Continent and learn wisdom from the causes of its downfall. Spain lost her American colonies just as England lost the United States, and France her dominions in the East. Misgovernment at home resulted in rebellion abroad and independence. But neither England nor France sat down to pine over her misfortunes and run into debt and encourage bankruptcy and banditti. England saw the causes which led to the American rebellion; she reformed the colonial system, and now has the greatest colonial empire in the world, with the gratifying circumstance that the colonists are even more loyal than home subjects. Where is the name of the Queen more respected than in Canada? Where is the name of Spain more hated than in Cuba? And yet England withdraws her troops from Canada and bids her defend herself if she will, while the flower of the Spanish army cannot restore peace to Cuba. The cause of this lies beyond America. Canada is governed wisely, and there is peace. Cuba is governed by a set of politi-

House-Hunting and Children—The Crime of Infancy.

Who that has once tasted the delights of house-hunting in New York will not ever look back upon it as one of the pleasantest events of his life? "Moving" on the 1st of May is a faint pleasure beside it. In the latter case you have a fixed idea that you are going somewhere, and that after a week or so of misery you will be all right; but the blissful uncertainty of house-hunting possesses a narcotic charm. The Herald advertisements are examined critically before breakfast, and such as appear to suit are cut out. The wildest hopes rise in your breast as you dispose of the matrimonial meal. What follows through the live-long day is happiness itself. The street cars run close to where you want to go, the agents are painstaking and polite, the rents are ridiculously low and the janitress or janitor is always a person that inspires confidence and respect. When by some kindly whim of fortune the keen luxury of the house-hunt is kept up for a whole week the favored individual has touched upon that region of bliss which immediately surrounds Elysium. This overjoy sometimes so dloys the spirit that strong men and women have been known to go crazy under its influence, and for this reason it is that the madhouses receive so many additional raving lunatics after the 1st of May. There is at least one lady in New York who has tasted the delicious sweets of house-hunting until she is on the verge of mental derangement. She has written us a letter that will speak for itself:— "TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— Will you be kind enough to inform me what are to do with my children? I have been house-hunting—looking for rooms. The first question asked by the landlord or agent is, How many are there in the family? If you happen to have any children in the family he turns suddenly on you, as though you were a thief or a pickpocket, and informs you, 'I won't have a child in my house.' They are all they were one of their children themselves. Even in the church this hatred of children exists. I was reading an account in the Herald of a Methodist minister being turned out of his pulpit on account of his eight children and his age. As he was only forty-two it is more than likely they thought his family might still increase. Knowing you are a friend to the oppressed, I ask you, for mercy's sake, what are we to do with the children? Perhaps you might suggest to some of our city officials to buy some island and put them all on it, and let them remain until they are men and women grown. A SUBSCRIBER.

What are we to do with the children, quotha? This lady has evidently had about a week's house-hunting. Her question is a troublesome one. It has often been noted that persons on the verge of lunacy put just such puzzling questions. Once, however, start such a query, and philosophy finds itself nailed by a peculiar fascination to the task of replying. If every landlord in New York says, "I won't have a child in my house," the case becomes serious. The landlord evidently has no faith in the precept of "Suffer little children to come unto Me." Of such, he may be willing to admit, is the Kingdom of Heaven; but not of such, by all the household gods, he will say, shall be my French flats from the street door sill to the clouds. It is indeed very hard on mortals who in these times have the misfortune to be born very young. If they could come into the world old enough not to have the stigma of infancy resting upon them it would be so much better. If they were puppies or kittens at first, perhaps the intolerant landlord would have more humanity and compassion. We admit that the time when science will bring men and women into the world full grown and educated, with all the academy "extras" in their heads and heels, seems distant. We hardly think it desirable, either, that we should go so far back in Darwinism as the kitten and puppy alternative would demand. It is a difficult question. Fashion, brutal philosophies and Rosenzweigs are the declared enemies of children before they come into the world, and New York landlords have now added themselves to whooping cough, measles and cholera infantum as their enemies when they open their eyes to the sun. The slaying of the first-born, which set all Egypt wailing, took off a great many grown persons, and others in hobbyed-boyhood, showing that there was no intention then to murder any particular age. Herod, however, took a step in the Holy Land which may be instructive now. It will be remembered that there was at the time a great scarcity of lodgings in Bethlehem, and all over the province, in fact. The Roman census had produced an artificial 1st of May. Herod doubtless dabbled in real estate, and the slaughter of the innocents may have had among its minor causes his objection to having children in the houses built on his corner lots. In the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, there is a screen on which this scene is carved in wood, and painted over. The most remarkable figure is a Roman soldier, who, with upraised sword, is about slicing an infant whom he holds by one leg. There is a look of rubicund delight on the rude soldier's face, which shows how thoroughly he enjoys the sport. Now it strikes us that he is a genuine type of the baby-hating landlord of New York. To follow out his ideas it would only be necessary to take the latter's rooms, and then, say on the 2d of May, let him go through the house and select such babies as he might desire to slaughter. The scene in the back yard would, we believe, faithfully represent the scene on the screen in Notre Dame. There is, unfortunately, a law to interfere with this pastime; but with some judicious lobbying it might be repealed. Swift, in one of his most earnest moments, proposed a cure for Irish distress, in which he suggested that the babies of the poorer classes be killed, cooked and eaten. The landlords who insisted on immolating the little innocents might bring this idea before house-hunting parents.

The island scheme suggested by our correspondent is a happy thought. If the intention was to put the children where they would "do most good," Hoax Ames might be made superintendent of the island. President Grant might assign St. Domingo to them, and there the story of Paul and Virginia might in its happy parts be re-enacted over and over again. Ben Butler and Boss Tweed might be furnished with a pair of pinions and play the part of guardian angels over the great insular nursery. Under such auspices the infants would grow up into citizens worthy of the destiny of their great nation. The students of Malthus and Mill have here a grand opportunity. Macduff in all his agony cries out that Macbeth has "no children"; the New York mother prays the landlord to remember that he once was a child. If Abraham lived nowadays in New York he would not bother about the handmaiden Hagar. The childless Sarah would have been the wife of his best

The Case of Stokes Up Again.

Once again the case of Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., has claimed judicial action. Counsel for the convict and for the people yesterday fought another argumentative duel before the Supreme Court, in General Term, on a question of quibbling legal technicality having no more reference to the guilt or innocence of Stokes than to the dogma of the Trinity. As this man has wealthy relatives, it appears there is no remedy for the scandal of the outrageous prolonging of these purely irrelevant contests. While the money lasts lawyers will be found ready to use every expedient the law allows for delay of the execution of the righteous sentence pronounced against the convicted murderer. There was never any question whether Fisk was killed by the prisoner. All the trial decided was that a murderer with wealth could be convicted of his crime in the city of New York. Its event demonstrated that the law has even yet some life, and that it is still possible to obtain a jury panel faithful to their oath. Till the execution of Foster it was believed that an amount of pressure could be brought upon the Chief Executive which could not be resisted; that in effect the death penalty could always be set aside by the free use of money and influence. That delusion exists no more. Law still has its terrors to restrain reckless vice and shield life from violence. This monstrous tenacity of the Stokes defence should induce a change in the law of murder trials which should make such causeless delay of justice impossible. Swift conviction and sure punishment best deter crime and make criminal law valuable in protecting the community.

THE RIOT IN FRANKFORT ATTENDED WITH FATAL RESULTS.—The German riot in Frankfort-on-the-Main culminated in very damaging and fatal results. The movement against the brewers was caused by an advance in the price of beer. It was conducted with a degree of animation which rendered necessary retaliatory measures, by command of the authorities, for the preservation of the peace and of property. The military were assailed in the streets. Sixteen breweries were wrecked. Plundering followed to a great extent. The soldiers acted with rigor. Twelve persons were killed and forty wounded, and one hundred and twenty rioters were arrested. Very melancholy effects from a small advance in the price of a popular beverage, but it may be that other causes of excitement were present in the municipality.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.—Since Monday morning the Presidential party have been engaged in little excursions to Kirkwood, Carondelet and other places convenient to St. Louis. Receptions to Miss Nellie and serenades to the President are among the hospitalities given the distinguished visitors in St. Louis. They are enjoying a pleasant welcome.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Mayor James G. Herritt, of Washington, is at the Coleman House.

Mayor John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is staying at the Brevoort House.

Congressman George C. McKee, of Vicksburg, Miss., is in town at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General George L. Andrews, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Hoffman House.

E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Vicomte de Theury, of France, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Cuba, is staying at the New York Hotel.

Governor E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few hours yesterday. He has gone to Washington.

Mr. Henry P. Haven, of New London, the late candidate of the republican party for Governor of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

The physicians of Congressman James Brooks, who is lying ill in Washington, yesterday morning pronounced his condition very critical.

The first colored graduate of the Law School of the District of Columbia was yesterday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that District.

W. M. T.—The Waterbury (N. Y.) Morning Dispatch is authoritatively informed that the "Boss" is staying at the Anglo-American Hotel in Kingston, Ontario.

Alexander Chaffers, the London lawyer, whose trial some months ago for libelling Lady Travers Twiss had so strange a conclusion, has begun suit for perjury against Lady Twiss' servant maid.

M. Olozaga, the Spanish Minister in Paris, has narrowly escaped losing the sight of an eye, having been accidentally struck with a cue while playing billiards with one of the attachés of his Legation.

Don Feliciano Herreros de Tejada, late Spanish Minister in Mexico, and former secretary to General Prim, arrived in this city from Mexico, via Havana, on Friday last. He will go to Washington on a visit this morning, and will return to this city to embark for Europe.

The Emperor William will leave Berlin for St. Petersburg to-day, to spend ten days in the Russian capital. No day has yet been fixed for the Emperor's departure for Vienna. The Empress, after a few weeks' residence at Coblenz, will pay her customary spring visit to Baden Baden.

A despatch received yesterday in Washington from Secretary Belknap mentions that he and General Sheridan and party were at Ringgold Barracks, on the Rio Grande, and would leave to-day for Brownsville. They were all well. They will take the steamer from Brazos Santiago on the 28th inst. for New Orleans.

Mr. Burbridge, a London undertaker, is the author of a new economy. Employed to perform the last offices for those who die in certain institutions, he receives thirty-five shillings for each interment. A few days since the extraordinary size of a coffin attracted investigation. It perturbed to contain the body of a woman. In fact, besides hers, were those of three children. His contract gave him pay for four burials, on presentation of certificates of the cemetery authorities, who were interested with him in this neat, short-hand process. Nevertheless, envious and ill-natured people criticize Burbridge.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Presidential Party "Doing" St. Louis.—Dining and Winning the Order of the Day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22, 1873.

It is stated that President Grant and party will leave here on Thursday morning for Idaho Springs, Colorado.

In a brief response to a toast in the house of Henry F. Blow, yesterday, the President said, while St. Louis is one of the few places in which he had lived long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that he will ever make this city his home.

President Grant spent a quiet day in the city. To-night he, in company with a number of prominent gentlemen, dined at the residence of Mr. Chamcey J. Piley, and afterwards attended a reception at the house of Mrs. Edgar Ames.

A Week of Music.

The musical festival which began at Steinway Hall last night with the oratorio of "Elijah," and which is to continue during the week, is an event of unusual significance and importance. No musical undertaking in this city was ever so thoroughly organized in all its parts; for the oratorios, the chorals and the orchestra are unrivalled, and never before were Mendelssohn and Handel rendered by so complete and thorough an ensemble. The concerts will be quite as remarkable for the high character of the selections as the excellence of the performers. The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston and Theodore Thomas' orchestra, trained in the rendering of such great works as "Elijah" and "Israel in Egypt," bring a strength to the oratorio performances which had never been attempted before in this country. Rubinstein, Mills and Mason are pianists of such rare merit that their rendering of Bach's "Concerto in D Minor" must prove a very great musical success. Look at the projected festival from whatever aspect we may choose to consider it, we find that it is excellent in design, and the rendering of "Elijah" last night shows that it will also prove excellent in execution. It is a great musical undertaking, which will be long remembered as a magnificent tribute to the growth of music in New York. In this point of view it is especially worthy of consideration. Ten or a dozen years ago so grand a festival could not have been given with unlimited funds and an entire season for preparation. Even as late as five years ago the symphony concerts projected by Mr. Thomas, though the excellence of his orchestra was then becoming generally recognized, were a hazardous enterprise. Previous to that time there were an apparent lack of musical talent and a certain lack of musical taste; but since then the growth in talent and in taste has been so rapid as to be extraordinary. We have become in a few short seasons a musical people. This whole subject can be best illustrated by a reference to the failure of the Strakosch-Mario troupe. Mr. Maurice Strakosch had not been in this country for many years, and so, judging that what might have been good enough twenty years ago would be good enough still, he sent us Mario. The mortification which followed was not ours, and we could only regret that it should be Mario's, remembering as we did all his former triumphs when he and Grisi sung together in the Academy. A change has come in the meantime that is so complete that a week of music of the highest standard is welcomed by thousands of refined and cultivated people, and welcomed because the great works of the masters are rendered with as much skill as would be the case in any musical city in Europe.

Captain Jack on the Offensive.

The Modoc campaign has assumed a new and unexpected phase. Our special despatches from the lava beds, published to-day, show that the savages do not consider mastery inactivity the perfection of military wisdom, and have broken out from their fastnesses and vigorously attacked the troops. Not content with firing into escorts and army trains, they actually appeared within rifle range of General Gillen's camp, and sent a volley of bullets among the tents of the soldiers. Of course they were repulsed, and the hope is entertained that the cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians will eventually succeed in destroying them. There is too much reason to fear, however, that they will be able to prolong the struggle for some time and do an infinite amount of damage. In the meantime the country round about the lava beds is in a ferment, and citizens are flying for their lives.

Signs of Peace at New Orleans.—The late fearful massacre of the blacks in their warlike array at Colfax in Grant parish, away yonder on the Red River, does not appear in the least to have disturbed the reviving hilarity of New Orleans. The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club there, which closed on Monday last, as our reporter on the ground has expressed it, "was not only a very successful meeting, but the most interesting one ever witnessed in this section." On the last day, especially, "the huge stand was solidly packed with humanity, while the field presented the appearance of a small vehicular city. Since the war no such attendance has been witnessed at the track." This is much better than the "grim visaged" war between the Pinchback and Warmoth or the Kellogg and McEnery factions which lately threatened the Crescent City. Bring out the men on horseback. Matters are quiet in Louisiana, except four or five parishes. "Let us have peace."

THE EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE from the port of New York for the past week reached the exceptionally large total of nearly seven millions of dollars. We may be an extravagant people, but we are industrious also, as shown in the fact that after the enormous domestic consumption of our products we had surplus enough to send away seven million dollars in one week from the port of New York, not to speak of what has gone from the dozens of other large and small seaports all along our extended line of coast.

ONE-LEGGED RAPID TRANSIT.—It now appears that the Legislature is settling down to the one-legged elevated railway for rapid transit around Manhattan Island and between the Battery and Harlem. Anything, gentlemen, for rapid transit, and quick work in giving it, so that the present generation may share in its benefits.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.—Since Monday morning the Presidential party have been engaged in little excursions to Kirkwood, Carondelet and other places convenient to St. Louis. Receptions to Miss Nellie and serenades to the President are among the hospitalities given the distinguished visitors in St. Louis. They are enjoying a pleasant welcome.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Mayor James G. Herritt, of Washington, is at the Coleman House.

Mayor John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is staying at the Brevoort House.

Congressman George C. McKee, of Vicksburg, Miss., is in town at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General George L. Andrews, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Hoffman House.

E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Vicomte de Theury, of France, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Cuba, is staying at the New York Hotel.

Governor E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few hours yesterday. He has gone to Washington.

Mr. Henry P. Haven, of New London, the late candidate of the republican party for Governor of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

The physicians of Congressman James Brooks, who is lying ill in Washington, yesterday morning pronounced his condition very critical.

The first colored graduate of the Law School of the District of Columbia was yesterday admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that District.

W. M. T.—The Waterbury (N. Y.) Morning Dispatch is authoritatively informed that the "Boss" is staying at the Anglo-American Hotel in Kingston, Ontario.

Alexander Chaffers, the London lawyer, whose trial some months ago for libelling Lady Travers Twiss had so strange a conclusion, has begun suit for perjury against Lady Twiss' servant maid.

M. Olozaga, the Spanish Minister in Paris, has narrowly escaped losing the sight of an eye, having been accidentally struck with a cue while playing billiards with one of the attachés of his Legation.

Don Feliciano Herreros de Tejada, late Spanish Minister in Mexico, and former secretary to General Prim, arrived in this city from Mexico, via Havana, on Friday last. He will go to Washington on a visit this morning, and will return to this city to embark for Europe.

The Emperor William will leave Berlin for St. Petersburg to-day, to spend ten days in the Russian capital. No day has yet been fixed for the Emperor's departure for Vienna. The Empress, after a few weeks' residence at Coblenz, will pay her customary spring visit to Baden Baden.

A despatch received yesterday in Washington from Secretary Belknap mentions that he and General Sheridan and party were at Ringgold Barracks, on the Rio Grande, and would leave to-day for Brownsville. They were all well. They will take the steamer from Brazos Santiago on the 28th inst. for New Orleans.

Mr. Burbridge, a London undertaker, is the author of a new economy. Employed to perform the last offices for those who die in certain institutions, he receives thirty-five shillings for each interment. A few days since the extraordinary size of a coffin attracted investigation. It perturbed to contain the body of a woman. In fact, besides hers, were those of three children. His contract gave him pay for four burials, on presentation of certificates of the cemetery authorities, who were interested with him in this neat, short-hand process. Nevertheless, envious and ill-natured people criticize Burbridge.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Presidential Party "Doing" St. Louis.—Dining and Winning the Order of the Day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22, 1873.

It is stated that President Grant and party will leave here on Thursday morning for Idaho Springs, Colorado.

In a brief response to a toast in the house of Henry F. Blow, yesterday, the President said, while St. Louis is one of the few places in which he had lived long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that he will ever make this city his home.

President Grant spent a quiet day in the city. To-night he, in company with a number of prominent gentlemen, dined at the residence of Mr. Chamcey J. Piley, and afterwards attended a reception at the house of Mrs. Edgar Ames.