NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- DRAMA OF LIGHTNIN WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCESTS. TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lexington and 30 ave. Ex Kunnt Die Ganze Welt, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broad DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway, -Science

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Friday, July 25, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY

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THE RIOT AT LION PARK in its results furnishes a good moral: that, when no fighting is required, men who play soldiers should keep

"SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!"-The hero Gridley, crowned with laurels, and charged with sweet perfumes, from the sack of the Washington Market booths.

THE SARATOGA RACES begun yesterday, Tom Bowling carrying off the Travers Stakes in addition to the other splendid victories he had won this year. This race had long been a topic of conversation among the fashionable people at the Springs, and the result cannot fail to make the meeting a brilliant one.

PRUSSIAN CAPTURE OF A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR .- The very latest telegrams by cable from Europe announce that a Prussian frigateof-war has captured the Spanish insurgent mutineer iron-clad Vigilante, and offered to surrender her to the Madrid government authorities. This is really a friendly duty. not only to the Spaniards, but to the civilization and commerce of the world. A Hohenzollern candidacy for the crown of Spain looms up contemporaneously with the act of imperialist philanthropy. How is

THE KANSAS AND VIRGINIUS .- We are glad to learn by our despatches from Washington that the conduct of Commander Reed. of the United States steamer Kansas, in convoying the Virginius to sea from Aspinwall is approved by the Navy Department. The circumstances of the case, as we pointed out the other day, were such that the action of the gallant American Commander could scarcely fail of obtaining official approval. The papers of the Virginius were correct, and, that being the case, the duty of the Commander was plain. Nevertheless, he is entitled to much credit for his prompt and manly action in protecting the American flag from insult.

Cosarism-What Republicans Say and Democrats Propose-Absence of Healthy Signs for the Republic.

In an interview with a Herald correspondent King Oscar II. of Sweden asked, innocently, if President Grant could not be elected a third time. Our correspondent replied that it was possible, but not probable. Persons much more familiar with America than King Oscar are now asking this question, and with a deeper interest in the reply. The press of the country, irrespective of party, has taken up the pregnant subject of Casarism, and, during the past few days, the copious extracts in our columns bear witness to the fact that the danger to republican institutions is not so small as the more complacent among the journals at first chose to aver. We observe that, whether to belittle the discussion or to give it its proper national proportions, more thought is expended on the formulation of its opinions by the writers.

Before taking up the portions most worthy of notice in these partial declarations of political faith on the question we shall briefly and pointedly allude to certain imputations upon the aim of the HERALD in laying down the nationally vital problem, whether the liberties of the Republic can be preserved if President Grant is elected for a third term. The charges come from both sides-democratic and republican -and in a less important matter we would be content to let them mutually destroy each other. Says a democratic paper from Virginia:-"Whether these are but preludes to win attention and support to such a scheme as another term for General Grant, to be followed by the Empire, yet remains to be seen." The republican charge from Pennsylvania is more gross and unqualified. Says the Scranton Republican:- "The true secret of this 'Cæsarism' sensation unquestionably is that it is made in the interest of the democratic party, and the HEBALD is just as certainly the paid instrument of democratic leaders." A journal like the HERALD, which has outlived parties and administrations without the support or sanction of either, whose independence has never been assailed except from the side whose real or fancied interests it happened to oppose, which holds itself above all parties or factions and recognizes no exoteric master, can well afford to let the microscopic arrows of the pigmies of party fall harmlessly around it. We have deprecated the introduction of abusive personalities into this discussion from the democratic side, and much more do we condemn the republican journal that would rake up these befouling issues, as does at least one which defiantly repeats the slanderous epithets hurled in the last campaign at the President. Our aim in this discussion is broad and patriotic, and we ask the press to respect our position by treating the matter with gravity and dignity. The points on which administration paper

lay the greatest stress are:-

First-That President Grant has none the dangerous qualities that make a Cæsar. Second-That a third term, although unthought of now, would not endanger the

Republic. Third-That the ultimate decision lies in the hands of the people. Expanding upon these points they branch into many reasons for silencing the discussion. But the main question is evaded and not met. We have seen republican journals honestly and manfully denounce the idea of proposing a third term for General Grant : but these are not by any means the most influential. We have not, however, seen an administration journal examine whether outside of General Grant's preferences the materials for a step to Cæsarism are not to his hand. It is not an answer to say, with the Utica Herald, that "President Grant is master of nobody;" it is simply to state either what is obviously far from the fact else to imply that he is not master of himself. There is just the deceptive ring of a make-believe independence of thought and action in the carefully qualified threat which concludes the article above quoted that makes it worth repeating. It says, after referring to Horace Greeley and Senator Sumner, "Let President Grant prove recreant to the principles of the great republican party, which are the fundamental principles our republican form of government, and he would as speedily share their fate." Is this vagueness to be the only restriction to be put by the "faithful" upon the President occupying his chair as long as he pleases? The Philadelphia Press (republican) deals with the possibilities more boldly, because it is not so tied to the courtier party. It says: - "What attracts the superficial mind is the comparative ease with which the HERALD's prophecy might be fulfilled if General Grant were not made of sterner stuff than to embark in such an experiment. There is no longer a democratic party in this country." The pretence that President Grant is nobody's master does not agree with the same journal's statement that "the open demoralization of the democrats is not more marked than the quiet submission of the republicans." It points as well to the fact that whatever "stern stuff" the President may be made of, all else lies as wax before him to mould at his will. There is a numbing sense of despair among the democratic journals in regarding this state of things which is doubtless much deeper than a regret for the "fleshpots" with which the fatted devotees of the administration love to taunt them. The Baltimore American says : - "But no one dreamed in 1868 or '69 of such a possibility. And yet, in less than five years, the impossibility has become a probability, and the American people contemplate it without horror." Small comfort, indeed, can be found by the opposition journals in examining the steps out of the difficulty which are left open to them. The following extract, read by the light of the recollection of a few years, will not console the people to whom it is addressed. Says the Albany Sunday Press :-"If General Grant can be elected again and

again and again, for the fifth and sixth times,

they (the people) will acquiesce and accept

his government-under the constitution. But

the moment he oversteps the lines therein

laid down that moment impeachment stands

Andrew Johnson, the weakest of all Presi-

dents, could safely defy impeachment. We

may here say that an administration journal

cites President Johnson as an example of how

vainly Casarism was attempted in America.

and hence how vain the attempt would be on

the part of General Grant. But President

ready to envelop him in its withering folds.'

had the "dominant party" Johnson against him, and President Grant has the same party completely in his grasp, and even the spasmodic outburst of the dying democracy of Johnson's fighting day is succeeded by a grave-like stillness. The Boston Globe may fail to find in the simpleminded soldier who is our President either the "many-sided greatness" or "demoniac nature" of Cæsar. We must repeat that our appreciation of President Grant is full of emphatic disbelief in any "demoniac" qualities in his nature and full of frank faith in his honesty, patriotism and ability. But because the way of the Casar who may come to us will be one of rose-strewn pleasantness, instead of one of battles and broils, it will not the less be Cæsarism—that is, direct, personal, irresponsible and, at need, iron sway. If divine honors, with victim-crowned altars, "triumphs" and actual laurels, would not be offered to an American Imperator it is because the gods, the altars, the triumphs and the laurels are gone irrevocably out of fashion. They can have their effective modern substitutes even "in a barouche at Long Branch."

We see continual reference in the press,

while discussing this subject, to an 'unwrit-

ten law," that no President shall hold office for more than two terms-something, they say, having all the force of a constitutional clause. The Roman Church recognizes particularly the weight of tradition; but it is noticeable that she is apt, where it suits her, to give these things formally the force of dogma. Mr. Seward's winged cry for the "higher law" was admired 88 truth or a rhetorical figure until it took earthly form in the fifteenth amendment. We meet indignant protest at times in the republican journals that any, save "the sycophantic and the foolish," should suggest a third term for anybody; but all seeking for the proper preventive against the easy possibility becoming a reality is left to the democracy-that is, to those who admit their powerlessness to apply it. For the latter reason, at least, it should be given earnest attention. The Portland Argus of the 15th says:-"Let us have, then, at once, on the assembling of Congress, an amendment to the constitution submitted to the States limiting the office to one term. It can be done, and its adoption will be well nigh unanimous." The New York World, supporting the proposition, condemns "all attempts to make this a party question until the republicans in Congress have had a fair opportunity to make it clear that they will not lend themselves as accomplices in establishing imperialism on the ruins of American liberty." It is difficult to make a man or a party believe that ruin is ahead when the road is smooth and the wagon is whirling along without a jolt. The republican journals, believing or pretending that they hold the reins, proclaim themselves too virtuous to need any protection against the President, much less against themselves. Does President Grant, who, in reality, alone guides the car, believe that he needs no safeguard against himself or those honey-worded tempters nearest him? He cannot forget how his mind was changed regarding a second term; he should at least let us know what he thinks now about a third term, and so leave his followers free to act, that there may be no further danger from a subsequent temptation to himself or those to come after him.

It has been noted how strongly French ideas impregnated the founders of our Republic. If those ideas soon failed of passing permanently into fact in France it was because they laid open the road for a Cæsar and in a country where royal glitter had not died from the eve. In our own broad land the same ideas built a magnificent nation; but, though they have carried us forward a century, we discover that they bring us face to face with the problem of Consar at last . for if it but depends upon the moderation of a single man, to all purposes is not Cresar here? Montesquieu, who lived and died long before the Revolution, has lett us some thoughts upon the Republic of the Romans and its fall which we cannot too well remember. Rapidly he sketches how the Republic rose in glory and power, while the healthy stir of parties within her was constant, while public virtue was honored, while the law that fitted the infant State was cautiously remodelled as the form and the pulse grew stronger. When laws were subverted by ambition and corruption; when the magnetism of personal success made all men cling to one; when the citizens became a single herd, easier to be stampeded than angered; when politics were forsaken in despair or indifference—the Republic was an easy prey. The one-man idea was established and only wanted the man. Cæsar came and all was over. Yet republicans rejoice that the democratic party is no more, and think that they are free. As a man moving with the tide and with his face to the sea is unconscious of motion, the progress to Casarism has been unnoticeable to many; but if a man with the heart and will of Casar stood in the place of President Grant. how long would we be drifting when might be said of the tenure even of life, as was sung of republican Venice in her corrupt decay,

To-morrow came the scaffold and the headsmar And he died there by torchlight, bound and gagged Whose name and crime they knew not!

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—The special HERALD correspondent, writing from Munich, supplies our readers with a very interesting synopsis of carefully written pamphlet on the nature and treatment of cholera for the popular comprehension, by the celebrated Dr. Von Pettenkofer. There are many points in this letter which we commend to the consideration of the Board

ENGLISH POLITICS have been for some time past unusually dull. The Ministry is strong nd the opposition is patient and peaceable Some of the recent elections have frightened the administration, because they have revealed a growing conservative sentiment which bodes trouble at the next general election. According to the Marquis of Huntington the government is fully alive to all the difficulties of the situation. When the general election comes they are prepared to fight and win. It is difficult, in fact, to see how a tory government can ever again for any length of time govern England. Mr. Gladstone may pass away, but his place will be filled by another, not less aggressive and perhaps more daring than he. The tories are hopeful, but the prospect is favorable for another liberal vicArms from England for Don Carlos in Spain.

Among our numerous cable despatches of the last two or three days on the internal disorders and warlike events and movements in revolutionary Spain one of the most significant and suggestive items of information is the report that the Carlists have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requito. This fact, in connection with the proposition favored by the Duke de Broglie for the recognition by France of the Government of Don Carlos, leads naturally to the conclusion that the royalists of England and France are doing all they can to assist in the extinguishment of the Republic in Spain.

England, since the time of the 'Invincible Armada," nearly three hundred years ago, has taken a lively interest and generally active hand in the wars of Spain, foreign or domestic, and has been mainly instrumental in reducing her from a first to a third rate Power among the States of Europe. Conspicuously from the epoch of the First Napoleon to the establishment on the Spanish throne of the now exiled Isabella, England, directly or indirectly, has wielded the balance of power in Spanish affairs. But from the expulsion of Isabella to this day the neutrality of England towards revolutionary Spain has been somewhat remarkable. As " nation of shopkeepers," the English have perhaps found their Spanish trade too profitable to be disturbed by political complications. Indeed, since the downfall of Napoleon the Third the British government appears to have pursued the policy of a neutral spectator of continental troubles, as if the continental balance of power had ceased to be a matter of any moment to England except in its bearings upon the Eastern question. Nor do we think that this remarkable British neutrality towards the belligerents in Spain of the last five years may be considered as broken from the transportation of English arms to the Carlists.

As in the late war between France and Germany, the English traders on the one hand supplied horses to the Germans, while, on the other they furnished arms and ammonition to the French, so in these supplies of arms to the Carlists the English dealers are simply taking their goods to market. During the war of our late Southern rebellion, in vessels of-war, blockade-runners, arms, ammunition, and military stores of all kinds to the Southern Confederacy the enterprising dealers of the "fast anchored isle" drove a thriving trade. We believe, too, that the point was established in the Geneva Tribunal that Her Majesty's government was in some cases so far neglectful or forgetful of the duties and responsibilities of a neutral in the aforsaid transactions as to be justly liable to exemplary damages and that in consequence of this judgment some fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars is to be paid over in coin from John Bull to Brother Jonathan in September next. But while behind these examples of British neutrality was the temptation of the dismemberment of the great American Union, no such inducement is offered for a perfidious neutrality in regard to the present belligerents in Spain. The British government is doubtless satisfied that the Republic in Spain is a failure, and that whatever may be the issue of these intestine troubles to the Peninsula one result is and will be a good market for English wares. It is the English shopkeeper who regulates English neutrality

towards Spain in these latter days. Nevertheless, as it is apparent that the present monarchical Assembly of France will seize upon the first plausible justification for the recognition of Don Carlos, so we have no doubt the government of England will avail itself of the earliest opportunity to proclaim Don Carlos the legitimate ruler of Spain. So far England, at least, is prepared re to and support the "divine rights of kings," and, from present appearances, her opportunity is close at hand.

THE RAT HUNT among the ruins of the Washington Market booths yesterday was rare sport to the boys. These rat hunts should be continued from day to day till all the malarious nuisances infested by the rats are abated.

The situation in Spain-if the changing condition of affairs in that country can be classed as a national situation—is described in the Herald special telegrams from Cartagena and Lecumberry. It is a gloomy report. It tells of Parliamentary disintegration, insurrection against the Republic, mutiny at sea, desertion from the army, municipal alarm and the probable interference of a foreign Power for the preservation of order. President Salmeron's pronouncement of a ban of piracy against the naval mutineers excited a vast amount of democratic feeling in opposition to the Cabinet, both in the capital and at Cartagena. It had the effect notwithstanding, of keeping a number of other national vessels with anchors down, and thus, perhaps, has preserved for a season the legitimate traffic of the high seas free from the assaults of privateers. We are assured, however, that the Prussian frigate Frederic Charles has gone out in pursuit of a Spanish war ship which is already roving under control of rebellious crew. The German authorities are. as we are led to infer, acting vigorously, both on shore and on the high sea, with reference to these latest Spanish complications, and in this may, perhaps, be eventually found a point of issue of the present complications in Spain. A Hohenzollern crown may appear on the Iberian Peninsula. Besides all this disintegration the Cortes is divided by political irritation. A party minority has seceded from the legislative hall and declares its intention to form the nucleus of a second Cortes at some point distant from the capital. An army colonel has gone out from Madrid with the avowed personal intention of creating an insurrection in the province of Jaen. This is coming very and dangerously near to the system of the Mexican provincial guerillas. Will the people endure it?

GORDON GORDON continues the lion in the great sensation of Manitoba, and those now nappy provincials have our permission to keep

SEVERE THUNDER STORMS descended upon the western and northern counties of England yesterday, and from the heavy cumulous clouds which floated over this city in the afternoon, and from the oppressive heat of the day, we thought we had the right to expect a glorious downfall very soon.

New York and the Centennial Exposition.

We are glad, indeed, to observe that the project of a great World's Fair to celebrate the centenary of American Independence, and to be held in the city dedicated to liberty by the fathers of the country, meets with growing favor. The plan to be adopted for the build ing is, of course, something deserving of the greatest care, but it is secondary to the necessity of a widespread, hearty interest in the work, and a proper, substantial support in carrying the project into material shape. Philadelphia need not in any wise lose heart over her great enterprise. There will be no more necessity for any fears for the result than there should be for the success of a subscription to rescue the famous bell from a creditor if the city were unable to meet its debts. This is, of course, only for the sake of illustration, and would more, we fear apply to our own proud city than to Philadelphia. The support of the Centennial Exposition appeals to the entire nation. When we reflect upon the variety of elimates, races and products which that term-the Union-covers, and when we see the cradle of all the freedom and glory from which our progress has developed, we must agree that to Philadelphia alone is the honor due of celebrating the first century of our national existence. New York is no small village, with village aspirations or village jealousies. It will support its neighbor to the end in the project she has so spiritedly undertaken.

LET THE GOOD WORK PROCEED. - The SUCessful onslaught on the Washington Market booths may be "glory enough for one day," but it is hardly enough for two days. A good beginning amounts to nothing if not followed to a good ending.

CESARISM is frightening certain members of the French Assembly. "Dictatorships," says E. Ernoul, "are the daughters of license," and "tyrannical republics are sure to beget Cæsars." Imperialism is growing in favor in France. To us in the young Republic of the West the words of the French Deputy are not without a deep significance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is staying at he Brevoort House. General J. S. Casement, of Painesville, Ohio, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy. has arrived at the Hoffman House.

General J. C. Robinson, of the United States

Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Swinburne, of Albany, formerly Health Office of the Port, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. George A. Matile has been appointed Secretary of the Spanish Claims Commission, vice George O.

THE HEAT IN THE CITY.

oore, resigned.

Yesterday was among the hottest days that have een this Summer. The effect of the rise in the hermometer was everywhere visible. The truck norses, with their heavy loads, were allowed to the wharves, which gave Broadway and its tribu taries the appearance of being jammed. Pedestrians also felt the heat, and every shady nook and corner where there was a chance of getting a draught or puff of air was monopolized by clerks and business men, who alternated fanning and mopping by saving unkind things about "Old Prob." and his predictions. The poor street car horses that had to travel on time suffered terribly; in fact many of them succumbed to the overpoweri calidity of the sun's rays. On the Third Aven road the stand opposite Tompkins Market, which is generally used as a place for watering the horses was yesterday resolved into a hospital, and all yesterday afternoon a line of teams were kept standing in the shade of the trees of the little part the rear of Comparing time. Both in doors and at the rear of Cooper Institute. Both in doors an out of doors people suffered very much from th sultry atmosphere. During the forenoon and ear. on the heat was just as oppressive as at o'clock P. M., when the thermometer ed ninety-two degrees in the shade. reached only on very Summer before. When we days this Summer petere. When had a few days of continuous hot weather, the

s Indicated Pharmacy, Heraald Building - 1872, 1873, 1873, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1 1872. 1873. ast year.... THE CHOLERA.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24, 1873.

There were no deaths from cholera reported today. The weather is clear and hot.

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 24, 1873. The cholera seems to have entirely disappeared from the interior of Kentucky in the towns recently afflicted. No deaths have been reported in any of them for six days.

DROWNED IN THE SURF.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24, 1873. James Thompson, aged twenty-two years, a single man from Philadelphia, was drowned in the surf here to-day. Three other persons were rescued with great difficulty.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK REGIMENT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24, 1873. The Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. N. G. arrived in this city this evening and are the guests corted by the Second from the boat through the principal streets of the city to the Union Armory, where a collation was served. The streets were splendidly illuminated, and the reception was as cordial as the most friendly relations of the two regiments would warrant. To-morrow both regiments will enjoy a clam bake on the West Haven shore, to be followed by a dress parade in the City Park in the atternoon.

COLLISION IN THE RIVER.

The steamer Kongsverre collided with the canal oat Althaus, Captain Potter, at an early hour yesterday morning, causing the latter to sink. The canal craft, which was loaded with a cargo of jute, was lying at the wharf in front of Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn, and the Captain and family were sound asleep when the collision occurred. They had barely time to escape to the shore ere the canal boat went down.

DEATH OF EX-QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER

Ex-Quarantine Commissioner William A. died at his residence, on Myrtle avenue, near Tompkins, Brooklyn, yesterday. Deceased, who was seventy-four years of age, filled the office of Quaran-tine Commissioner under Governor Fenton. At one time he was a member of the Board of Assessors, and was also President of the Fulton Fire Insur-nce Company.

THE ITALIAN SLAVE CHILDREN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24, 1873. Judge Harrison, accompanied by Secretary North-rop, went to Meriden to-day and made a contract with Dr. Hatch to board and educate the four Italian slave children at the State Reform School until the trial of Glione in October.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 24, 1873.

The Naval Affair at Aspinwall Approved.

The course of Commander Reed of the United States steamer Kansas, in convoying the Virginius probation. They say the fact that the Virginius landed men and arms on the Island of Cuba to aid the cause of the insurgents does not subject her to being molested in a neutral port by a Sp. gunboat. So far as the state of war on the island of Cuba is concerned, our government has no official information of the fact, the rights of belligerents not being accorded to the insurgents by the United States. The offence of the vessel, therefore, can only be considered as smuggling, and to be punished for it by the Spaniards she must be caught in the act, otherwise they dare not molest her. Our own government, it is true, upon receiving due information that the Virginius was insurgents, would take prompt measures to prevent its repetition, as in the case of the Resolute, an alleged Cuban privateer; but a vessel in a foreign port, with her papers correct, is entitled to the sails, and therefore Commander Reed could not have acted otherwise than he did. When the Virginius lay in the port of Colon, April 23, 1872, nearly ready for sea, and the man-of-war Pizarro was watching her, and the Spanish commander was believed to have orders to detain the Virginius in that port or capture her in case of departure, our minister to Colombia, Mr. Huribut, in a letter to the commander of the Kansas, who escorted the Virginius to sea at that time, said the only tangible matter capable of proof appeared to be that she ran the blockade at Cuba with an armed party of Cuban revolutionists and la cargo of munitions, proceeding from some port in Venezuela and making a landing in the eastern department of Cuba. This was during the year before. The law, as he understood it, was, although the ship during such voyage was hable to capture and could not and would not be reclaimed by the United States, such liability ceased when the unlawful voyage had been pleted and that no taint attached to the ship which would in any way justify forcible seizure and detention by Spanish cruisers. He did not admit it to be an offence against the neutrality laws of pose named from Venezuela to Cuba. It certainly was not an offence for which Spain was entitled to capture the steamer except in the act, nor was an American vessel to be forced bly detained in neutral friendly waters upon any in proper form, she was entitled to the protection of the navy from insult or force. Minister Huribut sent a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State-

The Secretary of the Treasury emphatically declares that no claim of the Syndicate for commis sion or anything else involving expenditure o money in connection with the investment of the Geneva award in five per cent bonds will be al-

who did not dissent from those views.

No Pickings for the Syndicate Cut of

award is paid Mr. Richardson will transfer to Secretary Fish the full amount in five per cent regis-The Joint Mexican Commisson. The ratifications of the treaty for the extension of the duration of the joint commission for the settlement of the claims between the United States and Mexico have been exchanged. The

Mr. Wadsworth, the American Commissioner, has been telegraphed by the Secretary of State to remisson will therefore soon be resumed. Ku Klux Prosecutions Stopped. A delegation of prominent South Carolinians, headed by Mr. W. D. Porter, General J. B. Kershaw

and Mr. J. M. Sims, had an interview with Attorney General Williams this morning and urged that a further prosecution of the Ku Klux offenders in the South be discontinued, as that organiza-tion was broken up, and the cessation of the prosecutions would have a concilia effect upon all classes in section. They also urged that those convicted and now serving out terms of sentence be pardoned. The Attorney General, in reply, said instructions had already been issued to stop the prosecutions against Ku Klux offenders, except in very aggravated cases, and some of those convicted had already been pardoned. It was the policy of the President to pardon them all, keeping the most aggravated cases, however, until the last. The delegation will proceed to Long Branch to see

Senator Windom, chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, has just completed an extended tour, embracing New York, Albany, Troy. Boston, Montreal, Oswego, Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the various transportation routes and other subjects german to the duties of his committee. At all points every possible facility was offered him, and a deep interest was manifested in the work of the committee. Much valuable information has already been obtained. Senator Windom is now pursuing the subject at the West, and expects to return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks, by which time he will be able to decide as to the time for calling the committee together, and also to name the points which it is desirable that the committee should visit.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.

Arrest of a New York Thief. This morning detectives in this city arrested a young man named Charles Julien on a charge of robbing the jewelry store of Alfred Picard, 409 Second avenue, New York, about one week ago, of jewelry amounting in value to about \$4,000. The officers afterwards found two satches in his room containing a large amount of goods, which correspond with the description of the articles lost. He was recognized by the officers by a small photograph picture sent them on a postal card. He acknowledged the robbery, and was locked up at police head-quarters to await the action of the authorities of New York, who have been notified of the arrest.

The New Ten Dollar Note.

Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the new ten dollar national bank note within the next five weeks. No further issue of new notes will be made until after the meeting of Con-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-MUSICAL NOVEL The hot weather last night thinned the hall of

the incomparable concerts of Thomas but crowded the adjoining garden to its utmost extent. Around each table in the scanty shrubbery, which extends from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street, was a costly-located group of music lovers.

The programme, without being particularly flush in musical grandeur, had novelties enough to satisfy the most exacting. There were march by Kiel, a young man in Berlin, who is sufficient to create a work; an overture to "Richard III.," by Volkmann, an old man of Hungary, who looks upon Shakspeare as a species of gnome; a capriccio, by the Russian Beethoven, Glinka, an admirable piece of workmanship; a onambulistic Bercease, by Buergel, and everture, "Eine peste Burg," by Joachim Raf. The last mentioned is the most pretentious of all, and is weak to an unwarrantable degree. Herr Raf's treatment of the grand old hymn of Luther seems like decorating an elephant with flowers or putting a Mansard roof on the pyramid of Cheops, it is tawdry and inefficient. Schumann's interlude and invocation of the Witch of the Alps, from his "Manired," is in his accustomed gloomy, from his "Manired," is in his accustomed gloomy, a symphonic poem, taken from Schiller ("The Ideal"), in which he displayed to an unwarrantable extent this utter want of ideas and power of instrumental effects. The lovely theme and variations, opus eighteen, for string orchestra, made the feature of the concert. Strauss was heard in a very pretty waitz. "Flugschieften," and Gounod contributed his well-known "Saltarello." The orchestra of Theodore Thomas seems to increase in excellence every year. The materials have now become parts of a perfect piece of mechanism, and it would be difficult, even in Europe, to find such another body of wall-trained musicians. overture, "Eine peste Burg," by Joachim Rad.