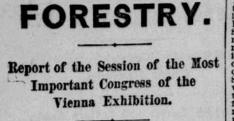
NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, OUTOBER 18, 1873 .- TRIPLE SHEET.





PROTECT THE FORESTS.

International Discussion of Land and Forest Culturists.

Resolutions for Preserving and Cultivating the Trees.

Decrease of Water Volume in the Ohio, Hudson, Elbe, Rhine and Other Rivers.

Need of International Treaties for the Protection of European River Commerce.

Lessons from Antiquity and from Modern Times.

Egypt and Salt Lake-Mehemet All and Brigham Young.

THE LESSONS OF VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 26, 1873. The most important Congress held this year in Vienna was closed yesterday. The first International Congress of Land and Forest Culturists, the members of which were yesterday taken on various excursions, has left behind it some exceedingly valuable resolutions bearing on the good of the culturists of the soil. The first series of resolutions were to petition the Austrian government to take measures for inaugurating international treaties with other European States for the purpose of giving protection to those birds which are useful to agriculture. In a second series of resolutions the Congress recognized the fact of a lack of scientific basis for land and forest culture; and that the various governments must be induced to publish exact satistical comparative data as to the condition and progress made in these departments in the various lands. The erection of agricultural and forest cultural experimental stations was likewise urged. The concluding series of resolutions were to us the most interesting of all, and referred to a question which has at last been recognized as vital to our own agricultural and commercial well-being-the question of

THE PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS. The Congress was made important by the fact of its members being for the most part men of science and practical culture, and that it was presided over by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture, Von Chlumecky. Several governments sent special representatives-the Italian, the Dutch, the German, the Belgian, the French, the Hungarian, not forgetting the United States, in the person of Dr. Warder. Altogether the jury hall must have least 300 or 400 deputies, held at certainly the most intelligent and earnest body of men ever assembled in that pavilion, not excepting the Exposition jurors, who were frequently fetched from the nighways and byways to fill their important positions. Austria played in the gathering the leading role, which ao one will object to if the Minister of Agriculture fulfils the promises he has made of alding in carrying out the resolutions passed by the Congress. In closing the meeting he said that he wished the result of the discussion might not remain idle words, but that the various governments may be induced to take an earnest interest in them. He said :- "In the resolutions the Congress has left to the Austrian govern-Agriculture, a series of missions. I can give you the assurance that I, for my part, shall do my best to promote and further what has been done. I will co-operate with all the means at my com-

Elbe are in Austria-in Bohemia-where up to a very recent period the forests were neg-lected and sadiy mutilated. The Rhine, which has a less volume now than formerly, rises in switzeriand, where, as Professor Landoit re-marked, the iorests have been considered as com-mos property, mutilated and destroyed. Germany is in both cases the chief sufferer bere, since she commands the Elbe and the Rhine; and it wire ruite the navigation of these rivers did they choose to carry on the destruction of the forests as hereoir fore. It is in such cases that the waut of inte-rational treaties are seen. Prussis herself and most of the German States are rational forest culturists, taking good care to protest against the forests, and have good cause to protest against the forest crimes committed by their heighbors.

vate their forests, and nave good cause to process against the forest crimes committed by their heighbors. MAN CAN DESTROY RIVERS; HE CAN CREATE THEM. Many rivers have totally disappeared or have been reduced to mere streams oy an irrational and heinous leiling of the forests. In the northeast of Germany the Narp and Gold rivers exist only in name. The classic lands of antiquity are rich in sad lessons of delorestation. The springs and brooks of Palestine are dry, and the fruitfulness of the land has disappeared. The Jordan is four feet lower than it was in the New Testament days, Greece and Spain suffer to this day severely from the effects of destroying their forests. Many parts of the kingdom of Wurtemberg have been rendered almost barren by the leiling of the trees. In Hun-gary the periodically returning drought is univer-sally attributed to the extremination of the loweds; isteppes, ruins and tombs have taken the place of what was the hignest culture. Sardinia and Sicily were once the granaries of Italy, but have long since lost the irritininess sung of by the an-cent poets. On the other hand, man can improve the condition of the interest, in earlier years reliable authorities have too us that in the beits of what was the highest culture. Sardinia and sicily were once the granaries of Italy, but have long since lost the irritininess sung of by the an-cent poets. On the other hand, man can limprove the doubtion of the index series in earlier years reliable authorities have too us that in the beits of upper Egypt there were only five or six days of and in the year, but that since the time when has produced remarkable results. Ismaila is built on what was a sandy desert, but since the ground has beene saturated with canal water trees, und with the reappearance of the vegetation the dimetemet An canced. Four or five years ago rain has beene saturated with canal water trees, und with the reappearance of the vegetation the dimetemet An cance do the systemet has the has preased to ionty-five or fury-six. Th

Augral, look and in the Engine Journals.) AUSTRA Austria herself has a very striking instance of a change of climate being produced by deforestat on and replanting. We refer to that stretch of miles of country over which the railroad passes, near irieste, as you go from Austria to Laiy, bleak, barren, stony, with hardly earth sufficient for a weed to take root in, a stretch of barrenness on which some aread anathema seems to r.st. It is a curse that rests on it called down from Heaven by man. Five hundred years ago and an namense forest stood on the ground where now is nothing but a sea of stoke. Venetians came and they hewed down the forest in order to procure wood loor piles and for mercantile purposes, and took the wood across the Adriatic, which you can see ieliei the result was that the storms soon washed away the earth, no longer pro ected by the trees, and it took very lew years for the once blooming forest to become a dreary waste. Twenty-five years ago and rain ceased to naif on this region. The attention of the Austrian government was called to the necessity of doing something to preserve the communities living in the district rom impoverishment, and it was decided to blant some millions of olive trees, in order to vegetate the hillsides. It was a difficult under-tasing, the very soil for planting the young trees had to be transported by the basketful, but the result was equal to the expectations. After a care-reliciting in the order to the processity of doing something to proserve the communities living the district orm impoverishment, and it was decided to be an some millions of olive trees, in order to vegetate the hillsides. It was a difficult under-tasing, the very soil for planting the young trees had to be transported by the basketful, but the district are hilling to the expectations. After a care-relicitive and prosperity. And il we need a still more striking instance of man's power to alter SALT LAKE AND THE UTAH TERETORY. Where a desert has been Austria herself has a very striking instance of

SALT LAKE AND THE CTAH TERRITORT, where a desert has been converted into a biooming country, where rivers are filed with water that twenty years ago were nearly dry, and the Salt Lake itself has increased seven leet above its original level. Brigham Young has taught us these very important facts. In this he has "rendered the State some service," that is, if the State is able to an receive

to ap, rectate it. The "guardian forests," to which the second resolution of the International Congress refers are apparently indispensable in the nousehold of nature to protect sea coasts, exposed places and the mountain valleys. The coasts of the province of Prussia, with the exception of fruitul, amber-rich damiand, are an almost uninterrupted broad strip of sand-dune (down), 200 miles long and per-haps amile broad, with sand hills reaching to a height of 170 feet. Originally these sund mounds, which were apparently a work of nature to protect the land against the encroachments of the sca, were covered with pine growths. In the past centuries trees were felled. Soon the sparse vege-tation died of and the sand drifted away, and on careful examination proved that these very sand hills, which under their forest cover stood firm as sentineis, receded at the rate of from fitty to a hundred feet per year. In the course of the past century and the first decades of the present whole villages and thomands of access of truituil and were thus burned by the drift sand. At the commence-ment of this century the work of reforesting commenced, and at present there are but lew sandy points on the coast which are not made firm, excepting those beionging to communities and private persons, and not the State. Where the rocky mit slow but terrible certainty. Where the rocky to appreciate it. The "guardian forests," to which the second

with slow but terrible certainty. Where the rocky coasts are deforested bleak, rocky barrenness is left, and the desert district encroaches inland with every year. Deforest the mountains and the val-ley it shelters suffers in the loss of iruituiness and from the inundations which a well wooded mountain would prevent, by checking the sudden rain downfail. Switzeriand has suffered severely from the effects of deforesting the mountains, Projessor Landoit, who spoke to the international Congress, attributes the devastations caused in the Aips by avalanches and land slides to the de-struction of the forest. The poet Schiller attrib-utes to the forest the post of guardian when, in his "Willnam Teil," little Walter says:-Father, is true, that on the mountain there



Frotest Addressed to the High Swiss Confederation Against the Russian Action.

THE RUSSIANS "MODIFY."

The Zurich Protest Supplied by the Government to the Correspondent of the Herald.

Un de Nos Messieurs a St. Petersburg a Fait Une Betise, Voila Tout.

ZURICH, Sept. 3, 1873. I had asked the clerk at the United States consulate in Zurich if he could get me a copy of the protest made by the local authorities of the canton against the Russian ukase, or whether he could put me in the way of getting it. He answered that the Consul had requested him to obtain this document some time ago, as he wanted it for the American Minister; but that ne had been unable to succeed in obtaining either a copy or an inspection

I got the paper, nevertheless, before I had been twelve hours in Zurich ; and, I think, I could have found out the contents of any similar diplomatic document when I was in Russia, but I am sure that I should have owed my success to private friendship and in no sense to my official position; whereas I got a copy of the Zurich protest before publication simply by asking for it as special correspondent to the NEW YORK HERALD, and by means of such persnasion as I could put into my talk with an official gentleman whom I only saw during five minutes for the first time in my life.

No government is or can be served as the press is served. Perhaps no government cares to be as well served. Here is the document, which has probably only yet been seen by the writer and the Russian Envoy at Berne. I enclose it in original and translation for the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD. It was given me by the President of the Governing Council of the Canton of Zurich, a very courteous gentleman and an able Minister :--

Protest. TO THE COUNCIL OF THE HIGH SWISS CONFEDERA-

TION :-- EXCELLENCIES-By your favor of the 9th ult. you

"Bah, mon cher monsteur," said a Russian dipomatist wnom I met at the club here and who name was once famous, though it has been enlipsed of late. "Que voulez vous ? Un de nos messieurs d st. Pétersbourg a fait une bétise. Voila tout. For the rest the canaille here were making too much noise, Every woman who wanted to get rid of her hus band and children would have been off to study at Zurich if we had not put a spoke in their wheels. The Empress did it. She is a very good woman; and it should have been done more quietly. should have managed it through the University authorities without appearing to move a hand in he business; and so I told Orloff, who agreed with me that we never ought to crush a fly on a man's head with our bear's paw. Que voulez vous, mon cher, que voulez vous? Le Gen-gral — est un fler imbécile; and somebody wanted to get him out of the way. He called on me at Geneva; and I told him I was just recovering from the measies, after which I saw him no more. I see no harm in girls living amusing lives. Some of their young men set up a printing press at the house of Mr. Feh. a man of Zurich, and another at the house of a cooper in the Rennweg. They printed nothing of consequence, and one of them old proof sheets of all they did print to our government. We might have set them by the ears and made them sell their types in twenty-four hours: but what would have been the use of that. They could have got their trash printed at any town in Belgium, and their own printing pres was rather a hindrance than a help to them. The Swiss are very shrewd people, and will not quarrel with us; so we shall give way to them in this case, and indeed have done so. THE UKASE IS VIRTUALLY CANCELLED." Leaving the club I went to see

PRESIDENT KAPPELER, Principal of the Polytechnic School of Zurich.

Principal of the Polytechnic School of Zurich, which has received some iemale pupils. A shrewd, ind-headed man, of rubicund aspect was President Kappeler, and extremely controlous. "The question of female students," said he, with the use of the students, "suid he, with the use of the students, "suid he, with the use of the students," said he, with the use of the students, "suid he, with the use of the students, "suid he, with the use of the students," said he, with the students, "suid he, with the students, "suid he, with the students, "suid he, with the source of the students," said he, with the students, "suid he, with the students, "suid he, with the students, against the on use the only school of the students, the set of the source of the set of which has received some lemale pupils. A shrewd,

cocoutes. I am bound to give an praise to the others. There will be no difficulty between Russia and Switzerland on account of this business, and there has been none. We have got the best end of the argument, and the Russian ukase has been modi-fied to such an extent that it has no longer any meaning. Exceptions have been made and so forth." (A door opened to good natured, harmless ubhere 3).

This was not properly a question for the Swiss Confederation and the Russian government. It was a question for the University of Zurich. It had to decide whether it would or would not become

was a question for the University of Zurich. It had to decide whether it would or would not become A COLLEGE FOR IDLE GIRLS, and that was a grave question, which could only be answered in the negative by enforcing a rigorous examination previous to the matriculation of pupils. The Russian government had nothing to do with the decision of the University authorities; nor can a university be held responsible for its students misusing their kuowiedge. No aculty of medecine can prevent some of its students becoming infamous. That is my opinion fairly given, without any disrespect expressed or implied towards my new esteemed friends, the University authorities. I repeat, however, that I have, neither personally nor officially, much in-terest in the question. If women could get into the Polytechnic School here, we should not be sorry to see a moderate number of them. But their attainments must be very high to enable them to pass the necessary examination; for although one or two schools may be a litle superior to ours on special subjects of study, upon the whole there is no school in the world at which so high an education is obtainable. Thus the school of Architecture at Berlin, for instance, is better than ours, but in all other respects the Berlin schools are interior, and in our section of civil engineering the Polytechnic school of Paris, plus the Ponts et Chaussées, Education is very cheap here, so that female students need not be kept away by the cost of it. Education is very cheap here, so that lemme students need not be kept away by the cost of it. The school fees do not exceed 100 francs a year, and even that is considered too much by the strong republican feeling of the cantons which byholds the principle of making the road to education clear and open to everybody. Indeed, I give away about

CUBA.

The Insurgents' Attack on and Capture of Santa Cruz.

Important Details of the Great Event-Proclamation of the Insurgent Chieftains-"Long Live the Independence of Cuba"-Spanish Power Staggering Under a Heavy Blow-Will Foreign Nations Interfere ?

MANZANILLO, Oct. 4, 1873.

Events of vast importance have taken place during the last lew days within this district and the jurisdictions of Holgmin, Santa Cruz and Baya-mo, which have given the pow r of Spain within those limits a staggering blow, and which presage others of equal importance for the cause of Cuban liberty and progress, and in behalf of the interests of commerce and agriculture, which have been almost extinct in some of the districts where the gevernment had taken refuge, alarmed at its own weakness.

DEFEAT IN THE FIELD.

A column of 500 men, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Colone! Dominguez, has been completely dispersed, and the greater part destroyed. by the insurgent forces under command of Calixto and Vicente Garcia, losing their cannon, mules baggage, in short, all their war material. A disaster doubly terrible to the Spaniards, for they learn that the Cuban soldiers of to-day, upon noting the slightest sign of wavering by their adversaries, redouble their efforts and make their attacks so vigorous as to completely destroy all who cannot escape from their fury, on ground with

which they are entirely unacquainted.

SANTA CRUZ ASSAULTED AND CAPTURED. On Sunday, the 28th of September, at about five o'clock in the morning, the town of Santa Cruz was attacked by two parties of insurgents, horse and foot. According to the reports the in antry was commanded by Sanguill, and the cavalry by "Enrique," the American. They took possession of the park of artillery, gaining thereby an immense booty of war material, among which is counted 600 Remingtons and Peabodys, 40 boxes of cartridges for the same, 6 cwt, of nowder and about 300 side arms, swords and machetes, of the "Rayo" column, which had been deposited there. The military storehouse, where a large quantity of clothing and provisions had been stored, also fell into their hands.

No harm was done by the insurgent forces to any of the residents of the town, and the only victims were the ensign and artillerists in charge of the park, who persisted in making an heroic but useless resistance, and a number of soldiers who fired

upon the insurgents from the side street. A number of minor skirmishes and meeting with insurgents have been reported lately in the vicin-

A number of minor satirmisnes and meeting with insurgents have been reported lately in the vicin-ity of this city, but in all of them the Spanish forces have invariably had the worst of it. WILL FRIENDLY NATIONS MEDIATE? The war now waged in this Island has taken a new character, and it is to be regreted that those nations whose position on the globe authorizes them to point out to other nations the path of reason and the reason of right, the source of all human benefits, do not interiere in a struggle where a government so weak as to scarcely keep itself up, even by the aid of hundreds o specula-tors, enjoys the ruin it brings upon this country. The CHIEFTAINS OF CONQUEST. To refer again to the Santa Cruz affair, it is to be observed that of the two principal chiers of the in-strength from the many wounds he has received in numerous engagements, and Henry Reeves, or penrique el Americano, as he is popularly known, fell a prisoner at the orginning of the war to a spanish column, which, with the stoical philam thropy common to all Spanish columns, of not to be "bothered?" with insurgent prisoners, shot him down, with others, and leit them on the road. Enrique was not killed outright, and crawing away from the dead bodies surround-ing him, recovered of his wounds, and is to-day one of the bravest and most dreaded of the lensur-gent leaders in the struggie for Cuban independ-ence. ENCYNCIAL FRIEONS.

ence. PROVINCIAL PRISONS. Governor Lameia continues to afford the shame-ful spectacle of a common jail crowded by ragged women and children, innocent of any crime save having their husbands, iathers and brothers in the insurrection, whose doleiui appeals and cries arrest the steps of the passer by, only to shock him with the horror and misery of the sight. PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PATRIOTS. The following have reached your correspondent by the underground line, and, being authentic documents of the insurrection, will prove of great interest:--

interest :-

in the rebel districts are thrown into panic at the approach of the patriots. Regular troops from Spain, such as arrive always in small batches, are sent to the front, only to be "gobbled" up by the veteran insurgents.

HURRICANE IN HAVANA.

Sweep of the Great Storm Over the Antilles City and Consequences of the Visitation-Present Losses and Painful Remembrances-Scientific Observations HAVANA, Oct. 14, 1873.

The reports concerning the recent hurricane which passed over our city tend to show that of all those which have been noted for a number of years it was the one which presented the shortest extension in the barometric wave, indicating its passage, and yet occasioned more damage han others in which the fall of the mercury was greater and the barometric wave longer. The barometer fell to the minimum of 746,41. Taking the figures which represent the least atmospheric pressure, not in order of their dates, but of intensity noted by the fall of the mercurial column, it will be seen that the hurricane of 1846 is almost the type of the tropical hurricanes, in respect to the barometric fall occa sioned by it, and the first of Cuban hurricanes, of which most vivid recollections are retained regarding its intensity and the disasters occasioned shore and afloat.

Minimum.	Minimum
1846-October 11 687.31	1810-October 25 745.43
1837-October 26 712.64	1870-October 8 746.35
1856-August 27 7.25.91	1794-August 28 749.29
1844-October 5 732.58	1850-August 21 749.79
1842-deptember 4 734.81	1873-October 6 749.85
1865-October 22 730.55	1841-November 28 750.51
1821-September 744.42	1507-September 5 756.65
1870-October 20 744.75	and a second s

THE MORRO FORT DAMAGED AND OTHER LOSSES. The disasters occasioned by the storm of Monday are quite numerous. The report of the Governor

are quite numerous. The report of the Governor of the Morro Fort, Lieutenant Colonel Carpintier, of the damages to the fortfloation and the different batteries connected with it, is quite lengthy, and show the force of the waves, which fore up gun carriages, destroyed some of the works, and moved many of the heaviest guns from position. MARINE DISASTERS. Vessels are arriving which nave suffered damages. The German brig Specural, from Pensacola to Bremen, put in this port, having lost her foretop-mast, topgallaatmast, rigging and all her deck load. The Spanish steamer Maisi and an English schooner (mame not reported) were lost near Bata-bano.

bano. The steamer San Quintin left yesterday for a trip

The steamer San Quintin left yesterday for a trip to the south side to render any succor the steamer Rapido might require, as this vessel is supposed to be grounded somewhere. The French steamer Lamartine arrived yester-day from Tobasco in order to land thirteen of the crew and a passenger of the Spanish bark Jisliche lost on her voyage from Progresso to Havana. MUNICIPAL REFORT. The partic lars respecting the hurricane that has faged on the southern c. ast of the island come in but very slowly. Telegraphic communication over many of the lines inland has been interrupted since last Saturday, and the following are the only items at hand regarding the different towns along the south coist and migand. UNIAT THEY TELL. GUANTANANO, Sept. 30, 1873. The gale that is blowing here since the 28th has thrown ashore all vesses in port and injured many buildings. SANTA CLARA, Oct. 5, 1873. The neavy rain that has been failing during

SANTA CLARA, Oct. 5, 1873. The neavy rain that has been falling during three days has submerged the town, and will, probably, prejudice the cane to a large extent.

BEJUEAL, Oct. 5, 1873. Great fears are entertained in this district re

Great fears are entertained in this district re-garding the next crop, owing to the heavy rains and strong gales, which have considerably preju-diced the growing cane. SAN DIEGO, Oct. 6, 1873. Owing to the strong winds and heavy sear pre-valing for several days past our river is over-fooded, and many dweilings here, as well as in consolation del Sur, are greatly damaged. The toosacco crop in both districts will probably be considerably prejudiced. BATABANO, Oct. 6, 1873. The inhabitants of the seeshore are abandoning their dwellings, owing to the advance of the sea. Many vessels in port have been cast ashore. Damages, of more or less consideration, have also been suffered in Las Tunas, Trinidad and Clea-fuegos; but no detailed reports are at hand.

ST. DOMINGO.

The News of the Defeat of the Revolutionists Confirmed-Details of the Crisis as It is Presented in the Field.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 6, 1873. The latest report from St. Domingo, addressed to the HERALD, supplies the following intelligence :--

gence:--The news which was telegraphed to you con-ceraing the deleast of the Dominican revolution-ists has been confirmed. DETAILS FROM THE FIELD. A fight occurred near Guayubin, and the in-surgents were obliged to retreat. General Pacheco, with a small force, marched against the town of Monte Cristo, which imme-diately delared in lavor of the government. Pacheco then took possession. A NAVAL PRIZE. The Pagneté de Monte Cristo, a schooner which had been fitted out at the Cape, arrived at Monte Cristo, and, thinking that the place was still free, entered and was immediately control. The top

had been fitted out at the Cape, arrived at Monte Cristo, and, thinking that the place was still free, entered and was immediately captured. The fol-lowing was taken in the schooner:--loo cases ammn-nition, one case capsules and some provisions. CHANGE OF BASE. Revolutionary advices state that General Garcia, who had joined the revolutionists and then de-clared for the government, had again joined the insurgent party, together with 150 men. It is also stated that on his way to the revolu-tionary camp he captured a convoy of ammunition and provisions belonging to the government, which was on its way from Monte Cristo to Guayubin. FROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. It is said that Colonel Tharcrido Mieces, Chief of the Battalion of Chassurs, of Santiago, had ar-rived at the revolutioniary camp with a body of men.

will co-operate with all the means at my command." Thus you see where Austria finds it necessary for her own interests she not only gives on official sanction to these congresses, but allows one of her Ministers to be elected President. THE RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE FORESTS. The discussion on forest culture by the Congress was exceedingly interesting and instructive. The resolutions were supported by a young, earnest and intelligent Prussian forest-master, N. A. Bernhardt, of Neustad-Eberswaide, who made an interesting, well-worded and convincing speech. The resolutions as they were then adopted by the congress read as follows:— The International Congress of Land and Forest Cultures resolve:— 1. We recognize the fact that in order to effect and the second se

The International Congress of Land and Forest Chi-turists resolve :--I. We recognize the fact that in order to effectually check the continually increasing devastation of the forest which is being carried on international agree-ments are needed, especially in relation to the preserva-tion and proper cultivation for the end in view of those forest sying at the sources and along the courses of the great rivers, since it is known that, through their irra-tional destruction, the results are great decrease of the volume of water, causing detriment to trade and com-merce, the filting up of the river's bed with sand, caving in of the banks and inundations of agricultural lands along its course.

In of the banks and inundations of agricultural lands along its course.
2. We further recognize it to be the mutual duty of all civilized lands to preserve and to cultivate all such for-cets as are of vital importance for the well-being-agri-cultural and otherwise-of the land, such as those on steep dect vities of mountains, on the sea coasts and other exposely paces; and that international principles should be latil down, to which the owners of such pro-tecting or "generican torests" be subject, thus to preserve the land from damage.
3. We recognize further that we have not at present uney which are caused by the devasation of the forests, and herefore that the efforts of legislators should be di-rected to causing exact data to be gathered relating thereto.

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bis "William Tell," little Walter says:--Father, is' true, that on the mountain there The trees do bied whene'er the woodman strikes, With cruer ber, he are into their roots? The trues herdsman toki me that the trees Are bound, and if we injure them the hand is cursed until we reach the grave. Trut-The trees are sacred to us; that is true! And but or them the avaianche had long. Long since the village Atlort buried 'neath Their tod, is they had not, like landwehr, stood Above to guard it.

of all central European countries Switzerland

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most nume, to the manual source and to cause those charges, in so far as they concern our Uni-versity, to be recalled in the very paper in which they first appeared. We cannot reirain from ex-pressing our surprise that the Russian govern-ment, before publishing the ukase, did not apply to our magistrates in the diplomatic manner cus-tomary among allied nations for positive official in-formation. We are unacquainted with the origin of the reports detailed in the St. Petersburg news-paper; but this much is certain, that no inquiry whatever concerning the Russian ladies studying at our university reached our academical and edu-cational authorities.

of the reports detailed in the St. Petersburg news-paper: but this much is certain, that no inquiry at our university reached our academical and edu-cational authorities. You are aware that the University of Zarich, dif-fering in this respect from mest German universi-ties, does not possess a special tribunal, but in the maintenance of discipline a limited power belongs to the academic authorities. Our students are subject to the same laws as other cliticens, and the private life of the former is not under any further control, save that expressly mentioned in the statues of the envirensity. Of the political attempts in to called upon to judge of the truth of the report which, apparently, has been made to the imperial political respecting the immigration of Russian political respecting the influence which such an immigration might have upon the students; nor have the authorities as yet had occasion to in-teriere, from political or other reasons, with any of the Russian ladies who are studying here. Moreover, the latter, and, indeed, no foreigners, are suffered to matriculate unless they can produce a certificate of moral conduct from a magistrate of their own country, which must be also verified by the Imperial Russian Ambassador. With regard, however, to their special position as stindents, the academic authori-ties would never hesitate to assert the right mutherity; and the Directors of the University of alling the students to account, should a breach of displine of any kind, or immoral conduct in the particular. The effect of the statues of the University of the newtones the official Knowledge of those in puthority; and the Directors of the University of the instruction given in our Lying-in-thospital students are learning a criminal and ingret. Considering the reproach that, in the eves of the long the instruction given in our Lying-in-thospital students are learning a criminal and ingret. Considering the reproach that, in the eves of the long the in our hospital, one might have expected that such a

penaity do not enjoy the esteem of their proles-spenaity do not enjoy the esteem of their proles-spenaity do not enjoy the esteem of their proles-spenaity do not enjoy the esteem of their proles-sphere are, to our certain knowledge, many Rus-ine description in the St. Petersburg paper cannot pileated in that universal accusation. These lady students are distinguished for their industry and who, therefore, are most unjustly im-pleated in that universal accusation. These lady students are distinguished for their industry and who therefore, are most unjustly im-pleated in that universal accusation. These lady students are distinguished for their industry and who the estern of their industry and moral conduct; they have acquired much valuable whowledge of several sciences—at least of med-tronal conduct; they have acquired much valuable inducted they work the estern of their instructors, for the Russian government suffers them to found they work the estern of their instructors, which the Russian government suffers them to found the deviewed in the these lacks, so that the subgroup there, may hot remain uncontradicted much at the same time to indicate the motives which the staw log practical solving the great studying here, may hot remain uncontradicted much at the same time to indicate the motives which are induced the thiversuly of Zarich new for solving there in the studies studies and scientific comet. We avail ourselves of this opportunity, *Ae*, *PFENNIGER*. Thesident of the Governing Council of the Canton are the same solving the great to the function of the the studies and scientific the function. Region of the Governing council of the Canton are the same solving the great to the staw of state, truct, june 23, 1873.

EIGHTY FREE SCHOLARSHIPS

reported peeling of the cautons which upholds the principle of making the road to education clear and open to everybody. Indeed, I give away should be one of everybody. Indeed, I give away should be cleared to educated there of expense I considered to all open the sense with gits. The sense with gits and poor. If he is neither cleve r and the fourtee states the provide the sense with gits. The sense with gits and poor the sense with gits. The sense with gits and poor the sense with gits and be sense the provide the sense that they could to be sense the sense with gits us but they have found out their error, and have done what they could to efface it. That been recommended to call on M. Luth gits work is such that a sense of the sense the sense of gits who attended our preparatory school. I cannot remember any more, the sense the students are divided into two distinct classes, "said he. "My brother is going to mary Miss Kolacejef, who is a very good git; but work. That Russian students' house is a flithy hole. But here is a place at Fraueniel which is some of them are terrible creatures. My barber way obtitely and they rose against me. They are stored the sense of one of them in y official capacity as sanitary inspector of the some sont, and they rose against me. They are stored the sense of one of the some sont, and they rose against me. They are stored the sense of other in the opposite my house, and I often set with the sense of the sense sense the sense of the sense sense the sense sense the sense sense while they seese and the sense

"No," she said, will a pretty blue, a have translated that paper for the honor of woman-hood." Miss Francis is a teacher of English. I was in-troduced to her by Miss Koladejeff. Any Ameri-can visitors desirous of further information about the female students of Zurich will be glad to make

THE INDIAN BATTLE IN DAKOTA.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Oct. 17, 1873. The fight between the Brule-Sloux and Ponca Indians on the 15th inst. resulted, according to

the latest reports, in the killing of twenty war-A MAN CONVICTED OF ABSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1873. In June last the town of Hamilton, Nevada, was nearly destroyed by fire. A man named Cohn was arrested for setting fire to his own store, thereby causing the disastrous configration. He was tried yesterday for arson, and this morning the jury found a verdict of guilty.

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men. The revolutionists are busy forming a pro-visional government to direct operations, which are soon to be recommenced.

PARTY TRICKERY.

The Examination of the Pennsylvania State Treasurer's Books Explained by General Auditor Allen.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17, 1873. Quite a breeze was created in political circles some days previous to the State election by the announcement that State Treasurer R. W. Mackay had refused to allow a committee of citizens, c. democratic proclivities, the permission to look at democratic proclivities, the permission to look at and examine his accounts at Harrisburg, which he is obliged to do according to an act of the As-sembly. J. Monroe Krieter, on behalf of the com-mittee, applied to the supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, compeling the Treasurer to permit an examination of his accounts. This action was the signal for the partisan preess of this city and elsewhere to vent its spleen on the State Treasurer and the State government generally. To-day was fixed for the hearing of the rule, when, according to a statement of Auditor General Allen, who was present, the boot is put on the other leg, and democrats were convicted of partisan dishonesty in the matter. The Auditor General testifies that he offered to show up his books to those three citizens who demanded to see them before election day, and that they wouldn't take the trouble to see them. He also offered to het the editor of a democratic newspaper at Harris-burg examine them. He also saw Mr. J. C. McAlarney, of the committee, on the steps of the auditor General's office, and urged him to come in and look at the books, but aked, therefore, that the case be dismissed. The democratis ap-parently judyed that it was better party capital to show the books that to see them and excertain what errors there were in them. In this they showed no more housesty of intention than the republicans, the Auditor General extends an invitation to each and every one of the genilement to make such she errors there were in them. In this they showed no more housesty of intention than the republicans, the Auditor General extends an invitation to each and every one of the genilement to make such she errors there were in them. In this they showed no more housesty of intention than the republicans, the Auditor General extends an invitation to each and every one of the genilement to make such she examination of the Treasurer's accounts as they exempt. and examine his accounts at Harrisburg, which he

A NEGRO SHOT.

A Sleeping Man Killed on the Supposttion That He Was a Burglar-Hasty Discharge of the Defendant.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1873. A very sad incident occurred at Nicetown, a suburban district of Philadelphia, at three o'clock this morning. A poor old negro, over sixty years of age, familiarly known as "Black George," was shot and killed upon the unwarrantable suppostshot and killed upon the unwarrantable supposi-tion that he was a ourgiar. The act was commit-ted by Mr. Henry Price, of the firm of Nichols, Price & Go, under the joinowing circumstances:--An occupant of the house being frightened by a shutter disturbed by the wind aronsed Mr. Price, who at once caught up a snot gun, rushed to the entrance of the house and fired the full load in the breast of the old negro, who was lying a little dis-tance away asleep. The moment the shot was fired the aged man arose and stretched out his arms, and the next moment fell prostrate to the whole affair is that Price, at the investigation of the Coroner, was dentirely unwarrantable upon the part of the Goroner, Who by law has no power to discharge any one until an investigation has been made and his innocence shown before a Court. The dead man may have been of but little use to the world, but it is the optimion of everybooy that the act of the Goroner was in deflage of all 187.