

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth St.—NORTH CREST. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—ART ROSSSET. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAVA, BURLEQUE AND OLIO. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RIP VAN WINKLE.—OUR JEREMY, &c. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—DIVORCE. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE HONEYMOON. Afternoon and evening. ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts.—THE MAGIC CREAK. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GARDEN. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker Sts.—HENRY DUMPT. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Sts.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UPPER THE GARLAND, &c. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—FRENCH OPERA.—LA PERICHOLE. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Afternoon at 2.—GRAND CONCERT. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 11, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE GREAT DISASTER IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN! THE PERILS FOR SCIENCE IN THE NORTHERN SEAS"—LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE.—EIGHTH PAGE. AMERICA INTENSELY AGITATED OVER THE FATE OF THE UNITED STATES NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION! A STARTLING QUERY! MORE HERALD ENTERPRISE! DR. HAYES' VIEWS! THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE ILL-STARRED POLARIS SKETCHED! THE VESSEL PENETRATES TO AN EXTREME LATITUDE.—NINTH PAGE. ANTARCTIC PERILS! A BOAT'S CREW ABANDONED IN THE SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS, AND ONLY ONE LEFT TO TELL OF THEIR DIRE SUFFERINGS.—TWELFTH PAGE. DON ALFONSO'S AND OTHER CARLIST FORCES SEIZED BY THE REPUBLICANS, WITH SEVERE LOSSES! THE GOVERNMENT SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO NAVARRE! THE BISCAY REVOLT.—NINTH PAGE. THE CHASE OBSCURES! A DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLY PARTICIPATE IN THE FINAL SOLEMN RITES OVER THE REMAINS OF THE LAMENTED CHIEF JUSTICE! THE FUNERAL ADDRESS! SCENES AT THE CHURCH AND EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON! THE CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITAL.—FIFTH PAGE. PREACHERS AND SUBJECTS FOR TO-DAY IN THE VARIOUS CHURCHES! SALIENT EPISTLES OF THE RELIGIOUS CORRESPONDENTS! DENOMINATIONAL CHANGES! "GULLY DE CHURCH" THE PAPA ELECTIONS! HONOR TO STANLEY.—SIXTH PAGE. A SANGUINARY DUEL IN VIRGINIA! A REIGNING BELLE THE CAUSE! P. R. TACTICS TRIED, BUT BLOOD DEMANDED AND THE DUELLE THE DERNIER RESORT! ONE FATALLY AND THE OTHER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—FIFTH PAGE. LUSIGNY, THE WIFE MURDERER, TRYING TO CHEAT THE HANGMAN BY STARVING HIMSELF! THE GALLOW'S ERECTING FOR HIM.—TWELFTH PAGE. FACTION FIGHTS IN PANAMA—SEVERE CONFLAGRATION IN PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.—NINTH PAGE. JAY GOULD'S ASSAULT FINED AND BOUND TO KEEP THE PEACE FOR SIX MONTHS! THE COMPLAINT TELLS HOW IT OCCURRED.—SIXTH PAGE. JUDGE PRATT REFUSES A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE NIXON CASE! EX-MAYOR HALL'S APPEAL AND THE REPLY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.—SIXTH PAGE. FINANCIAL BUSINESS! EFFECTS OF THE VIENNA EXCITEMENT! GOLD UP AND STOCKS DOWN! THE BANK OF ENGLAND ADVANCES THE DISCOUNT RATE TO FIVE PER CENT.—SEVENTH PAGE. THE BANK OF ENGLAND raised the rate of discount to five per cent yesterday, and the price of gold, which had been already rendered sensitive by the reported panic in Vienna, jumped to 118, but closed at a reaction to 118. THE DUEL NEAR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, on Friday evening last, the full particulars of which were telegraphed to the Herald and are presented elsewhere in our columns to-day, was one of the most serious encounters we have recently had to record from the chivalrous Old Dominion. Like most of these remarkable combats, the real cause could scarcely be discovered with the aid of a microscope, while the imaginary wrongs were piled up in mid air. Blood alone, it was alleged, could efface the supposed injuries. The combatants, both young men of good social position, met in a secluded spot, and surrounded by gentlemen whose age and experience should dictate loftier and more ennobling occupation, fired twice and succeeded in dangerously wounding each other. The moral may easily be seen. OBSEQUES OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The last tribute of respect and veneration to the memory of a truly great man was paid yesterday in the impressive ceremonies which preceded the removal of the remains of the late Chief Justice of the United States from this city. There was a throng of visitors to St. George's church during the five hours allotted for the lying in state, and all classes availed themselves of the opportunity to take a last look at that was mortal of one whose name is enshrined in the nation's heart. Some of the most distinguished representatives of the American Republic were present when the Rev. Dr. Hall delivered the funeral oration, and every one evinced a feeling that in the death of Chief Justice Chase, the nation has lost one of its most upright children and its highest intellect. We publish in another column the particulars of the obsequies of the departed statesman.

The Great Disaster in the Arctic Ocean—The Perils for Science in the Northern Seas.

The special despatches received yesterday from Newfoundland exclusively by the HERALD brought full intelligence of the great and tragic Arctic disaster. Nineteen out of thirty-three souls that embarked on the Polaris in the Arctic expedition separated from their companions, and, driven by the merciless winds of the icy ocean, on a melting and fragile sheet of ice, far away from their ship, landed on the ice-bound coast of Labrador, her commander dead and the fate of the steamer herself left in a maze of uncertainty and gloom. Such is the substance of the latest tidings received, the truth of which is confirmed beyond all question. Seldom, since the mysterious catastrophes which overtook Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Hugh Willoughby, William Barentz and Sir John Franklin has a more unfortunate issue to a great undertaking been furnished the annals of Arctic voyages. The American North Polar expedition, under Captain Hall, took its final departure from the port of New London on the 3d of July, 1871—not quite two years ago—having on her muster roll twenty-four officers and seamen and two Esquimaux interpreters. At Upernavik, Greenland, just as the exploring party were to bid farewell to the last vestige of civilization and life, they took on board the Polaris Hans Christian, the famous and faithful servant of Dr. Kane, who, with his Esquimaux wife and children, increased the roster of the ship to thirty-three souls; and early on the morning of August 24 their gallant and bold-hearted commander turned his prow poleward. The perilous attempt of Captain Hall to reach the Pole was made through Smith's Sound, in the very throat of that great torrential river of ice which drains the circumpolar basin of the North. Among the last words of the commander of the Polaris, despatched to his government, when on the eve of entering this unknown region, August 17, 1871, was the assurance that the season was "a most extraordinary open season for Arctic navigation," and that he would "improve the opportunity to its fullest extent;" but not without first establishing near Cape Alexander, at the east entrance of Smith's Sound, a depot of provisions, to fall back on, in case his vessel became ice-wrecked in the desperate battle she was about to engage in. The inhabitants of the most northerly Greenland settlement, told Dr. Bessel, of the expedition, that the Summer of 1871 was the warmest known in fifty years, and the effect of it was apparent in an enormous drift of Polar ice fields southward from Smith's Sound and Baffin's Bay, along the coast of Newfoundland, from February to May. It was also observed at Newfoundland, in May of last year, that a river of ice varying from sixty to two hundred miles in breadth, and two thousand miles long, had been three months incessantly pouring its contents into the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream. No doubt, as the mournful tidings show, Captain Hall pushed his way vigorously in the open sea way caused by this outflow; but it has been foreseen that, with such tremendous breaking up of Arctic ices, his little craft, in a narrow and hemmed-up channel like Kennedy's or Smith's Sound, must have been fearfully exposed. The circumstances of an excessively warm season and open weather, which held out the greatest promise, gave rise, no doubt, to the excessive amount of ice drift, in which the ice-beleaguered vessel was threatened with destruction, and which caused the detachment of the party under Captain Tyson to attempt unloading the stores. It was while this party was at work that they became separated from the ship by the force of the wind, stronger than steam, driving and drifting them away from her, and forcing them to navigate those stormy and icy seas on a frail field of ice. Nothing can exceed the peril in which Captain Tyson and his men were placed, and it is a most extraordinary providence which saved them after their six months' battling with the waves. But one of the saddest features of the story is the sudden death of their commander and friend, Captain Hall's loss will occasion universal regret among those who can appreciate the indomitable gallantry and hardy devotion of an independent and fearless explorer. With few advantages of early education or scientific training he had acquired, by the untiring application of his natural talent for close observation, great superiority as a leader of Arctic research; and his enthusiasm and willingness to bear the greatest hardships fitted him to conduct others into places of danger and suffering. A self-taught man, like Hudson, Baffin and Franklin, Hall's promotion to the leadership of the North Polar Expedition excited the arrogant jealousy and ill-judged criticisms of many of the scientific men of the country, who would have resented the straightforward independence of a Scoresby or a Ross. Hall wisely and magnanimously disregarded their envious attacks, and, by his strong character and manly exertions, won the good opinion of the country and the co-operation of Congress and the administration. Although not himself a trained scientist, he had the judgment to discern able and accurate minds capable of doing the technical work of the voyage, and his selection of Dr. Emil Bessel as the scientific director, of Sergeant Myer of the Signal Service Corps, as his meteorologist and mathematician, and of his officers, Buntington, Chester and Morton—the latter of Kane's expedition and the first to see the open Polar Sea—were acknowledged as eminently judicious. The route he selected through Smith's Sound, though only criticized by Petermann, Silas Bent and others in this country, has, within the past Winter, been warmly recommended by the most experienced English navigators as the best gateway to the pole. The effect, however, of the present intelligence must be very decided, and the disaster to the American expedition by the division of its party and its provisions must, we apprehend, so weaken its strength as to necessitate a return at an early day to the United States. If, as we think, it may reasonably be hoped the Polaris and her remaining crew are safe, the government should at once despatch a steam vessel to her relief, with orders to bring her and her crew home at once. The calamity which has overtaken her brave and hardy voyagers, while it sends a thrill of

The Spirit of the Secularist—The Chronic Dulness of the Religious Press.

The chronic dulness of the religious press is this week scarcely disguised by a single ripple of live thought. The solemn gloom of a great tomb could not be more forbidding than are the columns of most of the sectarian journals, and their rare comments upon matters which form part of the stirring everyday life of the world still seem undusted of sleep and dozed air that is like the appearance of the man who comes forth from a dark and dusty studio into the broad light of noonday. We find very little in them worthy of mention here. The Examiner and Chronicle takes occasion to make the avowed charge that most of the writers of secular newspapers belong to the party of intellectual workers who hold anti-evangelical ideas. It then, with what may perhaps by some of its readers be taken for the gusto of self-righteousness, makes the following statement:— "There are several reasons why 'professors of religion' would feel out of place on the staff of one of our dailies of large circulation. The standard of newspaper enterprise, which has come more and more to be recognized as legitimate requires some things to be done from which they might well desire to be excused. With exceptions that should be made in any case, the publication of a Sunday paper is not excepted. The issue of a Monday morning paper may require some work on Sunday, but that is not the case with the religious press. The time will come when papers, however 'enterprising' they are, will be judged by the degree of ability they are conducted, if they cast the weight of their influence in the scale against the Gospel, will repel the support of Christian people. There must be a daily as well as weekly press to represent the Christian sentiment of the land. It might well be thought at this time that the silly question as to the morality or immorality of labor on the Sabbath had ceased to be open in any progressive and liberal mind to doubt or discussion. Unlike its Christian contemporary, which supposes itself to be the organ of a later and therefore higher theology than that of the Jews, the Jewish Times, in relation to a distinct subject, utters sentiments on this point exactly opposite and indicating the outlines of a kindly and broad liberality that might be a lesson to the narrow-minded bigots who are still to be found in existence. The Jewish Times agitates the question whether synagogues should be open for religious service on the Sabbath, and emphatically favors such a conformity to almost universal custom. In this connection it makes the following remarks:— "Common sense and Jewish theology would deprecate such a step every hour. The contemplation of the higher aims and objects of life is time well spent, meritorious and beneficial, whether that day is called Sunday, Friday or Saturday. There are many who are set apart by religious appointment for the performance of worship, expressive of certain ideas and memories, but we are not aware of any day of the year in which they are out of their Divine service would be improper or out of place. If this be true why should any day be singled out on which labor beneficial to the human race would be wrong and sinful? The reasons given by the Jewish Times for the observance of the universal Sabbath for worship rather than the seventh day of the week, as of old, are substantial and striking ones. They appeal both to the worldly and religious instincts of its readers, and there is no doubt, will ultimately be crowned with the accomplishment of the reform which they advocate. The great convenience of having one day of rest and devotion in universal observance is as apparent as that of a common monetary medium for all nations. The Catholic journals speak of the illness of His Holiness Pius the Ninth with a tender expression of confidence in his recovery which cannot hide the real anxiety which is felt by the whole world over the real feelingness of the slight thread of life which may break at any time and drop him back into the gloom of the past. They also contain attempts to prove that the cable dispatches which represented him as being at the point of death were unscrupulous envenoms, gotten up by 'a vile anti-Catholic conspiracy.' The Freeman's Journal, after branding these reports as the 'studious contrivance of the Piedmontese usurpation of Rome, meant for an evil purpose,' concludes in the following rhapsodical manner:— "It is not by any means a Catholic faith, but it is a most settled thought and conviction among many Catholics, that this most wonderful of the Popes—who has outlived the 'years of Peter'—has been a man who has been privileged to decree the immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady as an Article of the Faith; who has decreed the infallibility of the Pope, when speaking ex cathedra; who has declared the honor to St. Joseph, as universal patron of the Church of Christ, and set over all the family of our Lord; who has declared this property of the going—helped by the prayers without ceasing of the whole company of the faithful, to live to see the dawn of a bright and glorious revival of Catholic faith and action and conviction throughout the world. This is our very firm human conviction, and therefore we recognize in all the anticipations of the speedy death—otherwise than by martyrdom—something, less or more distinct, of delusions instigated among the faithful by the enemies of the Church. On Bismarck and the clergy the religious papers are not yet silent. The Catholic organs still continue savage predictions that the efforts of the ruler of Germany's destiny to rule the Catholic Church as well as the State will result at length in a demonstration of the old adage of 'Pride before a fall.' The Methodist, however, has an article exactly opposite in tone and sentiment. In the course of an argument to prove that Bismarck is right and the Jesuits wrong, it gives vent to the following slipshod sort of logic, which is its own justification:— "The criticisms in England and this country on Bismarck's policy have been mostly one-sided and fallacious. It has been represented as a revival of the old intolerance—as an interference with the rights of conscience. It is not at all obvious to this criticism. It is simply a policy of tolerance, and protection of the freedom of conscience of 'frank subjects' against the power of Rome exercised by her prelates in Germany. The idea that it is wrong for governments to interfere with ecclesiastical affairs is abstractly right. It is the very basis of our own policy toward religion; but it cannot apply in nations where Church and State are still united. Prussia, Italy, Spain, &c., are; the Church is a part of the government; the Church estates are part of the national property. They are, therefore, legitimately subject to the legislation of the State. The conclusion drawn from this false induction is in itself sound. There is but one logical criticism that we, as Americans, can make on the policy of these nations. It is that their fundamental binder is in still maintaining the incompatible union of Church and State. They will be in a quagmire of embarrassments if they resolutely extricate the Church by divorcing it. The Indian policy is, perhaps, the subject of the greatest interest among all the dull ones discussed by the religious papers. But even this has now lost its freshness. The burden in this regard of several of the leading church journals is an appeal for discriminating mercy toward the Modocs. There is no suggestion, however, that before this mercy is exercised it might be well for the government to get them in its power, in which event only can the idea of mercy be gracefully entertained. The Chicago Standard advocates a continuance of the civilizing process, lately so unsuccessful, and thinks that it will eventually mould the Indian character into something more, like

The Italian Government and the Religious Orders.

According to our latest accounts the bill abolishing religious corporations is still under discussion by the Italian Parliament. On Friday last Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, while insisting on the propriety of the measure as a whole, made some remarks which show that beyond a certain point he is not prepared to play the part of an iconoclast. "In abolishing the temporal power," he said, "Italy had contributed to the progress of the century, but she must refrain from attacking the spiritual power." According to Venosta Italy is not bound to preserve the mortmain by which the religious bodies exist; but Italy has no right to prevent the heads of the religious orders from keeping up communication with the Catholic world. The religious reform in Italy has been very sweeping and very severe. Since the sixteenth century no such measure has been attempted in any country. Religious property amounting to some two millions of dollars will pass into the hands of the State, and the bill applies to movable property as well as to real estate. To accomplish such a work requires great strength. It remains to be seen whether the present government of Italy is quite equal to the task. Signor Venosta's remarks seem to imply that a feeling exists that the government may go too far. In the nineteenth century it is a necessity that reform have at least the appearance of justice. American Shoddy at Vienna. It will be understood at once that we do not mean by the above heading shoddy goods or materials at the Vienna Exposition, for we hope there will not be, and do not expect there will be, any of these. We shall, at least, make a respectable show of manufactures and a good show of mechanical skill. The shoddy we refer to is in the schemers and vain-glorious Americans who have brought disgrace upon the national character by buying and selling official positions connected with the American Commission and Department of the Exhibition. We hardly know which to denounce most strongly, the corrupt, trading and mean-souled officials who sold positions or privileges, or the contemptible nobodies who wanted to swell themselves out, like the frog in the fable, beyond their natural proportions by obtaining an official character through bribery to which they were not entitled by merit. The government at Washington has blundered in this matter, as in so many others, through not having the sagacity to select the proper men as representative Americans, except in a few instances among the honorary Commissioners. There are plenty of gentlemen, high-toned and cultivated men, in this country who would have reflected honor upon the Republic; but the administration at Washington does not appear to be in contact with or in the way of finding out such. Men of low instincts and political schemers come to the top in almost all cases. Our best citizens shrink from contact with these. Outside of the official circle and a sprinkling of such shoddy people and adventurers as all countries have, the Viennese will see a number of gentlemen and ladies of the best type from America. Europeans are too apt to seize any opportunity to disparage our people and country, and the more care should have been taken not to gratify this egotistical propensity. As the government has at last undertaken to remove the cause for further scandal in this Vienna commission business we hope it will perpetually make clean work of the reform commenced. Making the United States a Penal Settlement. We are informed, through a despatch from Baltimore, that five Algerian chiefs, who had been tried in France and sentenced to the penal colony of Cayenne for life, had arrived in that city, having been released on the condition that they would go to the United States. It is an outrage of international comity for any European or other foreign government to send, even in such an indirect manner, its criminals to this country. True, these poor Algerian chiefs were probably prisoners of a political character, and such, when they come voluntarily here, we do not object to; for this has ever been the land of refuge for the unfortunate and oppressed. But when sent here as criminals by any government it is another thing, and calls for protest. The offense of the French government is magnified by the fact that these Algerians were landed utterly destitute, and besides the distress incident upon not being able to speak any language but their own, the French Consul also refuses to provide for them. Positive cruelty is thus added to the want of respect to the United States. We hope our government will make proper representation of this case to France.

Spain.

Defeat of Don Alfonso's Carlist Division, with Heavy Loss in Battle—Royalist Guerrillas Dispersed—Military Assassination by Saballs—Carlist Clericals Arrested—Reinforcements for the Scene of the Encounter with Dorregaray. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, May 10, 1873. A severe conflict has taken place between the band of Carlists under command of Don Alfonso and the republicans, resulting in the total defeat of the former. Sixty-five of the insurgents were killed and many wounded. ROYALIST ROUT IN MINOR ACTIONS. Information has been received at the War Office of the defeat of the Carlists in a number of small engagements. "NO STRANGERS," BUT "WAR TO THE KNIFE." Saballs, the Carlist leader, recently shot dead one of the officers under his command, who he learned was about to surrender to the government troops. REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO NAVARRE. Reinforcements have been sent to the Spanish troops at Navarre, who defeated the Carlists commanded by Dorregaray. The official report of the late engagement says six republicans were killed and 114 wounded. CLERICAL CARLISTS CAUGHT. Several priests have been arrested in Madrid on the charge of advocating the cause of Don Carlos. Citizens Preparation for the General Election—Federal Republicanism Gaining Strength. MADRID, May 10—Evening. Returns of the voting to-day in Madrid and the provinces for the Electoral Bureau, as far as received, are in favor of the federal republicans. English Estimate of the Republican Losses in One of the Recent Battles. LONDON, May 10, 1873. A special despatch from Madrid to the Daily Telegraph estimates the number of republicans killed in the fight at Navarre between the Spanish troops and the Carlists under Dorregaray at 200. The Biscay Army Still in Mutiny. PARIS, May 10, 1873. A despatch from Bayonne repeats the statement that the Spanish government army in the province of Biscay had not been paid for some time, and that the soldiers are in consequence in a state of mutiny. Carlist War Committee Report of the Progress of the Campaign. LONDON, May 10, 1873. The Carlist Committee in this city announce that their latest despatches from Spain state that Don Alfonso is blockading the town of Igualdas, in the province of Barcelona, with 2,000 men; Saballs, with his force, is before Manresa, in the same province, and the band under the command of Tristany is at the town of Reus, province of Tarragona. THE POPE. His Holiness Too Ill to Receive a Deputation of Devotees. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 10, 1873. A telegram from Rome states that His Holiness the Pope was too ill to receive a party of pilgrims from France. ENGLAND. The Bank Rate of Discount Advanced—Fire on Board a Naval Iron-Clad—The Bank of England's Alleged Forgers in Court. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 10, 1873. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced one-half per cent, and is now (noon) five per cent. FIRE ON BOARD A WAR SHIP. Fire was discovered to-day on the British iron steamship Agincourt, attached to the Channel squadron. The compartment in which the fire originated was flooded. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS CASE. George Bidwell, who is charged with committing the frauds on the Bank of England, and Edwin Noyes, his alleged accomplice, were brought up at the Mansion House this afternoon, and after examination were again remanded to prison. It is said that Bidwell and Noyes wish to turn Queen's evidence, or informers in behalf of the government prosecution. AGRICULTURIST PROSPECTS. The weather in England to-day is fair and favorable to the growing crops. THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC. Official Investigation Concerning the Disaster—The Court Opened in Liverpool—First Testimony. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 10, 1873. The official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Atlantic was opened to-day at Liverpool. The investigation was mainly into the alleged insufficiency of provisions and coal. Mr. Ismay, of Ismay, Imrie & Co., the agents of the White Star line, testified that the Atlantic had on board, when she left Liverpool, 833 tons of coal and provisions for a voyage of thirty-two days, independently of the cabin stores. He further testified that she had undergone all the necessary surveys regarding equipment and stores previous to her departure. GERMANY. Popular Canvass of the Imperial Representation at Paris. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, May 10, 1873. A report which was just recently circulated to the effect that General Manteuffel would be appointed German Ambassador at Paris after the evacuation of French territory, is denied. AUSTRIA. The Bankers and Government Believe the Money Crisis. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, May 10, 1873. Several prominent bankers of this city have subscribed 12,000,000 florins to ease the stock market, and the Austrian Minister of Finance, by an arrangement with the National Bank, has increased the sum to 20,000,000 florins. AUSTRO-HUNGARY. English Princes Preparing to Visit the Ancient Capital. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, May 10, 1873. The departure of the Prince of Wales for Pesth has been postponed until to-morrow, when he will leave for that city, accompanied by his brother, Prince Arthur.

Personal Intelligence.

M. Emile Olivier is in Rome. The city of Cincinnati will probably erect a monument over the remains of the late Chief Justice Chase. The prices of members of the Mississippi Legislature are said to range from \$5 up to \$100, according to qualifications and color. Major John S. Miller, editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, called from this port yesterday for Europe. His destination is Vienna. United States Senators Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware and Eugene Cassery, of California, are in Virginia, inspecting the James River and Kanawha Canal. Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., son of the Governor of this State, has not declined the Episcopal Bishopric of Massachusetts. This announcement is by authority. Baron Hausmann, ex-Prefect of the Seine, recently had a long private conference with the Sultan of Turkey. It is Constantinople to be Hausmannized? Captain George Knight fifty-five years ago took charge of the first steamer that ran between Boston and Portland, Me., and he has continued in the same line up to the present time. Nelson Dingley, Jr., editor of the Lewiston Journal, will go before the Republican State Convention of Maine, as a candidate for Governor. The Abbé Simon, who has just died in Paris, was greatly venerated by the people. He was twice arrested by order of the Commune and would have been shot, but the populace compelled his release. Earl Delaware committed suicide by drowning himself at Cambridge, England, on the 22d ult. He was insane and imagined he had caused the death of a young woman who had been under his protection. Judge Nathan Clifford, the oldest Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and who has been on the Bench the greatest number of years, arrived at his home in Maine from Washington on Wednesday last. Monsignor Battalion, Bishop of Noumea, is on his way, with other missionaries, to New Caledonia, to convert the Communist convicts, who, in 1871, marked him for a death which he marvelously escaped. John Reilly, of San Francisco, wants to wager \$1,000 that he can beat a drum longer and louder than any other person in America. Here is a capital chance for some of the boys of the Seventh regiment drum corps. THE MODOCs. Escape of the Redskins—Six Men After Bogus Charley. SAN FRANCISCO, May 10, 1873. A despatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are known to be out of the late lava beds and heading towards the Goose Lake country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men from Yreka are on the trail of Bogus Charley. Indian Movements To Be Promptly Reported. SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, 1873. The following memorandum has been received:— HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, PORTLAND, Oregon, April 25, 1873. That timely information may reach headquarters of any unusual movement or hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indians, until further orders the commanding officers of Forts Colville, Lapwai and Klamath, and Captains Harney and Warner will forward reports weekly or oftener, should circumstances render it necessary, to assist the Adjutant General in any changes in the attitude towards the government of the Indians in this vicinity. H. CLAWWOOD, Assistant Adjutant General. Lieutenant Harris, who was wounded in the recent fight with the Modocs, is reported to be sinking rapidly, and it is thought he cannot recover. SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA. Fall of the Floors of a Large Grocery Establishment in Petersburg—Three Men Seriously Injured. PETERSBURG, May 10, 1873. A fearful accident occurred here to-day. The upper floor of Davis, Roper & Co.'s store, in the iron front building, broke through under the pressure of 300 barrels of flour. Several persons were seriously wounded, among them H. C. Davis, W. T. Hubbard and Mr. Allen, the bookkeeper. A number of others were slightly hurt. There were a number of miraculous escapes from instant death. The stores on Sycamore street, in what is known as the "Iron Front," and is owned by Robert Bolling and occupied by Davis, Roper & Co. as a wholesale grocery store. The third floor was used to store flour, which there were 300 barrels in store. The floor gave way where the joists joined the stowage. The third floor carried the second with it, and killed the lower floor with broken timbers, bricks, merchandise, &c. Mr. H. C. Davis, the senior member of the firm, was in conversation with Mr. W. T. Hubbard near the desk when the crash came; both were prostrated by the falling mass, but in a measure protected by the ends of the joists resting against the wall. Mr. Davis is badly bruised and has a severe cut on the right arm. He will recover. Mr. Hubbard was struck on the head and knocked senseless. He is better and not considered dangerously hurt. Mr. Allen, the bookkeeper, is seriously hurt. The loss to stock will be about \$15,000 and to the building \$2,000. We believe the cause of the wreck and the business will go on to-day. A DOUBLE SUICIDE IN IOWA. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1873. A special despatch gives further particulars concerning the double suicide in Hamburg county, Iowa. The forgeries in which Wallingford was implicated are much more extensive than at first stated. They have been carried on by a different band of thieves and forgers. It is stated that over two hundred thousand acres of land in Iowa have been sold on forged deeds, by means of which a large sum of money was obtained. A written confession of Wallingford disclosed the names of the parties engaged with him in the forgeries. These were William George and James Hodges, George Ball, J. H. Blake, an old man named Roseberry, his sons and a man named Scott. These have been arrested, but the ringleaders Red, and How to make money, are not pursued.