NOW TORK HERE D. EXTURBATE LUKY OF STREWN WITH MERE

QUESADA.

Arrival of the Celebrated Cuban General Yesterday from Aspinwall.

Interview with the Organizer of the Two "Virginius" Expeditions.

THE WIFE OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

The South American Congress To Be Held at Washington.

dent Grant.

Quesada's Projected Visit to Presi-

Fifteen Hundred Mexican Volunteers Promised for Cuba.

Interesting Correspondence from the American Consul at Aspinwall.

Cuba To Be Free Within Six Months.

General Manuel de Ouesada v Loinaz, the celebrated Cuban patriot, and brother-in-law of President Cespedes, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning from on board the Pacific Mail steamer Colon, from Aspinwall. Shortly afterwards the news spread around the Cuban circles in this city that Quesada, the hero of the two expeditions of the steamer Virginius, had landed, and crowds of visitors flocked to see and pay their respects to him at his residence in West Seven-

A HERALD reporter was among the number, and after the usual introductions had taken place the General stated that in a few moments he would be disengaged and ready to give the HERALD all the information that was in his power. Meanwhile the sight was an animated one among the crowds of enthusiastic Cubans present. On the sofa sat the beautiful wife of President Cespedes and the sister of General Quesada. She seemed proud and happy to witness the ovation her brother was receiving, and now and again would ask him some question with reference to his recent wanderings in the Central American Republics in behalf of free Cuba. It may here be stated that General Quesada has obtained a large amount of material and moral assistance for struggling Cuba in Colombia and venezuela, and to him is due in no small manner the credit of having excited the sympathy of the Hispano-American republics for the down-trodden "Gem of the Antilles."

QUESADA'S APPEARANCE. General Quesada is upwards of six feet high, and has a fine soldierlike bearing. His face is remarkably intelligent, and his eyes are bright and penetrating; his manners are free of that repellant and cold and frigid dignity so often a characteristic trait of Spaniards and their descendants. During a full in the conversation, General Quesada, having fortified himself with a new cigarette, signified his readiness to the writer of being ready to answer any questions that he might choose to put,

CUBAN HOPES AND FEARS. Taking the hint the reporter commenced the following conversation: -

REPORTER-As you have agitated the question of Caban autonomy so much in the Central American republics, and have had so much sympathy shown to you and "the cause," will you let me ask you whether you think Cuba can depend for the future upon the sympathy and co-operation of these

General Quesada-By all means. Cuba is under seep obligations in particular to Venezuela and the United States of Colombia for the moral and material aid they have given us, and I have no fear of their becoming apathetic.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

REPORTER-Did you hear in Colombia anything ington, at which all the South American republics were invited to send their representatives, at the request of the United States of Colombia, for the purpose of bringing about Cuban independence, either by diplomacy or other means?

General QUESADA-I have strong hopes that ere ong the said conference will take place. I, my-seif, bring despatches to the Colombian Minister at Washington which are not altogether foreign, believe, to the subject in question.

PRICE.

I have grave hopes that Peru is also about to take np the cudgels for us. The people there have already pronounced in our favor, but we are waiting for the governmental decision. The President of the country, Mr. Manuel Pardo, is a man of great intelligence and liberal views, and will do his ut most, I honestly believe, to help rid us speedily of the horrible tyranny of Spanish rule. Peru's voice at the conference above alluded to would be a most powerful one.

THE MINOR REPUBLICS OF SOUTH AMERICA. REPORTER-Well, what do you think of your smaller friends-Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras

depend Official Tobe frank with you we must remain satisfied with their moral support, for they cannot help us materially. They are, generally speaking, poor, and the mass of the people are in

remain satisfied with their moral support, for they cannot help us materially. They are, generally speaking, poor, and the mass of the people are in an ignorant condition. When the majority of these puny republies are not in revolution they are on the eve of it (laughingly). However, they are friendly and have placed their ports at our disposition. So we Cubans are deeply thankful to them. The COLD SHOULDER AT WASHINGTON.

REPORTER—When and where do you look forward to a termination of the Cuban struggle, General?

General QUESADA—The resolution of the Cuban question will undoubtedly take place at Washington. When I can't say. If the Washington Cabinet had been imbued with more kindly feelings to the Cuban cause we should have had our liberty long ago; for the people of this great Republic are in sympathy with us. Had Cuba been granted beligerent rights she would have obtained her autonomy long, long ago.

MOPES OF GENERAL GRANT'S CONVERSION.

REFORERE—What is your personal opinion concerning General Grant and Cubas?

General QUESADA—I would not do General Grant the foul wrong to say that I think he does not sympathize with the oppressed Cubans. I would rather not speak explicitly on the subject of President Grant's sympathy for us till I have had the pleasure of seeing him, which I hope will be within a few days at Long Branch. The Cubans will struggle till their last drop of blood is spit, do not lear, and while God gives them breath they will never show the white feather. It's not in them (emphatically) for they are

BATTLING FOR LIFE AND LIBERTY.

The struggle cannot last much longer, for the Spaniards are well nigh exhausted, while the Cubans are becoming more confident in their ultimate success day by day and nour by hour. No country has see becoming more confident in their ultimate success day by any and nour by hour. No country has see becoming more confident in their ultimate success day by any and hour by hour. No country has see becoming more confident in their ultimate success day by day and hour by

THE DAY OF LIBERTY ABOUT TO DAWN.

marks you appear most hopeful, General Quesads, of a speedy deliverance from the Spaniards for Cuba.

marks you appear most hopeful, General Quesads, of a speedy deliverance from the Spaniards for Cuba.

General QUESADA—I have almost certain hopes that within six months cuba will be free.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS FROM MEXICO. I have to-day received an important piece of news from Mexico. I have the offer from an old friend in that country, a well known general (you may perhaps know that I was in the Mexican service once myself), to bring over fitteen hundred men to Cuba if the Republic of Cuba will accept his and their services. Undoubtedly it will.

REPORTER—Why is it that the Republic of Mexico has shown so little sympathy for Cuba?

General QUESADA—The present President, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, has undoubtedly but little sympathy for us, but I am hopeful for a change in these marrow views. Had Portiro Diaz been President we should have seen a different policy with regard to Cuba on behalf of Mexico.

REPORTER—You have been terribly harassed with the Virginius by the Spanish war vessels off the South American coasts, I believe, General?

General QUESADA—I have had (laughingly) five men-of-war after me at a time more than once. The Spanish commanders wanted to have me drawn and quartered for a plate.

RACY CORLESPONDENCE AT WASHINGTON.

General Quesada continued—The American Consul at Aspinwall has sent some very racy correspondence to Washington, I believe, respecting my stay at Aspinwall, when the captain of the United States vessel, the Kansas, saw the Virginius saie out of port. The captain of the Spanish to the States vessel, the Kansas, saw the Virginius saie out of port. The captain of the Spanish to the States vessel, the Kansas, saw the Virginius saie out of port. The captain of the Spanish to the States of Prisides privates. If the authorities at Washington should consent to publish this correspondence sent by United States Consul James Thovington I believe it would be found interesting reading. The Spanish were always wanting to appure the Virginius in a friendly port, instead of on the coast of Cub

capture the Virginius in a friendly port, instead of our the coast of Cuba.

REPORTER—Did you send any artillery to Cuba in the Virginius on her last expedition?

General Quesada—No. It is hard to handle, and we have no artillerymen, so we sent plenty of Remington rides instead. The Virginius took out General Barreto, of Venezuela, and about ninety Colombian and Venezuela, and about ninety Colombian and Venezuela, volunteers, including some excellent officers. The last expedition was the largest ever landed in Cuba since the war.

WHAT GENERAL QUESADA INTENDS TO DO.

REPORTER—Do you propose remaining long in the United States?

General QUESADA—My movements are somewhat uncertain at present. My desire, as a soldier, is to return to Cuba, to fill my old post of Commanderin-Chief, Meanwille I shall remain in this city to occupy the position of Confidential Agent, in company with my friend Mr. Carlos del Castillo, to which I have been lately appointed by the Republic of Cuba.

which I have been lately appointed by the Republic of Cuba.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO GENERAL QUESADA.

"Los Bufos Habañelos" propose giving, on the night of the 19th instant, at the Thirty-tourth Street Theatre, between Second and Third avenues, a performance for the widows and orphans of the Cuban patriots, at which General Quesada has promised to be present. The following are the names of the principal pieces that will be given:—"La Suegra Futura," "La Tumba de Agramonte," "Los Negros Catedratios," &c. &c.

SETCH OF GENERAL QUESADA.

Manuel de Quesada de Loynaz was born in Porto Principe, in the Island of Cuba, in 1833, and is consequently in his lortieth year. His parents were weatthy owners of plantations. In 185a he left Cuba and joined the Mexican army, and was attached to the staff of Vice President Juarez, and fought in the liberal ranks against the conservative or clerical party. He organized in 1857 the Escuadron Quesada, a cavalry corps, which he commanded with great distanction. At the siege of Fuebla, in 1862, he was made a general for extreme bravery. He remained fighting in Mexico till the final expussion of the French and the execution of the Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro, and since that time he has devoted all his time and energies to the cause of Free Cuba.

RAFAEL DE QUESADA.

His brother Rafael, who is seven years his junior,

devoted all his time and energies to the cause of Free Cuba.

RAFAEL DE QUESADA.

His brother Rafael, who is seven years his junior, saw service with him in the Mexican army, and was known as a bold, fearless officer. He ranks as a brigadier general in the Cuban army, and has successfully commanded the two expeditions of the steamer Virginius, which occurred, one in 1871, and the second a lew weeks ago. At the landing of the first he took the arms and ammunition into the interior over 150 miles, to President Cespedes, and in the second expedition, which recently took place, the arms were landed, by desire of President Cespedes, merely on the beach, and were safely withdrawn by the Cuban patriots. The Virginius is an English built steamer, 500 tons burden, built for a blockade runner, in which service she was captured. She is registered in the New York Custon House as belonging to Mr. Patterson, although the Cubans are her real owners.

longing to Mr. Patterson, although the Cubans are her real owners.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the distinguished visitors upon General Quesada yesterday, at his residence in West Seventeenth street, were:—Carlos del Castilio, General B. Varona, Domingo Ruiz, R. T. Arnao and M. Lanza, editors of La Revolucion de Cuba; P. Aliara, Dr. Baza, Mr. Cassanova, C. Villaverde, P. A. Bramosio, R. Martinez, P. Gonzales and many others.

HAYTI.

The Question of the Constitution-The Currency and Finance-The Treasury Robbed a Second Time-The Coffee Crop-Rumors of a Coup Renewed.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 10, 1873. The Corps Legislatif, by Executive decree, was convoked for Monday, the 7th instant, but the absence of a majority of the Deputies prevents the opening of the session. It is still doubtful whether the legislative friends of General Domingue will participate in the sittings, and it is the common assertion of those in authority that if the General's Assembly the friends of the former will appeal to the sword in defence of their candidate's right to the position. Hence we have no reason to lear one of those periodical revolutionary struggles which have, more than ought else, tended to retard this people in the march of civilization. There are some hopes, however, that this evil may be averted, though the result of the Port au Prince elections for Deputies, Electors and for the mem bers of the Commune does not contribute toward

THE RIPENING CROPS.

While we are sweltering in the city with an en

feebling, continuous heat copious showers are reported from the coffee districts, which give

feebling, continuous heat copious showers are reported from the coffee districts, which give promise of a plentiful harvest of this valuable staple in September.

CURRENCY.

The effects of the ill-advised, precipitate calling in of the paper currency before the government was in possession of an adequate supply of species is now severely felt by all classes here. The treasury was literally emptied by the payment, on the 2d linst, to the French Charge d'Affaires on account of the indemnity of the sum of 900,000 francs. The public officials are unpaid for several months and they are forced to dispose of their 'feetiles d'appointmens' at twenty-five per cent discount to the merchants, who use them for the payment of import duties. The payment of all debts is suspended, and, if the opening crop should fail, either in its harvest or by a fail from its present high quotations, the government will be irretrievably bankrupt. It is deplorable to contemplate that a country so vast and rich in resources, which produces annually 80,000,000 pounds of coffee alone, besides other staples; which gives an annual direct revenue of \$4,000,000, gold, and whose entire indebtedness does not exceed \$5,000,000, should be so wretchedly administered. But President Sagethas now an experienced Premier in the Interior Department, and if the new Minister of Finance be as able as he is reported to be they may yet succeed in working order out of chaos.

THE TREASURY ROBBED A SECOND TIME.

Another extensive robberty was discovered in the public Treasury on the 5th instant. Several of the employés have been arrested and imprisoned sous precedion. The amount detalcated is not yet established, but is reported to be several thousand dollars.

established, but is reported to be several thousand dollars.

HAVE THEY A BONAPARTE AMONG THEM?

Wild rumors are circulating of an Executive coup detat which will take place on the opening of the Corps Legislatif in a day or two. It is reported that the President and his principal Minister, General Lamothe, are opposed to the measure and will not sanction it unless the Chambers show the same antagonistic feeling which they did last year and which has so embarrassed, it is alieged, the carrying on of public affairs. General Lorquet is the head centre of the movement and is supported by the other Ministers of State and thirty-two arrondissement commanders. The General told me to-day that the only plébiscite understood by his countrymen was that of the army.

Another rumor is current to the effect that

Another rumor is current to the effect that Cabrai and Luperon have become reconciled and form a condition against Bacz, and that upon this an enterprising Haytian inerchant of this city has agreed to advance the revolution \$100,000.

THE HARLEM CHURCH WAR.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPALD:—
In your issue of the 15th inst, you say, in speak. pitched battle resulted in the retirement of Mr. Lucas from the pastorship of the church some nonths ago." Allow me to say there was no second pitched battle;" that when Mr. Lucas ten dered his resignation the church asked him to withdraw it by a vote of over two hundred to five. He resigned because of ill health, and also because he believed he could not build up the church while its enemies were doing their best to break it down and to injure him. Baptist families, lately come to Harlem, were visited by them (the enemies) and persuaded not to join the church. One man said he knew of four families that would have joined the church if he had not visited them. By inserting the above you will greatly oblige dered his resignation the church asked him to

ROME.

Queen Isabella's Interviews with Pius IX.

The Political Aspects of Her

Marfori and the Prince of Asturias Not Received.

Her Visits to the Renowned Sanctuaries of the Holy City.

Her Pilgrimage a Solemn Fiasco.

ROME. June 24, 1873. The visit of Isabella II. to Rome is drawing to its close, but although the ex-Queen has seen the Pope several times, and, with her daughters, received the holy communion from the hands of His Holiness and devoutly ascended the Holy Stairs on her knees-which must have been a very severe task, considering Her Majesty's extreme obesityand prayed fervently before some of the most re-nowned sanctuaries of the Holy City, it is not to be

inierred that has thereby acquired more favor at the Vatican than heretofore or that pure legitimacy and the banner of Don Carlos will ever become secondary in the Supreme Pontiff's aspirations for the future welfare of Spain.

Now that the Carlist cause is going ahead in the North of the Peninsula the Queen has, of course, been anxious to counteract the prestige which always accompanies success by interesting the Pope in favor of her son, who is godson of Pins IX. But she has not been able to achieve anything in this respect because the conditions imposed upor Her Majesty from the Vatican, in consenting to interviews with the Holy Father she was to abstain from any aliusion to politics.

Among the other conditions it was also re quired that the Queen should not be accompanied by her majordomo, Señor Marfori, and toat she ould not bring with her to Rome her son, the Prince of Las Asturias, who is now sixteen years old and studying in a military college at Vienna. These stipulations were not very well received by the Queen, who, your readers may recollect, was to have come to Reme last Autumn or Winter, but as events are becoming more urgent she has de-cided to accept them and has profited by the opportunity of the present absence from the capital of the King of Italy and the Prince and Princess Royal for the execution of her plan of visiting

The conditions I allude to were imposed prom inently by the Holy Father, but in reality by Cardinal Antonelli. who, as Secretary of State, has still the management of such questions of diplomacy and foreign policy as are still competent with the altered situation of the Holy See. Monsignor Franchi, ex-Nuncio at Madrid, whose appointment there has never yet been cancelled, has all along in this affair been the medium of communication between Cardinal Antonelli and

THE PAPAL NUNCIO AT PARIS, Monsignor Chigi, who has intimated to Queen Isabella II., from time to time, the wishes of the Supreme Pontiff in case of Her Majesty's visiting

ing her majordomo to Portugal and retaining her son at Vienna, and, above all, not entering into

son at Vienna, and, above all, not entering into direct political discussions respecting the cosas de España with the august prisoner of the Vatican, however adroitly she may have endeavored to interest His Holiness indirectly in the restoration of her son to the throne abdicated by herself.

If pious observances can advance the Alfonsist cause Queen Isabella can reproach herself with no omission of religious rites during her stay in Rome. On Sunday morning the Pope proceeded at halfpast seven from his private apartments to the Consistorial Hall, where an altar had been erected for him to officiate at. The Queen and her four daughters were there expecting the arrival of His Holiness as well as the members of the Pontifical Court.

him to officiate at. The Queen and her four daughters were there expecting the arrival of His Holiness as well as the members of the Pontifical Court.

THE POPE, IN SACREDOTAL GARMENTS, summoned before him the Queen's three younger daughters, Donna Maria Herengaria Pia, Donna Maria Giovanna Pia and Donna Maria Eulalia Pia, aged respectively twelve, eleven and ten years, accompanied by their godmothers, the Princesses Odescaledt, Del Drago and Massimo, and administered to them, with the usual formalities, the holy crisma. His Holiness then celebrated mass and admistered the holy communion to the three young ladies just confirmed, to the Queen, the Countess of Girgenti, the princesses above mentioned and the members of the royal suite. After the conclusion of his own mass the Pope assisted at the celebration of a second, and then, leading the way to his private library, offered to the Queen and her party.

A COLLATION WITH HIS HOLINESS, Cardinals Antoneili and Bareli, who was formerly Nuncio in Spain, having the honor of sitting at the same table with the Queen, her daughters and their godmothers. The ladies and grotlemen of the suite were accommodated at other tables. Everything was over by ten o'clock, and the Queen took her departure, the young Princesses carrying away with them several presents from the Pope, who, on his part, had received from the Queen amagnificent piviale, the embroidery on which was worked by her daughters' own hands. The Queen therefore the different parts of the solution of the suite went preight year of Pontificate. Her Majesty has been also visiting all the principal basilicas, as well as the chief museums and galleries, under the sage guidance of the veteran Baron Visconti, who for many years has been the civerone obligate of every crowned head that has visited Rome.

Queen Isabella will leave Rome probably tomorrow, and, I understand, proposes going to Vienna for the double purpose of seeing the Exhibition and paying a visit to her son, the Prince of Asturias. Yesterday morning she

therefore the Queen preferred going to Serny's Hotel.

Much as Isabella II. may have enjoyed her visit to Rome, the inspection of so many treasures of art, the privilege of prostrating herself before so many renowned sanctuaries, and, above all, the honor of having her daugnters confirmed by the Pope, still, if there was, as is hardly to be doubted, a nope in her mind of finding political partisans at the Vatican, she must now be convinced of having achieved in that respect

A SOLEMN FIASCO.

The consistory which was to have been held at the Vatican yesterday, and at which it was expected that the Pope would have given a solemn condemnation of the law suppressing religious corporations, has been deferred, probably because the law alfuded to, aithough aiready sanctioned by the King's signature, has not yet been officially promulgated. Clerical and liberal journals are engaged in a most violent controversy on the comparative rights and advantages of Civil or Eccl. Esiastical Punerals.

This question was originated by the Pope himself in his speech to the Cardinais on the 17th inst., when His Holiness commented most severely on the memory of the late Signor Rattazzi and intimated that his future lot must be inevitably deplorable. His Holiness lamented the athetistical character of Rattazzi's obsequies in Rome, but, at the same time, blamed the clergy of Alexandria for participating in the funeral ceremonies in his honor in that city. The Pures led the van in defence of Kattazzi's here, and in an abusive article on the Pope's speech wound up with calling him an "infamous old priest," for which epithet the journal was confiscated and the entior is new to stand his trial. In other parts of Italy the press on both sides have taken up the subject, hammer and tongs, and a great deal of bad language is being exchanged between the defenders of the Pope and the partisans of Rattazzi. Meanwhile, Monsignor Salvai, Bishop of Alexandria, has arrived in Rome, where he has been aummoned to give an account at the Vatican of the e

cially now that the Carlist cause is assuming such a favorable aspect in Spain.

Queen Isabella has been

EXTREMENT GENEROUS
during her brief stay here. Beginning with the Pope, to whom she has presented a large sum of money. Cardinals Antoneili and Barili and Monsignor Franchi, and everybody else in any way entitled to her gratitude, including, of course, Baron Visconti, have received marks of the Queen's liberality.

titled to her gratitude, including, or course, including viscontl, have received marks of the Queen's liberality.

We are expecting a ministerial crisis here every day, but the catastrophe is dexterously warded off every time that a decisive vote comes by an importation of ministerial deputies from the provinces. The subject at issue is the adoption of certain measures proposed by the Minister of Finances for the increase of the budget for the present year. Signors Minghetti, Ricasoli and General Menabrea are spoken of if Lanza is obliged by his colleague, Sella, to resign.

THE JERSEY BANK ROBBERY.

Continuation of the Trial of Doyle and McWil liams-The Prisoner Prector's Story-Foley, Officer Romaine and Others Testifying Against the Accused-The Prisoners Getting the Benefit of the Doubts of the Court

and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, for conspiracy with burglars to rob the First National Bank, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Jersey City, yesterday, before Judges Scudder and Wig-gins. The interest in the case continues unabated as is evidenced by the increased attendance of spectators. The court room was densely thronged yesterday. The first witness examined was Mr. eon Abbet, who deposed to having received from Mr. Winfield a letter, given to the latter by Doyle, wrote an answer which was transmitted to Doyle, witness stand. His examination occupied more than two hours. Relevant to the conspiracy he gave

the administration policy, not yet fully worked out, in respect of the South, the tariff, and to be delivered to Dennin. Dennin read it and revenue and civil service reforms, will have made its wisdom or folly still more manifest. It is a partial failure now; it may be The prisoner, Charles J. Proctor, was brought into worse in 1875-6, and the President may be so Court, handcuffed, and he was then placed on the heavily weighted by it as to be ineligible for a third nomination. In the quick-moving revolutions of the age the great republican party itself may be HIS HISTORY OF THE CASE rent in twain, and some new party, of a hitherto undefined policy and name, may come into power. substantially as follows:—I met Frank Dennin in Washington square, when he told me that he had a There is no telling what may happen in two or valuable job to perform, where the Chief and his three years to change the whole face of American politics. A persistence in Credit Mobilier schemes, right-hand man had put up the job; he said, "The Chief tells me there is a million dollars in the tin back-pay frauds and subsidy swindles, for which boxes, besides bonds, &c.;" they would have to recent Congresses have distinguished themselves hire rooms and dig through the vaults: I told him may plunge the mighty republican party into sudwould engage in the job, and if I did not like it den ruin. It has already suffered from the popu-I would withdraw and say nothing about it; we went over and I looked at these rooms; saw Mr. lar reaction against the follies and excesses of which some of its leaders have been guilty; it Nafew, I think, on the 9th of May, and leased the seems to have passed the zenith of its greatness rooms; I hired Jane Beemer to have the rooms and to be now on the decline. cleaned up; our next step was to dig through the cannot live forever, according to wall; Dennin and Foley did the work while natural law which governs the growth, I sat in the antercom to prevent sus-picion; the first day we got through the first maturity and decadence of parties as of men. Two or three years more of experiments on the vall, and the next day we commenced digging public patience, as foolish as some that the repubthrough the wall of the bank building; on the sec lican party has made, may put it beyond the power ond Sunday I said to Denning and Foley that they of that party to elect Grant or any other man. So might go on with the job; Cummings pointed ou we say it is useless at this early day to set our-McWilliams on the steps of Taylor's Hotel, and on selves to the serious discussion of "Cæsarism" in another day he pointed out Doyle, saying it is the the United States; and we only glance at it as we man with the Dundreary whiskers; another day Cummings gave a letter to a boy for Chief Mc would at any other theme which happens to be current in a section of the newspaper world to-Williams and a ten cent stamp; the boy returned day, but will pass to temporary oblivion to-morrow. with the stamp, and it was given to him When the fitting time comes we shall be ready and after getting through the first wall I said. "We are glad to examine this question of a third term liable to get collared;" Cummings said that the fully, for it is one that has the profoundest bearings Chief or Doyle would always be at the station house, and would notify us of a tumble; on the character of republican institutions, and the very life of the Republic itself; but at present only one day, while in the Metropolitan Hotel with Dendeclare that in our judgment a large majority of ning, McWilliams came in, and I was introduced I said, "You are the Chief of Police of Jersey City;" the people are opposed, on principle, to second or third terms for a President. We expect to see the he said "Yes;" I said, "You put up this bank jon;" no said "Yes;" I said, "It is a hard job;" McWilliams said that if there was any squal, either he or John would be at police headquarters, and would know about it; it was arranged that if anything occurred that looked suspicious they would notify us; I was the only person kaown as an outside party that could be shown up; they were to notify us; I was the only person kaown as an outside party that could be shown up; they were to notify us; I was the only person kaown as an outside party that could be shown up; they were to notify us; I was the only gat night, so that they could notify us; we met a second time at the Mctropolitan Hotel; we walked down Crosby street to avoid detectives and prevent suspicion; I told McWilliams that we would have to engage the front rooms from Jane Beemer, and said I expected he would give his portion; he handed me \$70, and then remarked that he was not going directly home and he had no more money; I handed him back \$20; did not care about the \$60, but wasted to test his intentions; think we then went to work at nights; we used some acids and had some other implements which the police did not capture; after my arrest McWilliams came to see Dennin in the county jail and conversed with him; I then pretended not to be acquainted with him; after being unlocked I walked down and saw Mr. Fricky, the turnkey; I said to him, "is that Chief McWilliams s" and he said yes; I did not want the turnkey to know that I knew McWilliams, as I understood that he was to help us to break jail; about that time Doylo came and said they were going to get us another hearing; as we had been hiegally committed; the right man was to be on the van; he said that Fraik had the keys fitting the handounts and the door of the van; some friends of Frank's were to be present to assist in the escape; just at this time the turnky of the van; at the foot of the hill, returning to the jail, we were to be resecued; the right man was to be on the van; at this time the durin day when a second term will be prohibited by s constitutional amendment. We never shall have a government administered with strict honesty and impartiality until the one term rule prevails. Hitherto the Washington precedent, as it is called, has limited ambitious men to two terms of the Presidential office. No President has ever dreamed of trying for a third term, unless President Grant is revolving that daring thought in the recesses of his brain. We have no evidence that he is doing so. On the contrary, the most positive assurances are given out that he chorishes no such design. He bimself, and his most intimate friends for him, repudiate it. They all protest that he would not take a third nomination on any terms, and is anticipating with eagerness the time when he can return to the seclusion of his stock farm in 1877. These disavowals do not go for much in our estimation. They may be made in good faith now, as many another declination of honors in advance has been made, and still the President may persuade himself, or be persuaded, to work for the nomination in 1876 as he did for that of 1872. His denials at this time are as premature as is the attempt which one of city contemporaries is making to call out a full expression of sentiment from journals of all parties "Casarism," which is the more expressive designation of the issue. The question will keep, and we shelve it for the present. If President Grant, or his personal friends, or the politicians who have linked their fortunes with his, would like to have it discussed in 1875-6, they can be accommodated to the full. drift of public opinion, they will find, when the time is ripe, that Casarism, or the possession of office for an indefinite period, through packed con-

ventions and the abuse of power, is one of those things that the American people will not stand. If the reverse of this expectation should be true, then, indeed, and for the first time, should we de spair of the Republic! (From the Atchison (Kan.) Globe (republican),
July 11.]
That there are prominent political leaders in the
country, who are already planning to secure the

The Court avowed itself in doubt as to the admissibility of the evidence, and gave the defendants the benealt of that doubt by excluding the letters.

A scene then followed during the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Winfield. Many questions were put to Proctor, all of which he evaded in a variety of ways. Proctor said he had no conversations with his sister in Trenton that were not it in the proctor. The third prisoner, Joseph Foley, was then brought forward. He testified in the following terms:—I have known Mowilliams about twelve years; saw him at Taylor's Hotel, at the Erie depot and other places; Dennin first spoke to me about the robbery of a bank out West; met him next day and agreed to go; he then told me that it was the First National Bank in Jersey City, and that Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle were in it and would protect us; we went over the next morning after meeting Proctor; we went to work and got through the first wall that day; I first saw McWilliams after we quit working by day; next day I was in Chamberlain & Dodge's saloon in Broadway when Dennin and McWilliams came in; I was introduced to McWilliams as one of the party, and he said it was all right; I had known Doyle ten or twelve months; saw him one day in the jail, and I said to him, "If you had attended to matters as you agreed to we should not have been here;" he said, "It will be all right yet," and appeared to be in a hurry to get away.

To counsel for defence—My name is Moses Vogle; have borne the iname of Foley since the arrest.

WHAT AN EX-POLICEMAN SAW.

George W. Romaine sworn—I had charge of the three bank robbers in the jail; while they were there is aw the Calef go into the prison once; there were orders to allow no one in their except by permission of the Judge; I saw Doyle in there twice; the second time he met Dennin, whose cell was being whitewashed; they went into Proctor's cell for a few minutes; when Doyle came out he was trembling; asked nim what was the matter; he said nothing, rang the beil and went out.

nams go frequently into his place prior to the ar-rest of the burglars.

Mrs. Beemer, who gave her evidence on Wednes-day, never heard any conversation between McWi-liams and the burglars near the bank, but saw him speak to Doyle. The case was adjourned until Monday.

CÆSARISM IN AMERICA.

General Grant and His Third Term.

Further Extracts from

American Press. (From the New York Journal of Commerce (oppo-

sition), July 16.]

An earnest discussion of the third-term question is useess at this time. If all the papers in the

country could be made to take a deep interest in the topic—as few of them can be—its agitation would be a waste of effort; for other subjects of

immediate and vital consequence would soon

supervene, and "third term" be laid aside and for

gotten. If a battle is to be fought over this

matter-and we have no good means of surmising

time for it is at the long session of the Forty-

fourth Congress. This preactically begins in

December, 1875, and lasts till (say) July, 1876,

and, like all the long sessions just prior to Presi-

dential nominations, will be devoted more to President-making than to anything else. By that

time the President will be better able than he now

is to say in all sincerity whether he positively de-

clines, under any circumstances, to run again.

qualified to judge whether it is willing to have

him again as a standard-bearer. By that time

nomination of President Grant for a third term, is manifest to any one who is in the habit of watching political straws. Many indications point in that direction, and it is not unlikely that a strong effort will be made to accomplish the result.

That President Grant is in favor of, or ln any man

ner connected with this movement, is not claimed by his enemies or admitted by his friends. The NEW YORK HERALD in referring to the matter says [quotation from the Herald.]

The power of the republican party (continues the Globe), no less than the hold President Grant has upon the hearts of the people, was shown by the heavy majorities in his favor against the combined

efforts of his enemies of every name at the time of

his last election. The bitterness with which his administration had been denounced, and the

scarrilous and uncalled-for personal abuse to which he had been subjected, no doubt, did much to stimulate the result, and while he

stands high in the estimation of his countrymen still, and is honored as few public men have ever been, any attempt on his part to secure a third election would be suicidal to his reputation. No one man is necessary to the success of any party, and the people of the United States would look with suspicion upon an effort toward the perpetuation of power. The HERALD inclines to the opinion that this will be the next great issue before the country, or at least that it No doubt the country would be better off if there

were some national question of vital moments before it. To keep the minds of public men so

fully employed as to prevent their giving too much time to personal and seifsh aggrandizement is highly desirable. The very fact that no great issue is before the people may result in bringing about the con-

dition to which the HERALD refers. But the

absence of any such issue also gives the people an opportunity to watch more closely the attitude of

a country where self-government is the cardinal principle, underlying the whole political super-

all emergencies. The perpetuation of power is entirely antagonistic to self-government, and

should such a thing be even suspected by the American people, there would be such an uprising as has never been seen in the history of th

(From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (democratic,)

By that time the republican party will be

whether a battle will be necessary-the prope

Christian Charity Above Church Creeds A Successful Experiment in Religion-A Methodist City by the fea-An Enter-

and, sir, we succeeded."

raked down.

Scenes at the Parting. The remarkable religious Convocation which has been in session at Ocean Grove, "experimenting day. To understand the importance of this convention and the obstacles that were most likely to hinder its success, it must be borne in mind that all the evangelical denominations in the world sent representatives to it, by general volition apparently, for, although there was an invitation, there was no concerted plan of action, no organization, and, in fact, no definite idea of what intended to do. "We just met." said a good old reverend, "to see if we could not live in Christian. brotherhood, despite tenets and doctrines, immersion, sprinkling, universal salvation, total depray ity, second adventism and general damnation;

THE OCEAN GROVE ASSOCIATION

stronger behind his intrenchments of the money

power, the corporations and tremendous official patronage than any ten other radical leaders with nine-tenths of the voters of that party at their backs. He can pack the National Convention

despite leaders and voters too, and while they may

beat him voting he can always beat them counting.

If they ever succeed in overthrowing Grant they will have to call upon the "rebel" and "copper-

head" democracy to aid them. Whether they can

get that or not depends—as the Frenchmen say,

Perhaps the democracy may choose to play a lone hand, and have no long division when the "pot" is

OCEAN GROVE.

Close of the Evangelical

Convocation.

prise of Piety and Thrift-

is one of the numerous wealthy Methodist organizations which have dotted the whole Union with their camp grounds, it has made Ocean Grove-two years ago a thicket of mosquitoes-to blossom like the rose, and now it rises from the lowland a city, with colleges, avenues, stores, stages—a complete illustration not only of religious devotion, but of Yankee enterprise. The Tabernacle-a huge circus tent-rises in snowmagnificence on the "Pilgrim's Pathway," while across that avenue is a pilgrim's boarding house. where Christian, having thrown off his burden of sin, may refresh his inner man. A barber shop and a cake bakery present their meeds of usefulness within hearing of the flery preacher's exhortation or the humbled sinner's wail. The telegraph and Post Office perform their duties next door to ahousefull of young Christians at prayer meeting. The rattle of dishes in an ice cream saloon mingle with the voices of elders vehemently singing, to the music of a melodeon opportunity sited, "Plunged in a Gulf of Dark Despair." all this happy harmony of piety and thrift, Ocean Grove seemed an appropriate place where to ex-periment for the harmonizing of the different brothernoods of Protestantism. To be sure

A LAPSE may appear now and then. The too thrifty, for instance, have sprung a back-door arrangement on the elders, and cigars, the sale of which is forbidden on the ground, may be obtained at a certain rear door, and strong beverages may even be secured in the same way, though this latter is a proposition that your correspondent will not

rear door, and strong bevera, es may even be secured in the same way, though this latter is a proposition that your correspondent will not youch for. Piquant young ladies, undeterred by the strict letter of methodistic propriety, sometimes venture on area glances and fascinating smiles that savor very fully of an aching desire to flirt, and other unorthodox lapses may be discoverable at Ocean Grove; but, as a general thing, Christian brotherhood and true piety predominate, and certainty such small lapses as I have mentioned need not condemn the whole meeting.

Here, then, it seemed appropriate to imagurate THIS NEW EXPERIMENT

toward evangelical brotherhood. The denominations represented included even the Quakers and the diminutive organization in Pennsylvania calling itself "The Holy Church of God." There were representatives from Canada, England, Germany and from all portions of our own country. As to the crowd gathered, opinions differ, as a regular census would probably lait to reveal the full number, owing to the "transient" character of a great many visitors. But, at a great meeting which took place on the seasilore one fine day during the week, there could not have been less than 5,000 people present, squatting on their haunches on the sand, to hear the exposition of God's Word from vain man, while the sea at their feet thundered its great monotone in his praise.

TENETS AND DOCTRINES

were discarded during this friendly convocation, Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist and Universalist mingled in brotherly unity witcout permitting the questions of d.vinity, Trinity or ritualism to enter even into their conversations. The last meeting of the Convention was held this morning in the canvas tabernacle, and Dr. Ward, of the Presbyterian Church, President of the Convocation, presided. He made an address to the congregation where all the representatives of the various denominations had assembled, and congratulated them upon the success of so unprecedented an experiment. They had come together in great harmony from

The venerable Doctor's exposition of the intentions of the convocation was
Jonathan Sturgis, Jr., Episcopalian, of Boston;
Rev. Mr. See, Dutch Reformed: Rev. Mr. Tuompson, Methodist; Dr. Ball, Baptist Union, and Friend Ladd, of the Quakers, all addressing the meeting in endorsement of his views. A committee of twenty-five, in which all evangelical denominations were represented, was appointed, with Dr. Ward as chairman, with power to call other conventions in view of the fruits of this. When this meeting was concluded the brethren departed for home, after bidding each other hearty adieus. The grove will remain occupied by the Methodist persuasion, it being a permanent Summer watering place for Saintly Pleasure seekers.

The gracious income from the goodly investment has already rendered Monmouth county rich, and has "set up" so many Jerseymeu in affluence that they have never ceased to wonder at their good luck. "Them Methodists," said one hard-fisted old millionnaire, with bewilderment ripping all over his freckles, "them Methodists are the devil for cuteness!"

Stages, with horses that partook of the "bare bones," style in commitment to orthodoxy, prob-

milionnaire, with bewinderment ripping all over his freckles, "them Methodists are the devil for cuteness!"

Stages, with horses that partock of the "bare bones" style, in complement to orthodoxy, probably, have been driving away from the grove all day, with brethren and sisters so closely packed that they banged the springs at every revolution of the wheels, while the drivers, to give more room, had to seat them on top.

A PARTING PLUNGE.

The departing brothers Brst, however, had to treat themselves to a final sea bayin, and it was a caution to see some of these equalied only by the fervor with which they wrestle with sinners on the "anxious seat" at revival. The heavy breakers rolled in ten feet high, their white caps chasing one another so closely that the sea, for fou yards from shore, was a sea of upheaving foam. These brawny Christians had to tug, but they were hardy swimmers. Most of them held their own with the skill of professionals, and, indeed, in their bathing suits, few of them looked cierical enough to save them from being classed with professionals—swimmers, or oarsmen or prize fighters—anything muscular. White cravats, apparently, could seldom have been placed more inappropriately than on their coliars. Some of the sisters also attempted to take a parting plunge; but the suri was too heavy for them and one dip was enough.

Most of the conventionists had departed in the cribs, called stages, ere noon, and a cold drizzle about three o'clock drove all the rest away, leaving Ocean Grove to its legitimate functions of an orthodox Methodist camp meeting ground.

THE DEY STREET EXPLOSION.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest at 1,113 Madison avenue on the body of Mr. Nathan Harsh, the man who was so fearfully burned and Harsh, the man who was so learfully burned and injured on the 21st alt. by the explosion of cartridges at his store, 40 Dey street, a full report of which was published in the Herald the day following the occurrence. The cartridges, which had been condemned, were bought by deceased and two of his sons were engaged in extracting the bullets from the shells, in doing which the explosion took place, with the result above described. The jury, on the evidence presented, rendered a verdict of accidental death. July 12.]

The slate has been made up, or we are greatly deceived, and Grant's name is on it. He is